

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

In the era of globalization, information become very important for people because it plays a great role in modern society. Newspaper is one of the media of information which reader can get the information in everyday life. Halliday (1985) states that newspaper language can be seen very much as a 'social semiotic' which, in its generic range, draws particular social groups into particular styles of presentation. It means that the informational function of the newspaper have always been ideological implications in the transmission of information for particular audiences. Similarly, Crystal and Davy (1969:173) claim that everything that happens to be printed in a newspaper or written by a journalist is not going to be linguistically homogenous. In other words, the function language of newspaper are to inform about events and conditions in society and the world.

Text is a complete linguistic interaction of spoken or written. Halliday and Hasan (1976:1) point out a definition of text that is any passage of language, spoken or written, of whatever length, that does form a unified whole. In systemic functional linguistic (SFL), a text has texture which holds the clauses of a text together to give them unity. Two dimensions of paragraph to make text hang together coherence as contextual properties and cohesion as internal properties. Cohesion is thinking process as syntactical process of drawing conclusion. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:532) cohesion refers to the

resources within language that provide continuity in a text, above and over that is provided by clause structures and clause complexes. Furthermore, cohesive relations are nonstructural relations, which help the text hang together. These kinds of relationship refer to reference, conjunction, and lexical cohesion.

Lexical cohesion refers to the relationships between or among words in a text. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:297) lexical cohesion is as the name implies, it involves a kind of choice that is open ended, the selection of a lexical item that is in some way related to one occurring previously. Lexical cohesion is concerned with content words and primarily related to field. Field is discovered through the content words within a text. It tends to have specialized vocabularies and tends to engage in specialized activities. Moreover, the field is concerned with the content, topic or subject matter of text. The field is specifically constituted by three elements of arena or social activity, participants' characteristic and semantic domain (Saragih, 2014). Additionally, Saragih (2014: 25) points out the field of text affects language variety in the sense that the use of language is affected by what is being talked. From that statement, it can be inferred that different topics of text are differently realized in language use. Then, every field of knowledge has its own way of coding experience to indicate autonomy of the discipline. For example, the field of politics discipline has different language use from economics discipline because they have different criteria for identifying and categorizing the object of study. As a result, the different field of text has different language use in to identify and categorize the object of study.

Furthermore, Halliday and Hasan (1976:288) point out five categories of lexical cohesion.

1. Repetition (including inflection and derivation)

example: leave – leaving - left

2. Synonymy (similarity of meaning)

example: leave - depart

3. Antonymy (opposite or contrastive meaning)

example: leave - arrive

4. Hyponymy (classes / super ordination and subclasses)

example: flower - rose

5. Meronymy (whole-part relations)

example: flower – petal, stem

The Jakarta post is one of a daily national newspaper in Indonesia, which is printed in English language. It is firstly published on 25 April 1983 in Jakarta, which involved in a publishing industry. News story is a factual, prose story for print or broadcast media about a person, place or event answering these five questions: who, what, when, where, why and how. Some example of lexical cohesion are exist in news stories text of politics, economics, and culture in the Jakarta Post.

1. Lexical cohesion in politics text

a. repetition

example:

clause 1

The President said despite his promise lastweek to issuse a comprehensive solution to the critical **problem**

clause 2

He had abundant urgent **problems**

(Thursday February 12, 2015)

b. synonymy

example:

clause 1

President Joko”Jokowi” Widodo is likely to again **delay** his final decision on the conflict between the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) and the National Police (Polri)

clause 2

As if to find another excuse to again **postpone** the decision on who should become the new Polri chief and how to meet monitoring public pressure

(Thursday February 12, 2015)

2. Lexical cohesion in economics text

a. repetition

example:

clause 1

Indonesia **banks** plan to generate at least Rp 49.3 trillion (US\$3.85 billion) from the capital market to finance credit expansion this year, according to the Financial Services Authority (OJK)

clause 2

Some **banks** have outlined their plans

(Thursday February 13, 2015)

b. hyponymy

example:

clause 1

Some **banks** have outlined their plans

clause 2

Bank International Indonesia (BII) comes second with Rp 8.4 trillion in the targeted bond issues, while **CIMB Niaga** is next with Rp 6.9 trillion.

(Thursday February 13, 2015)

3. Lexical cohesion in culture field

a. repetition

example:

clause 1

The island's **Greek and Turkish** communities are trying to overcome their differences and find an unusual common cause: halloumi cheese

clause 2

The cheese has been made in Cyprus for centuries by both its **Greeke and Turkish** communities

(Thursday February 12, 2015)

b. meronymy

Example:

clause 1

Effort to have the increasingly popular “squeaky” cheese granted a protected **Europea Union (EU)** status have raised fears

clause 2

That **Turkish** Cypriot producers will be excluded

(Thursday February 12, 2015)

Additionally, the writer found research of lexical cohesion in newspaper. For example, Yoan (2010) in *An Analysis of Lexical Cohesion in the Cover Story of Tempo* found that there are some of lexical cohesion occur in the cover story of tempo. From this research, repetition is the most dominant lexical cohesion in the cover story of tempo. However, the research does not explain the reason the use of lexical cohesion in the cover story of Tempo. This research are used as a reference for the writer to find more the use of lexical cohesion in media.

In brief, based on the explanation above the writer interests to do the research in lexical cohesion and filed in news stories text of the Jakarta Post.

1.2 Problems of the Study

1. What patterns of lexical cohesion are used in news stories text in fields of politics, economics, and culture?
2. How is the lexical cohesion employed in news stories text?
3. Why is it used the way it is?

1.3 Objectives of the study

In line with the problems, the objectives of study are

1. to determine the pattern of lexical cohesion are used in news stories text in fields politics, economics, and culture.
2. to describe realizations of lexical cohesion in news stories text.
3. To explain the reason of lexical cohesion used in news stories text.

1.4 Scope of the study

In this thesis, the writer would like to focus only on the lexical cohesion namely repetition, synonym, antonym, hyponymy, and meronymy based on Halliday and Hasan's theory (1976:288) in news stories text in field of politics, culture, and economics in the Jakarta Post newspaper. Lexical items are limited to cover four kinds of words or parts of speech namely noun, verb, adjective, and adverb.

1.5 Significance of the study

The findings of the research are expected to offer both theoretically and practically in some respects.

1. Theoretically, the findings can be useful for enriching the theories on lexical cohesion particularly for understanding the processes, and the reason of lexical cohesion are used in news stories text of Jakarta post newspaper.
2. Practically, the finding can be useful for those who have focus on linguistics study especially the lexical cohesion in news stories text of newspaper. Moreover, the ideas and the point of views of the the findings can significantlydy be useful to beused as
 - a. review of literature for the next researcher,
 - b. reference for teacher in teaching English particularly related lexical cohesion, and
 - c. material for helping student particularly in comprehending and understanding reading material.