The Types of Cohesion Used in the 'Issues of the Day' Strip in the Jakarta Post

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Abstract
This study is aimed at describing discourse studies especially at cohesion from reader's opinion strip. This is literary research, so the writer uses descriptive qualitative approach. In this research, documentation and note taking technique are used to collect the data. There are two objectives of the research: 1) to carry out the types of grammatical cohesion used in the "Issues of the Day" strip in *The Jakarta Post* on March 2012 edition and 2) to find out the types of lexical cohesion used in the "Issues of The Day" strip in *The Jakarta Post* on March 2012 edition. After investigating the English sentences used in the "Issues of the Day" strip in *The Jakarta Post* on March 2012 edition, the writer found several findings as follows: 1) based on the analysis of grammatical cohesion, the writer found there are references, substitutions, ellipsis, and conjunctions; 2) based on the analysis of lexical cohesion, the writer found repetitions, synonyms, hyponyms, meronyms, antonyms, and collocations. The writer expects that it is able to contribute the science of linguistic and able to be guidance for all readers.

Keywords: *cohesion, 'Issues of the Day' strip*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan studi wacana terutama pada kohesi dari kolom pendapat para pembaca. Ini adalah penelitian sastra, sehingga penulis menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif. Dalam penelitian ini digunakan teknik pencatatan dan pendokumentasian untuk mengumpulkan data. Ada dua tujuan dari penelitian ini: 1) menemukan tipe-tipe kohesi gramatikal yang digunakan para pembaca di kolom '*Issues of the Day'* pada harian *The Jakarta Post* edisi Maret 2012 dan 2) menemukan tipe-tipe kohesi leksikal yang digunakan para pembaca di kolom *'Issues of the Day'* pada harian *The Jakarta Post* edisi Maret 2012. Setelah melakukan pengkajian kalimat berbahasa Inggris pada kolom *'Issues of the Day'* edisi Maret 2012, penulis menemukan beberapa temuan sebagai berikut: 1) berdasarkan analisis kohesi gramatikal, penulis menemukan adanya referen, substitusi, ellipsis, dan konjungsi; 2) berdasarkan analisis kohesi leksikal, penulis menemukan adanya repetisi, sinonim, hiponim, meronim, antonim, dan kolokasi. Penulis berharap bahwa kajian ini dapat memberikan sumbangsih terhadap ilmu kebahasaan dan menjadi acuan bagi para pembaca.

Kata kunci : *Kohesi, Kolom 'Issues of the Day'*

Introduction

Writing is a process of expressing ideas or thoughts through words. Someone produces something in written form so that people can read, perform, or use it. People are encouraged to ensure a text flow through a sequence of sentences when present their ideas in writing tasks. Thus, writers' should be directed to the ideas they wish to express, as well as the sentences they use to express those ideas. Sentences need to be connected to each other. If ideas or sentences are simply juxtaposed without being related to one another, it will be difficult or impossible for the reader to understand the sequence. For enhancing the connectedness of sentences in a text, writers may use "cohesion" to join ideas between sentences to create texture (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 4).

People are demanded to understand to read, and to create coherent texts. In order to achieve it, the readers must be able to interpret the semantic relation in the text. It is necessary for a writer to master the concept of written text and the use of semantic relation through grasp of their linguistic function, such as theme, rhyme, and lexico-grammatical cohesion. Cohesion can be defined as the links that hold a text together and give a meaning to the text. Hassan and Halliday (1976) classified cohesion into: 1) Grammatical cohesion devices, which are reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction, and 2) Lexical cohesion devices, which are in the form of a) reiteration: repetition, synonym, antonym, hyponym, meronym, and b) collocation.

The opinion strip in The Jakarta Post has many commentators and it was found that the texts were arranged by different writer and styles. Being interested in knowing those facts, the writer is curious to find out the types of cohesion that is used in their comments. By using 135 comments on March 2012 edition, this study will analyze the use of semantic relation of lexico-grammatical cohesion as one of the linguistic functions. It will focus on the analysis of cohesion by identifying the cohesive devices that are employed in texts according to M.A.K. Halliday and Ruqaiya Hasan's cohesion theory (1994) to explore what kinds of the type of cohesion used in that 'Issues of the Day'strip.

Research Methodology

The writer uses a descriptive qualitative research. A qualitative research is type of research which does not include any calculation or enumeration because the data are produced in the form of words (Moleong, 1993: 3). It means that qualitative data tend to be the form of words than series of number. Descriptive serves to describe or analogy characterizing something and it deals with the meaning of thing and one view of meaning is associative. This study attempts to identify, classify, and describe the sentences of the "Issues of The Day" strip that taken from The Jakarta Post newspaper.

Data Collection Methods

There are many ways to collect the data, such as documentation, observation, tests, interview, and questionnaire (Arikunto, 2007: 101). In this case, the writer uses documentation because Arikunto (1993: 202) defines that documentation method is collecting data by using some variables such as note, transcript, book, newspaper, ancient inscription, etc. This research is continued with note-taking technique which the data are listed, wrote, and classifying according to the cohesion types. To collect the data, the writer needs some procedure. These steps are:

a. Reading and learning 135 comments in "Issues of the Day" strip in The Jakarta Post on March 2012 edition.

b. Identifying the words with emphasize on each comments that become markers of cohesion types (the writer just focus on cohesion from each comments, other cohesion types, especially for substitution, ellipsis, and lexical cohesion, from different comment will not be taken although they stay at the same topic and edition. Whereas the other

types like reference and conjunction can be collected from all sentences in the same edition, and the writer will put one in the analysis as the representative of each types).

Technique of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the writer applies descriptive method which does not need hypothesis formulation. The steps are taken by the writer in analyzing data such as:

Data Collection

Through this step, the writer reads the text of English writing on the newspaper and puts all as the data. The writer has collected the data from 135 comments of Jakarta Post on March 2012 edition.

Identification

After collects the data, the writer identifies the types of cohesion that are found in the strip.

Classification

The writer classifies the sentences from each comments based on the types of cohesion. It has been collected to continue the next analysis process.

Data Analysis

After classifying the sentences, the writer analyses the description of each sentence based on theories of M.A.K. Halliday and Ruqaiya Hasan (1994).

Discussion

The writer is going to present the sources of data from Jakarta Post on March 2012 edition as follows:

NO	DATA	SOURCES
1.	**References** /we/, /their/, /they/, /our/, /I/, /the/, /his, /he/, /its/ **Substitutions** /done/ **Conjunctions** /but/, /because/, /and/, /since/, /finally/, /but/ **Collocations** a) /House of Representative/ - /seats/ - /constituents/ - /government/ - /corruption/ - /political/ - /lawmakers/ b) /police/ - /criminality/	March 1st 2012
2.	**References** /my/, /this/, /they/, /their/, /I/, /our/, /we/, /it/, /us/, them/, /those/, /these/, /you/, /that/ **Conjunctions** /but/, /or/, /then/ **Ellipsis** /We must use or **0** lose our rights!/ **Collocations** /Islam/ - /Muslims/	March 2nd 2012
3.	**References** /the/, /it/, /that/, /then/, /you/, /I/, /this/, /your/, /these/, /his/, /he/, /our/, **Synoymy** a) /abattoirs/ = /slaughtered/ b) /pain/ = /torture/	March 3rd 2012

	Conjunctions /as/, /then/, /and/	
	Ellipsis /... and importers to improve **0**/	
	Collocations a) /abattoirs/ - /animals/ - /slaughter/ - /meat/ b) /export/ - /import/	
	Antonymy a) /export/ >< /import/ b) /exporter/ >< /importer/	
4.	**References** /I/, /the/, /their/, /he/, /this/, /it/, /his/	March 5th 2012
	Substitutions /one/	
	Synonymy /missery/ = /suffering/	
	Antonymy /muslims/ >< /non-muslims/	
5.	**References** /this/, /the/, /they/, /it/, /we/, /you/, /them/, /I/, /my/	March 6th 2012
	Hyponymy a) /member/ - /fellow/ b) /garbage/ - /plastic bags, bottles, cups/	
	Conjunctions /for several years now/, /and/, /then/, /or/, /when/, /however/, /because/	
	Synonymy a) /outrageous/ = /heartless/ b) /care/ = /protection/	
	Meronymy /zoo/ - /cages/, /enclosure/	
	Repetition /feed/	
	Collocations a) /zoo/ - /animals/ - /cages/ - /enclosure/ - /Ragunan/ - /Surabaya Zoo/ - /giraffe/ b) /school/ - /educational/ - /preschool/ - /kindegarten/	

6.	**References** /it/, /you/, /more/, /your/, /our/, /then/, /we/, /they/, /the/, /this/, /those/, /their/, /them/	March 7th 2012
	Conjunctions /hence/, /however/, /otherwise/, /and/	
	Repetitions /care/, /competition/, /world/	
	Antonym /sportmen/ >< /sportwomen/	
	Ellipsis /You care for what ..., not **0** the Indonesian people/	
	Collocation a) /church/ - /christians/ b) /sport/ - /sportmanship/ - /the Indonesian National Sport Committee/ - /soccer/	
7.	**References** /it/, /they/, /this/, /we/, /their/, /now/, /the/, /those/, /them/, /these/	March 8th 2012
	Substitution /do/	
	Conjunctions /but/	
	Ellipsis /**0** Not because they are vocal, .../	
8.	**References** /it/, /better/, /I/, /you/, /us/, /the/, /my/, /we/, /this/, /they/, /these/, /your/, /their/, /that/	March 9th 2012
	Substitution /so/	
	Conjunctions /but/	
	Repetitions /proud/, /has done it/, /return flight/, /it/, /Garuda/	
	Collocations /delicious/ - /food/	
9.	**References** /we/, /the/, /our/, /then/, /you/, /better/, /your/, /these/, /I/, /they/, /here/, /their/, /those/, /same/, /them/	March 10th 2012

	Substitutions /not/, /do/	
	Conjunctions /but/	
	Ellipsis /... some will not **0**/	
	Repetitions /we/	
	Hyponymy /Arab League/ - /Saudi Arabia/, /Qatar/	
10.	**References** /it/, /this/, /your/, /we/, /me/, /you/, /I/, /those/, /that/, /us/, /the/, /most/, /our/, /they/, /their/	March 12th 2012
	Conjunctions /while/, /but/, /then/, /since/	
	Repetitions /respect/, /others/, /*bule*/, /mad/, /Indon/	
	Ellipsis /**0** Being used to being called *bule* .../	
	Collocations a) /*bule*/ – /foreigner/ b) /equality/ - /fairness/	
11.	**References** /I/, /those/, /the/, /it/, /my/, /they/, /these/, /their/, /this/, /worst/	March 13th 2012
	Conjunctions /before/, /however/	
	Repetitions /international organization/, /done by/, /local people/, /country/, the worst/, /Timor Leste/	
	Collocations /Timorese/ - /Timor Leste/	
	Hyponymy /nation/ - /Timorese/	
12.	**References** /I/, /it/, /their/, /you/, /best/, /she/, /that, /the/, /her/, /they/, /this/, /better/, /my/, /them/, /these/, /his/, /here/, /our/	March 14th 2012

	Ellipsis /... and **0** sincere condolences .../	
	Conjunctions /because/, /before/, /and/	
	Repetitions /the best/, /their/	
	Synonymy /offspring/ = /children/	
	Hyponymy /children/ - /teen/	
	Antonymy /parents/ >< /children/	
	Collocations a) /parents/ - /children/ b) /traffic/ - /roads/ - /accidents/ - /car/	
13.	**References** /it/, /we/, /I/, /the/, /our/, /they/, /more/, /those/, /us/, /further/, /sooner/	March 15th 2012
	Conjunctions /but/, /because/, /however/	
	Synonymy /necessary/ = /pivotal/	
	Antonymy /western/ >< /eastern/	
	Repetitions /Maluku/, /Jakarta/	
14.	**References** /you/, /us/, /our/, /it/, /your/, /most/, /we/, /he/, /this/, /his/, /I/, /its/, /their/, /they/, /now/	March 16th 2012
	Ellipsis /... your own best interests, **0** not the Indonesian .../	
	Conjunctions /then/, /as/, /in other words/, /until/	
	Repetitions /high demand/, /they/	
	Collocations a) /SBY/ - /president/ - /Democratic party/ b) /Mutawa/ - /religious police/	

15.	**References** /this/, /you/, /I/, /your/, /its/, /the/, /he/, /better/, /best/, /him/, /it/, /that/, /they/, /his/, /we/, /there/, /their/, /cleanest/		March 17th 2012
	Conjunctions /at least/		
	Repetitions /Singapore/, /track/, /right/, /the MoU/, /guy/, /they/, /he/		
	Synonymy a) /good/ = /right/ b) /advantage/ = /benefit/		
	Antonymy /right/ >< /wrong/		
	Hyponymy /country/ - /Indonesia, Singapore/		
	Collocations a) /government/ - /minister/ - /corruption/ b) /business/ - /investor/ c) /Azwar Abubakar/ - /Administrative Reforms Minister d) /SBY/ - /president/		
16.	**References** /this/, /their/, /the/, /they/, /it/, /I/, /more/, /he/, /its/, /that/, /you/, /better/, /worse/, /these/		March 19th 2012
	Substitution /done/		
	Ellipsis /... and say no more **0**?/		
	Conjunctions /instead/, /until/, /or/		
	Repetitions /civilians/, /multiple/, /life sentence/, /America/		
	Synonymy a) /murder/ = /kill/ b) /troops/ = /soldiers/		
	Meronymy /human/ - /souls, bodies/		

	Hyponymy a) /country/ - /US/ b) /military/ - /Army/	
	Antonymy /better/ >< /worse/	
17.	**References** /more/, /this/, /the/, /you/, /us/, /I/, /further/, /its/, /we/, /they/, /similar/	March 20th 2012
	Conjunction /until/	
	Repetitions /less/, /subsidies/, /consequences/, /electricity/, /fuels/	
	Collocation /traffic/ - /jam/ - /roads/	
18.	**References** /the/, /more/, /they/, /better/, /their/, /them/, /that/, /it/, /I/, /her/, /she/, /its/, /one's/, /one/, we/, /this/, /more/, /our/, /your/	March 21st 2012
	Conjunctives /but/, /while/, /then/, /on the other hand/, /because/	
	Repetitions /Thailand/, /women/, /boss/, /teacher/, /marriage/, /if one's faith/, different/, /husband/	
	Synonymy a) /Prophet/ = /Muhammad/ b) /devote/ = /submit/	
	Meronymy a) /family/ - /husband/ b) /education/ - /teachers/	
	Hyponymy a) /job/ - /teacher/ b) /country/ - /Indonesia, Thailand/ c) /human/ - /men, women/ d) /nation/ - /Thailand/	
	Antonymy a) /men/ >< /women/ b) /physically/ >< /mentally/ c) /wive/ >< /husband/	

	Collocations a) /education/ - /teacher/ b) /Muhammad/ - /Prophet/ - /Khadija/ c) /sister/ - /female/ d) /marriage/ - /husband/ e) /Islam/ - /muslims/	
19.	**References** /it/, /the/, /they/, /their/, /those/, /stronger/, /your/ **Substitution** /done/ **Conjunctions** /however/, /as long as/, /but/ **Repetition** /robbery/, /terrorism/	March 22nd 2012
20.	**References** /it/, /the/, /those/, /its/, /this/, /they/, /these/, /I/, /my/, /their/ **Ellipsis** /They constantly weave in and **0** out .../ **Conjunctions** /until/, /while/, /as for/ **Repetitions** /people/	March 24th 2012
21.	**Reference** /I/, /your/, /it/, /its/, /those/, /you/, /more/, /now/, /they/, /them/ **Meronymy** /people/ - /citizens/	March 26th 2012
22.	**Reference** /I/, /this/, /you/, /the/, /it/, /they/, /their/, /these/ **Conjunction** /as/, /meanwhile/, /and/ **Repetition** /Greece/ **Meronymy** /Asia/ - /North Korea/	March 27th 2012
23.	**Reference** /I/, /he/, /us/, /his/, /their/, /him/, they/, it/, /the/, /your/, /you/, /more/	March 28th 2012

	Ellipsis /... is an opportunist or not **0**, but .../	
	Conjunction /meanwhile/, /eventhough/, /also/, /and/, /as/, /since/, /but/	
	Repetition /leader/, /Jakarta/, /their/	
	Antonymy /opportunist/ >< /non-opportunist/	
	Hyponymy /city/ - /Jakarta/	
	Collocation /leader/ - /wisdom/	
24.	**Reference** /they/, /his/, /it/, /their/, /we/, /I/, /the/, /he/, /our/, /them/, /more/, /you/, /us/, /your/	March 29th 2012
	Conjunction /or/, /but/	
	Hyponymy /country/ - /Indonesia/ /foreign organizations/ - /IMF/ - /World Bank/	
	Repetition /right/, /fuel prices/	
	Collocation /economic/ - /prices/	
25.	**References** /their/, /it/, /the/, /I/, /they/, /most/, /he/, /his/, /this/	March 31st 2012
	Conjunctions /however/, /furthermore/, /and/, /after/, /because/, /otherwise/	
	Ellipsis /... for the benefit of all **0** on their .../	
	Repetitions /government/, /the great thinker never blames others/, /a narrow-minded man/, /the president/, /fuel prices/, /oil prices/	
	Hyponymy /country/ - /Indonesia/	

Substitutions /did/, /done/	
Collocations /government/ - /minister/ - /department/	
Synonymy /welfare/ = /prosperity/	

There are two main types of cohesion: grammatical and lexical. The writer will distinguish each of them accordance to their part.

1. **Grammatical Cohesion**

   a. **Substitution**

   There are seven sentences contains substitution found in the articles. The writer is going to divide them based on types:

   1) **Nominal**

   There is only one data that used nominal substitution, here is the analysis:

   (4) *His teaching of Islam is definitely not the right **one***.
   The word "one" substitutes teaching of Islam.

   2) **Verbal**

   There are five data that applied verbal substitution, here are some the analysis:

   (16) *They must be punished for what they have **done***.
   The word "done" substitutes killed innocent civilians.

3) Clausal

There is only one data that applied verbal substitution, here is the analysis:

(8) *Even **so**, Garuda are looking much better these days for certain.*

The word "so" substitutes Indonesians will be happy to settle for less.

b. Reference

All of the data employ references, there are twenty-five editions with different types found in each articles. The writer is going to divide them based on their types:

1) Personal

Almost of each edition uses personal references. Here some representative of analysis:

a) Pronoun

(1) ***I** am of the opinion that people representatives can be found from neighborhood based representative.*

The word "I" refers to the writer.

(5) *Obviously, the animals didn't receive the good food, care, and protection **they** should have enjoyed.*

The word "they" refers to the animals.

b) Possessive

Almost of each edition uses personal references. Here some representative of analysis:

(6) *If you did not pull out players playing for the LSI, **our** team would not have been tortured by Bahrain.*
The word "our" refers to the writer and Indonesian people.

2) Demonstrative

Almost of each edition uses demonstrative references. Here some representative of analysis:

(1) ***This** is outrageous and the heartless, cruel people responsible should be prosecuted.*
The word "this" refers to plastic that is found in a dead giraffe's stomach.

(9) *They squawk about issues on the other side of the world, but have nothing useful to say about poverty and corruption **here***
The word "here" refers to in their square.

3) Comparative

(6) *Dear Mr. President, it seems that you care **more** about football than the plight of Christians in the Yasmin Church.*
The word "more" compares football with the plight of Christians in the Yasmin Church.

(17) *Look at how India improves as it encourages investments in **similar** things.*

The word "similar" compares India's investment with Indonesia's investment through electric vehicles.

c. Ellipsis

There are twelve sentences contains ellipsis found in the articles. The writer is going to give some representative to be analyzed based on their types:

1) **Nominal**

There are eight nominal ellipsis found in the text. The writer is going to give some representative to be analyzed:

(2) *We must use or **0** lose our rights!*

The word "we" is omitted to make simple sentence. The sentence should be "We must use or *we* lose our rights!"

2) **Verbal**

There are three verbal ellipsis found in the text. The writer is going to give some representative to be analyzed:

*(9) Some of these Middle East uprisings will succeed, some will not **0**.*

The word "succeed" is omitted. The sentence should be "Some of these Middle East uprisings will succeed, some will not *succeed.*"

3) **Clausal**

There is only one clausal ellipsis found in the text. The writer is going to discuss it:

*(7) **0** Not because they are vocal, street visible, self-proclaimed police, and instituting instant justice, but because it is the right thing to do.*

The word "people wants to disband radical mass-groups" is omitted. The sentence should be "*People wants to disband radical mass-groups* not because they are vocal, street visible, self-proclaimed police, and instituting instant justice, but because it is the right thing to do."

d. **Conjunction**

There are fifty-seven conjunction are discovered. Most of them have similar word, so the writer only discuss one word to representative the same based on their types:

1) **Additive**

There are ten additive conjunction found in the text. The writer is going to give some representative to be analyzed:

(5) *Ship all remaining critters to Ragunan, then close the Surabaya Zoo **or**, if you still insist, contact a taxidermist so there is no need to feed the animals.*

The word "or" is categorized as **alternative simple additive** because it gives two alternatives for solving the problem; to ship all the critters to Ragunan then close the Surabaya Zoo or contact a taxidermist.

(14) ***In other words**: the official introduction of a 'religious police' like the Mutawa in Saudi Arabia and Aceh.*

The word "in other words" is categorized as **expository apposition additive** because it adds another sentence for the previous one.

(23) ***Also**, Joko Widodo appears to be sincerely dedicated to improve the welfare of the 'rakyat kecil', ...*

The word "also" is categorized as **simple additive** because it adds the information about Joko Widodo's characteristics.

2) Causality

There are fourteen causality conjunction found in the text. The writer is going to give some representative to be analyzed:

(1) *... lawmakers from political parties are no longer legitimate **because** they never listen to the cries of marginalized constituents.*

The word "because" is categorized as **simple reversed causality** as it presupposes the cause of the lack of lawmaker's legitimate.

(2) *If you want to be seen as s peaceful religion, **then** start acting peacefully.*

The word "because" is categorized as **simple conditional causality** as it is closely related where the causal means to act peacefully therefore want to be seen as a peaceful religion.

3) **Adversative**

There are twenty-four adversative conjunctions found in the texts. The writer is going to give some representative to be analyzed:

(1) *... does not show that they are really working for the people's interests **but** for their own business interests.*

The word "but" is categorized as **simple contrastive adversative** because it shows interests contradiction between people and government.

*... admitted their mistake. **But**, can they really confess to what they have done?*

The word "but" is categorized as **containing 'and' proper adversative**. Proper, here, means in spite of-relation between admitted and confess.

(5) *... they treated the animals with respect. **However**, the same respect was overlooked for the people.*

The word "however" is categorized as **emphatic contrastive adversative** since it shows a contradiction between the treating level of animals and human. Emphatic means something is done strictly.

(6) *We have a large population with a great potential among our youth to excel in sports. **However**, they are not given a chance.*

The word "however" is categorized as **emphatic proper adversative.** It shows a pity contradiction between the great of youth population with the chances that can be given.

4) **Temporality**

There are nine temporality conjunction found in the text. The writer is going to give some representative to be analyzed:

(1) ***Finally**, they have admitted their mistake.*

The word "finally" is categorized as **simple conclusive temporal.**

(5) *Ship all remaining critters to Ragunan, **then** close the Surabaya Zoo ...*

The word "then" is categorized as **sequential simple temporal.**

(22) ***Meanwhile***, *North Korea's nuclear weapons program is another problem.*

The word "meanwhile" is categorized as **durative complex temporal.**

2. Lexical Cohesion

a. Reiteration

Reiteration is a form of lexical cohesion which involves the repetition of a lexical item and a number of things in using synonymy, antonym, hyponymy, and meronymy at one end of the scale. It will be identified through the following classes:

1) Repetitions

The writer found twenty repetitions in the research; here is some representative for analysis:

(5) *Despite the numerous sign in the zoo not to **feed** the animals, people have a habit to still **feed** them and dump left over, ...*

The word 'feed' is reiterated twice as verb.

(8) *There was a time when **Garuda** was the least preferred airline. Now, I can't wait my next trip with **Garuda.***

The word "Garuda" is reiterated twice as noun (the name of a well known airline).

*Garuda **has done it,** while MAS **has done it** too, but in a different consistency...*

The word "has done it too" is reiterated twice as verb clause.

(12) *Do **the best,** think **the best**, and God will give you **the best**.*

The word "best" is reiterated three times as adjectiva.

2) Synonymy

The writer found fourteen synonyms in the data, here is some representatives for the analysis:

(15) *... There are many **advantages** we can derive from Singapore. ... in a way that gives mutual **benefits**. ...*

The meaning of "advantages" is similar with "benefits" that means *keuntungan*.

(25) *The great thinkers always think how to help his people's **prosperity**. ... The president today did nothing to improve **welfare** but to teach ...*

The meaning of "prosperity" is similar with "welfare" that means *kemakmuran*.

3) Hyponymy

The writer found nineteen hyponyms in the data; here are some representatives for analysis:

(8) *The culprit is **Arab League**, backed by **Saudi Arabia** and **Qatar** in collaboration with ...*

The word "Arab League" is hyponym for "Saudi Arabia and Qatar".

(18) ***Men** and **women** are physically different. ... Hereby, women are respectfully treated as **human** beings.*

The word "human" is hyponymy for "men" and "women".

4) Meronymy

The writer found four meronyms in the data; here are some representatives for the analysis:

*(18) Western women need to learn ... how to devote and submit themselves to their **husband** and **family** ...*

The word "family" is meronymy for "husband" because a family usually consists of husband, wife, and children.

*... I can't imagine how a female **teacher** ... But with a job and **education**, she can survive...*

The word "education" is meronymy for "teachers" because education relates with teachers, students, school, learn, study, etc.

5) Antonym

The writer found twelve antonyms in the data; here is some representatives for analysis:

*(3) He brings misery and suffering to **Muslims** and **non-Muslims** alike.*

The word "Muslims" and "non-Muslims" are noun. The "Muslims" means person whose religion is Islam, whereas "non-Muslim" means person whose religion is not Islam, such Christian, Hindu, Budha, etc. Besides looks from the meaning, "non-Muslim" can be identified as antonym through prefiks "non-".

b. **Collocation**

The writer analyzed this type based on the whole of each edition because each collocation is related with the topic. There are thirty collocation are found. The writer is going to give some representatives to be analyzed:

(10) There are two collocation:

- *Bule*

  This word has closely sense with *foreigner*. 'Bule' only used by our society to call foreign tourists who have white skin and blond hair.

- *Equality*

  This word has closely sense with *fairness*. They can be categorized as synonym.

Conclusion

Discourse analysis leads to analyze of constituents (smaller units) that have particular relationship with one another in a text. There many parts of discourse analysis, and cohesion is one of them. Cohesion occurs

where the interpretation of some elements in the discourse depends on each other, so it deals with the investigation of form. Through the investigation and analysis from the data, the writer proposes several findings:

1. Based on analysis of grammatical cohesion, the writer found 7 substitutions, 44 references, 12 ellipsis, and 57 conjunctions.

2. Based on analysis of lexical cohesion, the writer found 20 repetition, 14 synonyms, 12 antonyms, 19 hyponym, 4 meronyms, and 30 collocations.

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