



LEXICAL COHESION FOUND IN THE JAKARTA POST

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ABSTRACT

This research analyzes about lexical cohesion found in Opinion Column of The Jakarta Post. Lexical cohesion is the central devices for making texts hang together. Lexical cohesion is the way to know how the relationship from one word to another word in the text and lexical cohesion gives the most substantive contribution to the text. By this research is expected to understand and to know the relationship of the word in the text especially the text of Opinion Column of The Jakarta Post.

To conduct this research the researcher uses descriptive qualitative method, because the data are in words, phrases, and sentences. The data of this research are opinion column of The Jakarta Post that they are: The Urgency of Economic Democratization, Mediating Indonesia Democracy: The Critical Role of The Media, Humanizing Our Hospitals: Start with Services, Islamic Parties at an Impasse, Need Reform to Avoid The Worst, Protecting The informal Sector in southeast Asia's Megacities and APEC Summit Will Speed up Economic Integration. To analyze the data the researcher takes the data which consist of reiteration and collocation that are used in The Jakarta Post especially on opinion column.

The result of this research show that lexical cohesion which consists of reiteration and collocation is used in The Jakarta Post's Opinion Column and each kind of lexical cohesion has different function. By using lexical cohesion, the Jakarta Post's opinion column has words are not monotonous to read.

Finally, this research gives contribution to English students, lecturers and people who are interested in analyzing about lexical cohesion; because this study can lead the reader understand the relationship of the words in the text. For the next researches which have the same interest to analyze lexical cohesion, this research is expected that the result of the study is going to lead the next researcher as reference and comparison that might be relevant to their research. Hopefully, further researchers can analyze more deeply and use the new theory of lexical cohesion.

Key Term: Lexical Cohesion, Reiteration, Collocation

INTRODUCTION

Lexical Cohesion is a group of words which is lexically cohesive when all of the words are semantically related; for example, when they all concern the same topic (Halliday and Hasan, 1976). Lexical cohesion can also form relational patterns in text in a way that links sentences to create an overall feature of coherence with the audience, sometimes overlapping with other cohesion features. The understanding of how the content of sentences is linked helps to identify the central information in texts by means of a possible summary. This allows judgments on what the text is about.

Furthermore, Halliday and Hasan, (1976:1) propose that text can be in the form of spoken as well as written. In the study of literature, the form of written text can be in a novel. A written text may be presented in different edition with different type-face, on the different sizes of paper, in one or two column. Newspaper is one of written text in which include advertisements, opinions, entertainment and other general interest news. It is a periodical [publication](#) containing [news](#) of current events, informative articles and diverse features.

In this thesis writer takes data from some opinion articles in Jakarta post newspaper, because the writer like opinion column and follow some ideas about our country issues currently. The writer chooses the data from Jakarta Post Newspaper, because Jakarta post newspaper is the largest English language newspaper in Indonesia.

Lexical cohesion has two functions: first, to link between word and word, phrase and phrase within a text then it can be divided again like to indicate a repetition, to indicate synonym, to indicate hyponym, to indicate metonym, and to indicate antonym; second, it is used to indicate co-occurrence of words in which their meaning related in the same environment (Halliday and Hasan, 1976).

Lexical cohesion

Lexical cohesion is the central device for making texts hang together experientially, defining the aboutness of a text (Halliday and Hasan, 1976). Typically, lexical cohesion makes the most substantive contribution to texture. According to Hasan (1984) and Halliday (1991), around forty to fifty percent of a text's cohesive ties are lexical. The more complex types of lexical cohesion work on the basis of the semantic relationship between words in terms of sense relation are: synonymy, hyponymy,

antonym and metonymy (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, 278–282).

Lexical cohesion does not deal with grammatical and semantic connections but with connections based on the words used. (Renkema, 1993:39). Lexical cohesion is distinguished into two types, they are reiteration and collocation. Reiteration is divided into five types, they are: repetition, synonym, hyponym, metonym, and antonym. Here are in detail:

Reiteration

Reiteration is form of lexical cohesion which involves the repetition of a lexical item, the use of general word to refer back to a lexical item, and a number of things between the uses of synonym, near synonym, or super ordinate. Reiteration can also occur through the use of word that is systematically linked to a previous one. The items of reiteration may be a repetition (other involving reference), a synonym or near synonym, a hyponym (related to the variation or kinds of thing) or superordinate and a general word. In addition, Rankema (1993) assert that reiteration also involves a metonym (part and whole) and antonym (related to a contradictory position/situation/codition of thing or people). Here are in the detail:

Repetition

Repetition is the act of repeating exactly the same word as has been mentioned before and it often involves reference in second occurrence by matching definite articles. Repetition is often used in music, where sounds or sequences are often repeated. One often stated idea is that repetition should be in balance with the initial statements and variations in a piece (citation needed). It may be called restatement, such as the restatement of a theme.

Synonymy

Synonymy is two or more words with very closely related meaning or same meanings which are often intersubstitutable in sentences. Crystal (1995: 164) states that synonymy is lexeme which has the same meaning- a definition which sounds straight forward enough.

Furthermore, Velaar in Oka (1994) have defined synonymy is utterance (words, phrase, sentence) which have less much same meaning. But there are two words in any language that constitute absolute synonymy that are words which meant exactly the same thing in all contexts. For example; large and big are (near) synonymy but in the phrase

“my big sister” and “my large sister” certainly not have the same meaning. We should understand the possibility that there are different degrees of synonymy; depend on the degrees of meaning overlap between words.

Hyponymy

Hyponymy is a word whose meaning contains the entire meaning of another word. Hyponymy refers to the hierarchical relationship between the meanings of lexemes, in which the meaning of one lexeme is included in (under) the meaning of another lexeme (Jackson, 1988: 65). Furthermore, Finegar (2004: 189) said that hyponymy is subordinate, a specific term whose referent is included in the referent of a superordinate term. Hyponymy is also well known as subordinate.

Hyponymy —————> meaning of fear

Subordinate —————> meaning of emotion

For example; swan and duck are hyponymy of the subordinate a “bird”. Banana and apples are the entire word of “fruit”.

Metonymy

Metonymy is relationship of part and whole. Bloomsbury (1999: 1190) defines metonymy is a figure of speech in which an attribute of something is used to stand for the thing itself. Fromkin, Blair, and Collins (1999:161) defined ‘a metonymy is a word used in place of another word or expression to convey the same meaning’

Metonymy can involve the use of the same word, in which case it is a kind of polysemy, in which a single word has multiple related meanings (sememes), i.e. a large semantic field. Metonymy may be instructively contrasted with metaphor. Both figures involve the substitution of one term for another. In metaphor, this substitution is based on similarity, while in metonymy; the substitution is based on contiguity. Metaphor’s example: That man is a pig (using pig instead of unhygienic person. An unhygienic person is like a pig, but there is no contiguity between the two).

Antonym

Antonym is word which in sense opposite in meaning. For examples: cold and hot; old and young; and soft and hard. Jackson (1988: 64) said that antonym deals with the oppositeness of meaning, word with opposite meaning of various kinds.

Collocation

The second type of lexical cohesion is collocation. It deals with the relationship

between words on basis of the fact that these often occur in the same surrounding. Some examples are:

'congress and politician or college and study'

Collocation is part of lexical cohesion that is achieved through the association of lexical items that regularly co-occur. Collocation is regular combination of words in which to fulfill the meaning, these words must occur together such as **black coffee** instead of **thick coffee** and **drink medicine** instead of **eat medicine**.

Function of lexical cohesion

Lexical cohesion has many functions based on their types:

Reiteration is used to combine between word and word, phrase and phrase within a text.

Based on its kinds, reiteration has five functions:

First is to indicate repetition, if a word is repeated in some sentences or clauses

For example:

My father sent me money yesterday. Now my money has run out.

The word money in the first sentence is repeated in the second sentence with the same word 'money', so it is called to indicate repetition.

Second function of reiteration is as synonymy, when two different words have the same meaning

For example:

I will make a party for my sister's birthday tomorrow. The celebration will be attended by all of my sister's friends.

The word party in the first sentence is has same meaning with the word celebration which occur in the second sentence. The meaning is an event which held to celebrate something special. So the function of reiteration in that sentence is as a synonymy.

Third function of reiteration is to indicate hyponymy, when the meaning of word is included in the other word which more general.

For example:

Charles eats all kinds of fruits. However, he just likes apple and strawberry.

Apple and strawberry are the name of fruits, so their function is as a hyponymy of the word fruits.

Forth function of reiteration is to in indicate a metonymy. When the meaning of word as

a part of a whole word.

For example:

My brother went to Surabaya by motorcycle, when the journey arrived in Gersik suddenly wheel was break. Wheel is part of motorcycle, so its function is as a metonymy or to indicate part (wheel) and whole (motorcycle).

The last function of reiteration is to indicate an antonym, when two words occur with have opposite meaning.

For example:

The tall man and the short man are walking together. The words tall and short are having opposite meaning each other.

So the function of reiteration here is as an antonym. Second function of lexical cohesion is used to indicate co-occurrence of words in which their meaning related in the same environment.

METHODOLOGY

This study uses a descriptive qualitative research design as the data in this study are words, phrases, and sentences. And the data of this study are not statistically analyzed. The data in this study are described descriptively based on the kinds of lexical cohesion, namely reiteration and collocation

The data sources of this study are obtained from three edition of the Jakarta post. Those are 25th and 26th February 2013. Four articles are chosen within The Jakarta Post. These articles are getting from opinion column in which contain people perception about hot issues in our country.

The activities of collecting the data: first, selecting any lexical cohesion in every single verse. Second, classifying lexical cohesion into two kinds namely reiteration and collocation. Third, after classifying into reiteration and collocation the researcher classifies reiteration into five types namely: repetition, synonym, hyponymy, metonymy, and antonym. Fourth, arranging and making a list of the data which has classified as lexical cohesion.

Data Analysis

After the data are collected, the data are analyzed in the following steps. First, categorizing the data into two kinds of lexical cohesion namely reiteration and collocation. Second, after categorizing the data into reiteration and collocation, the

researcher categorizes the data which is classified as reiteration into five types namely: repetition, synonym, hyponymy, metonymy, and antonym. Third, explain the data why the data are interpreted as lexical cohesion namely reiteration and collocation. Fourth, explain the function of lexical cohesion based on its types which was got from the data. The last is making conclusion from the whole analysis to find out the answer of the research problem.

FINDING RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Lexical cohesion in this research is found both reiteration and collocation. In the term of reiteration there are five types which is found in Opinion Column of The Jakarta Post, they are: repetition, synonym, hyponym, metonymy, and antonym. In the term of repetition is expressed up to seven times in Opinion Column of The Jakarta Post. They are on data 4, 7, 12, 15, 18, 22, 23, which contains of the word government, growth, autocracy religious, right, urban. And the function of repetition is to strengthen the writer's idea by stated the word more than once. Next, antonym, it is expressed up to three times in Opinion Column of The Jakarta Post. They are on rich and poor and concentration and distortion in which data 2 and 5 that come from opinion column of The Jakarta Post. The function of antonym is to express an opposite meaning within written text as Opinion Column of The Jakarta Post.

Next, metonymy is expressed up to five times in opinion column of The Jakarta Post. They are founded in data 3, 12, 17, 19, 23 such as; ADB, autocracy, Mount Elizabeth Hospital, KJP, and KPU, PPP, PKS and PBB. The function of metonymy is to inform, to describe, to confirm, to strengthen, to convince, to express and to stress the writer's idea by using part versus whole word. Next, synonym, it is expressed up to two times in which are on data 9 and 10 that mentioned by efficiency and effectiveness and citizens and society. The function of synonymy is to inform, to describe, to confirm, to strengthen, to convince, to express and to stress the writer's idea by using the different word in similar meaning. Next, hyponym, it is expressed up to one time accordance to data 15. That is legitimacy and credibility. The function of hyponymy is to inform, to describe, to confirm, to strengthen, to convince, to express and to stress the writer's idea by using super ordinate and subordinate word. Afterward, the term of collocation; it is expressed up to

seven times in opinion column of The Jakarta Post. They are such as: cohesion and trust collocate with economic stability, plutocrats collocate with politician. Literate and school workforce is typed in one paragraph, eating into our economy and cancerous growth are collocated by corruption, print or broadcast, digital, and mainstream are collocate by media. Hospital collocate doctors, patient and medical checkup in one paragraph.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

The objective of the study is to identify the kinds of lexical cohesion used in opinion column of The Jakarta Post and also to describe the function of lexical cohesion is in opinion column of The Jakarta Post. The conclusion is drawn from the analysis shows that the two kinds of lexical cohesion which are used in opinion column of The Jakarta Post are reiteration and collocation.

The function of lexical cohesion within opinion column of The Jakarta Post is to inform, to describe, to confirm, to strengthen, to convince, to express and to stress the writer's idea. Furthermore, the general function of lexical cohesion is to unity main links of the text in order to produce the objective of the study is to identify the kinds of lexical cohesion used in opinion column of The Jakarta Post and also to describe the function of lexical cohesion used in opinion column of The Jakarta Post. The conclusion is drawn from the analysis shows that the two kinds of lexical cohesion which are used in opinion column of The Jakarta Post that is reiteration and collocation.

Suggestions

As stated in the significance of the study, this research is dedicated to provide information for the English lecturer and the students which study on lexical cohesion, particularly on opinion column of The Jakarta Post, since it includes written text. Hopefully, by knowing the information about opinion column of The Jakarta Post, English learners can pay attention the use of lexical cohesion in practicing writing and speaking and also to develop their writing and speaking skill.

Furthermore, the researcher conveys suggestion to the next researches that have the same interest to analyze lexical cohesion. This research is expected that the result of the study is going to lead the next researcher as reference and comparison that might be relevant to their research. Hopefully, further researchers can use another data and use the new theory of lexical cohesion.

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