

## Editorial Discourse Daily Suara Merdeka: Cohesion and Coherence Studies

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### Abstract

Suara Merdeka newspaper is a daily that is trusted by the people of Central Java as a source of current information on conditions and policies in Central Java. The author finds variations in the use of cohesion and coherence markers, whose function is as a means of connecting one another to form a link. The objectives of this research are finding and describing the forms of cohesion of the Suara Merdeka newspaper editorial, finding and describing the forms of coherence that are used in the editorial discourse of Suara Merdeka newspaper, describe the function of cohesion and coherence in the editorial discourse on Suara Merdeka newspaper. The data in this research are fragments of the Suara Merdeka daily editorial. The note-taking technique follows the method of data collection by listening. While the data analysis technique used is the basic technique for direct elements and advanced techniques behind the technique. Thus the important findings of this research showed that the lexical cohesion used in the Merdeka Voice Editorial Discourse was repetition, synonymy, antonymy, collocation, and hyponymy. The dominant reps used are Epizeuskis, and Tautote reps, coherence used in the Suara Merdeka daily editorial include causality, causality, causality, comparative relations, time additives, and conclusions. However, what dominates the most is the causal relationship, the function of cohesion and coherence in the Suara Merdeka editorial discourse is to make the reader understand the implied and explicit message of the writer and as a marker for combining sentences and paragraphs. This research is useful to add insight to the development of linguistics related to discourse analysis, especially cohesion and coherence.

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## INTRODUCTION

The embodiment of a language is influenced by factors of socio-cultural background of language speakers, education, and age. Language as a single tool of communication has many functions, one of which is as a tool to establish cooperation with fellow humans. Therefore, all fields of life need language as a communication tool for various purposes (Apriliyani, and Rokhman, 2016). Language is used by community members to express their opinions, feelings, or experiences. In its realization, communication with language can take the form of oral and written (Santoso, 2003).

An article is a discourse. Discourse is the most complete and highest or largest unit of language above sentences or clauses with high coherence and continuous high cohesion that have a real beginning and end delivered verbally or in writing (Tarigan, H. G., and Tarigan, D., 2009). Things that need to be considered in written discourse is the cohesiveness of discourse, both between sentences and between paragraphs. Interalimatal unity will appear in wholeness in paragraphs. The cohesiveness between paragraphs will appear in the integrity of a discourse. Forming a coherent and whole discourse will form a relationship and meaning that is internal mat.

A complete discourse is a complete discourse, which contains aspects that are integrated and integrated. The aspects in question include cohesion and coherence. Creating this whole discourse requires the ability to understand and use cohesion and coherence appropriately. If not, the information to be conveyed through the discourse is assumed to be unclear to the reader. Therefore, in a discourse, it must be cohesive and coherent.

Cohesion is the ties and relationships that exist in the text (Cahyono, 1995). In this case, the cohesion that determines the unity of meaning in a discourse in which the elements in it provide the integrity of the text in the discourse. Coherence is the integration of meaningful relationships between the parts of the discourse (Halliday, and Hasan, 2003). Cohesion sees bond relations or

discourse, while coherence sees the integrity of meaning conveyed by a discourse.

Discourse has a function to communicate and carry out social interactions. Besides, discourse also has a textual function which is essentially a means for the implementation of two other functions, namely the ideational function and interpersonal function. Solikhati, and Mardikantoro (2017) say that various aspects certainly influence various changes that occur in society. The most dominant of these developments comes from the language of the mass media.

Nowadays, people get information from various communication media, one of them in newspapers. Thus the importance of information, the newspaper that contains the most information turns out to be more attractive to readers (Mardikantoro, 2014). The information is presented in various forms, namely editorials, conversations, corners, and other forms that will make it easy for readers to infer what the purpose of the news is. Regional newspapers have a more emotional closeness to readers in the area where they circulate compared to national newspapers. Likewise with Suara Merdeka, published and circulated in Central Java

The language of newspapers must hold fast to the rules of language linguistics. This was also stated by Sugono (1994), who explained that the criteria used in measuring the use of correct language were the rules of language. In addition to being following the rules of language, the language of newspapers must also pay attention to the unity between one sentence with another sentence, both in terms of form and in terms of meaning.

Research related to this research is research conducted by Palupi (2013), Prihatin (2013), Apriliyani, and Rokhman (2016), Assidik, and Santoso (2016), Dianastiti, and Mardikantoro (2016), Widyawari, and Zulaeha (2016), Darwati, and Santoso (2017), Supriyadi, and Zulaeha (2017), Ariyanti, and Zulaeha (2017), Hasanah, and Mardikantoro (2017), Rahayu, and Rustono (2017), Riza, and Santoso (2017), Sarno, and Rustono (2017), Sholikhati, and Mardikantoro (2017), Aji, and Rokhman (2017).

The objectives of this research are finding and describing the forms of cohesion used in the Suara Merdeka newspaper editorial discourse, finding and describing what forms of coherence are used in the editorial discourse about Suara Merdeka newspaper, describing the function of Suara Merdeka newspaper cohesion and coherence in the editorial of Suara Merdeka newspaper editorial.

This research is expected to provide additional insights, knowledge, and input in the implementation of writing discourse, a choice of literature in studying linguistic phenomena from various perspectives and language usage that lead to the communicative competence of the reader, as well as being a reference for writing lexical and grammatical cohesion problems in the editorial discourse print media daily plans, and add empirical data about the description of cohesion and coherence symptoms in the editorial discourse.

## METHODS

This research uses two approaches, namely, a theoretical approach and a methodological approach. The theoretical approach in this study uses the discourse analysis approach. The discourse analysis method used in this research is descriptive. The data in this study are fragments of the Suara Merdeka daily editorial. The data source of this research is the discourse on the Suara Merdeka daily editorial.

The method of collecting data in this study is the listening method then proceed with the note-taking technique. The data analysis method uses the method of distribution with the basic technique for direct elements (BUL) with advanced techniques behind the technique. The method of presenting the results of data analysis uses the informal presentation method because the presentation of data is in the form of ordinary words.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the study are presented in the form of lexical and grammatical cohesion

contained in the Suara Merdeka editorial discourse. Grammatical cohesion consists of reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. In addition to the four types of grammatical aspects, there are also lexical aspects, namely the relationship between elements in semantic discourse. This lexical cohesion consists of repetition, synonymy, antonymy, collocation, and hyponymy.

### Lexical Cohesion

Lexical cohesion can also be called a lexical combination where lexical relationships between parts of the discourse to get cohesive structural harmony.

### Repetition

Epizeuksis repetition

The epizeuksis repetition found in the Merdeka Voice editorial discourse is as follows:

Even so far, we have been waiting for the steps of the authorities to fight crime in cyberspace. The Electronic Transaction Information Act becomes a legal tool, but the real and swift action of the police to trace the spreaders of false news has not been done much. Be a hoax so quickly spread because it seems left alone.

(P2)

The repetition of the lingual unit word (apparatus) in the quote above discourse shows that the word (apparatus) is an important matter to be discussed and becomes the center of attention for the reader.

Tautotes repetition

The part of tautotes repetition in the Merdeka Suara Merdeka editorial, as follows:

Various forms of crime in cyberspace has become a troubling tendency. The development of the internet and social media can have a positive impact on society. But the opposite can also have a negative impact. The cyberspace is very vulnerable to being used to spread hoaxes in which negative tendencies such as hatred can be spread or ignited radicalism. The virtual world is like a free space without anyone being able to control.

(P10)

Based on the lingual unit in the form of cyberspace phrases repeated in the quoted discourse in a sentence construction shows that the phrase is the center of attention or the thing at the core of the sentence. But if you look at the whole discourse, the phrase cyberspace becomes the thing that is emphasized in the discourse.

### **Synonym**

The part of the discourse that contains synonymy:

[...] the Electronic Transaction Information Act becomes a legal tool, but the real and swift action of the police to trace the spreaders of false news has not been done much. Be a hoax so quickly spread because it seems left alone.

(SM.01.05 / 01/17)

The synonym form in the editorial discourse in the example article entitled Fighting Cybercrime is shown in a hoax lingual news unit.

### **Antonymy**

The part of a discourse containing antonym:

[...]. The development of the internet and social media can have a positive impact on society. But the opposite can also have a negative impact.

The form of word resistance (antonym) in the discourse quote is indicated by the phrase negative impact and positive impact.

### **Collocation**

The part of discourses contained in collocation:

The development of the internet and social media can have a positive impact on society.

Associations in using word choices that tend to be used side by side as a form of collocation in discourse quotes (e) are shown on the internet and social media.

### **Hyponymy**

Fragments of discourse that contains hyponimi from the Editor is as follows:

Various forms of crime in cyberspace has become a troubling tendency. The development of the internet and social media can have a positive impact on society. The virtual world is very vulnerable to being used to spread hatred or ignite radicalism.

In the quoted discourse spreading hatred or fueling radicalism is a hyponym of a form of crime in cyberspace.

### **Grammatical Cohesion**

Grammatical cohesion can then be further broken down into reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction.

### **Reference**

Persona reference

The persona reference covers the three classes of self-pronouns, namely person I pronouns, person II pronouns, and person III pronouns, including the singularists and their pluralists.

Reference for Persona I plural Persona I

The part of the Suara Merdeka editorial discourse uses plural first-person pronouns.

The community naturally strongly supports the determination of the Indonesian National Police to focus on preventing crime through cyberspace. Even so far, we have been waiting for the steps of the authorities to fight crime in cyberspace. [...].

(BC.1.05 / 01/17)

In the fragment of the discourse above, we are markers of persona referencing which function to personalize plural people. We are referring to the discourse above referring to the speaker (Indonesian National Police).

Reference Persona III Single free he

Persona II, I's reference to singular free he, refers to the third person singular or the person being spoken of. Below are the data and analysis regarding the use of the third individual pronoun in.

[...]. The KPK arrested Akil in connection with bribery cases over disputes over regional head elections in several places, such as in Lebak Regency, Palembang, South Lampung, and Morotai Island. He was sentenced for life.

(SM.04.30 / 01/17)

Based on observations in the part of the form of a free single personal pronoun III he refers anaphorically to the unilateral Akil located to the left or the previous sentence.

### **Persona III plural pluralists**

The following are data and analysis of discourse fragments containing their third persona reference.

[...]. Because of this, anti-corruption activists were not too surprised by Patrialis's arrest. They seemed to have received information about the case that would ensnare Patrialis only a matter of time.

(SM.04.30 / 01/17)

In the part of the above data, there is a plural reference persona III, which refers anaphorically to the constituents mentioned earlier, namely anti-corruption activists.

### **Demonstrative Reference**

Demonstrative references (pointer pronouns) are twofold, namely the demonstrative pronouns of time and place pronouns.

### **General Designation Economist**

Commonly used pronouns include this and that. Below are the data and analysis.

National Police Chief Gen. Tito Karnavian promised this year he would focus on the problem. However, it is reminded that what is more important to do is public awareness so that it is not easy to believe in hoaxes, and that is an effective form of resistance in addition to law enforcement. From this context, we see that the task is not only possible to be borne by the police.

(SM.01.05 / 01/17)

Fragments of discourse there are types of demonstrative reference markers, namely using this and that general reference pronoun. This is referred to in the section above is that public

awareness is not easy to believe in hoaxes and that is an effective form of resistance in addition to law enforcement, while it refers to public awareness so that it is not easy to trust hoaxes.

### **Demonstrative Reference of Time**

The demonstrative classification of time is divided into demonstrative present time, past time, neutral time, and future time. The following data and analysis of demonstrative references.

### **Present Time Demonstrative Reference**

The following data and analysis of current demonstrative reference in the Suara Merdeka editorial discourse.

[...]. Not only water flooded the road to housing and the surrounding housing, but even now it is also submerging the highway [...].

(SM.02.10 / 01/17)

In the example above there is a demonstrative reference to the present time that shows the ongoing time, namely the word now refers to the year of making the Renacana editorial is 2017, namely when the author expresses his opinion. The author shows the facts that occurred in compiling the editorial of the plan.

### **Demonstrative Reference of the Past**

Demonstratives of the past refer to the time that has already taken place and are shown with pronouns (yesterday, then, and then). Below are the data and analysis.

Will the plan to build a cement factory in Rembang fail like in Pati a few years ago? Of course, we hope not. This means that it is hoped that this plan is truly realized as long as it is feasible in terms of investment and does not cause environmental or social problems in the future. If it fails again, it is feared that there will be an impression that Central Java is less conducive to investment and that the community is difficult to be invited to support investment activities.

(SM.04.14 / 01/17)

The fragment of discourse includes a demonstrative reference to the past indicated by

the word last year. Statement a few years ago in the discourse was not written what year, but when viewed from the year of making the editorial of the plan published in Suara Merdeka Newspaper dated January 14, 2017. This shows that the data or the event of failure of the establishment of a cement factory in Pati happened before 2017 (before writing this Editorial) became the basis of writing for the writer (facts) in developing arguments through this Editorial.

#### **Demonstrative Reference to Neutral Time**

Neutral demonstrative time reference. Here is a part of a neutral time demonstrative reference:

The community naturally strongly supports the determination of the Indonesian National Police to focus on preventing crime through cyberspace. Even so far, we have been waiting for the steps of the authorities to fight crime in cyberspace. [...].

(SM.01.05 / 01/17)

In the example, there is a demonstrative reference to neutral time, which is so far.

#### **Demonstrative Reference of Places**

The demonstrative classification (appointment) of the place is divided into demonstrative which explicitly designates, the place is close to the speaker, the place is some distance from the speaker, and the place is far from the speaker. Demonstrative places that point explicitly are referenced to places and others can easily understand them, for example, indicated by pronouns (Semarang, Kudus, etc.). This is the data and analysis of demonstrative references.

Flooding and tearing in the Kaligawe area is very troublesome. Not only water flooded the road to housing and the surrounding housing, but even now it is also submerging the highway [...].

(SM.02.10 / 01/17)

In the quoted discourse, the surrounding lingual unit refers to a place close to the speaker. Demonstrative personal pronouns surrounding

this data refer to the lingual unit in the Kaligawe region. The data can be seen in the surrounding lingual units referring to other lingual units on the left. Such referencing is an anaphoric endosphere referencing.

#### **Comparative Reference**

Here is a part of comparative reference:

[...]. The cyberspace is very vulnerable to being used to spread hoaxes in which negative tendencies such as hatred can be spread or ignited radicalism. The virtual world is like a free space without anyone being able to control it.

(SM.01.05 / 01/17)

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(SM.01.05 / 01/17)

Words like the statement above indicate a comparison between cyberspace and free space. The function of the comparison relationship in the speech above is to invite or explain to the reader the comparison and important things that need to be considered in the editorial of the plan. Thus, the type of reference in the text is used by editorial writers as a means of referencing something through the form of language used in conveying to the audience/reader.

### **Substitution**

#### **Nominal Substitution**

The following data and nominal substitution analysis.

Even so far, we have been waiting for the steps of the authorities to fight crime in cyberspace. The Electronic Transaction Information Act becomes a legal instrument, but real and swift action by the police to trace the spreaders of false news has not been done much.

(SM.01.05 / 01/17)

Based on observations of the fragments of discourse above, there is a substituted word that is a word of steps substituted by the word real action. This substitution is anaphoric because it has the replaceable elements mentioned earlier.

### **Verbal Substitution**

Below are the data and analysis of verbal substitution contained in the Suara Merdeka editorial discourse.

Flooding and tearing in the Kaligawe area is very troublesome. Not only does water flood the road to housing and the surrounding housing, but even now it is also submerging the highway. [...].

(SM.02.10 / 01/17)

In this piece of discourse, verbal substitution is used as a cohesion marker. Verbal substitution is realized by replacing the word flood with the word immersion.

### **Frasal Substitution**

The following data and analysis of discourse fragment found the existence of phrasal substitution cohesion markers.

The gathering of several political party leaders in Central Java became the spirit of maintaining a cool climate. At least from the hands of the political party elites, they were tightly grasped by the ties of friendship to maintain peace when the threat of division began later.

(SM.05.16 / 01/17)

It can be seen from the data above that the party leader's lingual unit is replaced by the elite political party phrase in the second sentence.

### **Clause Substitution**

In the Suara Merdeka editorial discourse, there are some data included in the marking cohesion of clause substitution. The following data and analysis.

However, it is reminded that what is more important to do is public awareness so that it is not easy to believe in hoaxes, and that is an effective form of resistance in addition to law enforcement. From this context, we see that the task is not only possible to be borne by the police.

(SM.01.05 / 01/17)

In the piece of discourse, the lingual task unit replaces the awareness of the public so that it is not easy to believe the hoax in the previous sentence.

### **Ellipsis**

Fragment of an elliptical discourse:

Flooding and tearing in the Kaligawe area is very troublesome. Not only does water flood the road to housing and the surrounding housing, but even now it is also submerging the highway. [...].

(SM.02.10 / 01/17)

In the discourse above, there is a clause elliptical cohesion marker. In the first sentence, there are the Flood and rob clauses which are swept away in the next sentence even now.

### **Conjunction**

The part of conjunctions found in the Editorial:

Various forms of crime in cyberspace has become a troubling tendency. The development of the internet and social media can have a positive impact on society. However, the opposite can also have a negative impact. The cyberspace is very vulnerable to being used to spread hoaxes, which can have negative tendencies such as spreading hatred or fueling radicalism.

(P72)

Conjunction and the discourse above functions to coordinate linking between the two clauses that surround it. While the conjunction,

but in the quote above discourse states the relationship of resistance.

The coherence used in the Suara Merdeka daily editorial includes causality, causation, causation, outcome relations, comparative relationships, time additive relationships, and background relations. However, what dominates most is causality. The Suara Merdeka Feature editorial has an inter-sentence cohesive and interrelated meaning between intact paragraphs. This fact is not only supported by good cohesion and coherence markers but also supported by good distance between cohesion markers. Therefore, with the existence of cohesion, the sentence is formed logically and meaningfully as a whole. This is a characteristic of the Merdeka Suara Merdeka Discourse, which is always consistent in the use of language.

## CONCLUSION

The Suara Merdeka daily editorial uses appropriate lexical cohesion and grammatical cohesion to form a discourse that has a cohesive form. The lexical cohesion used in the Merdeka Voice editorial discourse is repetition, synonymy, antonymy, collocation, and hyponymy. The dominant reps used are Epizeuskis and Tautote reps. Aspects of grammatical cohesion used include reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunctions. The coherence used in the Suara Merdeka daily editorial includes causality, causation, causation, outcome relations, comparative relationships, time additive relationships, and background relations. However, what dominates most is causality.

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