

THE ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL COHESION IN NATIONAL COLUMN AS FOUND IN THE JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER

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Abstract

This thesis discussed about the analysis of lexical cohesion in National column in the Jakarta Post newspaper. It aimed at finding out the type of lexical cohesion in National column in the Jakarta Post newspaper, knowing how is the use of lexical cohesion in national column in the Jakarta Post newspaper and knowing what is the dominant item of lexical cohesion in national column in the Jakarta Post newspaper. This research used semantics theory by Noam Chomsky. The data were taken from national column in the Jakarta Post newspaper 2015. In doing analyses, the researchers used content analysis technique by Klaus Krindrauft. From the analysis, the researchers found that there were five types of lexical cohesion such as; 107 of repetitions , 48 of synonymy, 13 of antonyms, 50 of hyponymy and 30 of hypernymy. Most of lexicon was found in simple past. The using of lexical cohesion on national column in the Jakarta Post newspaper is good but there are some of repetitions that can be changed by pronouns. Another finding was the dominant type of lexical cohesion in national column is Repetition.

Keywords: *lexical cohesion, national column, Jakarta post newspaper*

INTRODUCTION

The media has important role in human life. With media, the people can transfer their knowledge and information. Besides, they also can get information from the media. It can be a magazine, television, and newspaper. Media are tools that can be used to convey the message from the communicator to the audience or a tool that used to tell the message from the source to the audience by using communication tools such as a magazine, newspaper, or television. In addition to that, mass media also used to educate, to control and to entertain. It means mass media can be used to control the activities of society. So it can be used to educate some people from the message of media.

Newspaper is one of the media. It contains many information such as international information, sport information, national information and so on. It published in everyday or in every week. Most of Indonesia newspapers are written in Indonesia language but one of English newspaper in Indonesia that is very famous, it is Jakarta Post newspaper.

Jakarta Post newspaper is had by PT.Bina media Tenggara in Jakarta. The targets of this newspaper are educated people and foreigner. This newspaper also gives a big advantage to

Indonesia because inside of this newspaper is filled by Indonesia information. In www.Jakartapost.com tells now, this newspaper also has a circulation of 40.000 copies and now this newspaper also available in website www.Jakarta post.com. It ever get a appreciation as the most prominent English language daily in Indonesia. By reading the newspaper people can know the information of the day clearly and objectively. Automatically, people can enrich their knowledge by reading it. Besides, the Jakarta Post newspaper is also used as a media of English learning as the experience of the resacher, when she studied at third semester, the lecture gave the Jakarta Post newspaper as the media of learning.

Types of Lexical Cohesion

Holiday and Hassan (1976) divided lexical cohesion into two kinds, they are reiteration and collocation, reiteration is a form of lexical item, at one end of the scale the use of general word to refer back to a lexical item, reiteration divided into four kinds. They are same word (repetition), synonym (near synonym), superordinate and the last one is general word¹. Besides, Palmer divided lexical structure in his book of Semantic into seven kinds, they are synonymy, polysemy and homonymy, incompatibility, hyponymy, antonymy, relational opposites and the last one is components.

Repetition

According to Halliday and Hassan, repetition is the same item repeated, he also makes the example of repetition such as;

*there is a **boy** climbing that tree, the **boy** is going to fall if he does not take care.* repetition lexical item is the most form of lexical cohesion, it gave the example from dog in the sentence:

*Reza saw a **dog**, the **dog** was wounded by the children,*

In order for a lexical item to be recognize as repeated need it in the same morphological shape it also give the example such as;

*Ali **arrived** yesterday. His **arrival** made his mother happy.*

In oxford dictionary repetition is the act of saying or doing something again : the act of repeating something. It means, repetition is the same item that is repeated in one clause.

The something repeated can be noun, verb and so on. Repetition is also can be recognize by same morphological shape.

Synonym

Palmer gives the definition of synonym in his book. It used to mean “sameness of meaning”. It is obvious that for the dictionary-maker many sets of words have the same meaning. They are synonymous, or are synonyms of one another. Abdul Chaer said synonym is the expression that can be word or phrase or sentence or verb or adjective that has a same meaning with the other expression. He makes the example in Indonesia language such as *buruk* and *jelek*. He also said if synonymy is not has a same meaning in one hundred percent but it has a different although it is a little different. Meanwhile according to Dewa Putu Wijana in her book synonymy is a form of language that has a same meaning with the other of form of language. She made the example in Indonesia language such as *ayah* and *bapak*. The meaning of *ayah* is father and than the meaning of *bapak* is also father than the word of *ayah* is synonymy with the word of *bapak*.

Antonym

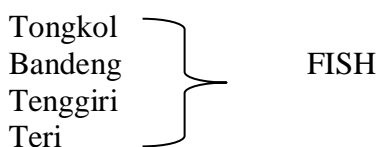
According to Palmer Antonym is used for ‘oppositeness of meaning. Word that are opposite are antonyms. Antonym is often thought of as opposite of synonymy, but the status of the two are very different. Antonym is a regular and very natural feature of language and can be defined fairly precisely. According to wijaya in his book, antonymy is opposite meaning, he makes the example in *bahasa* from the word *Hidup* (live) and *mati* (dead). Meanwhile according to veerhar in the Abdul choer book’s of *pengantar semantik bahasa Indonesia* Antonym is “*ungkapan biasanya berupa kata, tetapi terdapat pula dalam bentuk frase atau kalimat yang maknanya kebalikan dari makna lain*”

Hyponym

According to Abdul Choer in his Hyponym is a specific term that is used to designate a member of a class. There are many words that refer to the class it self. This involves us in the nation of inclusion in the sense that tulip and rose are included in red. Inclusion is thus a matter of class membership. Lyons’ term for the relation is hyponymy. The upper term is superordinate and the lower term the hyponymy. According to Verhaar in the Abdul Choer’s book “*hiponim ialah ungkapan berupa kata, tetapi kiranya dapat juga berupa frase atau*

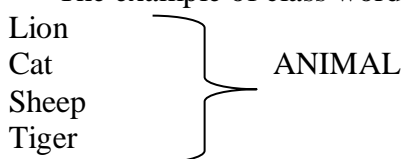
kalimat yang maknanya dianggap merupakan bagian dari makna suatu ungkapan lain”.

Abdul chaer made the example of hyponym;



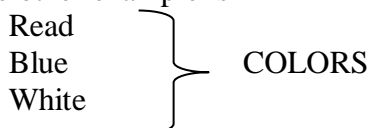
It means hyponym is the expression that has a general meaning or a specific word that has a general word.

The example of class word:



The class of word above is one of the example of hyponymy . It means, lion, sheep, cat, and tiger are hyponymy from animal .

The other example is



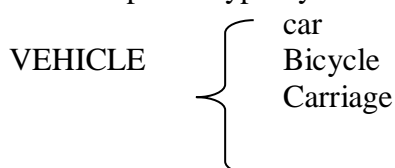
It means read, blue, white , and blach are hyponymy from color.

Hypernym

According to Dewa Puti Wijana and Moh.Rohmadi hypernym is a relationship of semantic with the general meaning and specific meaning. “ In the free dictionary, hypernym is the semantic relation of being superordinate or belonging to a higher rank or class.

It means, hypernym is the word that has a higher meaning. If hyponymy is a specific of word than hypernym is a higher class of word. Hyponymy and hyperynym concept make an upper class and an under class meaning because there are upper and under meaning that why hypernym can be hyponymy in an other word . The example the word “fish”. Fish is hyperny from tenggiri, tongkol, nila. But fish can be hyponymy from animal. It means hyperym is the word that has a general meaning

The example of hypernym



Vehicle is general word because it has a specific word again as car, bicycle, carriage and so on. Than the meaning of the word car, bicycle, and carriage are hypernymy from vehicle.

Collocation

According to Firth in the Palmer's book of semantic, collocation is merely part of the meaning of a word, meaning is also to be found in the context of situation. He also said the study of linguistic context is of interest to semantics for two reasons; first, by looking at the linguistic context. Secondly, although in general the distribution of words may seem to be determined by their meaning. He makes the example such as ; *sat in **chair** , the **chairman** of meeting*. (Palmer 1971). In Oxford Advanced Dictionary by Jonathan Crowther collocation is a regular combination of word. According to Sinclair collocation in *english_language.com*, collocation is the restriction of meanings of components of combination, it does not enhance or add the meaning, but limits the meaning, he makes the example such as, **rancid milk** is not actually one of the meanings of rancid milk but it is delineation of milk that could be other meanings of milk yet rancid delimits it to milk that is rancid

It means collocation is two or more words that often go together or the combination of two words, they be a one meaning. Here are the examples of collocation;

Do the dishes

Native speakers are also said this sentence to ask their friend to wash the dishes, the meaning here they ask them to wash the dishes but they use the of "do" to say that. It is called by collocation.

METHOD

This research was qualitative research, in qualitative research the researcher used descriptive qualitative means the researcher described that relevance with the topic. Before collecting the data, the writer classified the data by two sources of data, there are primary data and secondary data

1. Primary Data

According to Kaelan in his book of "*metode penelitian kualitatif interdisipliner*" *sumber data primer, yaitu buku-buku yang secara langsung berkaitan dengan objek material penelitian*. It means, primary data is the main data that use as the object of the research. In this research based on the explanation above the writer took the primary data from Jakarta Post newspaper in published in 2nd – 6th March 2015.

2. Secondary Data

secondary data is supporting data that support the research, it can be taken from web, journal and so on. In this research the writer will take the secondary data from the other source as article, web, books, and so on.

In this research, the researcher get sense of the whole by reading all of the data carefully, and then analyze them by finding the items of lexical cohesion. There are some steps that has done in analyzing;

1. Transcribing

After finding the data in national column, the researcher transcribed the data to make it easier in analyzing.

2. Grouping

In this step the researcher group the data according their own form.

3. Analyzing

After transcribing and grouping the data, the researcher analyzed the type of lexical cohesive.

4. Describing and explaining

After analyzing the data then the researcher described and explained the data.

5. Making a conclusion

After the data has analyzed completely, then the researcher described and explained the data. After finishing all the researcher made a conclusion.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this analysis, the researcher found 5 types of lexical cohesion in the data. It has been taken from Jakarta Post Newspaper. According to the researcher, this newspaper is relevant to analyze because based on the researcher's experience this newspaper is always used as a media learning in study English such as when the researcher has studied in Translation 1 in fifth semester then when the researcher has studied Semantics subject in sixth semester. Besides, in this analysis the researcher only took national column in the Jakarta Post newspaper. Actually there are so many column inside this newspaper such as global column, opini column, football column, sport column and So on. According to the researcher national column is a good choice to analyze because national column included about Indonesia informations than the foreigner will know Indonesia informations from this column.

As what has written in previous chapter. Jakarta Post newspaper is one of the newspaper in Indonesia that is written in English. Automatically, this newspaper will be read to all of the people in the world. Besides, the researcher took the data from 2nd march – 6th march edition 2015. Why the data have been taken from this edition because the researcher want to take the new one newspaper than she took the data after doing seminar proposal. The data have been taken step by step. Reading the newspaper than underline based on what has written in chapter three. Here are the example of data.

“Govt shuts down 71 study programs

MAKASAR: Research and technology and higher education ministry Muhammad Nasir said that the government had closed 71 study programs in various universities due to a lack of competence.”

02.01.001. ***Muhamad Nasir*** said that the goverment had closed 71 study programs in various ... (Pr.1)

The data could be shown in appendix at the end of this thesis.

Types of Lexical Cohesion

There are five kinds of lexical cohesion that the rseacher found in national column in the Jakarta Post newspaper 2015. They are repetition, synonym, antonym, hypernym and hyponym.

Repetition

Repetition is a part of lexical cohesion that involves the repetition of lexical item. There are 107 times of repetition's appearance found in national column in the Jakarta Post newspaper 2015 as shown in the table 1 below.

Table 1: The Distribution of Repetition

No	S.No 1	Cohesive Lexical Item	Type	Presupposed Item	S.No 2
1	02.01.05	Nasir	L.C. Rep.	Muhammad Nasir	01.02.01
2	02.02.04	Fitra	L.C. Rep.	FITRA	02.02.01
3	02.02.08	Jokowi	L.C.Rep	Jokowi	02.02.07
4	02.03.04	BPOM	L.C. Rep.	BPOM	02.03.01
5	02.03.04	The drugs	L.C. Rep.	The drugs	02.03.03
6	02.03.07	Investigation	L.C. Rep.	Investigation	02.03.06
7	02.03.06	Roy	L.C. Rep.	Roy	02.03.02
8	02.04.03	The police	L.C. Rep.	The police	02.04.02
9	02.04.04	KPK and the national police	L.C. Rep.	The national police and KPK	02.04.01

Repetition seems to appear in almost all articles being analyzed. Here, most of the repetition which have been analyzed. For the example:

02.02.01. Jakarta: the indonesian forum from budget transparency (*FITRA*) has urged president joko widodo ... (Pr.1)

02.02.04. *Fitra* hopes Jokowi will examine the decree and order supreme audit (Pr.4)

Fitra in sentence four is repetition from fitra in sentence one. It means the lexicon in sentence four refer to the same thing in sentence one . they have same refrence namely Fitra.

Synonym

In this analysis the reseacher found 48 of synonymy in national column in the Jakarta Post newspaper 2015 as shown in the table 2 below :

Table 2: The Distribution of Synonym

No	S.No 1	Cohesive Lexical Item	Type	Presupposed Item	S.No 2
1	02.01.01	Universities	L.C. Syn	University	02.01.02
2	02.01.05	Lecture	L.C. Syn	Lecturers	02.01.06
3	02.01.00	Govt	L.C. Syn	Government	02.01.01
4	02.02.01	Investigate	L.C. Syn	Investigation	02.02.03
5	02.02.02	Issued	L.C.Syn	Issuance	02.02.04
6	02.03.03	Produce	L.C. Syn	Producing	02.03.03
7	02.02.03	Debt	L.C. Syn	Debtors	02.02.04
8	02.04.03	Died	L.C. Syn	Death	02.03.04
9	02.04.04	Investigators	L.C. Syn	Investigation	02.03.05
10	02.05.12	Confiscated	L.C.Syn	Confiscations	02.05.11

Synonymy seems to appear in some articles but not all of article used synonymy. Here, most of the synonymy which have been analyzed. For example:

- 02.01.02 ...,"He said on Sunday at Hasanudin *University* .. (Pr.2)
 02.01.04 ... there were 4,341 *universities* ... (Pr.3)

From this sentence, the reseacher concluded university in sentence two is synonymy with universities in sentence four. It means university in sentence two has a same meaning with universities in sentence four. Synonym had not a same meaning in one hundred percent. There is a little different between them. In this synonym university and universities had a different function. University used as one university than universities used as more than one universities.

Antonym

The writer found 13 antonymy in national column in the Jakarta Post newspaper 2015 as shown in the table 3 below:

Table 3: The Distribution of Antonym

No	S.No 1	Cohesive Lexical Item	Type	Presupposed Item	S.No 2
1	02.01.05	Lecture	L.C.Ant	Student	02.01.05
2	02.05.07	Male	L.C.Ant	Female	02.05.07
3	02.05.08	Dirty	L.C.Ant	Clear	02.05.11
4	03.07.01	Newly	L.C.Ant	Former	03.07.02
5	03.07.05	Here	L.C.Ant	There	03.07.05
6	03.11.07	Legal	L.C.Ant	Illegal	03.11.00
7	03.11.13	Question	L.C.Ant	Answer	03.11.13
8	04.13.01	National	L.C.Ant	International	04.13.06
9	05.19.07	Dead	L.C.Ant	Born	05.19.06
10	05.19.05	Breath	L.C.Ant	Dead	05.19.07

The reseacher only found a little of antonymy being analyzed. Here most of the antonymy which have been analyzed. For exsample;

- 02.05.07 In addition to a number of *female* celebrities who allegedly received ..., the KPK has also grilled *male* celebrities ... (Pr.7)

from this sentence, the reseacher found the word male and female in one sentence. She concluded that male is antonymy from female becasue it has opposited meaning with female word. The antonymy here was excat because the writer here has choosed a good choice male and female. It would not match if the writer matched male with woman as the example.

4.2.1. Hypernym

The writer found 30 hypernymy in national column in the jakarta post 2015 as shown in the table 4 below:

Table 4: The Distribution of Hypernym

No	S.No 1	Cohesive Lexical Item	Type	Presupposed Item	S.No 2
1	02.01.05	Universities	L.C.Hypr	Hasanudin university	02.01.02
2	02.03.03	Drugs	L.C.Hypr	Anesthetic buvanest spinal	02.03.01
				Anthimoragic asam tranexamat generic	02.03.01
3	02.03.07	Hospital	L.C.Hypr	Siloam hospital	02.03.07
4	02.04.05	Institutions	L.C.Hypr	The national police	02.04.01
				KPK	02.04.01
5	02.05.006	Family	L.C.Hypr	Younger brother	02.05.01
6	02.05.002	Locations	L.C.Hypr	Bali	02.05.02
				Ubud	02.05.03
				Kerobokan kelod	02.05.03
				Sayan	02.05.03
7	02.05.06	Cars	L.C.Hypr	Lamborghini	02.05.06
				Ferrari	02.05.06
				Bentley	02.05.06
				Rolls royce	02.05.06
				Trucks	02.05.06
8	02.05.07	Celebrities	L.C.Hypr	Model	02.05.07
				Singer	02.05.07
				Actress	02.05.07
9	03.06.02	Drugs	L.C.Hypr	Anesthetic buvanest spinal	03.06.02
				Anthimoragic asam tranexamat generic	02.06.02
10	02.06.03	Company	L.C.Hypr	Company kalbe farma	02.06.01

Hypernymy seems to appear in some of article being analyzed. Here, most of the hypernymy which have been analyzed. For example:

04.17.01 ... **PAN** leadership, the newly inducted chairman ... (Pr.1)

04.17.11 the **party** is obviously divided. (Pr.10)

04.17.13 ... **PDIP** said that Zulkilfi could retrain his position as MPR speakers. (Pr.12)

Party in sentence 11 is hypernymy from PAN in sentence 1 and PDIP in sentence 13. It means PAN and PDIP are specific meaning from party in sentence 11. When somebody said party. There are so many parties in their mine such as PDIP and PAN as the exsample in the Jakarta Post newspaper. Actually there are specific meaning again from this hypenymy (Party) but in this text means party are PDIP and PAN.

Hyponym

Based on the analysis that has been done by the writer, can be found 50 of hyponymy in national column in the Jakarta Post newspaper 2015 as shown in the table 5 below;

Table 5: The Distribution of Hyponym

No	S.No 1	Cohesive Lexical Item	Type	Presupposed Item	S.No 2
1	02.01.02	Hasanudin university	L.C.Hypo	Universities	02.01.05
2	02.03.01	Anesthetic buvanest spinal	L.C.Hypo	Drugs	02.03.03

3	02.03.01	Anthimoragic asam tranexamat generic	L.C.Hypo		
4	02.03.07	Siloam hospital	L.C.Hypo	Hospital	02.03.07
5	02.04.01	The national police	L.C.Hypo	Institutions	02.04.05
6	02.04.01	KPK	L.C.Hypo		
7	02.05.01	Younger brother	L.C.Hypo	Family	02.05.006
8	02.05.02	Bali	L.C.Hypo	Locations	02.05.002
9	02.05.03	Ubud	L.C.Hypo		
10	02.05.03	Kerobokan kelod	L.C.Hypo		

Hyponym appear in some of article. Here, most of the hyponymy which have been analyzed.

For example:

03.01.002 Kalbe is currently ... for two of its drugs *Anesthetic buvanest spinal* and *Anthimoragic asam tranexamat generic*- which caused the deaths last month ... (Pr.2)

Anesthetic buvanest spinal and Anthimoragic asam tranexamat generic are hyponymy. it means Anesthetic buvanest spinal and Anthimoragic asam tranexamat generic in the sentence are hyponymy from drugs in the sentence. Because they have a general meaning. It is drugs. Anesthetic buvanest spinal and Anthimoragic asam tranexamat generic are a specific meaning from drugs. Hyponymy here is very important in the text because without putting the word of the name of drugs. The reader will not understand what drugs that means.

THE DOMINANT ITEM OF LEXICAL COHESION IN NATIONAL COLUMN IN THE JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER

After finding all of the types of lexical cohesion than the reseacher concluded that the dominant item in national column in the Jakarta Post newspaper is repitition as shown in the table 6 below;

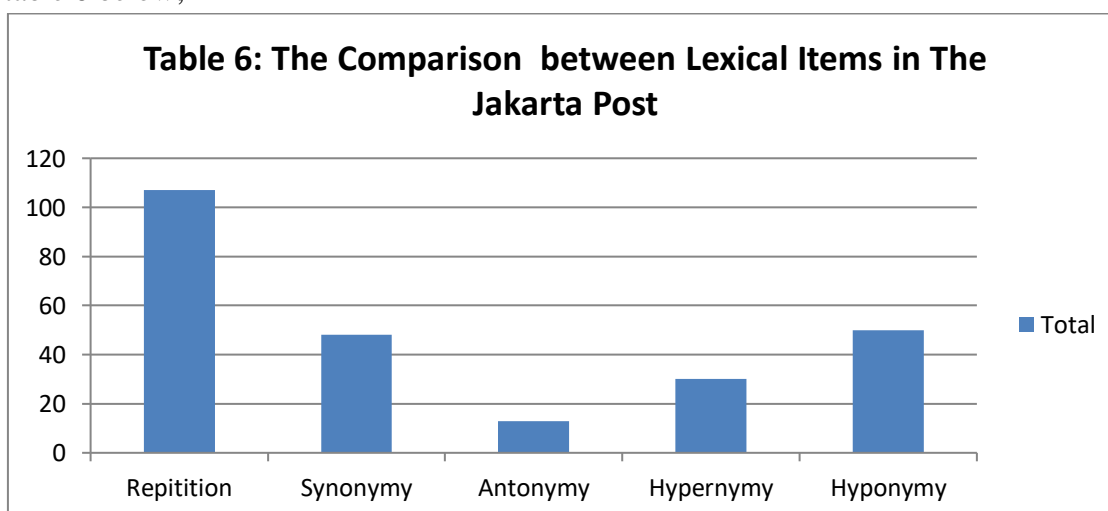


Table 7: The Distribution of Lexical Items

Types of lexical cohesion	Total
Repitition	107

Synonym	48
Antonym	13
Hypernym	30
Hyponym	50

It showed that repetition is the dominant item in the newspaper. Actually news must be written briefly and repeat of the word made the text was not briefly but there are so many repetitions were found in the article in the Jakarta Post newspaper. After that, the dominant item after repetition is hyponymy. As what written in previous chapter the news has been written briefly. According to the reseacher hyponymy is very important in the news written to make the text is more briefly than the reader was easy in understanding what they read.

Jhon honenberg said in the book that . In the writing, the writer has to know who are the target of the reader. The target of Jakarta Post Newspaper are educated people and foreigner as what has discussed in previous chapter than the news in the Jakarta post Newspaper have been good written. According to the reseacher making more repetition is not good in the writing of the news especially this newspaper.

Sometiomes, repeating the word can be pressing sentence but if there are so many repeating of the words. Making repeating the word is not a good choice in the news written. According to the reseacher too foreigner and educated people in Indonesia will understand the text without many repeating of the words. Antonym was a little types that reseacher found being analyzed because according to the reseacher the written of news was not need long explaining but it must go to the point of the text immadiately. Actually antonymy made a long explaining in the text. Repitition is the most dominant types. After repitition the most dominant is hyponym. Hyponym is very important in the writing because hyponymy can make the reader more understand about what they read or the meaning of the text that they read.

CONCLUSION

The result of this research indicate that There are five types of lexical cohesion that found in the data such as 107 of repetition, 48 of synonym, 13 of antonym, 30 of hypernym and 50 of hyponym. Lexicon in national column found in 9 tenses they are 1. 47 in simple present tense, 2. 4 in present continous tense, 3. 31 in present perfect tense, 4. 132 in simple past tense, 5. 1 in past continous tense, 6. 13 in past perfect tense, 7. 2 in past perfect continous tense, 8. 7 in simple future and 9. 12 in past future based on the situation of context. Most of lexicons in the Jakart Post newspaper were found in simple past, active voice and positive sentence but there are some of them found in negative sentence and passive voice. After finding all of types of lexical cohesion. The reseacher found that the dominant item in national column in the Jakarta Post newspaper is repetition. Actually, the are positive and negative effects of repetition such as repetition can make pressing word but repetition also can make the reader bored because they always find a same item in one text.

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