CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, and definition of the key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Every text has a structure. The structure refers to how the information within a written text is organized. The parts that make up the text are related in a meaningful way to each other. Recognizing the way in which a text has been organized will help us understand it better. In order to understand the text, it is necessary to understand how the sentences are related. The sentences are related to each other due to the use of connector which appears in a different sentence within a text and the sentences are connected by the devices called cohesive devices.

In the discussion of cohesive devices, the place of cohesion in the linguistic system is in the component of textual. This includes something that language has for constructing text. The remaining part of the textual component is that which is concerned with cohesion (Halliday & Hasan in Al-Maliki: 2014). It shows that cohesion includes in the third functional component of semantic system which is called textual component. In this component, meanings are realized through patterns of theme and cohesion.
According to Wu (2010) cohesion is found by Halliday in 1964. It occurs when the interpretation of one part is dependent upon another one in the text. It is very important because it provides continuity that exists between one part of a text and another. Furthermore, according to Gerrot and Wignell (1994), cohesion refers to the resources in language that provide continuity in a text. So it is part of language that very important in creating a good text. Again, Halliday and Hasan in Taboada (2004) state that cohesion is expressed through the strata in which consists of the semantic (meanings), the lexicogrammatical (forms), the phonological and orthographic (expressions). Meanings are realized (coded) as forms, and forms are realized as in turn (recoded) as expressions. Meaning is put into wording and wording into sound or writing. Hence, cohesion is important due to its function that is conveying the meaning of text.

Following the theory of Halliday and Hasan in Al-Maliki (2014), cohesive devices distinguish grammatical from lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion can be divided into four classes: reference (personal, demonstrative, and comparative), substitution (nominal, verbal, and clausal), ellipsis (nominal, verbal, and clausal) and conjunction (additive, adversative, causal, and temporal). Then lexical cohesion can be divided into two classes: reiteration (repetition, synonym, near-synonym, superordinate, and general words) and collocation.

Lexical cohesion deals with the meaning in text. Halliday and Hasan in Al-Maliki (2014) say that the cohesive effect is achieved by the selection of vocabulary. It concerns the way in which lexical items relate to each other and to other cohesive devices that textual continuity is created. While they say that lexical cohesion concerns about the selection of vocabulary, Gerot and Wignell
(1994) also have the same lexical cohesion theory in different words. They say that it refers to the relationship between and among words in a text.

Additionally, Triastuti (2013) in her study about Lexical Cohesion of the article *A Tale of a Balinese Bride* in Bali and Beyond Magazine says that the lexical cohesion is as one of cohesive devices that play an important role in the text in order to make the text cohesive and coherent. Text will be coherent if there is a relationship among words and sentences in text.

Explaining about lexical cohesion, Moktis (2012) also says in his study that lexical cohesion is a way to know the relationship between one word to another word in a text. It also gives important contribution to the text. As Gerot and Wignell (1994) say that by lexical cohesion, the field of a text can be known because usually it tends to have specialized vocabulary.

From a brief explanation about lexical cohesion above, it can be known that lexical cohesion exists within a text or discourse. As Meyer (2009) states that the coherent text is not only achieved by structure but its parts also have to fit together in order to be recognized by the hearer or reader. Therefore, there are some aspects that must be concerned in a text or discourse, they are: the unity among the sentences and also among the paragraphs. Those two aspects are really important because the united or related writing will create the meaningful discourse especially in written discourse. Concerning those importances, all of the students or even lecturers have to pay attention to their writing. So that the readers can fully understand about what the text means.

Writing is a means of communication to represent the experience using particular symbols. To deliver those messages, writing is intended in particular
kinds such as letter, essay and also creative writing (Balogun, 2009). Furthermore, writing is done to serve certain functions. For example, an essay is usually written in short form on any subject to be published in magazine or newspaper. According to Komara and Subarkan (2004), nowadays, writing an essay like article or scientific papers does not only become a hobby but it is also a must. In Indonesia, people especially students of university usually write essays as contributions to articles in some magazines.

There are so many magazines that are published in Indonesia especially in campus of its universities. REFORM magazine is taken because it is the only English magazine published by University of Muhammadiyah Malang (UMM). It is published by one of the language institution in UMM that is LC (Language Center). Furthermore, LC has professional and competent English lecturers. For that, the process of publishing this magazine undeniably has passed the good procedure. Moreover, the contents of it are also interesting. There are so many articles in it that can be used as the object of the study.

In REFORM magazine there are some articles such as Sport Vaganza, Malang Spots, Culture Corner, Traveling, Student’s World, Intermezzo, Science and Technology. From those many article kinds, the traveling article is chosen as the object of the study, especially traveling article about some exotic places in Indonesia. She takes those traveling articles as the object of her study because she found that traveling article is frequently read by students. In addition, university students found of traveling to spend their leisure time (Cendekiawan, 2013). Hence, they often read traveling article in any magazine for their reference. For that reason, traveling article has to be cohesive and coherent so that the readers
can comprehend the message well. Traveling article is taken as the object of this study also because the writer wants to introduce that there are so many exotic and beautiful places to be visited for traveling in Indonesia.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

Based on the background of study above, the writer formulates the problems as follows:

1. What types of lexical cohesion are found in Indonesia Exotic Traveling articles in 2014th edition of REFORM magazine?
2. What is the frequency of each type of lexical cohesion found in Indonesia Exotic Traveling articles in 2014th edition of REFORM magazine?

1.3 Purposes of the Study

Based on the statement of problems above, the purposes of this study are to provide adequate answers to the questions, they are:

1. To identify the types of lexical cohesion found in Indonesia Exotic Traveling articles in 2014th edition of REFORM magazine.
2. To identify the frequency of each type of lexical cohesion found in Indonesia Exotic Traveling articles in 2014th edition of REFORM magazine.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The two significances of the study are theoretical significance and practical significance. As theoretical significance, hopefully the result of this
study can provide important applications of discourse analysis and to give contribution toward the building of knowledge, especially in semantic study concentrated in cohesion. As practical significance, the result of this study is expected to enrich the information for the people who concern to discourse analysis especially in cohesion and also it will help the next researchers, including the students of the University of Muhammadiyah Malang especially English Department students, when they are going to do the research in the similar field.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

This study is confined on discussing about cohesion especially lexical cohesion discussed in the theory of Halliday and Matthiessen (2014). It does not discuss another part of language system such as unity which has some similarities in its discussion with cohesion. This study also does not discuss about the grammatical cohesion. Meanwhile, the limitation of this study is the traveling articles found in magazine namely REFORM which is published by Language Center of University of Muhammadiyah Malang in 2014. More specifically, this study is focused on finding out and describes the types of lexical cohesion used in those traveling articles of 2104th REFORM magazine.

1.6 The Definition of the Key Terms

The definition of the key terms is important in this study to avoid misunderstanding. The terms which are needed to be defined are as follows:
1. Cohesion is something in language that provide continuity in a text whether in written text or oral text. It can be provided by clause structure and clause complexes (Gerot and Wignell, 1994).

2. Lexical Cohesion is the continuity that may be built or made in a text by the choice of words. This may be in the form of word repetition; or the choice of a word that is related in some way to a previous one (Halliday, 1994).

3. Exotic is unusual or even strange and often exciting because of coming (or seeming to come) from a far, especially tropical country (Walter, 2008).

4. Article is a composition or a piece of writing about particular data, facts, or phenomena written by someone subjectively. It is usually found in magazine or newspaper (Kuncoro, 2009).

5. Magazine is something that contain some contents and elements such as words, images and design, where each of these elements is as important as the other and before publishing, the entire content is selected by the editorial staff (Masurier, 2014).

6. REFORM is a magazine published by Language Center (LC) of University of Muhammadiyah Malang (UMM). REFORM magazine is published in every semester and it is distributed to all freshmen who are taking ESP Course. REFORM magazine is the only magazine that used English as the main language of its contents. So, REFORM is intended to provide information and also to improve students’ language ability especially in English.