

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION

This chapter presented the discussion in interpreting the research findings. It discusses the finding of the research of grammatical cohesive devices and language style. The discussion explains the types of grammatical cohesive devices in the selected article Jakarta Post on March 14, 2021 and March 27, 2021. Then the Language Style of Personal Reference found in the selected article Jakarta Post on March 14, 2021 and March 27, 2021 are compared with the previous study.

Grammatical cohesive devices are divided into four categories by Halliday & Hasan (1976:28). Those are Reference, Substitution, Conjunction, and Ellipsis. In this section the researcher discusses the grammatical cohesive devices that found in the article and also the use of Language Style of the grammatical cohesive devices to identify the language used from grammatical cohesive devices used in the article.

A. Types of Grammatical Cohesive Devices in The Article

The result of this research indicates that there are four grammatical cohesive devices types found in the article. Those are Reference, Substitution, Ellipsis, and Conjunction. The article needs grammatical cohesive devices in order to make hierarchy between word, phrase, clause and sentence. Moreover, it is an article about reporting event or news. The writer must pay attention to the language used in order to make the reader understand well about the content of news. According to Trisaningrum and friends (2019:83) grammatical cohesive devices is the important point in developing a text of writing because they connect the related

ideas, create a sense of connecting discourse and allow reader to interpret text easily. so grammatical cohesive devices are important to create a news.

Reference is the most grammatical cohesive devices used in the article. It appears 191 times. Reference is a retrieval from the preceding element or the following element. It has to look forward (cataphoric) and backward (anaphoric) or outside (exophoric) the text to know the meaning. Halliday & Hasan (1976:37) divided the Reference into three. Those are personal reference, demonstrative reference, and comparative reference.

The Reference, the mostly used, the first is demonstrative reference which appear 101 times such as, the, those, now, these, and this. The next is personal reference which appear 73 such as, I, me, my, my self, your, we, our, they, their, she, her, he, him, its, it. the last is comparative reference which appear 17 times such as further, more than, lower than, latest, most, as quickly as, same, less than, earlier, and least.

The result show that the articles use reference sufficiently. The personal pronoun in the selected article in online newspaper show that it presupposes the subject or object in the text. The demonstrative pronoun describe that something is in more specific, in certain condition. The last, comparative reference diagnose between two or more elements to be compared.

The researcher finds 5 substitution in the article. The dummy word used for replacing a word or more that appeared before it is called Substitution. According to Halliday & Hasan (1976:89), substitution is a replacement of one item to another.

Then, Halliday & Hasan (1976:90) divided substitution into three. Those are Nominal Substitution, Verbal Substitution, and Clausal Substitution.

The selected article in the Jakarta Post online newspaper available just two from three substitution. Those are Verbal Substitution (1), and Clausal Substitution (1). Verbal substitution is a substitution that function as verbal group and can substitute the verbal group only. It uses the word do, done, and its derivation (Halliday & Hasan, 1976:91). The Verbal Substitution (1) found in the article just one. It is “US government has not done enough”. The Substitution found in the article show that the writer wants to replace the word before to make simplify the article.

The researcher finds 11 Ellipsis in the article. Ellipsis is substitution by omitting. According to Halliday & Hasan (1976:142) ellipsis replacing by zero. Although it is omitted, the text can be understood by the reader. The all Ellipsis are used in the article. Those are Nominal Ellipsis (5), Verbal Ellipsis (1), and Clausal Ellipsis (5). According to Halliday & Hasan (1976:147) nominal ellipsis is replacing the noun in nominal group by zero. The nominal ellipsis (5) found in the article are “those doses”, “of eight people”, “asked”, justified’, “this”. The next is Verbal Ellipsis (1). There is just one Verbal Ellipsis found in the article. That is “a statement added”. The last is Clausal Ellipsis (5). Those are “following”, “said”, “agrees”. Those Ellipsis found in the article show that the writer wants to simplify the article by using zero substitution.

There are 48 Conjunctions found in the news. Conjunction is not cohesive by themselves, but It is cohesive indirectly inside the text. It presupposes a textual sequence and make a relationship between elements of the discourse (Mc Carthy, 1991:46). The conjunction which is mostly used in this study is additive conjunction (29). According to Halliday & Hasan (1976:244) additive conjunction is to add information form between two elements. in this study, the researcher found an additive conjunction (29) in the article such as, and, also, nor and furthermore. The most additive conjunction which found in the article is “and” which used to add information or idea. The other conjunction is adversative conjunction (9), Causal Conjunction (4) and Temporal Conjunction (6). The researcher finds adversative conjunction such as, but, even, even if. In fact the most used of adversative conjunction is the word “but” which used to give contrast between two element. The next is Causal Conjunction (4) such as a result and because. The last is Temporal Conjunction (6). The word of temporal conjunction found in the article is “after, then, first etc”. It is show that the two elements are in the hierarchy. The Conjunction found in the article show that the writer wants to make a connection between two or more element.

B. The Language Style of Grammatical Cohesive Devices

Grammatical cohesive devices that have been found in the selected article from Jakarta Post on March 14, 2021 and March 27, 2021 was Reference, Substitution, Ellipsis, and Conjunction. From the finding, Reference appear 191 times in the article and 73 belongs to the personal Reference.

The 73 of Personal Reference then analyzed to identify the use of Language Style in the Article. According to Martin Joo (1976:153) style of language is divided into five types. Those are Frozen Style, Formal Style, Consultative Style, Casual Style, and Intimate Style. In this Article the researcher found four of the five Language Style. Those are 7 Frozen Style, 25 Formal Style, 29 Consultative Style, and 12 Casual Style with no Intimate Style.

The Article use 7 Frozen style of Language. Those are presented in two word “it”, two words “it’s”, two words “them”, and a word “them. According to Joos (1976,153), Frozen Style is used in a highly Formal situation communication and elegant variety delivered for very important or symbolic moments. It represents the respectful of the speaker to the audience. It uses a complex Grammatical structure and a various vocabulary known by the expert in particular field and have long sentence. as stated in the Chapter 4, the two word “it” refers to the long sentence with a complex Grammatical structure, and use the extensive vocabulary. The two words “it’s” refer to the national term “Ireland” which cover large of scale of person. It represents the important thing that may involve all the country. The two words “their” refer to the national term (Indonesian diaspora) although it not involve the people of Indonesia but the article use a national term. It will be frozen style. The last the word “them” also use national term (Asian American community).

The Formal Style in this article appear 25 times. The 25 Formal Style use five “she”, six “it”, three “he”, three “her”, two “our”, two “him”, two “they”, one “its”, and one “we”. According to Joos (1976:154), Formal style used for serious or

important situation in which delivered with the least of amount of shared background knowledge. Generally, it is used for one-way situation which the respondents have a little or no feedback. The vocabulary is used extensively in a standard speech form with low tempo and avoidance of repetition. Use a complete name or last name for addressing someone. The six “it” refers to the long complex and long sentences but have not enough quality to be Frozen Style and also for something in a large scale. The five “she”, “her” refer to the complete name. It also happens with the word “her” and the word “we”, “him” and “they” for a group of people. However, referring in a complete name, a group of people, having a good and long sentence related to the Formal Style.

Consultative Style appears 29 times. The Article uses the twenty-five words “I” and its derivation, two words “it” and two words “your”. According to Joos (1976:154), Consultative is used in semiformal situation. It is the type used for everyday speaking or conversation between two persons. It can be used for doing business, translation, doctor-patient conversation, a meeting with the school principal, or any first meeting between strangers. It also uses first person and second person pronoun. The word “I” and its derivation in pronoun related to the first person and the word “your” is represented second person. Those pronouns are used for doing conversation that have feedback or active communication between speaker and hearer. The word “it” refers to the simple sentence but still well structured. The use of first person, and second person pronoun and the simple sentence but still well structured belongs to the Consultative Style.

Casual Style in the Article appear 12 times. The Article use the eight words “she”, and four words “her”. According to Joos (1976:155), Casual style is a style of language used in the unformal situation in the relax or normal condition. It is used in the conversation between friends, co-worker, and some family. The characteristic of Casual style is using name or nickname or first name, and also the pronunciation is rapid and often slurred, besides using slang. And also it uses less grammar in the sentence. The word “she” refers to the first name of someone and the also happen in the word “her” and one of the word “her” refers to the nickname of someone, however, the use of name or first name, or nickname related to the something very relax and unformal situation . It indicated that the Article use Casual Style.

From the explanation above this article consist of the four Language Style. Those are 7 Frozen Style that is used mostly in the first of the news to make the reader feel luxurious about the sentence. The next is 25 Formal Style that appear in the whole discourse to make the reader feel formal situation in all the discourse, Then, the mostly used, 29 Consultative Style that appear in the middle to the last to make the reader feeling real include in the situation and also to make this news feel real about having interview with someone being murdered. And the last is Casual 12 Style that should be not included in the news because it will reduce the serious situation bring in the discourse. but it will be abstract whether the news using American or English culture or Indonesian culture in addressing the name. if it is use Indonesian Culture. There will be no Casual Style. The other hand, this article

doesn't consist any Intimate Style. Because it is a serious condition and it is a large scope of the reader.