

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the study

The phenomenon of online newspapers was influenced by the existence of the internet. This statement also supported by Hakim (2013), the emergence of new technologies such as the internet has changed the form of newspapers, which in the beginning, printed newspapers shifted to the online newspapers. The existence of the internet becomes feasible to use in online newspapers because it can cut the cost of producing publications and speed up the distribution of news to the readers (Shefrin 1993). In online newspapers, the changes are significant, starting from utilizing the worldwide internet system where readers can access online, updating information any time, and making newspaper pages colorful (Khairuddin 2015).

According to Dominick (2008), the phenomenon of online newspapers that are influenced by the existence of the internet affects the business of newspapers, especially in advertisements. The emergence of advertisements in online newspapers in 1994 was due to technological developments in communication, which then brought advertisements to shift to the internet system. From the moment, it made the number of ads increase in online newspaper content.

There are five advantages possessed by online newspapers. First, the newspaper content is attractive because it has images, diverse, colorful pages, and sound production advertisements (Hakim 2013). Second, the news contained in

online newspapers has many types of information such as opinions, entertainment current news, articles, politics, economics (Muis 2001). Third, the news is faster and safer. Readers do not need to flip pages. The online newspapers can be stored on the readers' favorite pages (Blogger 2016). Fourth, the delivery of information in the online newspaper is quick using the internet (Ariefyanto 2012). Fifth, the news can be immediately known by readers. Moreover, the writing of the contents of the news is not long-winded (Republica 2012). One of the examples of online newspapers in Indonesia is *The Jakarta Post*.

*The Jakarta Post* become one of a kind daily newspaper which written in English (Karim 2015). PT Niskala Media Tenggara publishes *The Jakarta Post online* and is located in Jakarta, Indonesia. *The Jakarta Post* becomes the favorite newspaper, and the news could be trusted because the newspaper is part of the leading *Kompas Gramedia Group* in Indonesia (INTERNATIONAL n.d.). *The Jakarta Post* online newspaper publishes the latest news every day at three o'clock in the afternoon. The target readers of this newspaper are Indonesian citizen, especially those who are educated people, and also foreigners (Steven 2014). Therefore, the writer chooses *The Jakarta Post* as the source of the study. The newspaper is also a reference for local and international reporters for their training in writing news. *The Jakarta Post* has also been worldwide since 1994 when the newspaper followed the "Go International" project (D. n.d.).

In addition to the above reasons, *The Jakarta Post* newspaper is selected because the newspaper received many awards. The writer also added that *The Jakarta Post* received three awards. The newspaper was nicknamed "the most

prominent English Language Media in Indonesia" about culture, law, and politics with the *Adiwarta Award* in 2004 from Sampoerna for photography. Then, the newspaper also received the *Adam Malik award* in 2014 for helping the government in delivering information about foreign policy (academia.edu n.d.). Moreover, in 2010, *The Jakarta Post* also received two awards, including the first prize in "hard news" and runner-up in the feature category at the *Commonwealth Bank Tournament of Champion Sports Journalism Competition 2010* for online media (Kompas.com 2010). Then, in 2019, Agnes Anya as reporter from *The Jakarta Post* got another award as the World Desk Reporter at the Adam Malik award as it was added to *The Jakarta Post* awards collection (Santosa 2019).

The number of awards received by *The Jakarta Post* makes the company committed to provide all the news starting from entertainment news, sports, politics, and information to everyone in the world. Therefore, the newspaper gets the nickname "Journal of Indonesian Today" (D. n.d.). With updating news information from the *Jakarta Post* newspaper, the use of the sentence in it will be overwhelming. Therefore, the writer is interested in conducting research using in *The Jakarta Post* as the object.

*Asian Games* is a sport event held in Asia every four years. The event was attended by almost of all the Asian countries as contingents and tended to be the most awaited international event by all participants (Sawitri 2018). The *Asian Games* was firstly held in 1951 in New Delhi, India (Liputan6.com 2018). The Games has various types of contested sports, aims to strengthen the relations of the participating countries, and promotes tourism places contained in host

organizers of the *Asian Games* (ID 2018). Indonesia became the host of Asian Games which was held in 1962 and 2018, in Jakarta. In 2018, a well-organized Asian Games event can be seen from the opening of the event and responses from all contingents. Asian Games 2018's opening ceremony presents many surprises with extraordinary shows at the *Gelora Bung Karno* Main Stadium, Senayan, Jakarta on August 18, 2018 (Sawitri 2018).

The writer chose the news about Asian Games 2018's opening ceremony as the object of this study for three reasons. First, the reason for choosing the news was because the news became a trending topic at that time on all social media. Second, it was the main spotlight in other countries (Post, About Us 2016-2019). Additionally, the event was an international event with participants from almost all Asia countries as contingent. In this study, the writer analyses the news using cohesive devices theory.

Cohesive devices are also called cohesion (Halliday 1976). Cohesion is semantic relation between one element and another in a text. Texts may affect the use of cohesive devices and consider meaningful to the reader. There are two types of cohesion according to Halliday and Hasan (1976), namely grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. The grammatical cohesion or language rules consist of reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Next, lexical cohesion has the relationship between the form of the content of the word and the phrase contained in a text. The lexical cohesion consists of collocation and reiteration (Halliday 1976). Through cohesive devices, it does not only discuss the concept by connecting the text itself, but it also connects the texture of the discourse

(Renkema 2004). In other words, the discourse analysis also discusses the basic rules of connection between texts and other texts, namely cohesion and coherence (Prayudha 2016). The element of cohesion and coherence is the unity that exists in a discourse (Karim 2015). The meaning of text produces a special field at the end. In this study, the writer only focuses on cohesive devices.

There are three previous studies of cohesive devices that can be used as references in this study. The first previous study conducted by Khonita (2015) discussed the use of cohesive devices published in a *Jawa Pos* article about Tri Rismaharini. This study shows that all types of cohesive devices appearance and the highest uses reference in cohesive device analysis. The second study conducted by Malah, Tan and Rashid (2017) discusses the use of lexical cohesion in three major Nigerian newspaper editorials in *The Guardian*, *The Nation*, and *Vanguard* newspaper. The study uses Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), which is developed by Halliday (1994) and the findings in this study show that only four types of lexical cohesion appear. The third study conducted by Pangastuti (2018) identifies the analysis of cohesive devices related with Indonesia flag incident in *SEA Games 2017*, which was published by *The Daily Mail*. The difference from all previous studies with the present study is the object of the study. Unlike the other researches, this study use news field as the object. The event of the news has a bigger scope than the previous studies. The study also used the main theory of cohesive devices from Halliday and Hasan (1976) to analyze data. It also uses a supporting theory from Rankema (2004), which was used to analyze lexical cohesion and grammatical cohesion.

## 1.2 Statement of the problems

In accordance to the background of this study, the writer aims to reveal on the questions of:

1. What grammatical cohesion is mostly used in the *Jakarta Post* online newspaper about the opening ceremony of Asian Games 2018?
2. What lexical cohesion is mostly found in the *Jakarta Post* online newspaper about the opening ceremony of Asian Games 2018?

## 1.3 Objective of the study

1. To find the mostly used grammatical cohesion in the *Jakarta Post* online newspaper about the opening ceremony of Asian Games 2018.
2. To find the mostly found lexical cohesion in the *Jakarta Post* online newspaper about the opening ceremony of Asian Games 2018.

## 1.4 Significance of the study

Theoretically, it is expected that this work will contribute to the advantages for cohesive devices theory in written text, and it also gives the scope of discourse study focusing on lexical cohesion and grammatical cohesion. Also, practically in this research is expected as a useful reference for readers, especially in discourse study. In this research is to add knowledge about the study of cohesion for the next researcher.

### 1.5 Definitions of key terms

- Cohesion : The relationship between grammatical cohesion and logical in uniting the text and giving meaning in it. Cohesion is divided into two types, namely lexical cohesion and grammatical cohesion based on the structure of content, lexical content, and background knowledge (Halliday 1976).
- Cohesive Devices : A cohesive device has a relationship with the text in its use (Halliday 1976).
- The Jakarta Post : One of Indonesian daily newspapers written in English language (Sawitri 2018).
- Online newspaper : Communication media connected to the internet and presented through the website (Online 2012).
- Grammatical Cohesion : Cohesion which occurs through grammar (Halliday and Hasan 1976, 6).
- Lexical Cohesion : Lexical cohesion refers to the links between nouns, verbs, adjective, adverbs which are used in subsequent segments of discourse. The lexical cohesion consists of reiteration and collocation. Reiteration includes repetition, synonymy, antonym, hyponym / hypernym, meronymy (Renkema 2004).