

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

The word “text” refers to any instance of language, in any medium, that makes sense to someone who knows the language. We can produce text, when we speak or write. Halliday and Hasan (1976:1) purpose that text can be in the form of spoken or written. A spoken language is in the forms of conversation, speech, storytelling, etc. While written language is reflected in the forms of newspaper, magazine, book, etc.

Newspaper has a big influence in daily life. Newspaper is one form of written language because the news is presented in the form of article that consists of headline, lead, body and conclusion. It is a printed periodical whose purpose to deliver news and other information. The news which delivered talking about local or general news, recent occurrences, information of something that has lately taken place or something before unknown, fresh findings, and recent intelligent.

In this study, the writer uses the Jakarta Post as a source of data. Jakarta Post is the largest English newspaper in Indonesia who’s owned by PT. Bina Media Tenggara, and the head office is in Jakarta. So far over 50,000 news articles are stored in their database. Jakarta Post has three editions such as The Jakarta Post’s Sunday, Online Edition, and Bali Daily. The articles in

Jakarta Post consist of various fields such as Headlines, National, Opinion, World, Business, Sports, People, etc.

Since 1994, The Jakarta Post has become the first global Indonesian newspaper under a project nicknamed “Go International”. The Jakarta Post recruits new journalists, marketing, and advertising staff on each year to keep up its reputation as independent news and to satisfy the demand of its readers. This newspaper has a goal to improve the standard of English Language media in Indonesia and would deepen the reader’s insight into their vast archipelago or government.

Language and text have relation each other. A language can create the meaning of a text. The unity meaning the text called cohesion. Halliday and Hasan (1976) argue that the design of cohesion in text is connected to semantic ties or “ relations of meanings that exist within the text, and that define it as a text” (Michael and at all, 2013:129-133). It means that cohesion can be defined as the links that hold a text together and give it meaning. The general meaning of cohesion is embodied in the concept of text. Cohesion is the most important thing needed in the cohesiveness of a text or discourse, including in the journalistic text (Fadjrin, 2011:3). It shows that cohesion helps the process of understanding by using its connective. Connective are words of phrases making the information effective in the language, so that the information will easy to understand.

Halliday and Hasan (1976:10) state that cohesion refers to the range of possibilities that exist for linking something with what has gone. Within text,

if an item previously mentioned is referred to again and dependent with another element, it is considered a tie or cohesive device. Without cohesive device, the sentences would seem lack of relationship to each other. Therefore cohesive devices hold big influence within the text. Cohesive device will help the participants in interpreting a text. The cohesive devices are tools that when used appropriately enable the writer to hang sentences and text segments together (Fakeuade and Sharndama, 2012:300-318).

Written text will be conceived of as the written record of a potential communicative event, or one meaningful part of it, where the intended mode of communication between writer and reader is written word (Moreno, 2003:111-165). In presenting an article, the writer must be able to arrange the ideas within the text so that the reader can get the same understanding with him. Because, when we read a text, rarely happens that the people sometimes repeat what the previous already stated in order to avoid misunderstanding. Moreover, Yule (1986:106) states that the analysis of cohesive devices in a text gives us some insight on how writers structure, what they want to say and may be crucial factors in our judgement on whether something is well-written or not.

Cohesive device or types of cohesion consist of five such as reference, conjunction, substitution, ellipsis, and lexical cohesion (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:4). The first is reference, it discuss about the relation of an item that are related in what they refer to. The second is conjunction, it discuss about a semantic relation that explicitly marked. The third is substitution, it discuss

about a linguistic element that is not repeated but replaced by substitution item. The fourth is ellipsis, it one of the identical linguistic elements that omitted and the last is lexical cohesion, it discuss about the repetition of an item.

Based on the explanation above, the writer is interested in studying cohesive devices used in The Jakarta Post. Besides to get a deep understanding about cohesive devices, especially in a text which have been learned in Writing and Functional Grammar class, this study also challenging to be researched. It will be boring to see the same word for several times. And to avoid such things we need the cohesive devices to make the information effective in the language so that the information easy to understand. For example, “This description was from Murtala, a resident in North Aceh who set up an organization for war survivors like himself”. The word “himself” in this sentence is personal reference which refers to “Murtala”.

The writer chooses the headline news of “The Jakarta Post” because it has the standard and one of the famous English newspaper in Indonesia which must be written cohesively so the readers get the information clearly. There are seven articles that will be analyzed; all of them taken from the headline news of The Jakarta Post on April, 2013. Considering the reason above, the writer presents the study entitled An Analysis of Cohesive Devices Used in Headline News of “The Jakarta Post”.

B. Problem of Study

Based on the background of the study above, the writer would like to analyze the following problems:

1. What are the types of cohesive devices used in the articles of Jakarta Post?
2. Why the types of cohesive devices are used in the articles of Jakarta Post as they are?

C. Objectives of Study

Based on the problems of the study above, the objectives of the study are follows:

1. To identify the types of cohesive devices used in headlines news of the Jakarta Post.
2. To derive the types of cohesive devices dominantly used in headlines news of the Jakarta Post.

D. Scope of Study

This study will focus on the cohesive devices found in Jakarta Post. The study will analyze ten articles of The Jakarta Post on April 2013. This study uses the theory of Halliday and Hasan to analyze the the use of cohesive devices which consists of five types. They are reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction and lexical cohesion.

E. Significance of Study

The research finding is expected to be useful in theoretically and practically.

1) Theoretically significance

It is expected to give additional information about how to analyze types of cohesive devices which found in the headline news of The Jakarta Post.

2) Practically significance

It is expected that this study is useful for the lecturers and he students of State University of Medan, especially at English and Literature Department in the cohesion study. Hopefully, this study is also expected to be a useful reference for the next student who will discuss this topic.