

Grammatical Cohesion in Article *Republika.co.id*

‘A Student Activist Gives Jokowi a Yellow Card’

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Abstract—This study analyzes grammatical cohesion in article *kompas.com* of Indonesia. it aims to find grammatical cohesion in article *Republika.co.id* of Indonesia entitled *Ini alasan Ketua BEM UI Acungkan Kartu Kuning Ke Jokowi*. This research employs Halliday and Hasan’s theory. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative which is used collects the data, classifies and analyzes data and finally the conclusion from the analyzed data. After analyzing the data, the researcher found twenty two data. There are ten data which consist of references; it is demonstrative & pronoun, four data which consist of substitution; it is nominal & verbal and seven data which consist of conjunction. The researcher did not find ellipsis.

Key word—grammatical; cohesion; article

I. INTRODUCTION

The article is giving information to someone. The article should consider unity and coherence, so that it can produce good writing and accepted by society. It is called discourse. Discourse is language communication which is seen as an exchange between speaker and hearer, as a personal activity which is the form is decided by the social purposes. (Hawthorn, 1992). Discourse can be understood a text complete with grammatical form. According to Sudrayat (2009, p. 111) , he argues that discourse is the most complete unit of language and formed from continuous, cohesive and coherent sentence. Discourse analysis is academic discipline which studies about how a language is used in real condition or situation and to analyzing the discourse. In discourse analysis actually the data are text (written or spoken text). The purpose of the discourse analysis is to look for information which has relation with situation and condition in society. One of the aspect is cohesion which can be defined as interconnection some of parts (sentence) in text. In cohesion there are two cohesions, they are grammatical and lexical cohesive.

There are so many media in Indonesia that give information that considers coherence and cohesion. Cohesion which can be defined as interconnection some of parts (sentence) in text. Cohesion is defined as the of linguistic means we have available for creating texture (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, p. 2). According to Hassan and Halliday (1976) Cohesive devices divided into two types, they are grammatical cohesive devices and lexical cohesive devices. One of text in media is *kompas.com*. In media is news in Indonesia and abroad. *Republika.co.id* is the most popular sites in Indonesia. It reveals issues about “A Student activist gives Jokowi a yellow card”.

The students, Zaadit Taqwa is Chairman of Student Executive Board of University of Indonesia, He held up a

yellow card against to President Joko Widodo in the university of Indonesia anniversary event, after Presiden Joko Widodo given his speech, Zaadit stood from his seat and held up a yellow card. The researcher will analysis grammatical cohesion, because the importance of studying cohesion is to create a good and systematic text and to make easily to understand what information is delivered it.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The research uses theory about grammatical cohesion taken from book Halliday and hasan (1976). A concept of ties enables the process of the text analysis to find and discuss the cohesive components of its texture. It connects the meaning of items within the text to each other, to the context outside the text. The interpretations of relationship with each other create a semantic relationship which is the basis of cohesion. There is four of grammatical cohesion, which are: reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction.

Reference is expression which the meaning referring other word, in some of case reference is referring to third person pronouns. According to Halliday and Hasan (1979) that reference into two type, the first is anaphoric: the one instructing the hearer and the readers to look backward and cataphoric is the one instructing the hearer and the readers to look forward. The second is Substitution; it means replacement a word or a group of word with words which have same meaning. The third, Ellipsis is omission of parts of sentences under the assumption which the context makes the meaning clear. And the last is Conjunction, it is word which connecting word or phrase or clause. The conjunction has two type, coordinating conjunction and subordinating conjunction.

The method of this research is descriptive-qualitative method. Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009, p. 7) explain that qualitative research produces narrative or textual descriptions of the phenomena under studies. This research employed a descriptive qualitative method because it described and analyzed the phenomena of the study in narrative description.

The data are taken from the article *Republika.co.id* entitled *A Student activist gives Jokowi a yellow card*. Written by Debbie Sutrisno (n.republika.co.id/berita/en/national-politics/18/02/02/p3j5ui414-a-student-activist-gives-jokowi-a-yellow-card). The researcher uses collects the data, classifies and analyzes them, and finally the conclusion from the analyzed data.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. References

- 1) **Zaadit** stood from his seat and held up a yellow card. **He** was immediately secured and herded out by the Presidential Security Force (Paspampres).
The word 'He', it is personal pronoun which has form the third singular. It refers the word before it (in the first sentence). It is anaphoric. It is anaphoric which the one instructing the hearer and the readers to look backward.
- 2) According to **Zaadit**, the act was to indicate that the president has been cautioned. **He** wanted Jokowi to evaluate his policies
The word 'He', it is personal pronoun which has form the third singular. It refers the word before it (in the first sentence). It is anaphoric. It is anaphoric which the one instructing the hearer and the readers to look backward.
- 3) **Zaadit** said **he** gave the yellow card to gain Jokowi's attention.
The word 'He', it is Personal Pronoun which has form the third singular. It refers the word before it (in the first sentence). It is anaphoric. It is anaphoric which the one instructing the hearer and the readers to look backward.
- 4) **He** needed the president to respond faster to **their demands**.
The word 'He', it is personal pronoun which has form the third singular. It refers the word before it (in the first sentence). It is anaphoric. It is anaphoric which the one instructing the hearer and the readers to look backward.
The word 'Their'. It is personal pronoun which forms the third plural. It is possessive pronouns. It refers someone who speaks the group.
- 5) **He** explained
The word 'He', it is Personal Pronoun which has form the third singular. It refers the word before it (in the first sentence). It is anaphoric. It is anaphoric which the one instructing the hearer and the readers to look backward.
- 6) **This is** a form of sympathy for our friends in Papua
The word 'This' is demonstrative references. It refers to reason **Zaadit** held up card yellow. It is anaphoric.
- 7) **He** decided to bring the book instead of a card due to tight supervision from Paspampres.
The word 'He', it is Personal Pronoun which has form the third singular. It refers the word before it (in the first sentence). It is anaphoric. It is anaphoric which the one instructing the hearer and the readers to look backward.
- 8) That **Papua** needs to be noticed as **they** are part of Indonesian society.
The word 'they', it is personal pronoun which has form the third plural. It refers the word before it (in the first sentence). It is anaphoric. It is

anaphoric which the one instructing the hearer and the readers to look backward.

- 9) **It** was spontaneous
The word 'It' it is the third singular. It refers when **Zaadit** held up card yellow.
- 10) **He** said
The word 'He', it is Personal Pronoun which has form the third singular. It refers the word before it (in the first sentence). It is anaphoric. It is anaphoric which the one instructing the hearer and the readers to look backward.

B. Substitution

- 1) **The act** was to indicate that the president has been cautioned.
The sentence above, the researcher found nominal substitution. The word '*the act*' replaces **Zaadit** heldp up card yellow.
- 2) The students reminded that **the policy** resemble to the dual functions of National Police in the New Order era where active police officers able to hold positions other than at his institution.
The sentence above, the researcher found nominal substitution. The word '*the policy*' replaces '*Jokowi should not appointing police generals as acting governor in several provinces ahead of regional elections*'.
- 3) **Zaadit** ensured **the action** was not the last one
The sentence above, the researcher found nominal substitution. The word '*the act*' replaces **Zaadit** heldp up card yellow.
- 4) **Zaadit** said, was actually a **chorus book**. **He** decided to **bring the book** instead of a card due to tight supervision from Paspampres. **The plan** changed quickly to adapt the situation in the room.
The sentence above, the researcher found nominal substitution. The word '*the plan*' replaces '*bring the book*'.

C. Conjunction

- 1) **after** the president delivered his speech.
The word **after** is subordinating conjunction. It is additive conjunction because it give information.
- 2) **Zaadit** stood from his seat **and** held up a yellow card.
The word **and** is temporal enhancement. It is because related to time,
- 3) **He** was immediately secured and herded out by the Presidential Security Force (Paspampres).
The word **and** is temporal enhancement. Enhancement means one clause expands another by embellishing around it by qualifying it with some circumstantial some circumstantial feature of time, place, cause or condition (Halliday, 1985: 197). It is because related to time.

- 4) Zaadit **and** other students have prepared three demands conveyed at a rally in API UI train station.
The word 'and' is additive extension, because it gives information.
- 5) **Firstly**, BEM UI asked Jokowi to immediately tackle malnutrition in Asmat, Papua.
The word firstly is temporal enhancement. It is because related to time.
- 6) **Secondly**, Jokowi should not appointing police generals as acting governor in several provinces ahead of regional elections.
The word secondly is temporal enhancement. It is because related to time.
- 7) **Lastly**, the students opposed the regulation that limits their freedom.
The word lastly is temporal enhancement. It is because related to time.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the result above, the researcher found twenty two data. There are ten data which consist of references; it is demonstrative & pronoun, four data which consist of substitution; it is nominal and seven data which consist of conjunction. The researcher did not find ellipsis.

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