



Grammatical Cohesion Used in “The Yak” Magazine

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Abstract

This study is concerned with finding the types of grammatical cohesion used in “The Yak” Magazine and the function of grammatical cohesion used in “The Yak” Magazine. This study applied the theory from Halliday and Hasan (1976) to find out the types of grammatical cohesion and theory context of situation from Halliday and Hasan (1989) to investigate the function of grammatical cohesion and supported theory from Renkema (2018). The data were collected by observation method and analyzed by descriptive qualitative method. This finding is presented in a formal and informal ways. The finding shows there are two types of grammatical cohesion used in “The Yak” Magazine They are reference and conjunction. There are two types of reference found in “The Yak” Magazine such as personal reference and demonstrative reference. For conjunction, they are four types of a conjunction such as; additive conjunction, adversative conjunction, temporal conjunction, and causal conjunction. Additive conjunction is the types of grammatical cohesion which is the most use within the articles with the number of occurrence 137 items (51%) and the least types that found in the article are adversative conjunction and temporal conjunction with the number of occurrence 7 item (3%).

Keywords: *grammatical cohesion, “The Yak”, magazine*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini berkaitan dengan menemukan jenis dan fungsi kohesi gramatikal yang di gunakan dalam majalah “The Yak”. Penelitian ini menerapkan teori dari Halliday dan Hasan (1976) untuk mengetahui jenis – jenis kohesi gramatikal dan teori konteks situasi dari Halliday dan Hasan (1989) untuk menyelidiki fungsi kohesi gramatikal dan teori pendukung dari Renkema (2018). Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan metode observasi dan dianalisis dengan metode deskriptif kualitatif. temuan ini disajikan secara formal dan informal. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada dua jenis kohesi gramatikal yang digunakan dalam majalah “The Yak” yaitu referensi dan konjungsi. Ada dua jenis referensi yang ditemukan di dalam majalah yaitu referensi personal dan referensi demonstratif. Untuk konjungsi ada empat jenis konjungsi yaitu konjungsi additif, konjungsi adversatif, konjungsi temporal dan konjungsi kausal. Konjungsi aditif adalah jenis kohesi gramatikal yang paling banyak digunakan dalam artikel majalah dengan jumlah 137 data (51%), dan jenis yang paling sedikit ditemukan dalam artikel adalah konjungsi adversatif dan konjungsi temporal dengan jumlah data 7 data (3%).

Kata kunci: *kohesi gramatikal, “The Yak”, majalah*

Introduction

Language becomes an important thing in human life because language has become tool for humans to make easier communicate in daily life. A Study that learned about language is linguistic. According to Aitchison (1992), Linguistics can be divided into some scope such as; phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantic, pragmatic. Discourse analysis is one of subfields of linguistic. According to Mc Carthy (1991) discourse analysis is a study about the language that used in its social context. This means Discourse analysis is a study that analyzed language, written and spoken language which is related to its social context. According to Cook (1992), A Cohesive device is a formal link in discourse. A Cohesive device has an important role in writing to develop a good sentence and paragraph.

Cohesion is a tool used to analyzed features in the discourse analysis. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976) cohesion occurs where the perception in the discourse of some aspect depends on one of another. Cohesion is deals with sentence structure and vocabulary. Cohesion can be divided into two types they are grammatical and lexical cohesion. grammatical cohesion is cohesion which deals with sentence structure while lexical cohesion deals with vocabulary.

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:6) Grammatical cohesion can be divide into four types, as follows: reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Reference is the relationship between the element of the discourse following an element and referring to something else for its interpretation. Personal reference can be divided into three types such as personal reference, demonstrative reference and comparative reference. Substitution is the replacement of one item by another item. According to Halliday and Hasan (1970:90) substitution can be divided into three types such as nominal substitution, verbal substitution, and clausal substitution. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:142) ellipsis is an omission of an item in the sentence or substitution by zero. Ellipsis can be divided into three types such as nominal ellipsis, verbal ellipsis, and clausal ellipsis. According to Renkema (2018:127) conjunction is the relationship which indicates how the clause or following sentence should be linked to proceeding parts of the sentence. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:238) conjunction can be divided into four types such as additive conjunction, adversative conjunction, temporal conjunction, and causal conjunction.

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:2), Text is a semantic unit, not a grammatical unit. Which means text is not only sentences which linked together on the other hand text is a semantic unit in which parts are linked together by explicit cohesive ties. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:3), Cohesive ties is lexico-grammatical and semantic unit relationship between a text element and the other element that is important for its understanding. According to Halliday and Hasan (1989) A text is both an object in its own right or for an instance of social meaning in particular context of situation. It can be concluded that text is an object that have its own right or social meaning in particular context of situation. According to Halliday and Hasan (1989), context of situation can be divided into three types such as field, tenor, and mode. Field is corresponded to what happening to the essence of the social action that is taking

place. Tenor is corresponded to who involved in the nature, status and roles of participants. Mode is corresponded to what section the language is playing.

According to oxford dictionary (2008) Magazine is a paper covered which publishes frequently every week or month. In the magazine there is a lot of cohesive features occur within the article. Because those features can help the author to develop a good clause, phrases, sentences, and paragraphs within the texts. “The Yak” Magazine is a tourism magazine which provided various information about tourism objects. It can help the readers to find out the interesting tourism object in Bali.

Therefore, there are some research that have been done contributing the usage of grammatical cohesion. Tambunan (2019) this study has purpose to analyse the types of grammatical cohesion used in international newspapers “Thai Cave Rescue” and to describe the realization of grammatical cohesion used in the data. the finding shows there are four types of grammatical cohesion namely, reference, conjunctive system, ellipsis and substitution. The reference was the predominant of grammatical cohesion in the data.

Trisnaningrum (2019) this study analyze the grammatical cohesion devices in college students’ academic writing essay. The purposes of this study to identify the grammatical cohesion devices use within the text and examine the role of grammatical cohesion devices in affecting students’ in writing discourse. In her study she found three types of grammatical cohesion such as, reference, substitution and conjunction. reference become the dominant device used by the college students with 53,53 % she also noted the students just familiar with some types of grammatical cohesion.

Sudani (2017) this study analyses the grammatical cohesion with reference to short stories entitled “The twelve Dancing Princess” by Brothers Grimm and “The Whale Sounds” by Roger Dean Kiser. The purposes of this study to find out the types of grammatical cohesion and to find out the types of grammatical cohesion mostly used in the two-short story. The result of this study shows, there are four types of grammatical cohesion namely, reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction. The most types used in the short story was reference.

Afrianto (2017) this study about the grammatical cohesion in students’ writing case at Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia. The result of this study, the researcher found there were some students who used the cohesive device in an inappropriate way and also noted the lacking of awareness and understanding towards cohesive feature leads the students used cohesive devices in an incorrect way.

Dang (2020) this study about to find out types of grammatical cohesion in political discourse of vietnamese newspapers and english newspapers. The results of the study show the four types of grammatical cohesion can be found in both newspapers however the frequency of the used this device is unequal.

Based on the previous study, can concluded this study has similarity in studying about discourse analysis especially in term analysis of grammatical cohesion. The difference this study with the previous study, this study focused on analyzing the types of grammatical cohesion used in “The Yak” Magazine and to investigate the function of grammatical cohesion used in “The Yak” Magazine.

Method

The data of this study were taken from “The Yak” magazine. The data were taken from three selected articles in the magazine. The first article entitles *New into thehood*, the second is *Heaven Sent*, and the last is *Plataran*. The data were collected through the observation method by reading the articles intensively and repeatedly. The data were classified into types of grammatical cohesion such as reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Then the data analyzed qualitatively by using some theories, such as the theory of cohesion purposed by Halliday and Hasan (1976) to identify the types of grammatical cohesion; Theory of context of situation purposed by Halliday and Hasan (1986) to investigate the function of grammatical cohesion within the sentences; and supporting theory from Renkema (2018). The data were presented in a formal and informal methods.

Result and Discussion

In finding shows there are two types of grammatical cohesion occur within “The Yak” magazine articles, they are reference and conjunction. Reference can be divided into three types, they are; personal reference, demonstrative reference, and comparative reference. in this study, we just found two types of reference they are personal reference and demonstrative reference. for conjunction, it can be divided into four types such as additive conjunction, adversative conjunction, temporal conjunction, and causal conjunction. It can be seen in the table below.

Table 1. Types of Grammatical Cohesion

No	Category	Occurrence	Percentage
1.	Personal reference	76	28%
2.	Demonstrative reference	25	9%
3.	Additive conjunction	137	51%
4.	Temporal conjunction	7	3%
5.	Adversative conjunction	7	3%
6.	Causal conjunction	17	6%
	total	269	100%

From the table above the total data for grammatical cohesions are 269 items, found in three selected articles in “The Yak” Magazine. Additive conjunction is the types of grammatical cohesion which is the most use within the articles with the number of occurrences are 137 items (51%), followed by personal reference 76 items (28%), demonstrative reference 25 items (9 %), causal conjunction 17 items (6 %), adversative conjunction 7 items (3%), and the last temporal conjunction 7 items (3%).

All the types of grammatical cohesion are explained in the following section. Only 12 selected examples are presented in the discussion.

Reference

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976) reference is the relationship between the elements of the discourse following an element and referring to something else for its interpretation. In this study, the writers have found the data of a personal reference and demonstrative reference.

1. Personal Reference

Data 1:

South Korean chef Joel Lim Si Jin developed *his* skills working under world-renowned chef Wolfgang Puck in the Michellin - starred CUT steakhouse in Singapore, then went on to lead teams in opening Akira Back's restaurants in Singapore, Jakarta and Dubai.

(article 1, paragraph 14, line 4)

The word *his* within the sentence can be defined as personal reference which is a possessive determiner. The word *his* belongs to the chef's name. The author which belongs to the tenor has explained the field of this article. This article explained the south Korean chefs named Joel Lim Si Jin's careers as a chef. The authors also use a declarative sentence in delivering the information within the article. The use of personal reference *his* within the sentence has the function as possessive.

Data 2:

if *you* really want to sample true Balinese flavors and recipes that originated on the island, *you* have to specifically seek them out.

(article 2, paragraph 1, line 5)

The word *you* within the article can be classified as a personal reference which is a personal pronoun. Has been mentioned above personal pronoun. The personal reference *you* refer to readers within the sentence. It a fact that the author wants to interact with the readers through the article. The readers and the author are the tenors in the article. The author of the article has explained this article is about the restaurant called Bebek timbungan which served various types of Balinese cuisine. In delivering the information, the author used declarative sentences. The word *you* within the article has the function as the subject.

Data 3:

Founders Wai and Ninus have only two rules for *their* creations: each flavor should give a simple sense of happiness, and the teas should be a vehicle for art and creativity.

(article 1, paragraph 15, line 2)

The word *their* can be classified as a personal reference which is a possessive determiner. The word *their* refers to the founder's names Wai and Ninus. The author which belongs to the tenor has explained the article. this article talked about the new Bali-based artisan tea brand created by two artists named Wai and Ninus. The author used personal reference *their* within the sentence to replace the founder's name to makes the sentence more efficient. The word *their* within the sentence has the function as possessive within the sentence. Also, in delivering the information within the article the author used a declarative sentence.

2. Demonstrative Reference

Data 4:

It's matter of taste and that is what makes *this* culinary tradition a source of endless discovery.

(article 3, paragraph 10, line 5)

The word *this* above can be classified as demonstrative reference. It can be expressed through adverb and determiner. The author which belongs to the tenor has explained about the field within the article. It explained the restaurant called Plataran which serves various Indonesian traditional dishes. The use of demonstrative reference *this* within the sentence to tell the exact thing. The function of the word *this* within the sentences to tell the readers the exact thing that is talked about in the article. The author of this article used declarative sentence in writing and delivering the information in the article.

Data 5:

It's mystery to many why Indonesian food doesn't have a higher profile around the world. One theory is that plating is not really a thing *here*. (article 3, paragraph 1, line 1)

The word *here* can be classified as demonstrative reference. The word *here* refers to the place that is being described in the article. The author who belongs to the tenor has explained the field of the article. This article described a restaurant which serves various types of Indonesian traditional cuisine. The use of word *here* within the article has the function to avoid of the use the words "restaurant" or the name of the restaurant and also, to tell the reader the specific place within the article. In writing the article the author used declarative sentence to deliver the information.

Conjunction

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), the conjunction is the relationship that indicates how the clause or following sentence should be linked to proceeding parts of the sentence. There are four types of conjunction in this study, as follow:

1. Additive Conjunction

Data 5:

Dishes include the grilled octopus salad, house – smoked pulled pork wrap, *and* Angus sirloin steak. (article 1, paragraph 4, line 15)

The word *and* within the sentence can be classified as the additional conjunction. It is because the word *and* within the sentence has linked the author's idea. The author of this article which belongs to the tenor has explained the field of this article. This article talked about the restaurant named Samik eating house & Bar, which serves western food such as grilled octopus salad, house-smoked pulled pork wrap, and angus sirloin steak. The name of the chef of this restaurant is Nick Philips from Australia. The use of additional conjunction within the sentence has

the function to link the author’s ideas. In writing the article used the declarative sentence to persuade the readers to read the article.

Data 6:

From April 11 to June 2 you can catch exclusive live performances by Australian dance music stars Bag Raiders *and* sneaky sound system. (article 1, paragraph 8, line 2)

The word *and* within the sentence can be classified as additive conjunction. It because the word and within the sentence linked the author’s idea. The author of this article which belongs to the tenor has explained the field of the article. This article described the place called Mrs. Sippy which will have a pool party from April 11 to June 2. The use of additive conjunction *and* within the sentence has the function to link the author’s ideas and adding some additional information. In this article, the author used declarative sentences in delivering and writing the article.

2. Adversative conjunction

Data 7:

It’s funny how authentic Balinese cuisine isn’t as prevalent as you would think at restaurants in Bali. Sure you can find *ayam betutu* or *babi guling* at select spots, *but* most dishes at your typical restaurant or *warung* actually come from other parts of Indonesia. (article 2, paragraph 1, line 1)

The word *but* within the sentences can be defined as adversative conjunction. It because adversative conjunction can give the contrary expectation and linked the author’s idea. The author of the article who belongs to the tenor has explained the field of the article. The article described the restaurant called Bebek timbungan. This restaurant serves various of types of Balinese traditional foods. The word *but* within the sentences has the function as become a link to connect the author’s idea and give contrary expectation to the readers. In writing the article the author uses declarative sentences.

Data 8:

Australian chef Nick Philip draws on his experience working in esteemed like Michelin – starred the clove club in London and acclaimed Restaurant taller in Copenhagen to bring us excellently executed dishes inspired by quality ingredients from Bali and the surrounding islands, as well as flavors and spices from the far to Middle East. Chef Nick’s cuisine can be described as fun, *yet* complex with no smoke and mirrors, *yet* big bold flavors. (article 1, paragraph 4, line 3)

The word *yet* within the passage can be classified as adversative conjunction, because adversative conjunction is a contrary expectation derived from the communication process. the author who belongs to the tenor has explained about the article. The article talked about Nick Philip’s experience working in the

restaurant and the dishes that he made. The word *yet* within the passage has the function as to link the author's idea and give contrary expectations to the readers. The author of the article uses declarative sentence in writing the article.

Temporal Conjunction

Data 9:

The seafood selection is also superb with offerings like local mussels grilled over charcoal and topped a sweet peanut sauce, wok – fried crab seasoning with lemongrass, lemon juice sauce and salted duck egg, and the *Ikan Tambusan Bali Lawas Genit*, a whole fish marinated in basa gede, then baked and served with spicy water spinach and sambal. (article 2, paragraph 8, line 1)

The word *then* within the data above can be classified as temporal conjunction. It is because the word *then* within the data above tried to tell the order sequence of the process. the author of this article can be defined as a tenor. This article described the dishes served at the restaurant. the word *then* within the article has the function to connect the order of the sentence. the author of this article uses declarative sentences in writing the article.

Data 10:

The *megibung* menu at Bebek Timbungan starts with a refreshing herbal drink called *Lolo Daun Cemcem*, then a massive platter of dishes including the restaurant's famous *Bebek Timbungan*, deep fried prawns, seafood soup, two different types of Balinese *satay lilit* with minced fish and mince chicken, two kinds of vegetables, yellow rice, and three kinds of *sambal* (article 2, paragraph 9, line 2)

The word *then* within the data above can be classified as temporal conjunction. It is because the word then within the data above tried to tell the order sequence of the process. the author of this article can be defined as a tenor. This article described the dishes served at the restaurant. the word *then* within the article has the function to connect the order of the sentence. the author of this article uses declarative sentences in writing the article.

3. Causal Conjunction

Data 11

many of the dishes are traditionally eaten during special occasions or were reserved *for* royalty in the past, so they are different to what you usually find at your run-of- the-mill-warung.
(article 2, paragraph 3, line 5)

The word *for* in the data above can be classified as causal conjunction. The word *for* here indicates the relation of cause and effect. The author who belongs to the tenor has explained the field of the article. The article is explained about the dishes in the restaurant which served for a special occasion in the past. the author of this

article uses declarative sentences in writing the article. The function of the word *for* within the sentence is to give more information to the readers about the restaurant.

Data 12

Overlooking the terraced property, with views over the pool, large windows welcome the light and classical architecture brings sets the scene *for* elegant casual and formal meals.

(article 3, paragraph 3, line 4)

The word *for* in the data above can be classified as causal conjunction. The word *for* here indicates the relation of cause and effect. The author who belongs to the tenor has explained the field of the article. The article described the views of the restaurant. the author of this article uses declarative sentences in writing the article. The function of the word *for* within the sentence is to give more information to the readers about the restaurant.

Conclusion

This study analyzed types of grammatical cohesion and the function of grammatical cohesion used in “The Yak” Magazine. There are 269 data of grammatical cohesion found in “The Yak” Magazine. The finding shows there are two types of grammatical cohesion used in “The Yak” Magazine They are reference and conjunction. They are two types of reference found in “The Yak” Magazine such as personal reference and demonstrative reference. For conjunction, they are four types of a conjunction such as; additive conjunction, adversative conjunction, temporal conjunction, and causal conjunction. Additive conjunction is the types of grammatical cohesion which is the most use within the articles with the number of occurrences are 137 items (51%), followed by personal reference 76 items (28%), demonstrative reference 25 items (9%), causal conjunction 17 items (6%), adversative conjunction 7 items (3%), and the last temporal conjunction 7 items (3%). Among all the types of grammatical cohesion used in “The Yak” Magazine additive conjunction are the dominant type found in “The Yak” magazine. This type becomes more dominant because the author of this article wants to add more information to the article. Also, additive conjunction has the function to link the phrase or clause and add some additional information to the sentences or paragraphs. There is some function of grammatical cohesion within the article such as; Reference is used to refer to the things or person, the conjunction is used to link phrases and give additional information within the text.

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