CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter the researcher presents the background of the study, statement of research problems, objective of the research, significance of the research, scope and limitation, and definition of key terms.

A.   Background of the Research

A newspaper is one of the most important media of communication. It is a periodical publication containing written information about current event. According to Collins English Dictionary, newspaper is a publication consisting of a number of large sheets of folded paper that is sold daily or weekly, on which news, advertisements and other information is printed. The contents of newspaper has a big influence in daily life because they tell information that is needed by people to upgrade their information. Thus, reading the daily newspaper is a normal routine for many people. Newspaper has any category of topic in reviewing events such as lifestyle, politic, business, crimes, culture, education, sports and promotion of certain products. So, a newspaper consists of some articles which have different topics and titles.

Newspaper is one form of written language because the news is pretended in the form of article that consist of headline, lead body and conclusion. Headline is the title of newspaper story. It is meant to arouse the reader's interest and because of it is printed in large letters at the top of the

story, especially on the front page make people can read the whole article. The content of headline can be history, lifestyle, adventure, journal, research, essay, report etc. In the modern era, the development of information has bought the media to enter the virtual world. Therefore, the headline not only can be found in paper but also can be found in the digital forms. The use of cohesive devices in headline news is essential for effective writing and comprehension of written discourse especially in written news. News should be written by using the effective language. So that the information presented will be easily understood by the readers.

A good reading text must make its readers understand the text easily. Gillian Brown and Yule (1983:190) state text is the verbal record of communicative event. It means text is a print or written that full of the word of thoughts, repost of events and statement. Halliday and Hasan (1976:1) define that the word text is used in linguistic to refer to any passage, spoken, or written of whatever length that forms a unified whole. Texture can be easy to interpretation of the text and interpretation always relates to cohesive and coherence. Renkema (1993:35) states that cohesion is the connection within a discourse and it occurs because of cohesive devices. Cohesive devices is divided into two parts by Halliday and Hasan (1976:4) which are grammatical cohesive devices, referring to the structural content, and lexical cohesive devices, referring to the language content of the piece. Then, according to Van Dijk (1997:9) coherence is how the meaning of grammatical and semantic interconnectedness between sentences that form a

text. In written and spoken discourse, the results in interpretation from readers is knowing relations among concept, situation and context. By comparing both of them, it is clear that cohesion emphasizes discourse as product meanwhile coherence emphasizes discourse as process.

In this study, the researcher focused on monologue which is regarded as a text to avoid misunderstanding. For representing text, the headline also contains any information related to grammatical cohesive devices which are interesting to be analyzed. A text will be cohesive if cohesive ties are used however it will only be coherent if the cohesive ties are used appropriately to create meaning. Besides, we can have cohesion without coherence, but we cannot have coherence without cohesion. Meanwhile, this study focus on the grammatical cohesive devices that consist of four such as reference, conjunction, ellipsis and substitution. We need to interpret text when we read it by the cohesive relations between the sentences which appear in the text.

Ratnasari's study confirmed that grammatical cohesive devices influences much the clarity of speech. According to Ratnasari (2015:3) the clarity of the speech was attempted the appearance of relatedness of reference and semantic connection. As a result, it proves that the use of cohesion is very important to make a good speech or writing.

Source of data in this study the writer is interested in choosing headlines news on the *Jakarta Globe June 2019*. Through this study, the headlines news were analyzed on grammatical cohesion. By analyzing

grammatical cohesion, an article will be understandable because it is considered a piece of entertainment news and information relevant that attracts the readers' desire wrote by using grammatical sentence. Jakarta Globe is daily online English language newspaper in Indonesia launched on November 12, 2008**.** This is the English language daily newspaper in Indonesia (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jakarta_Globe). The content of news day is J.G TV, business, sport, life and style, opinion, etc. The researcher concerns about finding out the grammatical cohesive devices used in the discourse which takes the headline news on period June 2019.

Related to the study, the researcher has come reasons to choose this topic. First, the topic is very interesting to discuss and it can give more knowledge of the function of cohesion in the text. Next, the researcher could analyze grammatical cohesive devices semantically because the contents of the articles tell about factual events which fulfil the requirements. The last reason, the Jakarta Globe was second-largest daily English language newspaper in Indonesia.

B. Statement of Research Problems

Based on the problem of the study this research is focused on the use of grammatical cohesive devices in the headline news on the Jakarta Globe June 2019. The problem are formulated as follows:

1. What kinds of grammatical cohesive devices are found in the headline news on the Jakarta Globe June 2019?

2. What are the dominant grammatical cohesive devices are found in the headline news on the Jakarta Globe June 2019?

C. Objective of the Research

Based on the problem statement above, the objective of this research is to get description about:

1. To find out the kind of grammatical cohesive devices are found in the headline news on the Jakarta Globe June 2019?

2. To investigate the dominant grammatical cohesive devices are found in the headline news on the Jakarta Globe June 2019?

D. Significance of the Research

The result of this research will answer the research problem, concerning grammatical cohesive devices in the headline news on the Jakarta Globe June 2019. The researcher hopes to get some advantages and understand well about language use in the factual information which is related to grammatical cohesive devices in the linguistic text. In addition, the researcher will be able to get understanding of the use of grammatical cohesive devices in simplifying language to share idea and thoughts. Furthermore, the researcher could help the readers to learn and understand more what grammatical cohesive devices is and how to apply cohesion in arranging a good text, especially students of IAIN Tulungagung and the other English department. The last, the writer will expect this study is

helpful to the other researcher who have eager to elucidate in the study of grammatical cohesive device or on the related topics.

E. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research focus on the discourse in twenty-eighth articles of headline news on the Jakarta Globe June 2019 edition which is selected randomly in each context. This research is only focused on the grammatical cohesive devices in the selected articles in the Jakarta Globe. Next, the limitations in this research is about identifying the types of grammatical cohesive devices in the selected articles on the Jakarta Globe June 2019. And additional explanation is about how the frequencies of occurrence of grammatical cohesive devices in the selected articles of headline news on the Jakarta Globe.

F. Definition of Key Terms

In order to avoid misunderstanding, the researcher would like to give definition and key term as follows:

1. Discourse is a study of organization of language above sentence or above clause, then to study more linguistic units like written texts or conversational exchanges (Stubbs, 1983:1)

2. Cohesion is defined as the set of linguistic means we have available for creating the relationships between words, sentences or other elements inside the text (Bussmann, 1998: 199).

3. Grammatical cohesive devices is cohesion among sentences because of grammatical factors like reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction which build the stability of the text (Halliday and Hasan, 1976).