

Grammatical Cohesion in The Headlines of The Singgalang Newspaper

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Abstract. The purpose of this study is (1) to explain the use of grammatical cohesion in the aspects of reference, substitution, ellipse, and inner conjunction; (2) explain the quality of the use of grammatical cohesion markers in the Singgalang newspaper. The object of this research is the Singgalang newspaper with a total sample of 20 Singgalang newspapers. Samples were taken randomly from Singgalang newspapers in 2018 and 2019. The methods and techniques of data collection are language methods. The technique used is the library method by dividing the discourse into several sentences to be grouped and analyzed based on the cohesion aspects, then proceed with the basic tapping technique followed by the note-taking technique. The results showed that out of 212 paragraphs with 602 pairs of sentences with grammatical cohesion, there were markers of grammatical cohesion from the dominant to the least used, namely (1) reference (54.82%), (2) conjunction (32.89%) , (3) ellipsis (5.81%), and (4) substitution (3.65%). From the research data, there are 48.00% accuracy in using markers of grammatical cohesion and 52.00% inaccuracies in the use of markers of grammatical cohesion.

Keywords: Cohesion, grammatical cohesion, cohesion markers, newspapers.

1. Introduction

Authors from a number of countries have conducted research on cohesion. From the search of the literature conducted. Research on this is important to study because it affects the information we get from reading [1,2,3,4,5]. The cohesion contained in the feature. He found that in the objects studied, grammatical cohesion was found more than lexical cohesion [3]. Furthermore, research on cohesion was also carried out by Bahaziq from Arabia in 2016. He examined the cohesion contained in student essays. His findings only revolve around the reference and conjunction aspects. He found that very little lexical cohesion was used. The results of the research conducted by Bahaziq are in line with the results of a study conducted by Aziz (2015) so that grammatical cohesion is more important to study than lexical cohesion [6].

Research on cohesion has also been carried out in Indonesia [6], including Aziz (2015). The object of the study is the headline of the student newspaper. He discovered the phenomenon that students in writing newspaper headlines only pay attention to the contents of the news headlines, the process of completion. In addition, there are students who write newspaper headlines to fulfill their assignments. However, his research is not centered on grammatical cohesion and does not suggest the quality of the use of markers of grammatical cohesion in the objects studied. Cohesion in the headlines of student newspapers. However, the findings are not very significant because grammatical cohesion in student thesis tends to be appropriate for its use [7].

In contrast to the relevant research above, research focuses more on grammatical cohesion by critically examining grammatical cohesion in the aspects of reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction in the main news setting in the Singgalang newspaper. The analysis was carried out on the headlines in the Singgalang newspaper because the main news was the most important thing displayed in a newspaper. From these observations, the problems that arise are whether the Singgalang newspaper is written according to the criteria of a good discourse, which is grammatical?

From the relevant research, it has not fully answered the question of how grammatical cohesion in a newspaper, especially in the Singgalang newspaper. What percentage of accuracy is the use of markers of grammatical cohesion? Then, how to use the correct markers of grammatical cohesion and how to mistake the use of markers of grammatical cohesion. The researcher will present a critical analysis of scientific discourse in the form of newspapers and investigate the use of cohesive markers.

Cohesion is a semantic concept that presents meaningful relationships between text elements. This element can be understood because of its association with other elements. That is why the existence of cohesion is an important aspect in the preparation of a discourse to produce interrelationship relationships so that they become whole and coherent [5,4,6,8,9,10,2,1].

Discourse requires cohesion as a formal form. The form is used by the author to explicitly show how the parts of the discourse can be interpreted properly by the reader. The parts of the discourse are characterized by the use of formal tools in the form of markers of grammatical cohesion. The markers of grammatical cohesion consist of references, conjunctions, substitutions, and ellipses [3,4,6,2,8,9,11]. Reference cohesion is one type of grammatical cohesion in the form of a particular lingual unit that refers to other lingual units that precede and follow, for example, the following, and so on. Substitution cohesion or replacement is grammatical cohesion that replaces certain constituents with other constituents. Examples are him, he, he, them, and so on. Elliptical cohesion is a grammatical cohesion in the form of the dissolution of the so-called constituents. Although not expressly stated, the presence of the sentence elements can be estimated. Conjunction cohesion or sequencing is a grammatical cohesion that expresses the meaning relation, for example [12,13,4,2,6].

Based on this understanding, it can be said that the text will be easily understood if it contains cohesion. Cohesion by using its markers, will build intact and interconnected texts. One text that must contain cohesion is the headline in the newspaper.

Newspapers become one of the basic information for the community. Through newspapers the community is able to see actual events. Both information from within the region and outside the region. Like the Singgalang newspaper, which contains various information. The Singgalang newspaper has also applied the form of cohesion marking in his writing [14].

Therefore, the purpose of this study is to explain the use of grammatical cohesion in the aspects of reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction in the Singgalang newspaper. The specific purpose of this study is to explain the quality of the use of grammatical cohesion markers in the Singgalang newspaper. Because the smallest element in a discourse is a sentence, the researcher examines the conjunction that connects between the sentiments, not between words or phrases.

2. Method

The method used in this study is a qualitative method because it does not prioritize numbers, but describes with words. This research uses language research methods. Language research is related to the purpose of research involving data collection and selection [15]. Language research methods are used in this study because it is a research method that best fits the phenomenon that has been proposed. This type of research is descriptive qualitative because the presentation of data obtained is based on the object of research. The object of this research is the Singgalang newspaper with a total sample of 20 Singgalang newspapers. Samples were taken randomly from a collection of Singgalang newspapers in 2018 and 2019. The research was conducted in Padang within three months. The following is a data source analysis table found in the Singgalang newspaper.

Table 1. Data source analysis. The number of paragraphs in the newspaper analyzed.

No.	Newspaper Year	Number of Newspapers	Number of paragraphs									
1	2018	10	9	11	14	11	12	8	9	12	11	9
2	2019	10	12	10	9	13	13	10	7	10	12	10
total		20	212 paragraphs									

From the data source, the sample consisted of 212 paragraphs. The technique used is the library method by dividing the discourse into several sentences to be grouped and analyzed based on the cohesion aspects, then proceed with the basic tapping technique followed by the note-taking technique. The tapping technique is used to obtain data first with all the ingenuity and willingness to tap from written data sources in the form of newspaper headlines. The next technique is the note-taking technique. The recording technique is recording of various books or references relating to scientific discourse.

The instrument of this study was the researchers themselves and assisted with analysis tables. The analysis table used can assist researchers in collecting and processing data. The analysis table will facilitate the researcher in analyzing and confirming the main story of the analysis of grammatical cohesion in the aspects of reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunctions in the background of the problem in the Singgalang newspaper headline.

The data analysis technique in this study was carried out descriptively with content analysis. The researcher analyzed the pairs of sentences in each sample studied. Steps for analyzing data in detail, as follows: (1) coding each sentence containing aspects of grammatical cohesion; (2) classifying aspects of grammatical cohesion in each sample; (3) analyze grammatical cohesion in all aspects with sentence pairing techniques; (4) compiling into a supporting table all aspects of grammatical cohesion found; (5) concocting findings; (6) determine the quality of grammatical cohesion using the 10 scale conversion guidelines; (7) conclude the results of the study.

3. Result and discussion

3.1 Use of grammatical cohesion markers

The markers of grammatical cohesion in the Singgalang newspaper are as follows.

Table 2. Results of data analysis. Grammatical cohesion.

No.	Main News Code	Number of paragraphs	Grammatical Cohesion								Paragraph without Marker	
			References		Substitution			Ellipsis		Conjunction		
			1	2	1	2	3	1	2	1		2
1	S-01	9	9	1				3		10		
2	S-02	11	12	6				2		12	1	
3	S-03	14	7	2	3					14		
4	S-04	11	10	4				3		9		
5	S-05	12	15	5	4			4		11	1	
6	S-06	8	13	6	6					10	2	
7	S-07	9	13	3	1			4		19	1	
8	S-08	12	11	2						10		
9	S-09	11	18	4				2		8	2	
10	S-10	9	15	5						9	1	
11	S-11	12	16	1	4					12	2	
12	S-12	10	16	2				3		10	1	
13	S-13	9	14	2				3		11	2	
14	S-14	13	10					2		9	1	
15	S-15	13	9	7						7		
16	S-16	10	12	5						10	1	
17	S-17	7	12	6				3		9	2	
18	S-18	10	10	7	4					8		
19	S-19	12	16	5				4		7	2	
20	S-20	10	17	2						3	1	
Total		212	255	75	22			35		198	20	
Error using the marker			136							107		

Based on the results of the recapitulation of 212 paragraphs from 20 newspaper headlines, the results of the analysis of the main news content of the Singgalang newspaper can be seen. The results of the grammatical cohesion analysis of the discourse in the aspects of reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction consisting of 212 paragraphs with 602 pairs of sentences, are as follows: (1) The most widely used type of grammatical cohesion is the reference cohesion markers 265 (54, 82%) consisting of 255 anaphoric references and 75 katafora references; (2) The second type of grammatical cohesion markers is 198 (32.89%) conjunction markers which consist of conjunctions of additive meaning relationships; (3) The third largest type of grammatical cohesion markers is marking elliptical cohesion as much as 35 (5.81%) consisting of noun ellipsis; (4) The least number of types of markers of grammatical cohesion are 22 (3.65%) substitution cohesion consisting of noun substitution.

Based on these data, it can be explained that out of 212 paragraphs with 602 pairs of registered sentences, there was an error in the use of markers, namely 135 markers of anaphorous reference markers and 107 markers on the conjunction marker of additive meaning relationships. In addition, 20 paragraphs that do not contain markers are obtained.

The data studied are the headlines of the Singgalang newspaper. The following will describe the grammatical cohesion contained in the headline of the Singgalang letter.

References.

Based on the analysis table of reference grammatical cohesion, the data obtained as many as 255 reference markers with the correct use and 136 reference markers with improper use. The reference marking data is located in the headlines of the S-01 newspapers to S-20. The correct form of markers use in the analyzed data can be seen in the pair of sentences (1), while the form of incorrect use of markers in the analyzed data can be seen in the following sentence pairs (2).

- (1) Komisi Pemilihan Umum (KPU) Kota Padang secara resmi melakukan rekapitulasi perolehan suara Pilkada Padang yang diselenggarakan 27 Juni 2018 lalu. Dari rekapitulasi *itu*, pasangan nomor urut 2 Mahyeldi-Hendri Septa memperoleh 62,92 persen atau 212.526 suara.

itu is a reference that refers to *rekapitulasi perolehan suara Pilkada Padang yang diselenggarakan 27 Juni 2018 lalu*. The use of the reference is correct because the word *IT* refers to the referent contained in the previous sentence.

- (2) Diduga keduanya tak menyadari ada kereta api yang sudah mendekat, hingga ditabrak saat melintas rel di depan SPBU Lubuk Buaya. Akibat tabrakan *ini*, Nasrizal terpelanting ke arah kanan.

ini in the sentence pairs is reference that refers to the previous sentence. However, this word is not appropriate when used to refer to things that have been explained. *Ini* should be used to refer to what you want to explain. This demonstration is one of the katafora reference characteristics that is used to refer to things to be explained, while those data are used to refer to things that have been explained.

Substitution

Marking data for substitution grammatical cohesion are 22 substitution markers. The substitution marker data is located in the headlines of the S-03, S-05, S-6, S-07, S-11, and S-18 newspapers. The correct form of marker usage in the analyzed data can be seen in the following sentence pairs.

Dalam kesempatan itu, *senator asal Sumatera Barat, Nofi Candra*, sekaligus menanyakan nasib tenaga K2 yang masih dalam tanda tanya. Bahkan *ia* juga menanyakan nasib sebagian alumni UIN Imam Bonjol Padang, Sumatera Barat, yang tidak bisa mendaftar CPNS karena persoalan nomor ijazah tidak terdaftar di Kemeritekdikti.

The pronoun is a substitute for persona which refers to *senator asal Sumatera Barat, Nofi Candra*. The use of the right *ia* pronoun is used to replace the person's name.

Ellipsis

The marking data of the elliptical grammatical cohesion are as many as 35 ellipsis markers. The substitution markers data is located in the headlines of the S-01, S-02, S-04, S-05, S-07, S-09, S-12, S-13, S-14, S-17 and S-19 newspapers. The correct form of markers usage in the analyzed data can be seen in the following sentence pairs.

Pada saat itu digelar rapat *KNID-SB (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat) yang dipimpin Moh, Syafei, DR. Moh Jamil dan Rasuna Said*. Rapat Ø memutuskan untuk membentuk kembali dan mengambil alih kekuasaan Keresidenan Sumatera Barat dari penjajah Jepang.

The phrase that is applied is *KNID-SB (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat) yang dipimpin Moh, Syafei, DR. Moh Jamil dan Rasuna Said*. If not done, it will become a *Rapat KNID-SB (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat) yang dipimpin Moh, Syafei, DR. Moh Jamil dan Rasuna Said* memutuskan untuk membentuk kembali dan mengambil alih kekuasaan Keresidenan Sumatera Barat dari penjajah Jepang.

Conjunction

The marking data of grammatical cohesion conjunctions are as many as 198 markers of conjunction with correct use and 107 markers of conjunction with improper use. The substitution marker data is located in the headlines of the S-01 main newspaper and S-20. The correct form of marker use in the analyzed data can be seen in the pair of sentences (1), while the form of incorrect use of markers in the analyzed data can be seen in the following sentence pairs (2).

- (1) Jumlah tersebut melingkupi berbagai formasi, terutama tenaga pendidik, tenaga teknis, serta tenaga kesehatan. *Namun*, umlah itu baru usulan.

Namun is a conjunction that connects interalimat. *Namun* means comparing with the previous sentence or stating the difference from the previous sentence. its use is right because the word is located between the clauses.

- (2) Peneliti Padahal rakyat tahu orang tersebut berminat. *Tetapi* sebut Yosmeri, mereka masih gamang untuk menyatakan maju, karena dari bakal calon menjadi calon tentu melalui proses yang tidak mudah apalagi bagi yang bukan kader partai.

tetapi can mean denying the previous statement or the opposite of the previous statement. However, the use of the word *tetapi* as a conjunction between sentences is not appropriate. his is because the word *tetapi* is an intracalimat conjunction or that connects words to words in one sentence.

3.2 Quality of use of grammatical cohesion markers

The quality of the use of markers of grammatical cohesion contained in the headlines of newspaper students of the Language and Arts Faculty of Padang State University are as follows.

Table 3. Result 2. Quality of use of markers of grammatical cohesion.

No.	Marker of Grammatical Cohesion	Accuracy of Use	Change Value	Qualification
1	Referensi	46,67%	5	Bad
2	Substitusi	100%	10	Perfect
3	Elipsis	100%	10	Perfect
4	Konjungsi	45,96%	5	Bad

Based on the results of the recapitulation of 212 paragraphs from the 20 headlines of the

Singgalang newspaper, it can be seen the quality of the use of markers of grammatical cohesion background problems in the Singgalang newspaper headline. Table 4 illustrates that the quality of the use of markers of grammatical cohesion can be said to be imperfect because of the four aspects of marking grammatical cohesion has less good qualifications as many as 2 aspects. The quality is determined after calculating the accuracy of the following markers: (1) the accuracy of the use of reference markers is 136 out of 255 markers; (2) the accuracy of the use of substitution markers is 22 out of 22 markers; (3) the accuracy of the use of ellipsis markers is 35 out of 35 markers; (4) the accuracy of the use of conjunction markers is 107 out of 198 markers. So, there are 300 pairs of sentences with grammatical cohesion and 602 pairs of sentences with the correct use of markers of grammatical cohesion. That is, there is less than 50% accuracy in the use of markers in the Singgalang newspaper headlines.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion above it can be concluded that from the number of paragraphs as many as 212 paragraphs, obtained paragraph data marking as many as 602 grammatical cohesion pairs of sentences and 20 paragraph data that does not contain a marker of grammatical cohesion. The mark of the grammatical cohesion contained in the paragraph in the headline of the Singgalang newspaper is 265 references (54.82%), 22 substitution markers (3.65%), 35 elliptical markers (5.81%), and the conjunction marker is 198 data (32.89%). Thus, the most widely used grammatical cohesion in Singgalang newspaper headlines to the least used ones, respectively (1) reference markers, (2) conjunction markers, (3) ellipsis markers, and (4) substitution markers.

The newspaper headlines that researchers analyzed based on grammatical cohesion contained 48.00% accuracy in using markers of grammatical cohesion and 52.00% inaccurate use of markers of grammatical cohesion. Thus, the headlines of the Singgalang newspaper can be said to have grammatical cohesion with imperfect quality qualifications. That is, there is still disparity in the headline of the Singgalang newspaper.

Based on these conclusions, there are two suggestions that can be proposed, namely as follows. First, the Singgalang newspaper's top news writers are advised to pay attention to aspects of grammatical cohesion in addition to other important aspects. This is done so that what is written can be well understood by the reader in accordance with what was intended by the author. Second, for other researchers it is suggested to examine grammatical cohesion in literary discourse so that there is clearly a difference in cohesion in scientific discourse and cohesion in literary discourse.

5. Acknowledgements

This article was realized thanks to help from various parties. The author would like to thank all parties who are willing to contribute data to this article. The author also thanked the Lecturer who has given criticism and suggestions for the perfection of this paper.

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