

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter covers about research findings and discussion. The finding shows the types of grammatical cohesive devices in the articles and the frequency occurrence of the devices, and the research problems are answered in the discussion part.

A. The Description of Data

In this research, the researcher analyzes twenty eight headline news articles of *Jakarta Globe* period June 2019. The researcher took twenty eight not thirty because in June 22 and 23 there were not headline news update. Moreover, this research intended to analyze the grammatical cohesive devices that are used in discourse. After analyzing the discourses the researcher found three types of grammatical cohesive devices there are reference, substitution and conjunction that are used in the headline news articles of *Jakarta Globe* without obtaining any ellipsis. The following sections represent the finding of the research there are tables that contain of grammatical cohesive devices in the articles, and also the percentage of the frequency occurrence of the devices.

1. The Types of Grammatical Cohesive Devices in the articles

The result of the research is pretended in the following tables that are the categories of types of grammatical cohesive devices used in the

headline news of *Jakarta Globe* period June 2019. After investigating the samples, the researcher finds that there are only three types of grammatical cohesive devices (reference, substitution and conjunction) are used in the articles while none of ellipsis is found in the samples.

The tables contain expressions from the samples that are indicated as grammatical cohesive devices. The left column indicates the expressions from the selected samples that contain grammatical cohesive devices which are typed in bold and underlined, then the middle column presents the types of grammatical cohesive devices of the bold and underlined expression, and the right one classifies the categories of devices in the middle column.

From the appendix 1, in the middle column which contains the types of grammatical cohesive devices in the sample, presents reference, substitution and conjunction. Therefore, there are three types of grammatical cohesive devices are found in the articles of highline news on *Jakarta Globe*, there are reference, substitution and conjunction. All of the devices used in the sample are presented in the tables completely. Then, after identifying the types of grammatical cohesive devices in selected articles, the next point is counting of its occurrence.

2. Frequency Occurrence of Grammatical Cohesive Devices in the Article

After knowing the types of grammatical cohesive devices found in the article then the further discussion is counting the percentage of

frequency occurrence of the devices. The previous section shows that the three types of grammatical cohesive devices are found in the articles and it can be recognized which devices that are frequently used in the articles.

The following table represents the sum of grammatical cohesive devices in the articles of headline news on *Jakarta Globe*.

Table 4.1. The Sum of Grammatical Cohesive Devices in the Article

Types of Grammatical Cohesive Devices	Total Number
Reference (NR)	469
Subtitution (NS)	42
Conjunction (NC)	240
Total devices ($\sum N$)	751

The following formula is used to know the percentage of grammatical cohesive devices in the article:

$$X = \frac{N}{\sum N} \times 100\%$$

Where, X = the percentage of types of grammatical cohesive devices

N = the number of each types of grammatical cohesive devices

$\sum N$ = the total number of types of grammatical cohesive devices

a. The Frequency Occurrence of Reference

After calculating the number of reference in the sample, it is found that the total number of reference in the articles is 469, below are the specification of the occurrence of the types of reference from the samples.

Table 4.2. Number of Reference in the Articles

Grammatical Cohesive Devices		Number
Personal Pronoun	Nominative	136
	Objective	27
Possessive pronoun		89
Demonstrative pronoun		43
Interrogative pronoun		10
Relative pronoun		67
Indefinite pronoun		31
Article <i>the</i>		66
Comperative pronoun		3
Total number of references (NR)		469

In order to find the frequency occurrence of the reference it is needed to calculate the number of reference. Then, the percentage of each of reference is presented below:

$$\begin{aligned}
 X_R &= \frac{NR}{\Sigma N} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{469}{751} \times 100\% \\
 &= 62.45\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the frequency occurrence of reference in the articles is 62.45% of all the types of grammatical cohesive devices that are found in the articles.

b. The Frequency Occurrence of Subtitution

The previous description that the number of substitution is gotten from the twenty eight samples that from the researcher finds the occurrence of the types of substitution as follows:

Table 4.3 Number of Subtitution in the Articles

Categories of Subtitution	Number
Nominal	11
Verbal	19
Clausal	12
Total number of substitution (NS)	42

And below is the calculation:

$$\begin{aligned}
 X_s &= \frac{NS}{\sum N} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{42}{751} \times 100\% \\
 &= 5.6\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, there is 5.6% substitution of all the types of grammatical cohesive devices in the articles.

c. The Frequency Occurrence of Conjunction

The total number of conjunction in the articles is found 240, thus the calculation of the percentage is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 X_c &= \frac{NC}{\sum N} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{240}{751} \times 100\% \\
 &= 31.95\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, it can be seen that conjunction has 31.95% of all the types of grammatical cohesive devices in the articles. In addition, the total of conjunction is gotten from the samples which shown in a table below:

Table 4.4 Number of Conjunction in the Articles

Categories of Conjunction	Number
Additive	156
Adversative	26
Causal	50
Temporal	8
Total number of substitution (NC)	240

From the table above shows these all the types of cohesive devices are used in twenty-eight articles of headline news in *The Jakarta Globe*. Reference is mostly used, followed by conjunction and substitution while none of ellipsis is found in the articles.

Table 4.5 The Frequency Occurrence of Grammatical Cohesive Devices in the Article

Group	Sub-group		Number	Percentage
Reference	Personal Pronoun	Nominative	136	18.5%
		Objective	27	3.6%
	Possessive pronoun		89	11,85%
	Demonstrative pronoun		43	9.16%
	Intrrogative pronoun		10	1,33%
	Relative pronoun		67	8,92%
	Indefinite pronoun		31	4.12%
	Article <i>the</i>		66	8.8%
	Comperative pronoun		3	0,39%
Conjunction	Additive		156	20.77%
	Adversative		26	3.46%
	Causal		50	6.65%
	Temporal		8	1.06%
Subtitution	Nominal		11	1.46%
	Verbal		19	2.52%
	Clausal		12	1.59%

B. Discussion

Halliday and Hasan (1976:28) had distributed grammatical cohesive devices into reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction. In this section the researcher discusses the types of grammatical cohesive devices that are found in the articles and interprets the result of the calculations of the percentage of grammatical cohesive devices in order to know which devices are mostly used in the discussion.

The results of this research indicate that there are three types of cohesive devices occurs in headline news in the Jakarta Globe. In pretending the news, the writer must pay attention to the language that is used because in the ways of reporting events all articles must describe or report about someone or something happened. Moreover, the writer must be able to arrange the ideas of each sentence or paragraph in order to make the readers understand about the messages well. According to Abusaeedi (2010:137-156), cohesive devices are important in writing for they run separate clauses, sentences and paragraphs into connected prose, signaling relationship between ideas and making clear the thread of meaning the writer is trying to communicate. So, cohesive devices are used in creating news.

1. Reference

Reference is the mostly used in the articles with 469 times of use (see table 4.3). Reference is resources for referring to an entity whose meaning could be found by looking forward (cataphoric) or backforward (anaphoric) and even outside of the text (exophoric). As suggests by

McCarthy (2009:35) that reference includes pronoun like personal pronoun, possessive pronoun, reflexive pronoun, intensive pronoun, demonstrative pronoun, relative pronoun, interrogative pronoun, indefinite pronoun, and also article *the*.

First, the reference that mostly used in personal nominative pronoun (136) , such as *I, you, they, we, he, she, it*. Second, possessive pronoun (89), such as *her, his, its, their, and our*. Third, relative pronoun (67), such as *who, that, for, which, whom, and which*. Fourth, article *The* (66), for example *The Singapore Government, The First Lady, The survivor*, etc. Fifth, demonstrative pronoun (43), such as *there, this* and *that*. Sixth, indefinite pronoun (31), such as *more, many, most, anyone, all, some, every*. Seventh, personal objective pronoun (27), such as *him, them, us, his, and it*. Eighth, interrogative pronoun (10), such as *what, who, why, whom, and which*. Last, comparative pronoun (3), such as *different, same, and similar*.

The results show that writers use references sufficiently. The personal pronouns in the headline news prove that it presuppose the person or object in the speech and the possessive determiners explain the subject or someone/something else which own something.

2. Conjunction

There is 240 conjunction found in all the texts (see table 4.5). Conjunctive elements are cohesive not in themselves but indirectly, by virtue of their specific meaning; they express certain meaning which

presuppose the presence of their components in the discourse. Hence, they are not primarily devices for reaching out into the preceding or following text. Nunan (1993:26) states that conjunction plays important role within the texts due to its job for making well-organized texts. The conjunction which is used in this study is additive conjunction (156). According to Cook (1989:21) additive conjunction includes words that add more information to what has already said, like *furthermore*, *or*, *and*, *moreover*, and so on.

In this case, there are expression found in the articles that indicated as additive conjunction (156), such as *as*, *and*, *or*, *moreover*, *such as*, *but* and *thus*. The most additive conjunction which can be seen in the article is the word “and” which used to indicate an additional fact or idea. The other conjunction is causal conjunction (50), such as *for*, *because*, *therefore*, and *so*. The function of causal conjunction is to connect between the cause and effect and as the purpose relation between sentences. Next, the other conjunction is adversative conjunction (26), such as *at least*, *but*, *yet* and *only*. It is shows the relation that gives contrast among the sentence or gives another side of what has already said. This last type of conjunction which can be seen in the articles is temporal conjunction (8), such as the word *meanwhile* and *next*. It is shows the connection of information within or among the sentences in term of time.

3. Subtitution

There is 42 substitution are found in the articles (see table 4.4). Substitution as states by Chojimah is a replacement of a word or a group of words that seem not related to the replaced word (2014:10). The function of substitution as an abridgment is a word or a group of words may substitute by another word. Halliday and Hasan (1976) define the different types of substitution as a grammatical relation in the wording. There are three types of substitution: nominal, verbal and causal. In this case, there are mostly expression found in the articles that indicated as verbal substitution (19), several expression that used in the articles are *be*, *do*, *does*, and *did*. Next, substitution that are found in the articles is causal substitution (12), there are *not*. The function of causal substitution is to indicate a relation in which the entire clause not an element within the clause but an entire clause. The word “not” here is to express the negative argument or a corresponding negative. Then, nominal substitution (11), such as *one* and *the one*.