**AN ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL AND GRAMMATICAL COHESION IN
NEWS ARTICLES OF THE JAKARTAPOST**

A THESIS

*Intended to fulfill one of the Requirements for the Award of Sarjana Degree
in English Language Teaching and Education
Universitas Islam Riau*

By:

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COHESION IN NEWS ARTICLES OF THE JAKARTA POST"**

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LETTER OF NOTICE

We, that the Advisor hereby notifies that:

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It has been examined. This letter is made to be used as it is needed.

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DECLARATION

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     I admit that this thesis writing purely derived from my own ideas, except some question (deliberately or un-deliberately) which were adopted or taken from various sources included in "references". Scientifically, I took responsible for the truthfulness of the data and its content.

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First, praise

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In writing this thesis, the researcher believes that without having directed guidance, meaningful advice, love and support from the people surrounding. This thesis would never been finished. Therefore, the researcher would like to give his sincere and deep gratitude to:

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7. And may all friends who are not specious to be mentioned here who steadily get a long harmoniously with the writer inside and outside of campus.

Finally, the researcher release that this is still far from being perfect. Therefore, constructive criticism and suggestion are expected from the reader for perfection of this thesis. However, I hope that this writing gives a worthwhile contribution to the improvement of the English teaching and learning process.

Pekanbaru,   Agustus 2020

The Researcher

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ABSTRACT

Suchi Melinda, 2020. An Analysis of Lexical and Grammatical Cohesion in News Articles of The Jakarta Post

The study was conducted to analyze, to find out and to describe the types and the dominant device of lexical and grammatical cohesion in news articles of the Jakarta Post.According to Halliday and Hasan (1976: 4) cohesion allows establishing regularity of semantics relation between elements in discourse. Cohesion is divided into lexical cohesion and grammatical cohesion (Halliday&Hasan, 1976: 6). This research was conducted because to create text, cohesion is one of the important elements forming the text. A discourse or text that has cohesion will be seen systematic so that is easier to understand.

The design of this research is descriptive qualitative because the data in the form of words rather than number, the research was analyzed news. In this research the instrument was documentation. Because the source of the data from news article and the researcher analyzed the data by herself

The conclusion of this research in the first and fourth news article there were two types of lexical cohesion are found. They were repetition and synonym. While, there were repetition, synonym, and superordinate item in the second and the third news articles. There were three grammatical cohesions found in the first, the second, and the third news articles. They were reference, ellipsis, and conjunction types. But only reference and conjunction types found in the last news article was analyzed. The dominant type of cohesion device in the first news article was repetition with 7 ties. In the second news conjunction are dominantly with 12 ties. And in the third news article repetition was the dominant categories with 5 ties. While, in fourth news article repetition and reference was the dominant categories of cohesion with 6 ties.

Keyword: *Discourse Analysis, Lexical and Grammatical Cohesion Device*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problem

Language is communication holding important role in human life. Language is the system of sounds and words used by humans to express their thoughts and feelings. Beside the language as a meaningful, language is also a sound system. Actually, communication is basically a social process. It means that human cannot live properly without using a language. Language is human ability to communicate with other people using signs, for example words and movements. There are many languages in various regions. Communication is not only spoken and written language, but also with wide variety action. Language can be used to give information to others. Spoken language is a language that is more frequent and easier to use for communication. Because the purpose and message to be conveyed is more easily understood. While using written language must arrange the language well so that the message to be conveyed is easy to understand. But all communication has its own art, depending on people ability to express.

The study of language is linguistics. Linguistics is very important to learn in language learning. Linguistics has many benefits for someone involved in language-related activities. Linguistic knowledge is very important, ranging from sub discipline phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, lexicology, to knowledge of language, relations with society and culture. Linguistic is the

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scientific study of language, and it involves an analysis of language form, language meaning, and language in context.

Linguistics is divided into four branches that are general linguistics, descriptive linguistics, micro linguistics, and macro linguistics. Fields of micro linguistics is phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics, and discourse analysis. Meanwhile, psycholinguistics, neurolinguistics, historical linguistics, sociolinguistics, comparative linguistics, ethnolinguistics, dialectology, stylistic linguistics, applied.

Discourse analysis is a research method for studying and analyzing language use in texts. Discourse analysis not only found in spoken form but also in written. The example of spoken materials is announcement, speech, conversation, utterance and others. Meanwhile, written material such as magazine, newspaper, journal, paper, book and others.

Text is an order of words used to provide information, explain meaning, and so on. Text is used in linguistics to refer any passage, spoken or written, of whatever length, that does form a unified whole by Suzanne Eggins (2004: 24) in Masitoh (2017). Text is used by people to add knowledge and information. To create text requires the elements forming the text. Cohesion and coherence are important criteria and principles in a text so that an idea can be conveyed by the rules of language. A discourse that has cohesion and coherence will be seen systematic so that it is easier to understand.

This research analyze about discourse analysis especially in lexical cohesion, "An Analysis of Lexical and Grammatical Cohesion in News Articles of The Jakarta Post". Not everyone has the ability to write the discourse. A discourse must contain elements such as cohesion. Cohesion allows establishing regularity of semantics relation between elements in discourse.

The writer chooses news articles from the internet because now there are many kinds of online new which we can access easily. And The Jakarta Post is the popular news and only this newspaper use English in content language. The writer takes four news articles from different publication dates. The articles news consists of information about covid 19. Because the world is being confronted with covid 19 events.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested to conduct a research entitled "**AN ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL AND GRAMMATICAL COHESION IN NEWS ARTICLES OF THE JAKARTA POST**"

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Writing is a process of transferring ideas into text. Not everyone has the ability in write a discourse. The process is one of the most difficult activities in journalistic writing. Cohesion is one of the important elements to create a discourse.

Cohesion is the relationship between parts in text marked by language elements used. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976: 4) cohesion allows establishing regularity of semantics relation between elements in discourse.

Cohesion is divided into lexical cohesion and grammatical cohesion (Halliday & Hasan, 1976: 6).

1. Lexical Cohesion

    1) Reiteration

        Halliday & Hasan (1976, p. 288) in Prayudha (2016: 36) categorizes reiteration into repetition, synonym or near-synonym, superordinate, and general word.

        a. Repetition

        Repetition is the repetition of lingual units (sounds, syllables, words, and parts of sentences) that are considered important to give the stress in an appropriate context.

        b. Synonym or Near-Synonym

        Synonym can be interpreted as another name for objects or things that has phrases that the mean more less the same as other phrases (Chaer, 1994: 85 in Wahyuni) in Pratiwi and Jayanti and Syathroh (2019, p.380).

        c. Superordinate

        Superordinate is a word which has the highest level within a classification arrangement of words in which it has a general nature while the words were classified under it has more specific meaning.

        d. General word

        The general words, which correspond to major classes of lexical items, are very commonly used with cohesive force.

2) Collocation

Collocation means a natural combination of words. It refers to the way English words are closely associated with each other.

2. Grammatical Cohesion

1) Reference

Reference refers to how a writer introduces characters and tracks them in the arranged sentences (Eggins, 1994: 95) in Priyatmojo (2012: 73).

2) Substitution

Substitution is the process of replacement one item by another that is relation in the wording rather than in the meaning.

3) Ellipsis

Ellipsis is the omission of word or a part of the sentence.

4) Conjunction

Conjunction is relationship which indicates how the subsequent sentence or clause should be linked to the preceding or the following (part of the) sentence.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

The scope of this study focused on discourse analysis especially in cohesion found on news articles from The Jakarta Post. The data will be taken from thejakartapost.com. The title of news articles to be analyzed is **"Jakarta Extends COVID-19 state of emergency to April 19", "COVID-19: 'Mudik' ban to begin Friday, roads to remain open", "Health Minister Issues New**

Protocols for Public Activities", and **"Indonesia Records Another Record Number of New COVID 19 Cases",**

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

The problems of this study are formulated as the followed:

1. What types of cohesion are used in the news articles of The Jakarta Post?

2. What are the dominant cohesion categories used in the news articles of The Jakarta Post?

1.5 Objectives of the Research

The objectives of the research are:

1. To identify what types of cohesion in the news articles of The Jakarta Post.

2. To find out the dominant cohesion used in the news articles of The Jakarta Post.

1.6 Assumption

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the researcher assumes that there are some kinds of lexical and grammatical cohesion found in news articles of The Jakarta Post. Because sentence in the news seem refer to each other and related, the researcher analyzes to find out the cohesion aspect in the news.

1.7 Significance of the Research

This research is expected to give both theoretical and practical benefit as followed:

1.   Theoretically

This research is expected to help in discourse analysis learning especially in grammatical and lexical cohesion.

2.   Practically

This research hopes to give contribution to teacher, student, and future researcher. For the teacher and Study Program of English Language Education., this research provides some information about how to analyze a text. This research help a writer to create quality text because it can help to add new vocabulary and if we are understand about cohesion so a text to be readable. For student, this research hope student can add the knowledge about discourse analysis especially in lexical and grammatical cohesion. This research is expected will be useful for other researchers who are interested in doing similar field of research.

1.8 Definition of the Key Term

The researcher gives some the definition of key term to make clear and to avoid misunderstanding.

1.   Discourse analysis is about how text works or functions in socio-cultural by Fairclough (1995: 18-32) in Putra and Friyono (2018: 114). Discourse analysis is a research method for studying and analyzing language in relation to social context.

2.   Cohesion as a phrase which is linking together to make the whole text clear and readable (Bailey, 2003:55) in Mubarak, Hamzah, Radjab (2013: 26). It

means, cohesion is used to connect the sentences together to make the text clear and easy to read.

3. Lexical cohesion is cohesion that is established trough the structure of the lexis or vocabulary (Halliday and Hasan, 1976) in Dewi and Jurianto (2017: 99). Lexical cohesion can be defined as lexical relations between the discourse parts to get the harmony of structure cohesive.

4. Grammatical Cohesion is established with the use of grammatical elements of the text expressing the semantic relation within and between the sentences (Halliday & Hasan, 1976) in Afrianto (2017: 100). It means, grammatical cohesion is the surface marking of semantic links between clauses and sentences in written discourse.

5. News is one way to spread information through the media, be it online, mass, or electronic media.

6. Text is an order of words used to provide information, explain meaning, and so on. Text is used in linguistics to refer any passage, spoken or written, of whatever length, that does form a unified whole by Suzanne Eggins (2004: 24) in Masitoh (2017).

1.9 Grand Theories

For supporting the research, the researcher used Halliday and Hasan theories to support this research. The researcher got the information about cohesion from Halliday and Hasan theories combining with Michael, Mc Carthy in grammatical cohesion.

1.10 Research Method

1.10.1 Research Design

In this study, the writer used descriptive qualitative designs because the data in the form of words rather than numbers and the research was analyzed news articles. According to Ruqaiyah (2016: 7), descriptive research is aimed to collect information in actual and detailed way, identifying problems and making comparisons or evaluations, and determining what other people will do in the face of similar problems and learning from their experiences to decide future plans and decisions. The qualitative method was research procedures which result in descriptive data including written and oral word from the research objectives whether it is from society or books. The writer studied lexical cohesion and grammatical cohesion.

1.10.2 Source of the Data

According to Arikunto (2013: 172) source of data is the subject of where the data is obtained. The data sources of the research are the text of news articles from The Jakarta Post. The researcher takes one news article a month start from March to June. So there are four news articles to be analyzed. The source of data research could be acquired from thejakartapost.com in internet.

1.10.3 Instrument of the Research

An instrument in educational research is a tool used to collect the data. In the words, the instrument is measurement tool to obtained data. In this research the instrument was documentation, because the source of the data from textbook

(news articles) and the researcher analyzed the data by herself (Gay, 2017). Arikunto (2013), documentation used for the researcher to investigating written objects such as books, magazine, documents, and regulations.

1.10.4 Data Collecting Technique

The data of this research were collected from the focuses lexical and grammatical cohesion found in four news articles of The Jakarta Post. The writer collected the data in following step:

1. The goal of the research is to analyze lexical and grammatical cohesion in the news article. The data is taken from The Jakarta Post in date March to June one news article a month with the topic about covid 19.

2. After found the news articles to be analyze, the writer printed out the news articles.

3. The writer analyzed the lexical and grammatical cohesion in the news of The Jakarta Post.

1.10.5 Data Analysis Technique

In analyzing the data, the procedures used are as follows:

1. After collecting data, writer start to analyze lexical and grammatical cohesion in news articles

2. The writer identified lexical cohesion and grammatical cohesion device

3. The writer classified the data based on the lexical and grammatical cohesion types

4. And put the data into the data tables which contain sentence number, text, and lexical/ grammatical cohesion item

5. The writer represented the findings of the analysis in descriptive explanation. Coding is used to show the position of the data in text to explain the findings.

CHAPTER II

RELATED THEORIES

2.1 Relevance Theories

2.1.1 Discourse Analysis

Cutting (2002: 2) in Afrianto (2017: 99) explain discourse analysis stresses on the structure of the text. In other words, discourse analysis is investigation process of discourse.

2.1.2 Discourse

Discourse is a continuous stretch of (especially spoken) language larger than the sentence, usually constituting a coherent unit, such as sermon, argument or narrative (Crystal, 2008: 148) in Budi, Askaria (2018: 2). Similar to Cook (1989: 156) in Eva, Alyssa and Samudji, and Adiana (2013: 2) a discourse is a stretch of language that is considered meaningful, unified and purposive. It means, discourse is complete unit of language formed from a series of sentences that are cohesive and coherent either written or oral (speech).

2.1.3 Text

A text or discourse has texture or textuality which differentiated it from something that is not text by Halliday & Hasan (1976:2) in Maryati & Suprapti (2018: 30). A text is considered to be good formed one when the clauses and sentences within the text link one to another.

2.1.4 Cohesion

Cohesion is one of text properties that contribute to the organization of discourse. Cohesion is seen as an essential feature that helps readers to reach quality of texts (Rankema, 2004) in Fajriyah and Ardaniah (2018: 98). According to Tanskanen (2006) in Tambunan and Hanafiah and Mono (2019, p.77) cohesion also refers elements of a text which form connections between parts of the text. Abdalla (2017) in Trisnaningrum and Alek and Hidayat (2019: 81) argued that cohesion is built on the semantic relationship between lexical and grammatical items in a text.

Halliday and Hasan (1976: 303) in Zia Hisni Mubarak, Hamzah, Desmawati Radjab (2013: 26) discuss that the classification of cohesion which is based on the linguistic form which has five main kinds of devices such as subtitution, ellipsis, reference, conjunction and lexical cohesion. Where, some cohesion devices such as substitution, ellipsis and reference are clearly referred to the grammatical.

Taboada (2004) in (Mubarak, p.16) cohesion divided into two types: grammatical and lexical cohesion. The grammatical cohesion divided into reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. While, lexical cohesion divided into repetition, synonym, superordinate, collocation, and other semantic relationship.

2.1.4.1 Lexical Cohesion

Lexical cohesion refers to the way related words are to build a text. Lexical items or vocabularies used within the text are the focus the lexical cohesion. It refers to the cohesive effect achieved by the selection of vocabulary (Halliday & Hasan, 1976) in Fjriyah and Ardaniah (2018: 99). There are two major kinds of lexical cohesion, reiteration and collocation (Halliday and Hasan 1976) in Ulfa Yuni Fajriyah and Viqi Ardaniah (2018: 99).

1. **Reiteration**

   Reiteration as a form of lexical item, at one end of the scale; the use of a general word to refer back to a lexical item, a the other and of the scale; and a number of things in between- the use of synonym, near-synonym, or superordinater (Halliday & Hasan, 1976: 278) in Hellalet, Nadia (2013:161).

   a. **Repetition**

   According to Halliday & Hasan in Fajriyah and Ardaniah (2018: 99) repetition is reoccurrence of the same word or lexical item has a similar meaning with another one.

   Example:

   I like playing **in the park**. **In the park** it is very crowded.

   b. **Synonym**

   It is used to express a similar meaning of an item.

   Example:

I **hope** this is a good choice, and **expect** satisfying results.

Hope and expect has same meaning but different word.

c. **Superordinate**

Superordinate involves the use of general class words.

Agung bought himself a **Jaguar**. He practically lives in the **car**.

d. **General word**

The general words, which correspond to major classes of lexical items, are very commonly used with cohesive force. Not all general words are used cohesively; in fact, only the noun is cohesive in the context of reference.

Exmple:

I want to go to the **park**. Because in the **place** is crowded.

Place is general word of park.

2. **Collocation**

Collocation is the words that frequently go together but it is not have semantic relation between words like in a reiteration (Halliday & Hasan, 1976) in Puspita and Rizkiyah and Suprijadi (2019:508). Halliday in Malah, Zubairu (2015: 293) explained collocation is when cohesion is achieved by the association of lexical items that regularly occur together. Pltridge (2000) in Puspita and Rizkiyah and Suprijadi (2019: 508) said collocation is often related by the sense of meaning to build up the lexical relations. Collocation means a natural combination of words. It

refers to the way English words are closely associated with each other. For example, *heavy rain, blond hair, and pay attention* by O'Dell (2008) in Hutapea and colleagues (2018, p.25).

2.1.4.2 Grammatical Cohesion

Grammatical cohesions are forms of cohesion realized through grammar (Halliday & Hasan (1979: 6) in Putri and Rustandi and Misbahudin (2018:109). Michael, Mc Carthy (1991) divided grammatical into three types: reference/ co-reference, ellipsis/substitution, conjunction.

1. **Reference**

   Reference refers to how a writer introduces characters and tracks them in the arranged sentences (Eggins, 1994: 95) in Priyatmojo (2012: 73).

   Example:

   I plan to take vacation to **the beach. That place** is suitable for relaxing

2. **Substitution**

   Rankema (1993, p.37) in Indriani (2012: 121) states a substitution or hyponym is the replacement of a word (group) or sentences segment by a "dummy" word.

   Example:

   I saw a nice **dress** in the shop. I hope to get **one.**

   In this sentence **one** is replacement of **dress**.

3. **Ellipsis**

According to Michael, Mc Carthy in Discourse Analysis for Language Teachers (1991) ellipsis is the omission of elements usually required by the grammar which the speaker assumes are obvious from context and therefore need not be mentioned. According to Halliday & Hasan (1979: 142) in Satria & Handayani (2018, p. 147) states ellipsis can be familiar as something left unsaid. Example:

Kadir **cleans the house and yard** in the morning.

The ellipsis item in this sentence is cleans. It means, Kadir cleans the house and cleans the yard in the morning.

4. **Conjunction**

Conjunction refers to transition word. Conjunction helps author to clarify the ideas by giving example, effect, explanation or others. Conjunctions are words that link other words, phrases, or clauses together.

Example:

I like cooking **and** eating, **but** I don't like washing dishes afterward.

2.2 News

The news is one of the press media which has means of communication. News is new information about something that has happened recently, such as breaking news about covid 19 update (Oxford, 2000).

2.3 The Conceptual Framework

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                    │   LINGUISTICS   │
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                             ↓
                 ┌───────────────────────┐
                 │  DISCOURSE ANALYSIS   │
                 └───────────┬───────────┘
                             ↓
                      ┌──────────┐
                      │   TEXT   │
                      └────┬─────┘
                           ↓
                     ┌────────────┐
                     │  COHESION  │
                     └─────┬──────┘
```

LEXICAL COHESION	GRAMMATICAL COHESION

REITERATION	COLLOCATION	REFERENCE	SUBTITUTION

Repetition	Synonym	CONJUNCTION	ELLIPSIS

Superordinate	General Word
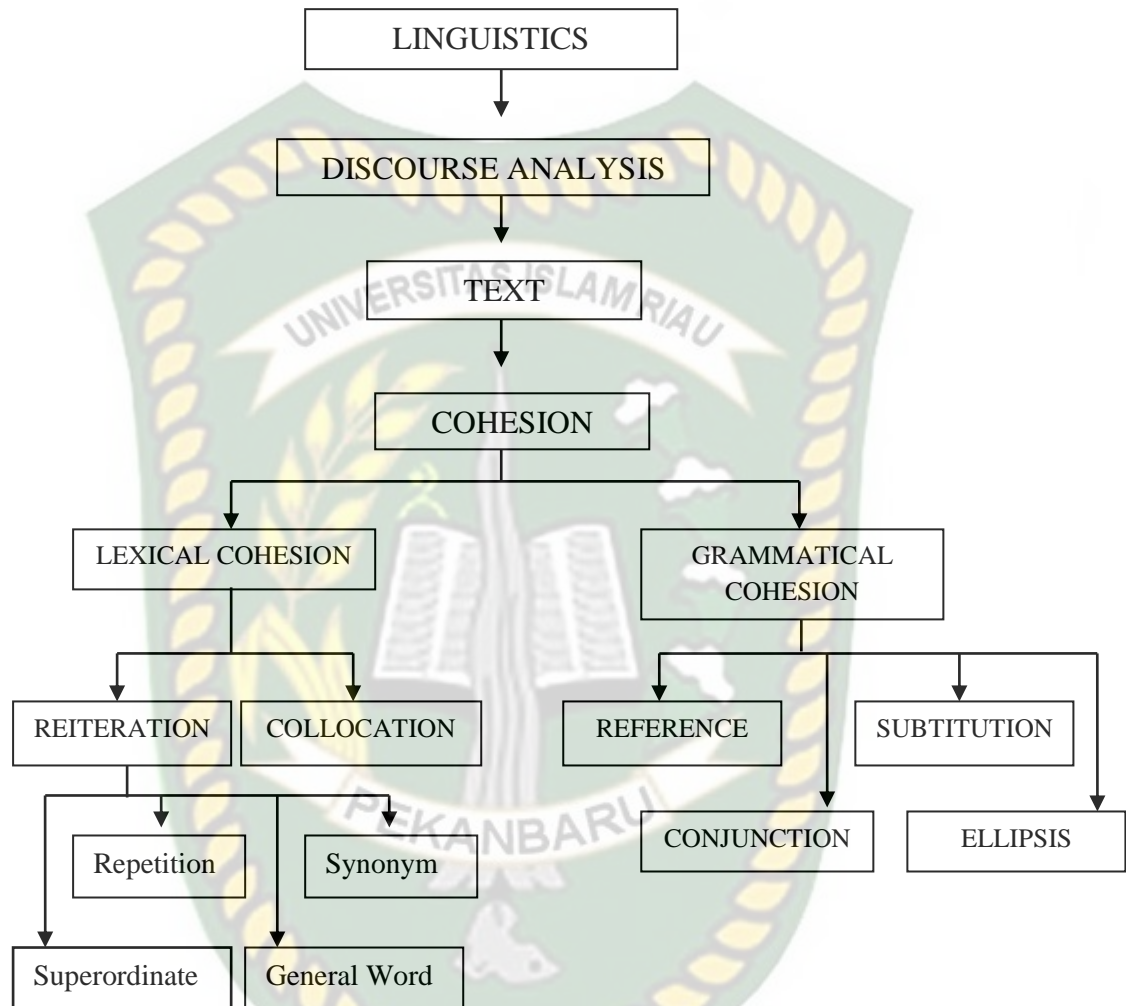
Linguistics is the scientific study of language. Linguistics is divided into micro linguistics and macro linguistics. Discourse analysis is one of micro linguistics fields. Discourse analysis is a research method for studying and analyzing language use in texts. to create text requires the elements forming the text. Cohesion is one of important criteria and principles in a text. Cohesion divided into two types, lexical and grammatical cohesion. Lexical cohesion

consist of reiteration (repetition, synonym, superordinate, general word) and collocation. And grammatical cohesion divided into reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction.

2.4 Relevant Studies

The researcher takes three studies from many studies that discuss about discourse analysis. First, "An Analysis of Lexical Cohesion in OP-ED Articles of *The Jakarta Post* " by Destia Lismar Yuhaimi, Department of English Language Education, Faculty of Education and Teacher Training, Ar-Raniry State Islamic University, Banda Aceh. In this research, the writer applied a king of descriptive study for qualitative and quantitative research design. The writer analyzed lexical cohesion which is contained in OP-ED articles in The Jakarta Post. The research applied documentary technique. The writer applied qualitative descriptive method which means selecting, classifying, and describing (lexical cohesion). Based on the findings, the research found that there are many lexical cohesion items in the three articles in The Jakarta Post. The lexical cohesion establishes cohesion in the articles.

Second, "An Analysis of Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion in Emma Watson's Speech Text on Gender Equality" by Dewi Mustika Arifiani, English Letters Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta. This research uses descriptive method. The process of data collecting in this research the writer uses the descriptive qualitative method. (1) The writer reads some theories of cohesion. (2) The writer chooses a speech text which is published in United Nations website. (3) The writer analyzes and

classifies the data by using cohesion theory and determines the degree of cohesiveness.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDING

3.1 Data Description

In this chapter, the data analyzed to identify the lexical and grammatical cohesive devices and explain their roles in creating coherence based on the context. In this study, the data is coded according to the position of sentence in the text. Example: if the cohesion item positions in the first sentence, so the code of this item is S1. And if the positions of the cohesion item in second sentence, so the code is S2, and so on.

3.1.1 Lexical Cohesion Devices

In the first news article, there are two lexical cohesion devices are found in this research. The lexical items are repetition and synonym device.

Table 1: Repetition Item

Sentence number	Text	Ties	Lexical cohesion item
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8	Jakarta Governor Anies Baswedan has **extended the state of emergency** in **the capital city** to April 19 in an effort to contain the COVID-19 pandemic.	7	Extended, the state of emergency, the capital city, the provincial administration, Saturday, April 19, urged.

The decision was made during a meeting involving **the provincial administration,** the Jakarta Police and the Kodam Jaya military command on **Saturday**.

"Initially the plan was for [**the state of emergency**] to stay in effect until April 5. We are prolonging **the state of emergency** for Jakarta until **April 19**," the governor said during a press briefing at City Hall on **Saturday**

He said the stay-at-home instruction and closure of schools and tourist destinations would also be **extended** to **April 19**.

"We urge citizens not to leave their house, except for **urgent** and essential matters such as food and health care."

	The provincial administration also **urged** Jakarta residents to not leave the city to return to their respective hometowns for *mudik* (exodus). Indonesian health authorities had confirmed 1,155 cases of COVID-19 nationwide as of **Saturday**, with 102 fatalities and 46 recoveries. **The capital city** was the hardest-hit region with 627 cases – 61 of whom were medical workers in 26 hospitals across Jakarta – and 62 deaths.		

Table 2: Synonym item

Sentence number	Text	Ties	Lexical cohesion item
1,3	Jakarta Governor Anies Baswedan has **extended** the state of emergency in the capital city to April 19 in an effort to contain the COVID-19 pandemic. …… We are **prolonging** the state of emergency for Jakarta until April 19," the governor said during a press briefing at City Hall on Saturday.	1	Extended-prolonging,
4,5	He said the **stay**-at-home **instruction** and closure of schools and tourist destinations would also be extended to April 19. "We **urge** citizens **not to leave** their house, except for urgent and essential matters such as food and health care."	2	Stay-not to leave, instruction-urge

In the second news article, there are three lexical cohesion devices are found in this research. The lexical items are repetition, synonym, and superordinate device.

Table 3: Repetition item

Sentence number	Text	Ties	Lexical cohesion item
1, 3, 12	**The government** will begin its ban on the Idul Fitri *mudik* (exodus) on Friday with travel restrictions in **COVID-19 red zones** but it will not completely block off roads and access to public transportation. Luhut said that, under the *mudik* ban, travel in and out of virus-hit areas, also known as **COVID-19 red zones**, would be prohibited. The ban applies to Greater Jakarta, the nation's epicenter of the	2	The government, COVID-19 red zones

	coronavirus outbreak. Luhut explained that **the government** decided to completely ban *mudik* only after it started distributing social aid because it was important that a social safety net was first put in place.		
1, 2, 3, 4, 8	The government will begin its **ban** on the Idul Fitri *mudik* (exodus) on Friday with travel restrictions in COVID-19 red zones but it will not completely block off roads ….. "**The *mudik* ban** will be effective starting Friday, but sanctions [for violators] will be enforced starting May 7," ….. Luhut said that, under	2	Ban, the *mudik* ban

	the *mudik* **ban**, travel in and out of virus-hit areas, also known as COVID-19 red zones, would be prohibited. The **ban** applies to Greater Jakarta, the nation's epicenter of the coronavirus outbreak. Despite the **ban**, Luhut, who is also the acting transportation minister, said public transportation across Greater Jakarta would continue to operate to make it easier for those who still needed to commute to work, such as health workers and hospital service staff. The decision to implement the **ban** comes days ahead of Ramadan, which is predicted to start on Friday.	

8, 11	The **decision** to implement the ban comes days ahead of Ramadan, which is predicted to start on Friday. Before the **decision**, Jokowi had only advised the public not to participate in the exodus and ordered regional heads to find ways to discourage people from traveling,….	1	Decision
11, 12	Before the decision, Jokowi had only advised the public not to participate in the exodus and ordered regional heads to find ways to **discourage** people from traveling, while prohibiting only government workers from going on *mudik* trips. He also previously made efforts to **discourage** homebound	1	Discourage

	travel by <u>expanding social aid programs</u>, as many travelers were forced to go home after losing their jobs or seeing business slow down.		
7, 11	The same survey indicated that around 7 percent of respondents had already left on *mudik* **trips**. Before the decision, <u>Jokowi had only advised the public</u> not to participate in the exodus and ordered regional heads to find ways to discourage people from traveling, while <u>prohibiting only government workers</u> from going on *mudik* **trips**.	1	*Mudik* trips
1, 9	The government will begin its ban on the **Idul Fitri** *mudik* (exodus) on Friday with travel restrictions in COVID-19 red zones but it will	1	Idul fitri *mudik*

	not completely block off roads and access to public transportation. The Transportation Ministry's Land Transportation Directorate General and the Jakarta Transportation Agency have each canceled their annual free **Idul Fitri** *mudik* programs this year, which normally involve hundreds of thousands of participants.		
14	"The government's **strategy** was like what we know in the military – a gradual, graded and continuous **strategy**. So we were not rushing because everything must be prepared carefully and thoroughly," Luhut said.	1	Strategy

| 9, 12 | Regional heads across Java have reported that many local residents of areas in Greater Jakarta had returned to their hometowns. It is suspected that some cases of COVID-19 could be linked to these **travelers**.

He also previously made efforts to discourage homebound travel by expanding social aid programs, as many **travelers** were forced to go home after losing their jobs or seeing business slow down. | 1 | Travelers |

5, 14	"The relevant ministries and institutions will take immediate steps to **prepare** for operational technicalities in the field, including ensuring the flow of supplies…... ......So we were not rushing because everything must be **prepared** carefully and thoroughly," Luhut said.	1	Prepare

Table 4: Synonym item

Sentence number	Text	Ties	Lexical cohesion item
1, 2	The government will **begin** its ban on the Idul Fitri *mudik* (exodus) on Friday with travel restrictions in COVID-19 red zones but it will not completely block off roads and access to public	1	Begin- starting,

	transportation.		
	"The *mudik* ban will be effective **starting** Friday, but sanctions [for violators] will be enforced starting May 7," Coordinating Maritime Affairs and Investment Minister Luhut Pandjaitan said in a video conference on Tuesday.		
3	Luhut said that, under the *mudik* ban, travel in and out of virus-hit areas, also known as COVID-19 red zones, would be **prohibited**. The **ban** applies to Greater Jakarta, the nation's epicenter of the coronavirus outbreak.	1	Prohibited- ban
11, 12	**Before** the decision, Jokowi had only advised the public not to participate in	2	Before – previous, job- business

	the exodus and ordered regional heads to find ways to discourage people from traveling, while <u>prohibiting only government workers</u> from going on *mudik* trips. He also **previously** made efforts to discourage homebound travel by <u>expanding social aid programs</u>, as many travelers were forced to go home after losing their **jobs** or seeing **business** slow down.		
12, 13	He also previously made efforts to discourage homebound travel by **<u>expanding</u>** <u>social aid programs</u>, as many travelers were forced to go home after losing their jobs or seeing	1	Expanding-dirtributing

	business slow down. Luhut explained that the government decided to completely ban *mudik* only after it started **distributing** social aid because it was important that a social safety net was first put in place.		
14	"The government's strategy was like what we know in the military – a gradual, graded and continuous strategy. So we were not rushing because everything must be prepared **carefully** and **thoroughly**," Luhut said.	1	Carefully-thoroughly

Table 5: Superordinate item

Sentence number	Text	Ties	Lexical cohesion item
16	Religious Affairs Minister Fachrul Razi said his ministry had been coordinating with **Islamic** leaders and **organizations**, including the **Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI)**, to send the word out on the ban.	1	Islamic organizations- Indonesia Ulema Council (MUI)
3	Luhut said that, under the *mudik* ban, travel in and out of **virus**-hit areas, also known as **COVID-19** red zones, would be prohibited. The ban applies to Greater Jakarta, the nation's epicenter of the coronavirus outbreak.	1	Virus- covid19

In the third news article, there are three lexical cohesion devices are found in this research. The lexical items are repetition, synonym, and superodinate device.

Table 6: Repetition item

Sentence number	Text	Ties	Lexical cohesion item
1, 2, 4	Health Minister Terawan Agus Purwanto issued a new set of **health protocols** on Friday governing activities in public places. Health Ministerial Regulation (Permenkes) No. HK.01.07/MENKES/382/2020 on **health protocols** in public facilities applies to public spaces, including department stores, hotels, airports, food and beverage establishments, place of worship and tourist locations. The **health protocols** for the areas include the basics, such as wearing face masks, washing hands with soap, physical distancing and maintaining a	1	Health protocols

	healthy and hygienic lifestyle		
1,5,7	Health Minister Terawan Agus Purwanto issued a new set of health protocols on Friday governing activities in **public places**. The regulation states that people participating in activities in **public places** should consider the number of attendees and the presence of people from vulnerable groups, …. "**Public places** have a high potential for the spread of COVID-19 since they are places for large gatherings and have high mobility rates for people,"	1	Public place
3,4	"The public should adapt to the new habit and lifestyle to **maintain** a productive life and prevent themselves from contracting COVID-19," Terawan said on Friday. The health protocols for the areas include the basics, such as wearing face	1	Maintain

	masks, washing hands with soap, physical distancing and **maintaining** a healthy and hygienic lifestyle.		
2,6	Health Ministerial Regulation (Permenkes) No. HK.01.07/MENKES/382/2020 on health protocols in **public facilities** applies to public spaces,… Terawan said he wanted people to wash after activities in public, including after picking up trash in **public facilities**.	1	Public facilities
2, 5	Health Ministerial **Regulation** (Permenkes) No. HK.01.07/MENKES/382/2020 on health protocols in public facilities applies to public spaces,… The **regulation** states that people participating in activities in public places should consider the number of attendees and the presence of people from vulnerable groups,	1	Regulation

Table 7: Synonym Item

Sentence number	Text	Ties	Lexical cohesion item
1,2	Health Minister Terawan Agus Purwanto issued a new set of health protocols on Friday governing activities in **public places.** Health Ministerial Regulation (Permenkes) No. HK.01.07/MENKES/382/2020 on health protocols in **public facilities** applies to **public spaces**, including department stores, hotels, airports, food and beverage establishments, place of worship and tourist locations.	1	Public places – public facilities - public spaces
2	**Health Ministerial Regulation** (Permenkes) No. HK.01.07/MENKES/382/2020 on **health protocols** in public facilities applies to public spaces, including department stores, hotels, airports, food and beverage establishments, place of	1	Health Ministerial Regulation – Health protocols

worship and tourist locations.		

Table 8: Superordinate Item

Sentence number	Text	Ties	Lexical cohesion item
2	Health Ministerial Regulation (Permenkes) No. HK.01.07/MENKES/382/2020 on health protocols in public facilities applies to **public spaces**, including **department stores**, **hotels**, **airports**, **food and beverage establishments**, **place of worship and tourist locations**	1	public spaces – department stores, hotels, airports, food and beverage establishments, place of worship, tourist locations
5	The regulation states that people participating in activities in public places should consider the number of attendees and the presence of people from **vulnerable groups**, such as **toddlers**, **senior citizens, pregnant women** and **people with disabilities.**	1	Vulnerable group – toddlers, senior citizens, pregnant women, people with disabilities

In the fourth news article, there are two lexical cohesion devices are found in this research. The lexical items are repetition and synonym device.

Table 9: Repitition Item

Sentence Number	Text	Ties	Lexical Cohesion Item
1,2,3,4,6,7	Indonesia has recorded its biggest surge of COVID-19 **cases** with 1,331 **new** confirmed **cases** on **Thursday**, a day after **the country** officially surpassed Singapore with the highest number of infections in the Southeast Asia region. The figure was the largest increase in **cases** within 24 hours since President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo **announced** the first **cases** in **the country** on March 2. The spike brought the total number of infections to 42,762 cases with 63	6	Cases, new, the country, Thursday, announced, reported

	fatalities, the second-highest recorded death toll in a day following 64 deaths on Monday, the Health Ministry **announced** on **Thursday**, adding that 16,789 people have recovered from the highly infectious respiratory disease.

The country also managed to hit more than 20,000 swab tests per day on **Thursday**.

East Java, the new epicenter of the outbreak in Indonesia, **reported** most **cases** with 384 **new** daily **cases**, followed by capital city Jakarta with 173 **cases**, South Sulawesi 166 **cases**, South Kalimantan 118 **cases** and Bali 66 **cases**.

Cases have been **reported** in 435 regencies and municipalities spread | | |

	over all 34 provinces		

Table 10: Synonym Item

Sentence Number	Text	Ties	Lexical Cohesion Item
1,2,3	Indonesia has recorded its biggest **surge** of COVID-19 cases with 1,331 new **confirmed** cases on Thursday, **a day** after the country officially surpassed Singapore with the highest number of infections in the Southeast Asia region. The figure was the largest **increase** in cases within **24 hours** since President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo **announced** the first cases in the country on March 2. **The spike** brought the total number of infections to 42,762 cases with 63 **fatalities**, the second-highest recorded **death** toll in a day following 64 **deaths** on Monday, the	3	Surge- increase- spike, confirmed- announced, fatalities- death, a day- 24 hours

	Health Ministry announced on Thursday, adding that 16,789 people have recovered from the highly infectious respiratory disease		

3.2 Grammatical Cohesion Devices

In the first news article, there are three grammatical cohesion devices are found in this research. The grammatical items are reference, ellipsis, and conjunction device.

Table 11: Reference item

Sentence number	Text	Ties	Grammatical cohesion item
1, 2, 3	**Jakarta Governor** Anies Baswedan has **extended the state of emergency** in the capital city to April 19 in an effort to contain the COVID-19 pandemic. **The** decision was made during a meeting involving the provincial administration, **the Jakarta Police and the Kodam Jaya military**	3	The, we

	command on Saturday. "Initially the plan was for [the state of emergency] to stay in effect until <u>April 5</u>. **We** are prolonging the state of emergency for Jakarta until April 19," **the governor** said during a press briefing at City Hall on Saturday.		
1, 4	**Jakarta Governor Anies Baswedan** has extended the state of emergency in the capital city to April 19 in an effort to contain the COVID-19 pandemic. **He** said the stay-at-home instruction and closure of schools and tourist destinations would also be extended to April 19.	1	Jakarta Governor Anies Baswedan- he
6,8	The provincial administration also urged **Jakarta** residents to not leave the city to return to their respective hometowns for *mudik* (exodus).	1	The

	…… **. The capital city** was the hardest-hit region with 627 cases – 61 of whom were medical workers in 26 hospitals across **Jakarta** – and 62 deaths. (kuk)		

Table 12: Ellipsis item

Sentence number	Text	Ties	Grammatical cohesion item
2	The decision was made during a meeting **involving the provincial administration**, **the Jakarta Police** and **the Kodam Jaya military command** on Saturday.	1	Involving
4	He said the stay-at-home instruction and **closure of schools** and **tourist destinations** would also be extended to April 19.	1	Closure

| 5 | "We urge citizens not to leave their house, **except for urgent** and **essential matters** such as food and health care." | 1 | Except for |

Table 13: Conjunction item

Sentence number	Text	Ties	Grammatical cohesion item
7	"**Despite** the limitations, medical facilities in Jakarta are more prepared to handle [the outbreak]," the governor said. "Please be more responsible by staying in Jakarta, especially if you are being monitored for COVID-19."	1	Despite

2, 4	The decision was made during a meeting involving the provincial administration, the Jakarta Police **and** the Kodam Jaya military command on Saturday. He said the stay-at-home instruction **and** closure of schools and tourist destinations would also be extended to April 19.	2	And
5	The provincial administration **also** urged Jakarta residents to not leave the city to return to their respective hometowns for *mudik* (exodus).	1	Also

In the second news article, there are three grammatical cohesion devices are found in this research. The grammatical items are reference, ellipsis, and conjunction device.

Table 14: Reference item

Sentence number	Text	Ties	Grammatical cohesion item

1, 2	The government will begin its **ban on the Idul Fitri** *mudik* (exodus) on Friday with travel restrictions in COVID-19 red zones but it will not completely block off roads and access to public transportation. "**The** *mudik* ban will be effective starting Friday, but sanctions [for violators] will be enforced starting May 7," Coordinating Maritime Affairs and Investment Minister Luhut Pandjaitan said in a video conference on Tuesday..	1	The
4	Despite the ban, Luhut, who is also the acting transportation minister, said public transportation	2	Easier, those

	across Greater Jakarta would continue to operate to make it **easier** for **those** who still needed to commute to work, such as health workers and hospital service staff.		
6	**President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo** earlier <u>announced</u> <u>**his**</u> <u>**decision**</u> to <u>**ban** *mudik*</u> after reviewing a Transportation Ministry survey that showed that 24 percent of respondents had plans to travel home.	1	his

| 9, 10 | Regional heads across Java have reported that many **local residents** of areas in Greater Jakarta had returned to their hometowns. It is suspected that some cases of COVID-19 could be linked to **these** travelers. The Transportation Ministry's Land Transportation Directorate General and the Jakarta Transportation Agency have each canceled their annual free Idul Fitri *mudik* programs **this** year, which normally involve hundreds of thousands of participants. | 2 | This, these |
| 17 | "**The most** important thing for us is that we are still | 3 | The most, as best as, more than. |

	carrying out compulsory fasting **as best as** possible. We just don't have to go home on a *mudik* trip as that would bring **more harm than** good right now," Fachrul said.		

Table 15: Ellipsis item

Sentence number	Text	Ties	Grammatical cohesion item
1	The government will begin its ban on the Idul Fitri *mudik* (exodus) on Friday with travel restrictions in COVID-19 red zones but it will not completely **block off roads and access** to public transportation.	1	Block off
14	"The government's strategy was like what we know in the	1	Strategy

	military – **a gradual, graded and continuous strategy**. So we were not rushing because everything must be prepared carefully and thoroughly," Luhut said.		

Table 16: Conjunction item

Sentence number	Text	Ties	Grammatical cohesion item
1,2	The government will begin its ban on the Idul Fitri *mudik* (exodus) on Friday with travel restrictions in COVID-19 red zones **but** it will not completely block off roads **and** access to public transportation. "The *mudik* ban will be effective starting Friday, **but** sanctions [for violators] will be enforced	4	But, and

	starting May 7," Coordinating Maritime Affairs **and** Investment Minister Luhut Pandjaitan said in a video conference on Tuesday.		
4	**Despite** the ban, Luhut, who is **also** the acting transportation minister, said public transportation across Greater Jakarta would continue to operate to make it easier for those who still needed to commute to work, **such as** health workers and hospital service staff.	3	Despite, also, such as
11	**Before** the decision, Jokowi had only advised the public not to participate in the exodus **and** ordered regional heads to find ways to discourage people from traveling, **while** prohibiting only government workers from going on *mudik* trips.	3	Before, and, while

14	**So** we were not rushing **because** everything must be prepared carefully **and** thoroughly," Luhut said.	3	So, because, and

In the third news article, there are three grammatical cohesion devices are found in this research. The grammatical items are reference, ellipsis, and conjunction device.

Table 17: Reference item

Sentence number	Text	Ties	Grammatical Cohesion item
2, 4	…..health protocols in public facilities applies to **public spaces**, including department stores, hotels, airports, food and beverage establishments, place of worship and tourist locations. The health protocols for **the areas** include the basics, such as wearing face masks, ……	1	The
3	The **public** should adapt to **the**	1	Public – them, the

	new habit and lifestyle to maintain a productive life and prevent **them**selves from contracting COVID-19,		
4, 5	**The health protocols** for the areas include the basics, such as wearing face masks,… **The regulation** states that people participating in activities in public places should consider the number of attendees….	1	The
6	**Terawan** said **he** wanted people to wash after activities in public, including after picking up trash in public facilities.	1	Terawan – he

Table 18: Ellipsis Item

Sentence number	Text	Ties	Grammatical Cohesion Item
3	"The public should adapt to the **new** habit and lifestyle to maintain	1	New habit – new lifestyle

	a productive life and prevent themselves from contracting COVID-19," Terawan said on Friday.		

Table 19: Conjunction Item

Sentence number	Text	Ties	Grammatical Cohesion Item
2, 5	health protocols in public facilities applies to public spaces, including department stores, hotels, airports, food and beverage establishments, place of worship **and** tourist locations. ….in public places should consider the number of attendees **and** the presence of people from vulnerable groups, …	2	And
7	Public places have a high potential for the spread of COVID-19 **since** they are places for large gatherings and have high mobility rates for	1	Since

	people		

In the fourth news article, there are two grammatical cohesion devices are found in this research. The grammatical items are reference and conjunction device.

Table 20: Reference Item

Sentence Number	Text	Ties	Grammatical Cohesion Item
1, 2, 3	Indonesia has recorded its biggest surge of COVID-19 cases with 1,331 new confirmed cases on Thursday, a day after **the** country officially surpassed Singapore with **the** highest number of infections in **the** Southeast Asia region. **The** figure was the largest increase in cases within 24 hours since President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo announced the first cases in the country on March 2 **The** spike brought the total number	2	The, adding

	of infections to 42,762 cases with 63 fatalities, **the** second-highest recorded death toll in a day following 64 deaths on Monday, **the** Health Ministry announced on Thursday, **adding** that 16,789 people have recovered from the highly infectious respiratory disease.		
1	Indonesia has recorded its **biggest** surge of COVID-19 cases with 1,331 new confirmed cases on Thursday, a day after the country officially surpassed Singapore with the **highest** number of infections in the Southeast Asia region.	2	Biggest, highest
2	The figure was the **largest** increase in cases within 24 hours since President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo announced the first cases in the country on March 2.	1	Largest

4	The country also managed to hit **more** than 20,000 swab tests per day on Thursday	1	More

Table 21: Conjunction Item

Sentence Number	Text	Ties	Grammatical Cohesion Item
7	Cases have been reported in 435 regencies **and** municipalities spread over all 34 provinces.	1	And

3.1.3 The Dominant Cohesion Device Used in News Articles

Table 22: The Dominant Cohesion Device in News Article 1

Cohesion Item	Ties
Repetition	**7**
Synonym	3
Superordinate	-
Collocation	-
Reference	5
Substitution	-
Ellipsis	3
Conjunction	4

Table 23: The Dominant Cohesion Device in News Article 2

Cohesion Item	Ties
Repetition	11
Synonym	6
Superordinate	2
Collocation	-
Reference	9
Substitution	-
Ellipsis	2
Conjunction	**13**

Table 24: The Dominant Cohesion Device in News Article 3

Cohesion Item	Ties
Repetition	**5**
Synonym	2
Superordinate	2
Collocation	-
Reference	4
Substitution	-
Ellipsis	1

Conjunction	3

Table 25: The Dominant Cohesion Device in News Article 4

Cohesion Item	Ties
Repetition	**6**
Synonym	3
Superordinate	-
Collocation	-
Reference	**6**
Substitution	-
Ellipsis	-
Conjunction	1

The dominant type of cohesion device in the first news article is repetition with 7 ties. In the second news conjunction are dominantly with 12 ties. And in the third news article repetition is the dominant categories with 5 ties. While, in fourth news article repetition and reference is the dominant categories of cohesion with 6 ties.

3.2 Data Analysis

3.2.1 Lexical Cohesion Devices

News Article 1

1. Repetition

1)   Jakarta Governor Anies Baswedan has **extended the state of emergency** in **the capital city** to April 19 in an effort to contain the COVID-19 pandemic. (S1)

The decision was made during a meeting involving **the provincial administration,** the Jakarta Police and the Kodam Jaya military command on **Saturday**. (S2)

"Initially the plan was for [**the state of emergency**] to stay in effect until <u>April 5</u>. We are prolonging **the state of emergency** for Jakarta until **April 19**," the governor said during a press briefing at City Hall on **Saturday.** (S3)

He said the stay-at-home instruction and closure of schools and tourist destinations would also be **extended** to **April 19**. (S4)

"We urge citizens not to leave their house, except for **urgent** and essential matters such as food and health care." (S5)

The provincial administration also **urged** Jakarta residents to not leave the city to return to their respective hometowns for *mudik* (exodus). (S6)

Indonesian health authorities had confirmed <u>1,155 cases of COVID-19</u> nationwide as of **Saturday**, with 102 fatalities and 46 recoveries. **The capital city** was the hardest-hit region with 627 cases – 61 of whom were medical workers in 26 hospitals across Jakarta – and 62 deaths. (S8)

There are repetition item in the text. The item contained in S1, S2, S3, S4, S5, S6, S8. In S1 there are item **extended**, **the state of emergency**, and **the capital city. Extended** is repeated in S4. **The state of emergency** repeated in S3, **the capital city** in S8.

The provincial administration and **Saturday** item are repetition also because the word is repeated in S6 and S7.

April 19 and **urged** also repetition item because the word has been mentioned in previously.

2. Synonym

2)   Jakarta Governor Anies Baswedan has **extended** the state of emergency in the capital city to April 19 in an effort to contain the COVID-19 pandemic. (S1)

…… We are **prolonging** the state of emergency for Jakarta until April 19," the governor said during a press briefing at City Hall on Saturday. (S3)

The synonym item in the text is **extended** in S1 with **prolonging** in S3. The item has the same meaning to extend the state of emergency in the capital city.

3)   He said the **stay**-at-home **instruction** and closure of schools and tourist destinations would also be extended to April 19. (S4)

"We **urge** citizens **not to leave** their house, except for urgent and essential matters such as food and health care." (S5)

There are synonym item in the text. **They are stay- not to leave** and **instruction- urge.** It call synonym because the item has the same meaning.

News Article 2

1. Repetition

4)   **The government** will begin its ban on the Idul Fitri *mudik* (exodus) on Friday with travel restrictions in **COVID-19 red zones** but it will not completely block off roads and access to public transportation. (S1)

Luhut said that, under the *mudik* ban, travel in and out of virus-hit areas, also known as **COVID-19 red zones**, would be prohibited. The ban applies to Greater Jakarta, the nation's epicenter of the coronavirus outbreak. (S3)

Luhut explained that **the government** decided to completely ban *mudik* only after it started distributing social aid because it was important that a social safety net was first put in place. (S12)

There are repetition item in S1, S3, S12. The first is **the government**, because the government in S1 is repeated in S12.

The second repetition is **COVID-19 red zones.** It is call repetition because the word in S3 has been mentioned previously in S1.

5) The government will begin its **ban** on the Idul Fitri *mudik* (exodus) on Friday with travel restrictions in COVID-19 red zones but it will not completely block off roads ….. (S1)

"**The** *mudik* **ban** will be effective starting Friday, but sanctions [for violators] will be enforced starting May 7," ….. (S2)

Luhut said that, under **the** *mudik* **ban**, travel in and out of virus-hit areas, also known as COVID-19 red zones, would be prohibited. The **ban** applies to Greater Jakarta, the nation's epicenter of the coronavirus outbreak. (S3)

Despite the **ban**, Luhut, who is also the acting transportation minister, said public transportation across Greater Jakarta would continue to operate to make it easier for those who still needed to commute to work, such as health workers and hospital service staff. (S4)

The decision to implement the **ban** comes days ahead of Ramadan, which is predicted to start on Friday. (S8)

In S1, S2, S3, S4, S8, there are two repetition items. In S1, " **ban**" is item of repetition, because in the S3, S4, S8, there is the same word "**ban**"

The second item of repetition in this text is **the *mudik* band** in S2. And there is repetition of item "**the *mudik* ban**" in S2 and S3.

6)   The **decision** to implement the ban comes days ahead of Ramadan, which is predicted to start on Friday. (S8)

Before the **decision**, <u>Jokowi had only advised the public</u> not to participate in the exodus and ordered regional heads to find ways to discourage people from traveling,…. (S11)

There is repetition item in S8, S11. The item of repetition is "**decision**". Because in S11 repeat the word of decision in S8. In S11 shows to the **decision** "to implement the ban comes…" in S8

7)   Before the decision, <u>Jokowi had only advised the public</u> not to participate in the exodus and ordered regional heads to find ways to **discourage** people from traveling, while <u>prohibiting only government workers</u> from going on *mudik* trips. (S11)

He also previously made efforts to **discourage** homebound travel by <u>expanding social aid programs</u>, as many travelers were forced to go home after losing their jobs or seeing business slow down. (S12)

"**Discourage**" word is repetition item in this text, because there is the same word in S11 and S12. So the sentence is cohesive.

8)   The same survey indicated that around 7 percent of respondents had already left on *mudik* **trips**. (S7)

Before the decision, Jokowi had only advised the public not to participate in the exodus and ordered regional heads to find ways to discourage people from traveling, while prohibiting only government workers from going on *mudik* **trips**.(S11)

The repetition item in the text is *mudik* **trips.** Because *mudik* **trips** in S11 has been mentioned in S7. That's way the item call repetition item.

9)   The government will begin its ban on the **Idul Fitri** *mudik* (exodus) on Friday with travel restrictions in COVID-19 red zones but it will not completely block off roads and access to public transportation. (S1)

The Transportation Ministry's Land Transportation Directorate General and the Jakarta Transportation Agency have each canceled their annual free **Idul Fitri** *mudik* programs this year, which normally involve hundreds of thousands of participants. (S9)

There is repetition item in the text. **Idul fitri** *mudik* is repetition item. **Idul fitri** *mudik* in the first sentence is repeated in ninth sentence.

10)   "The government's **strategy** was like what we know in the military – a gradual, graded and continuous **strategy**. So we were not rushing because everything must be prepared carefully and thoroughly," Luhut said. (S14)

     In S14, the repetition item is "**strategy**. Because the "**strategy**" is mentioned twice in the sentence.

11)   Regional heads across Java have reported that many local residents of areas in Greater Jakarta had returned to their hometowns. It is suspected that some cases of COVID-19 could be linked to these **travelers**. (S9)

     He also previously made efforts to discourage homebound travel by expanding social aid programs, as many **travelers** were forced to go home after losing their jobs or seeing business slow down. (12)

     There is repetition item in this text. **Travelers** is call repetition because in S9 there is **travelers** item and repeated in S12. So this item is repetition.

12)   "The relevant ministries and institutions will take immediate steps to **prepare** for operational technicalities in the field, including ensuring the flow of supplies….. (S5)

     ......So we were not rushing because everything must be **prepared** carefully and thoroughly," Luhut said. (S14)

"**Prepare**" is the item of repetition in the sentences. Because in S5 has been mentioned the word.

2. **Synonym**

13)   The government will **begin** its ban on the Idul Fitri *mudik* (exodus) on Friday with travel restrictions in COVID-19 red zones but it will not completely block off roads and access to public transportation. (S1)

"The *mudik* ban will be effective **starting** Friday, but sanctions [for violators] will be enforced starting May 7," Coordinating Maritime Affairs and Investment Minister Luhut Pandjaitan said in a video conference on Tuesday. (S2)

In this text there is synonym item. The item is **begin-starting.** It call synonym item because both of word has the similar meaning. In the first sentence tell about Idul Fitri *mudik* ban will **begin**. And, in the second sentence tell about the *mudik* ban will be effective **starting** Friday.

14)   Luhut said that, under the *mudik* ban, travel in and out of virus-hit areas, also known as COVID-19 red zones, would be **prohibited**. The **ban** applies to Greater Jakarta, the nation's epicenter of the coronavirus outbreak. (S3)

In the text there is synonym item. **Prohibited** and **ban** has the same meaning with different word.

15)   **Before** the decision, <u>Jokowi had only advised the public</u> not to participate in the exodus and ordered regional heads to find ways to discourage people from traveling, while <u>prohibiting only government workers</u> from going on *mudik* trips. (S11)

      He also **previously** made efforts to discourage homebound travel by <u>expanding social aid programs</u>, as many travelers were forced to go home after losing their **jobs** or seeing **business** slow down. (S12)

      In this text there are two item of synonym. They are **before-previous,** and **job-business.** That has the similarity in meaning.

16)   He also previously made efforts to discourage homebound travel by **<u>expanding</u>** <u>social aid programs</u>, as many travelers were forced to go home after losing their jobs or seeing business slow down. (S12)

      Luhut explained that the government decided to completely ban *mudik* only after it started **distributing** social aid because it was important that a social safety net was first put in place.(S13)

      In this text, **carefully** and **thoroughly** is the different word that has the similar meaning. So the item is call synonym item.

3. **Superordinate**

17)   Religious Affairs Minister Fachrul Razi said his ministry had been coordinating with **Islamic** leaders and **organizations**, including the **Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI),** to send the word out on the ban. (S16)

In this text there is superordinate item. **Islamic Organizations-Islamic Ulema Council** (**MUI**) is superordinate item. Because **Indonesia Ulema Council (MUI)** one of Indonesia **Islamic Organizations.**

18) Luhut said that, under the *mudik* ban, travel in and out of **virus**-hit areas, also known as **COVID-19** red zones, would be prohibited. The ban applies to Greater Jakarta, the nation's epicenter of the coronavirus outbreak. (S3)

  There is superordinate item in the text. The item is **virus-COVID-19. COVID-19** is kind of virus. So that's way this item include to synonym item.

News Article 3

 1. **Repitition**

19) Health Ministerial Regulation (Permenkes) No. HK.01.07/MENKES/382/2020 on **health protocols** in public facilities applies to public spaces, including department stores, hotels, airports, food and beverage establishments, place of worship and tourist locations. (S2)

  There are repetition item **health protocols** in the text. The item contained in S2 and S4. It is called repetition because it has been mentioned formerly in S1. In S4 related to the sentence in S2.

20) The regulation states that people participating in activities in **public places** should consider the number of attendees and the presence of people from vulnerable groups, such as toddlers, senior citizens, pregnant women and people with disabilities. (S5)

"**Public places** have a high potential for the spread of COVID-19 since they are places for large gatherings and have high mobility rates for people," said the minister.

The repetition item in the text is **public places** in S5 and S7. **Public places** in the text mean the crowded places and can be visited by everyone. It has been mentioned in S1.

21) "The public should adapt to the new habit and lifestyle to **maintain** a productive life and prevent themselves from contracting COVID-19," Terawan said on Friday. (S3)

The health protocols for the areas include the basics, such as wearing face masks, washing hands with soap, physical distancing and **maintaining** a healthy and hygienic lifestyle. (S4)

In S4 there are repetition item. In S3 the item of lexical cohesion is word **maintain**, in S4 is **maintaining**. It extends in the different morphological form. But, it remains cohesion because lexical cohesion is not bound to particular morphological form.

22)   Terawan said he wanted people to wash after activities in public, including after picking up trash in **public facilities**. (S6)

Another repetition is **public facilities**. In S2 about the regulation on health protocols in **public facilities**, and in S6 related to the instruction in the **public facilities**.

23)   The **regulation** states that people participating in activities in public places should consider the number of attendees and the presence of people from vulnerable groups, such as toddlers, senior citizens, pregnant women and people with disabilities. (S5)

Regulation is repetition item in the text because it has been mentioned in S2.

2. **Synonym**

24)   Health Minister Terawan Agus Purwanto issued a new set of health protocols on Friday governing activities in **public places**. (S1)

Health Ministerial Regulation (Permenkes) No. HK.01.07/MENKES/382/2020 on health protocols in **public facilities** applies to **public spaces**, including department stores, hotels, airports, food and beverage establishments, place of worship and tourist locations. (S2)

Public places is synonymous with **public spaces** and **public facilities**. Because public places it means crowded place that can be visited by everyone, same to public space and public facilities used by society.

25)   **Health   Ministerial   Regulation**   (Permenkes)   No. HK.01.07/MENKES/382/2020 on **health protocols** in public facilities applies to public spaces, including department stores, hotels, airports, food and beverage establishments, place of worship and tourist locations. (S2)

There is synonym item in the text, **Health Ministerial Regulation** similar to **health protocols**. Because Health Ministerial Regulation and health protocols same in content, the content is about health instruction.

3. Superordinate

26)   Health   Ministerial   Regulation   (Permenkes)   No. HK.01.07/MENKES/382/2020 on health protocols in public facilities applies to **public spaces**, including **department** stores, **hotels**, **airports**, **food and beverage establishments**, **place of worship and tourist locations.** (S2)

In this sentence, there is superordinate relation. **Department stores, hotels, airports, food and beverage establishments, place of worship, tourist location** are specific kinds of **public spaces**.

27)   The regulation states that people participating in activities in public places should consider the number of attendees and the presence of people from **vulnerable groups**, such as **toddlers**, **senior citizens, pregnant women** and **people with disabilities.** (S5)

      The relation between **toddlers, senior citizens, pregnant women, people with disabilities** and **vulnerable group** is included in superordinate. Because toddlers, senior citizens, pregnant women, people with disabilities are specific kinds of vulnerable group to disease.

News Article 4

1. **Repetition**

28)   Indonesia has recorded its biggest surge of COVID-19 **cases** with 1,331 **new** confirmed **cases** on **Thursday**, a day after **the country** officially surpassed Singapore with the highest number of infections in the Southeast Asia region. (S1)

      The figure was the largest increase in **cases** within 24 hours since President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo **announced** the first **cases** in **the country** on March 2. (S2)

      The spike brought the total number of infections to 42,762 cases with 63 fatalities, the second-highest recorded death toll in a day following 64 deaths on Monday, the Health Ministry **announced** on **Thursday**, adding that 16,789 people have recovered from the highly infectious respiratory disease. (S3)

The country also managed to hit more than 20,000 swab tests per day on **Thursday**. (S4)

East Java, the new epicenter of the outbreak in Indonesia, **reported** most **cases** with 384 **new** daily **cases**, followed by capital city Jakarta with 173 **cases**, South Sulawesi 166 **cases**, South Kalimantan 118 **cases** and Bali 66 **cases**. (S6)

Cases have been **reported** in 435 regencies and municipalities spread over all 34 provinces. (S7)

There are six repetition items in this text. In S1 there are four items repeated in another sentence. The first item is **cases**. The item repeated in S1, S2, S6, and S7. Repetition items in this text are the same as referring to a covid 19 case.

The next item is **new**. **New** is called repetition item because there is the same word in S6 and this item explains about **new case** similar to **new** in S1.

Another item of repetition item is **Thursday**. Because **Thursday** in S1 explain about new cases were confirmed on the day. While in S3 explain about announcement from the Health Ministry in the same day. In S4 explain about number of swab test per day on **Thursday**.

In this text, **the country** in S1 shows to Indonesia. In S2, S4 also use **the country** to replace Indonesia. So this item is called repetition item.

The **announced** in second sentence and third sentence are repetition. In S2 preseident **announced** about the first cases in Indonesia.

In S3 the Health Ministry **announced** about the number of people recovering from covid 19.

The last item of repetition in this text is reported. It is called repetition because **reported** in S6 about some of the outbreak epicenter in Indonesia. In the next sentence (S7) **reported** about the number of regions that have been given reports about this case. the repetitions contribute to coherence through creating a context in the text.

2. Synonym

29)   Indonesia has recorded its biggest **surge** of COVID-19 cases with 1,331 new **confirmed** cases on Thursday, **a day** after the country officially surpassed Singapore with the highest number of infections in the Southeast Asia region. (S1)

The figure was the largest **increase** in cases within **24 hours** since President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo **announced** the first cases in the country on March 2. (S2)

The spike brought the **total** number of infections to 42,762 cases with 63 **fatalities**, the second-highest recorded **death** toll in a day following 64 **deaths** on Monday, the Health Ministry announced on Thursday, adding that 16,789 people have recovered from the highly infectious respiratory disease. (S3)

There are four synonym ties in this text. The first synonym is **surge- increase- spike**. In this text these three words have the same

meaning. The **spike** in S3 shows to increase in S2, **increase** in S2 related to **surge** in S2.

The other ties of synonym in this text are **confirmed- announced**. Both of items have the same meaning. That is the action to share information or formal statement about fact, occurrence, or intention.

The **fatalities** and **death** in S3 have similar meaning. **Death** in this sentence related to **fatalities** meaning. So, this item is called synonym. Because synonym is refers to words which are similar in meaning.

Another synonym in this text is **a day- 24 hours**. As we know in **a day** consist of **24 hours**. In the first sentence explain **a day** after the country officially surpassed Singapore with the highest number of infections in Southeast Asia region. And in the second sentence re-explain about increase in cases within **24 hours**.

3.2.2 Grammatical Cohesion Devices

News article 1

1. **Reference**

30) **Jakarta Governor** Anies Baswedan has **extended the state of emergency** in the capital city to April 19 in an effort to contain the COVID-19 pandemic. (S1)

The decision was made during a meeting involving the provincial administration, **the Jakarta Police and the Kodam Jaya military** command on Saturday. (S2)

"Initially the plan was for [the state of emergency] to stay in effect until <u>April 5</u>. **We** are prolonging the state of emergency for Jakarta until April 19," **the governor** said during a press briefing at City Hall on Saturday. (S3)

In the text there are three ties of reference item. **The** in "the decision" shows to "extended the state of emergency" in S1. **We** in S3 introduce the **Jakarta Governor** (S1), **the Jakarta Police** and the **Kodam Jaya military (**S3). And **the** in "the governor" (S3) shows to Anis Baswedan Jakarta Governor.

31) **Jakarta Governor Anies Baswedan** has extended the state of emergency in the capital city to April 19 in an effort to contain the COVID-19 pandemic. (S1)

He said the stay-at-home instruction and closure of schools and tourist destinations would also be extended to April 19. (S4)

In S1 and S4 there is reference item. In this text, **he** in S4 intoduce **Jakarta Governor Anis Baswedan** in S1.

32) The provincial administration also urged **Jakarta** residents to not leave the city to return to their respective hometowns for *mudik* (exodus). (S6)

…… **. The capital city** was the hardest-hit region with 627 cases – 61 of whom were medical workers in 26 hospitals across **Jakarta** – and 62 deaths. (kuk) (S8)

In this text there is item of reference. **The capital city** in S8 shows to **Jakarta** in S6.

2. Ellipsis

33)   The decision was made during a meeting **involving the provincial administration**, **the Jakarta Police** and **the Kodam Jaya military command** on Saturday. (S2)

The ellipsis item in this text there is in S2. **Involving the provincial administration**, **the Jakarta Police and Kodam Jaya.** There is omission word of "**involving**". It means involving the provincial administration, involving the Jakarta Police, and involving the Kodam Jaya.

34)   He said the stay-at-home instruction and **closure of schools** and **tourist destinations** would also be extended to April 19. (S4)

In this text "**closure**" is call ellipsis item because there is omission word in the phrase **closure of school and closure tourist destination** to be closure of school and tourist destinations.

35)   "We urge citizens not to leave their house, **except for urgent** and **essential matters** such as food and health care." (S5)

In this text there is one omission item is call ellipsis. The word is "**except for**". In this sentence omission item "**except for urgent and essential matters** such as food and health care.

3. **Conjunction**

36)   "**Despite** the limitations, medical facilities in Jakarta are more prepared to handle [the outbreak]," the governor said. "Please be more responsible by staying in Jakarta, especially if you are being monitored for COVID-19." (S7)

In this sentence there is conjunction "**despite**", it is include to adversative conjunctions. Adversative conjunctions express contrast between two statements.

37)   The decision was made during a meeting involving the provincial administration, the Jakarta Police **and** the Kodam Jaya military command on Saturday. (S2)

He said the stay-at-home instruction **and** closure of schools and tourist destinations would also be extended to April 19. (S4)

In the second and fourth sentences there is conjunction item. The word of conjunction is "**and".** In each sentence has one conjunction "**and**", it is include to cumulative conjunctions. Cumulative conjunctions merely add one statement to another.

38)   The provincial administration **also** urged Jakarta residents to not leave the city to return to their respective hometowns for *mudik* (exodus). (S5)

In this sentence there is simple additive conjunction. The item is "**also**". Additive conjunction contributes to give additional information without changing information in the previous phrase or clause.

News Article 2

1. **Reference**

39)   The   government   will   begin   its   **ban   on   the   Idul Fitri *mudik*** (exodus) on Friday with travel restrictions in COVID-19 red zones but it will not completely block off roads and access to public transportation. (S1)

"**The** *mudik* ban will be effective starting Friday, but sanctions [for violators] will be enforced starting May 7," Coordinating Maritime Affairs and Investment Minister Luhut Pandjaitan said in a video conference on Tuesday.. (S2)

In this text there is reference item. **The**   in "the *mudik* ban in S1 shows to **ban ob the Idul Fitri *mudik*** in S1. So it is include to reference item.

40)   Despite the ban, Luhut, who is also the acting transportation minister, said public transportation across Greater Jakarta would continue

to operate to make it **easier** for **those** who still needed to commute to work, such as health workers and hospital service staff. (S4)

In this sentence there are two of reference item. The first is **easier**. **Easier** include to comparative reference. Comparative reference is expressed through adjectives, adverbs and serves to compare item in a text.

The second item is **those. Those** item include to Demonstrative reference. This reference expresses through determiners and adverbs. **Those** in here shows to public who needed to commute to work.

41) **President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo** earlier <u>announced **his decision** to **ban** *mudik*</u> after reviewing a Transportation Ministry survey that showed that 24 percent of respondents had plans to travel home. (S6)

In this text "**his**" is item of reference. **his** in here introduce **President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo**. It is kind of personal reference.

42) <u>Regional heads across Java</u> have reported that many **local residents** of areas in Greater Jakarta had returned to their hometowns. It is suspected that some cases of COVID-19 could be linked to **these** travelers. (S9)

The Transportation Ministry's Land Transportation Directorate General and the Jakarta Transportation Agency have each canceled their annual free Idul Fitri *mudik* programs **this** year, which normally involve hundreds of thousands of participants. (S10)

There are two item of reference in the text. The first is **these.** It is shows to **local residents** had returned to their hometown in previously. The second item is **this**. "**This years**" means the years in the news.

43) "**The most** important thing for us is that we are still carrying out compulsory fasting **as best as** possible. We just don't have to go home on a *mudik* trip as that would bring **more harm than** good right now," Fachrul said. (S17)

There are three item of reference item in the text. **The most, as best as, more than,** they are include to comparative reference.

2. Ellipsis

44) The government will begin its ban on the Idul Fitri *mudik* (exodus) on Friday with travel restrictions in COVID-19 red zones but it will not completely **block off roads and access** to public transportation. (S1)

In this text there are omission parts of the text. **Block off** is ellipsis item, because means of the phrase is **block off roads and block off access to public transportation.** So there is omission item to makethe sentence cohesive.

45) "The government's strategy was like what we know in the military – **a gradual, graded and continuous strategy**. So we were not rushing

because everything must be prepared carefully and thoroughly," Luhut said. (S14)

"**Strategy**" is ellipsis item in the text. Because there is omission word of **strategy** in S4. Means of phrase is a **gradual strategy, graded strategy, and continuous strategy.**

3. **Conjunction**

46)   The government will begin its ban on the Idul Fitri *mudik* (exodus) on Friday with travel restrictions in COVID-19 red zones **but** it will not completely block off roads **and** access to public transportation. (S1)

"The *mudik* ban will be effective starting Friday, **but** sanctions [for violators] will be enforced starting May 7," Coordinating Maritime Affairs **and** Investment Minister Luhut Pandjaitan said in a video conference on Tuesday. (S2)

In this text there are 4 ties of conjunction "**but**" and "**and**". In the first and the second sentence there are both of conjunction items.

47)   **Despite** the ban, Luhut, who is **also** the acting transportation minister, said public transportation across Greater Jakarta would continue to operate to make it easier for those who still needed to commute to work, **such as** health workers and hospital service staff. (S4)

There is three ties of conjunction in this text. **Despite, also, such as** are the items of conjunction. **Despite** include to adversative conjunction, **also** in additive conjunction, and **such as** in appositive additive conjunction.

48) **Before** the decision, Jokowi had only advised the public not to participate in the exodus **and** ordered regional heads to find ways to discourage people from traveling, **while** prohibiting only government workers from going on *mudik* trips. (S11)

"Before" and "**while**" are the conjunction items in this text. **Before** include to temporal conjunction, and **while** include to comparative additive conjunction.

49) **So** we were not rushing **because** everything must be prepared carefully **and** thoroughly," Luhut said. (S14)

In this text there are conjunction items. The firs is "**so**", it is include to general simple conjunction, the second is "**because**", it is one example of causal conjunction. The last item is "**and**".

News Article 3

1. **Reference**

20)   …. health protocols in public facilities applies to **public spaces**, including department stores, hotels, airports, food and beverage establishments, place of worship and tourist locations. (S2)

The health protocols for **the areas** include the basics, such as wearing face masks, …… (S4)

In this sentence there is reference item. The item of reference in S4 is **the**. It is demonstrative reference. Demonstrative reference expresses through determiners and adverbs. Demonstrative determiner includes this, these, that, those, and the. In this text, **the area** shows to **public spaces** in S2.

21)   The **public** should adapt to **the** new habit and lifestyle to maintain a productive life and prevent **them**selves from contracting COVID-19, (S3)

In S3 there are two ties of reference items. That are public- **them** and **the**. In this sentence **them** is personal pronoun of **public** that mentioned before. It is including to personal reference. And another item is **the**- **new habit**. It kataphoris endophora because refers to something that will be mentioned afterwards in S4.

22) **The health protocols** for the areas include the basics, such as wearing face masks,… (S4)

The regulation states that people participating in activities in public places should consider the number of attendees…. (S5)

The health protocols and **the regulation** in S4 and S5 has reference item. That is **the**. The reference shows to Health Ministerial Regulation (Permenkes) and protocols in S1 and S2.

23) **Terawan** said **he** wanted people to wash after activities in public, including after picking up trash in public facilities. (S6)

There is personal reference in S6. He in this sentence is reference from Terawan.

2. **Ellipsis**

24) "The public should adapt to the **new** habit and lifestyle to maintain a productive life and prevent themselves from contracting COVID-19," Terawan said on Friday. (S3)

The ellipsis item in this text there is in S3. The **new** habit and lifestyle is the item of ellipsis. Ellipsis is the replacement of elements within a text by nothing. In this phrase there is omission word of "**new**". It means the public should adapt to **the new habit and new lifestyle.** So this sentence is cohesive because ellipsis is of word or a part of the sentence.

3. Conjunction

25) health protocols in public facilities applies to public spaces, including department stores, hotels, airports, food and beverage establishments, place of worship **and** tourist locations. (S2)

….in public places should consider the number of attendees **and** the presence of people from vulnerable groups, … (S5)

In both sentences there is conjunctions "**and**". This item include to additive conjunction. Additive conjunction contributes to give additional information without changing information in the previous phrase or clause. In S2 the additive conjunction **and** merely add the phase "tourist locations". Similar to S2, in S5 the additive conjunction add clause "the presence of people from vulnerable groups, such as toddlers, senior citizens, pregnant women and people with disabilities" without changing previous clause.

26) Public places have a high potential for the spread of COVID-19 **since** they are places for large gatherings and have high mobility rates for people. (S7)

Since include to causal conjunction. Causal conjunction is a conjunction that serves to explain the reasons and why or explain the cause of something and the effects caused. This sentence is called

cohesive because in this sentence, conjunction since explained cause of public places has high potential in spreading covid 19.

News Article 4

1. **Reference**

27) Indonesia has recorded its biggest surge of COVID-19 cases with 1,331 new confirmed cases on Thursday, a day after **the** country officially surpassed Singapore with **the** highest number of infections in **the** Southeast Asia region. (S1)

The figure was the largest increase in cases within 24 hours since President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo announced the first cases in the country on March 2. (S2)

The spike brought the total number of infections to 42,762 cases with 63 fatalities, **the** second-highest recorded death toll in a day following 64 deaths on Monday, **the** Health Ministry announced on Thursday, **adding** that 16,789 people have recovered from the highly infectious respiratory disease. (S3)

In this text there are four reference items. The first is reference **the**-country (S1). The in here shows to **Indonesia**. After that reference **the**-highest number, it is shows to **cases number of Singapore**. And the next reference is **the**-figure (S2). This reference shows to previous sentence **1,331** new confirmed cases. Reference **the** spike in the third sentence shows to **1,331**, it is **the biggest surge** of covid 19 cases. **The**-second highest is reference of **63 fatalities** (S3). **The**- Health Ministry of course

refers to Health **Ministry of Indonesia**. **Adding** is reference item. Because **adding** in here explains about in the Health Ministry announcement there are information about the second highest recorded death and **adding** information about people recovering. It is include to general comparative reference. Comparative reference is expressed through adjectives and serves to compare items within a text in terms of identity or similar.

28) Indonesia has recorded its **biggest** surge of COVID-19 cases with 1,331 new confirmed cases on Thursday, a day after the country officially surpassed Singapore with the **highest** number of infections in the Southeast Asia region. (S1)

In this sentence **biggest** and **highest** are reference items. **Biggest** in this sentence explain about the biggest surge of covid 19 cases in Indonesia. And **highest** means Indonesia surpassed Singapore with the highest number of infection in the Southeast Asia. So Indonesia to be the highest number of infection in the Southeast Asia is Indonesia. It is include to particular comparative reference numerativ.

29) The figure was the **largest** increase in cases within 24 hours since President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo announced the first cases in the country on March 2. (S2)

In this sentence there is reference item. Similar to previous reference biggest and highest, it is include to particular comparative reference numerativ.

30) The country also managed to hit **more** than 20,000 swab tests per day on Thursday (S4)

More include to particular numerative comparative reference. Equally-, quantifier, e.g; so many, as many. Comparative adjectives and adverbs, e.g; better-so-as-more-less-equally- include to particular numerativ of comparative reference. In this sentence means, swab test in Indonesia a **greater than 20.000** on a day.

2. **Conjunction**

31) Cases have been reported in 435 regencies **and** municipalities spread over all 34 provinces. (S7)

In this sentence there is conjunction **and**. This item include to additive conjunction. Additive conjunction contributes to give additional information without changing information in the previous phrase or clause. In this sentence the additive conjunction **and** add the phase "municipalities spread over all 34 provinces." without changing previous clause.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

This research studies the lexical and grammatical cohesion in news articles of The Jakarta Post, Health Minister issues new protocols for public activities and Indonesia records another record number of new covid 19 cases. Halliday and Hasan's theories of cohesion used to answer question about types of cohesion used in creating coherence of the text combining with Mc Carthy.

The conclusion of this research in the first and fourth news article there are two types of lexical cohesion are found. They are repetition and synonym. While, there are repetition, synonym, and superordinate item in the second and the third news articles. There are three grammatical cohesions found in the first, the second, and the third news articles. They are reference, ellipsis, and conjunction types. But only reference and conjunction types found in the last news article was analyzed.

The dominant type of cohesion device in the first news article is repetition with 7 ties. In the second news conjunction are dominantly with 12 ties. And in the third news article repetition is the dominant categories with 5 ties. While, in fourth news article repetition and reference is the dominant categories of cohesion with 6 ties.

4.2 Suggestion

Cohesion is an interesting object to be analyze, this research analyzed about lexical and grammatical cohesion found in news articles of The Jakarta Post. The researcher hopes this thesis is useful for the source in teaching and learning process. The researchers suggests that it can motivate the students to improve their knowledge about lexical and grammatical cohesion to create a good text and readable. The researcher hopes this thesis can useful for the next researcher as references.

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