

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS
COHESION AND DEGREE OF COHESIVENESS FOUND IN COVID-19
ENGLISH NEWS ARTICLES ON *ANTARANEWS.COM*



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UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Sarjana Degree
of English Department Faculty of Humanities Universitas Airlangga**

By

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SURABAYA 2022**

DECLARATION

I declare that this undergraduate thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the degree of Sarjana Humaniora (S.Hum) of the English Department Faculty of Humanities Universitas Airlangga is entirely my own work and has been solely the result of my own original research. Hereby, I confirm that:

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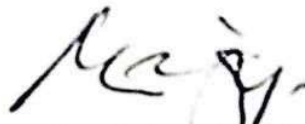
Hilda Charisma Afifah Putri
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Dedicated to all of the closest people around me, including *myself*.

APPROVAL SHEET

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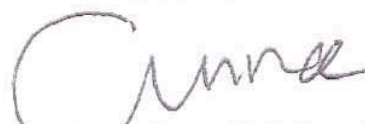
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Surabaya, 08 July 2022

Hilda Charisma Afifah Putri

“Allah does not charge a soul beyond its capacity”

(2: 286 Quran)

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ABSTRACT

Cohesion is necessary to construct a well-written news article to achieve text cohesiveness, which can help verify news articles' good quality and credibility. This study examined the quality of English Covid-19 news articles published on *Antaranews.com* based on the number of grammatical and lexical cohesion occurrences in the news. The news articles published from January 2021 to March 2021, which covered the topic of Covid-19 vaccination, were selected as the data source to be examined. This qualitative research applied the cohesion theory by Halliday and Hasan (1976) to identify the cohesion types and the degree of cohesiveness introduced by Hartnett 1986 to determine the news quality category. In the six news articles selected, every type of cohesion was found. For grammatical cohesion, reference was the type with the highest number of occurrences (699 times or 72.81%), conjunction (252 times or 26.25%), substitution (five times or 0.52%), and ellipsis (four times or 0.41%). Whereas for lexical cohesion, repetition was the most used type in the news (123 times or 45.72%), collocation (108 times or 40.14%), superordinate (18 times or 6.69%), synonymy (14 times or 5.20%), and general word (six times or 2.23%). Thus, from the number of occurrences, grammatical cohesion was found with the highest number of occurrences, which shows that the news articles focus more on using grammar to connect the idea in every sentence. As a result, the total number of cohesion occurrences was 1,229 times, and the total number of topic units was 256. These result in the degree of cohesiveness of 480%, which indicates that the news articles are categorized as very high quality.

Keywords: cohesion, degree of cohesiveness, Covid-19, news article.

ABSTRAK

Kohesi diperlukan untuk menyusun artikel berita yang ditulis dengan baik untuk memperoleh keterpaduan teks, yang dapat membuktikan kualitas dan kredibilitas artikel berita yang baik. Penelitian ini membahas kualitas artikel berita Bahasa Inggris, mengenai Covid-19, yang dimuat di *Antaranews.com*, berdasarkan pada jumlah kemunculan kohesi gramatikal dan leksikal dalam berita tersebut. Artikel berita yang terbit pada Januari 2021 sampai Maret 2021, dengan topik pembahasan mengenai vaksinasi Covid-19, dipilih sebagai sumber data yang akan diteliti. Penelitian kualitatif ini menggunakan teori kohesi oleh Halliday dan Hasan (1976) untuk menentukan jenis kohesinya, serta tingkat kekohesifan yang diperkenalkan oleh Hartnett 1986 untuk menentukan kategori kualitas berita. Di dalam enam artikel berita yang dipilih, ditemukan semua jenis kohesi. Untuk kohesi gramatikal, referensi adalah jenis dengan angka kemunculan tertinggi (699 kemunculan atau 72,81%), konjungsi (252 kemunculan atau 26,25%), substitusi (lima kemunculan atau 0,52%), dan elipsis (empat kemunculan atau 0,41%). Sedangkan untuk kohesi leksikal, repetisi adalah jenis yang paling banyak digunakan pada berita (123 kemunculan atau 45,72%), kolokasi (108 kemunculan atau 40,14%), superordinat (18 kemunculan atau 6,69%), sinonim (14 kemunculan atau 5,20%), dan kata umum (enam kemunculan atau 2,23%). Dengan demikian, dari jumlah kemunculannya, kohesi gramatikal ditemukan dengan jumlah kemunculan tertinggi, yang menunjukkan bahwa artikel berita tersebut lebih fokus dalam menggunakan tata bahasa untuk menghubungkan gagasan di dalam setiap kalimat. Hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa jumlah kemunculan kohesi adalah 1.229 kali, dan jumlah satuan topiknya adalah 256. Hal ini menghasilkan tingkat kekohesifan sebesar 480% yang menunjukkan bahwa artikel berita tersebut dikategorikan sebagai kualitas yang sangat tinggi.

Kata kunci: kohesi, tingkat kekohesifan, Covid-19, artikel berita.