INVESTIGATING GRAMMATICAL COHESION IN WRITING NEWS OF DEADLY GREATER JAKARTA FLOODS PIT ANIES'CRITICS AGAINST HIS SUPPORTERS IN RALLIES FOUND IN THE JAKARTA POST

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Abstract

Grammatical Cohesive devices has a function Hanging texts together or being cohesive, meaning they contribute to what Hasan termed the unity of text texture. That's the text structure scheme, in turn giving the text a unified texture. There are two kinds of textures resulting from the combination of semantic configuration, namely the register and the cohesion. Halliday and Hasan (1976) state that there are four types of grammatical cohesive devices, which are reference, ellipsis, substitution, conjunction.. This study use descriptive qualitative approach that solve the research problem in analyzing type of grammatical cohesion in writing new entitled *Deadly Greater Jakarta floods pit Anies'scriticsc againts his suppoters in rallies* from The Jakarta Post The data of this study were analyzed by using some steps. Firstly, identify the data that contained grammatical cohesion. Identification is done by reading and re-read the transcribed the data before going to the next step. Then, select sentences which consist of presupposition triggers. After that, the data were analyzed based on the theory from Halliday and Hasan (1976) about grammatical cohesion. First, the forms of grammatical cohesion markers that emerge are references and conjunctions. The result of this study are the use of Reference appeared 10 times with the percentage 77% while conjuction only 3 times with the percentage 23%. Second, the markers of grammatical cohesion function to build unity and continuity of forms in lingual units. For example, references to explain and point out sources of reference, substitutions to replace certain lingual units so that the words used are more interesting and not monotonous, conjunctions to connect one sentence with another sentence to better understand the reader.

Key words: Grammatical Cohesion, The Jakarta Post, News

INTRODUCTION

News is a report or notification about the occurrence of an event and a condition that is general in nature and has also just happened and was delivered by journalists in the mass media (Wahyudin, 2016), (Fadilah & Kuswoyo, 2021), (Purwaningsih & Gulö, 2021), (Pradana & Suprayogi, 2021), (Sohrabi et al., 2020). There are several media in delivering a news it can be through TV, Magazine, Radio even Website (Purwarianti, 2014), (Pinem, 2018), (Teknologi et al., 2021), (Novawan et al., 2020), (Pettersson, 2009). News is the latest information selected by journalists to be published in a media in order to attract the reader (K. Sari & Pranoto, 2021), (Pustika, 2021), (Nababan & Nurmaily, 2021). The meaning of news is a report about an event or opinion that has an important value, appeals to some audiences, is new, and is published through periodic mass media (Schrape, 2018), (Journal & Kiranamita, 2021), (Kurniawan et al., 2018). From the statements of the three experts, it can be concluded that the news is information about what is happening / has

happened with the aim to be conveyed to the general public. In this case a journalist has an important role in writing news so that the news can get the attention from readers.

The use of language in the mass media has important role by media researchers to attempt consciously or unconsciously to influence the audience understanding of the news event (Aminatun & Oktaviani, 2019), (Karal et al., 2017), (Rido, 2011), (Muliyah et al., 2020), (Ayu & Pratiwi, 2021). It means that the journalist can give their opinion value in positive or negative side towards the issues, the reader are brought out to trust or taken as granted (K. Sari & Pranoto, 2021), (Alita, 2021), (Panganiban1 & Madrigal, 2020), (Redy Susanto et al., 2021), (Wulandari, 2018). One more thing that usually happens to most readers and the general public, they read the news just looking for information by reading normally without paying attention to the mistakes in it (Puspito et al., 2020), (Oktaviani & Mandasari, 2019), (Septiyana & Aminatun, 2021), (Sasalia & Sari, 2020). In fact, unwitting mistakes that are not realized will sometimes lead to a different understanding between the information the researcher wants to convey to the reader (Ulfa & Puspaningtyas, 2020), (Helmy et al., 2018), (Oktaviani et al., 2020), (Wahyudin & Kuswoyo, n.d.), (Puspita et al., 2021). One of the mistakes that we can analyze in news is how grammatical cohesion is used in writing the news so that it can present complete and good news for the readers (Nurmalasari & Samanik, 2018), (Abbad et al., 2009), (Afrianto, 2017), (B. N. Sari & Gulö, 2019). In writing news is one of field in discourse. It is because discourse is the study of message structure in communication (Isnaini & Aminatun, 2021).

This study will specifically analyze and find out the grammatical cohesion that is used in this news and the implication of discourse analysis as learning material for the readers. The analysis takes from online website, The Jakarta Post. The researcher focuses in the case of *Deadly Greater Jakarta floods pit Anies'scriticsagains his suppoters in rallies* which presented in the news. This issue has already become hot issue since after the news served many reactions have appeared. Therefore, this topic is worthwhile to do in this research. There are two reasons why the researcher chose grammatical cohesion as the topic. The first reason is to know and describe the types of grammatical cohesion that are used in the news and the second reason is to explain the implication that can be obtained about the discourse analysis as learning material. It should be known by the researchers of the news or journalist that the grammatical cohesion in every sentence should be understandable in order to avoid misinterpretation between researcher and reader.

This study is conducted under motivation by several previous studies that had been done by another researcher about grammatical cohesion. The research entitled *Grammatical Cohesion in Thai Cave Rescue News in International Newspaper* conducted by Rika WahyuniTambunan ,RidwanHanafiah and Umar Mono from University of Sumatera, Indonesia. The result of this study shows that provided the typesof references was known 43% was predominant with personal and comparative reference, was realized by anaphoric and cataphoric. Conjunctions are considered to be 42% with additive, temporal, additive, material, clarifying, conditional, varying and causing conjunctions, which are manifested by the conjunctive system. 10% substitution with nominal and verbal substitution is realized by replacing one item with another. Ellipsis is 5% with nominal and ellipsis clauses, realized by avoiding nouns, verbs or clauses and restoring them by referring to elements in the previous text. The results show that news texts rarely use other types of grammatical cohesion, especially the use of ellipsis and substitutions that allow them to be

used in writing because most researchers state that ellipsis and substitutions are found in speaking.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Cohesion refers to the resources in the language provided by the clause structure and clause complexes (Septiyana & Aminatun, 2021), (Arniza Fitri et al., 2015). Therefore, a cohesive relationship is a non-structural relationship that serves to 'help a text relate to one another (A. Fitri & Yao, 2019), (Arniza Fitri et al., 2019), (A. Fitri & Yao, 2019), (Kuswoyo et al., 2020), (Arniza Fitri et al., 2015). The concept of cohesion is a semantic concept that refers to the meaning relations in the text and defines it as text (Mastan et al., 2022), (Endang Woro Kasih, 2018). Cohesion occurs where the interpretation of some elements in discourse depends on other elements (Kuswoyo & Audina, 2020), (Pettersson, 2009), (Andrade et al., 2009). From the explanation abve the researcher conclude that cohesion refers to the interconnection between sentences that are explicitly expressed in the use of the sentence in the paragraph (Tarik Rashid, B. Q. Huang, 2006), (Ayu & Zuraida, 2020). There are two types of cohesion. First is grammatical cohesion and second is lexical cohesion. The Cohesive Grammar Toolkit has the function of bringing text together or being cohesive, meaning that it contributes to what Hasan calls the unified texture of a text. That's the text structure scheme, which in turn gives the text a blended texture. There are two kinds of textures resulting from a combination of semantic configuration, namely registers and cohesion. There are four types of grammatical cohesive devices, namely reference, ellipsis, substitution, conjunction. Lexical cohesion refers to the relationship between lexical items in a text and, in particular, between content words (Nababan & Nurmaily, 2021), (Septiyana & Aminatun, 2021). The main types of lexical cohesion are repetition, synonym, antonymy, hyponymy, meronymy, and collocation. In this case the author will limit the discussion to focus more on Grammatical cohesion (Purwarianti, 2014).

METHOD

This study use descriptive qualitative approach that solve the research problem in analyzing type of grammatical cohesion in writing new entitled *Deadly Greater Jakarta floods pit Anies'scriticsagains his suppoters in rallies* from The Jakarta Post (Baker & Edwards, 2012), (Utami et al., 2021). Qualitative research was an explanation of the research that describe thing in detail by using text news. The sample is from Jakarta Post as online news. There is one news from Jakarta Post

The data of this study were analyzed by using some steps. Firstly, identify the data that contained grammatical cohesion. Identification is done by reading and re-read the transcribed the data before going to the next step. Then, select sentences which consist of presupposition triggers. After that, the data were analyzed based on the theory from Halliday and Hasan (1976) about grammatical cohesion. Grammatical Cohesion devided into 4 types. Those are reference, ellipsis, substitution, conjunction. Reference has two items maybe anaphoric and cataphoric. Ellipsis has two types such as Verbal and Clausall elipsis. Then, Substitution has 3 types as follow; Nominal, Verbal and Clausal. The last conjuction divided into 3 types whic are temporal,clausal and addictive conjuction.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Result

After collecting and analyzing the data about grammatical cohesion as found in The Jakarta Post, the researcher found the result as described in the table below;

Table 1 Grammatical cohesion in The Jakarta Post

No.	Grammatical Cohesion	The Jakarta Post	
		Frequency	Percentage
1.	Reference	10	77%
2.	Conjuction	3	23%
Total		13	100%

According to the table 1, there are 13 data of grammatical cohesion in The Jakarta.It shows that, the dominant used category in is reference. In The Jakarta Post , Reference is appeared 10 tiimes with the percentage 77% while conjuction only 3 times with the percentage 23%.

Table 2. Table Percentage of Reference in The Jakarta Post

No.	Reference	The Jakarta Post	
		Frequency	Percentage
1	Anaphoric	9	90%
2.	Cataphoric	1	10 %
Total		10	100%

Table 2 shows the percentage of Existential type used in The Jakarta News. The researcher found the most dominant used is Anaphoric that appeared 9 times with the percentage 90% and the rest is Cathaporic.

Table 3. Table Percentage of Conjuction Found in The Jakarta Post

No.	Conjuction	The Jakarta Post	
		Frequency	Percentage

1.	Additive Conjuction	3	100%
Total		**3**	**100%**

Table 3 shows the percentage of Conjuction used by The Jakarta Post. The researcher only found one type of conjuction which is Additive Conjuction . Additive Conjuction appear 3 times with the perentages 100%.

2. Analysis

References create cohesion by creating links between elements. Gerot and Wignell (1994: 170) explain that Reference refers to a system that introduces and tracks the identity of participants through text. As a term of general rule, therefore, reference items can be anaphoric and cataphoric.

1. Anaphoric

   The function is to signify words or phrases that refer to other words or phrases previously used in the text.

2. Cataphoric

   Cataphoric duty is to describe the use of a word or phrase that refers to another word or phrase that is used later in the text. Cataphorical references are considered less common in speech but can be used for dramatic effect in writing. It occurs when the reader is introduced to someone as an abstract, before later knowing their name.

In this section the researcher tries to explain briefly about the finding that indicates into some grammatical cohesion. The explanation will be explained as follow;

The data sample that shows as Anaphoric grammatical is as follow;

1. *The widespread flooding that hit Greater Jakarta on the first day of 2020 has led to a shouting match between those protesting Jakarta Governor AniesBaswedan over his administration's handling of the natural disaster **and** his own supporters.*

From this sentence his administartion's and his own supportes reffers to Jakarta Governor Anis Baswedan . It supposed to be anaphoric because the phares which is Jakarta Governor Anis Baswedan comes earlier in the text.

The data sample that considered in Cataphoric grammatical is as follow;

1. *.Two groups held rallies at the same time at City Hall in Central Jakarta on Tuesday, with one group comprising dozens of*

> *people rallying against Anies **and** the other group comprising dozens who defended the governor.*

From the data above the write conclude that this sentence include in Cataphoric because the phares comes later. The phares are *one group comprising dozens of people rallying against Anies **and** the other group comprising dozens who defended the governor.*

2. Conjuction

One of type f Conjuction found in the news was Additive conjunction: and, and also, in addition, moreover, or, or else, further, furthermore, additionally, for instance, alternatively, by the way, in other words, in same way, similarly.

> The data sample that show additive conjuction is as follow;
>
> 1. *Two groups held rallies at the same time at City Hall in Central Jakarta on Tuesday, with one group comprising dozens of people rallying against Anies and the other group comprising dozens who defended the governor.*

The use of "and" here shows that the journalist just use one conjuction which I addicive conjuction to relate one sentence to another sentence

3. Discussion

Compared to the research entitled *Grammatical Cohesion in Thai Cave Rescue News in International Newspaper* conducted by Rika Wahyuni Tambunan ,Ridwan Hanafiah and Umar Mono from University of Sumatera, Indonesia. The result of this study shows that provided the types of references was known 43% dominant with personal and comparative references, it was manifested by anaphoric and cataphoric. Conjunctions are considered to be 42% with additive, temporal, additive, material, clarifying, conditional, varying and causing conjunctions, which are manifested by the conjunctive system. 10% substitution with nominal and verbal substitution is realized by replacing one item with another. Ellipsis is 5% with nominal clauses and ellipsis, realized by avoiding nouns, verbs or clauses and restoring them by referring to elements in the previous text. Journalists of The Jakarta Post only focus on two terms, which are references with 90% anaphorical and 10% cataphorical. But they do share in common with the most dominant use of references, namely the anaphoric references.

In conclusion both of them have the same style in writing the news that the journalists rarely use other types of grammatical cohesion, especially the use of ellipsis and substitutions that allow them to be used in writing because most researchers state that both ellipsis and substitution are commonly found in speaking.

CONCLUSION

First, the forms of grammatical cohesion markers that emerge are references and conjunctions. With the translation of Reference is appeared 10 tiimes with the percentage 77% while conjuction only 3 times with the percentage 23%. Second, the markers of grammatical cohesion function to build unity and continuity of forms in lingual units. For example, references to explain and point out sources of reference, substitutions to replace certain lingual units so that the words used are

more interesting and not monotonous, conjunctions to connect one sentence with another sentence to better understand the reader.

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