

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

Newspaper is one of daily printed papers or publication media that is distributed from the encoder to the readers as the decoder. Newspaper dominates the society with its news, information, opinion, advertisement, and humor. Even the news is the most common part that appears in the newspaper (Badudu, 1988, p. 135). Beside its roles, newspaper is also a reliable and cheap source of information. It can be read by many people and makes people extremely portable. Newspaper is an important media for advertising and promotion. So it helps people in reading and knowing the recent offers in a city (James, 2014).

One of the newspapers which people usually read is *Jawa Pos*. According to Nielsen Media Research in *Jawa Pos* Website (2014), *Jawa Pos* has been one of the biggest readership newspapers in Indonesia. *Jawa Pos* is also a trendsetting and award winning newspaper, with circulation of over 400.000 copies daily under the leadership of Dahlan Iskan. The newspaper which was founded on July 1st 1949 and centered in Surabaya, East Java, publishes at least 50 pages divided in 3 parts, which are main of national or international news, Metropolis, and Sport. In the main news, there are articles which are written by journalists in all aspects, namely politics, economics, or culture. The text in an article has to be in right form. Text, according to Halliday and Hasan (1976), refers to any passage, both spoken and written, of whatever length, that forms a unified whole. In other words, the sentences within a text have to be related to

one another to form a unity so that the text's meaning can be understood by the reader. Definitely, the news article also contains the fact that the society is supposed to know.

One of the facts usually being talked about is a public figure. Public figure means someone who is famous because of what they do, and is written about in newspapers and magazines or is often talked about on television or the radio (Cambridge Dictionaries, 2014). One of the public figures that the writer talks about is Tri Rismaharini, the City Mayor of Surabaya. Based on Merdeka.com (2012), Tri Rismaharini is the first City Mayor of Surabaya who has been officiating in 2010-2015 period. The woman, who was born in November 20th 1961, became one of the best mayoral nominations in the world, 2012 World Mayor Prize, which was held by The City Mayors Foundation. She was elected because she had a lot of achievements as the mayor of Surabaya. She is considered successful in making Surabaya city parks clean and managed. Risma also became world's best mayoral candidate from Indonesia, besides two others, namely South Sulawesi Governor Syahrul Yasin Limpo and Solo Mayor Joko Widodo. This phenomenon urged the writer to have a study about Risma's achievements and social awareness published in *Jawa Pos* Newspaper.

In doing the study on the newspaper language, the writer chose *Jawa Pos* and the texts about Tri Rismaharini as the object of the research. In specific, the writer selected the edition of those text articles, which were published on 11 and 23 November 2013 during which the news of Tri Rismaharini often appeared in some media especially *Jawa Pos* newspaper at that time. The writer is interested in *Jawa Pos* because *Jawa Pos* is a daily national newspaper, which is centered in Surabaya. Furthermore, Tri Rismaharini has also been leading as a City Mayor of Surabaya. From those reasons, the articles of Tri Rismaharini become a part of discourse studies.

The most salient phenomenon of discourse is the fact that sentences or utterances are linked together (Renkema, 2004, p. 103). Two concepts used in this “connectedness” and “texture” are cohesion and coherence. There are seven criteria for textuality that a sequence of sentences must meet in order to qualify as a discourse: cohesion, coherence, intentionality, acceptability, informativeness, situationality, and intertextuality (Beaugrande, cited in Renkema 2004). Halliday and Hasan (1976) state that cohesion plays a special role in the creation of text because it expresses the continuity that exists between one part of the text and another. They also write that the concept of cohesion is a semantic one. It refers to relations of meaning that exist within the text, and that define it as a text. These all mean that cohesion, in helping to create a text, relates to the meaning or idea among sentences rather than to the structure of form. Cohesion between sentences is easily seen as an aspect of language use to be developed after the ability to handle grammar and words within sentences (Cook, 1989). Therefore, it can be referred to grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. These are what the so-called cohesive ties or cohesive devices.

Those show that a cohesive device has been a popular thing that people can read and interpret. As a discourse, articles about Tri Rismaharini contain cohesive devices which support that discourse itself. By those cohesive devices and their frequency of occurrences, a discourse can be interpreted as well. The study uses types of cohesion proposed by Halliday and Hasan.

The previous studies about cohesive devices have been done such as by Fakude and Sharndama (2012), Kurniawan (1996), and Rahayu (1995). However, none of them analyzed the cohesive devices in the media text, newspaper. Fakude and Sharndama (2012) in *A Comparative Analysis of Variations in Cohesive Devices in Professional*

and Popularized Legal Texts, which studied in finding the cohesive devices are contained in professional legal texts that is codes, statutes, regulations or court cases, the work products of many different types of sovereigns, either presently in force or historical value. Kowel (2004) in *The Cohesive Devices used by the priest in Giving a Lecture in a Vihara* which used the Priest as the object in finding cohesive devices. Then, Pusparini (2007) in *The Use of Cohesive Devices by Ten Elementary Students in Their Indonesian Narratives*, which found the patterns of cohesion in Indonesian narratives by students from SDN Kertajaya XIII/219, Surabaya. None of those studies analyzes the cohesive devices in a media text such as newspaper. Thus, it urges the writer to have a study in a newspaper as a main discourse object.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Based on the background stated above, the problem is formulated as follows:

1. What types of grammatical cohesion are found in news articles Tri Rismaharini published by *Jawa Pos* Newspaper?
2. What types of lexical cohesion are found in news articles of Tri Rismaharini published by *Jawa Pos* Newspaper?

1.3 Objective of The Study

Based on the statement of the problem above, this study is intended to find out the cohesive devices with their frequency of occurrences. In this study, the writer uses *Jawa Pos* publisher (newspaper) as the source of the research. The writer analyzes them with discourse analysis studies that contain the cohesion theory proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1976).

1.4 Significance of The Study

This research is done to fulfill the purpose which is expected by the writer to the readers. Theoretically, this study will enrich on discourse analysis studies and also give knowledge in using cohesion devices which are contained in a newspaper discourse. Then practically, this study can contribute to the study of the use of cohesive devices by the readers, students, or text producers. It might suggest possibilities for further study that especially makes the readers pay more attention to the use of cohesive devices in newspaper.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

Certain words which are contained in this study are:

- Cohesion : part of the system of a language, which refers to relations of meaning present in a text (Halliday & Hasan, 1976).
- Cohesive devices : kind of cohesion that constitutes a coherent text (Halliday & Hasan, 1976).
- Grammatical cohesion : cohesive affect achieved by using reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction (Halliday & Hasan, 1976).
- Lexical cohesion : cohesive affect achieved by the selection of vocabulary (Halliday & Hasan, 1976).