

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is divided into two parts, finding and discussion of cohesive devices. The first is finding all of cohesive devices that are applied in the article of *Newsweek magazine* in each period. The Second is discussion the function of cohesive devices.

4.1 Findings Cohesive Devices

In this part, the writer focuses on four *Newsweek* magazines which different year to analyze the data. The data to be analyzed based on types of cohesive devices. It makes the writer able to answer statement of the problems in this study.

4.1.1 Types of Cohesive Devices in *Newsweek Magazine*

Based on the data analysis, the writer found grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion in the articles. The grammatical cohesion devices consists of four categories (reference, ellipsis, substitution and conjunction) and the lexical cohesion consists of two categories (reiteration and collocation).

4.1.1.1 Grammatical Cohesion

Grammatical cohesion is the forms of sentences which are presented through the grammar. According to Halliday and Hasan, there are four categories of grammatical cohesion namely reference, substitution and conjunction.

4.1.1.1.1 Reference

In the articles of Newsweek magazine, the writer found several references in each magazine, such as personal references: *he, they, us*, etc. then demonstrative reference: *there, these, here* etc. and the last is comparative reference, example: fewer, better etc. This is an example of reference in the article of Newsweek 2009.

Even Richard Pele, **the** neoconservative guru, acknowledged recently **that** “Bush mostly failed to implement an effective foreign and defense policy.” **There** was hope **that** president Obama would abandon some of **his** predecessor’s rigid ideological stances.

Based on the sentence above, the word “**the, that**”, are demonstrative references. The word “**the**” is pointing forward to neoconservative, whereas “**that**” refers to statement of Even Richard Pele. Demonstrative reference “there” refers to the place of implement an effective foreign and defense policy. The next reference is personal reference. It showed by the word “**his**”. The word “**his**” refers to president Obama. Below, this is another example in the article of Newsweek 2010.

As a young mother of four children, **she** was known for **her** temper.

This sentence shows personal reference “**she**” and “**her**”. The word “**she**” and “**her**” refer to young mother. The example of comparative reference found in this magazine also.

“Pope John Paul has gone down in history as being one of the **greatest** people to improve Judeo-Christian relations.”

The word “**greatest**” is comparative reference. The greatest in this sentence shows someone different with the other people. The greatest people refer to Pope John Paul. In addition, there is an example in the article Newsweek 2011.

While a hefty 38 percent of Americans could correctly answer **the** six out of 10 basic questions required of immigrants to become citizens, **their** collective knowledge base diverged.

In this sentence, demonstrative reference “**the**” is pointing forward to *basic question*. And personal reference “**their**” is possessive pronoun. It refers to Americans. The last example is in the article of Newsweek 2012.

Zawahiri ordered al Qaeda jihadists from around **the** world to go to Syria last February. **They** carried out seven attacks in March, and at least 66 in June.

The word “**the**” is demonstrative reference. It is pointing forward to World that is the only one in this universe. Then, personal reference is showed by “**they**”. In the sentence, they refer to Al-Qaeda. This Newsweek also showed an example of comparative reference.

In North Africa, al Qaeda has allied itself with other Islamist extremists and taken over more than half of Mali, an area **bigger** than France.

The word “**bigger**” shows as comparative reference. It gives comparison between Al-Qaeda in North Africa and Al-Qaeda in France. More

reference in four articles of Newsweek magazine can be seen in the table below:

Table 1

Magazine	Personal reference	Demonstrative reference	Comparative reference
March 23, 2009	Bush's, he, his, him.	the, that, there	--
August 16, 2010	they, us, she, him, he, his, her, their, Welty's, your, people's, I, we, them, you, our, me, Regenhard's, my,	the, that, there, these, this, here, and those	too, so, higher, better, greatest
April 4, 2011	their, our, we, us, America's, they, them, it, I, themselves, country's, Jeferson's	that, the, those, this, thus, and here	fewer, better, least, so many, so much, more
September 17, 2012	his, him, it, Gaddafi's, they,	the, this, that, there, this	bigger, fastest

	our		
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4.1.1.1.2 Substitution

The writer found some of substitutions in the article. It showed by word did so, do, ones, etc. see an example was in the article of Newsweek 2009.

“Mr. Bush’s characteristic failing was to apply a black and-white mindset to too many areas of national security and foreign affairs,” editorialized The Washington Post. Even Richard Pele, the neoconservative guru, acknowledged recently that “Bush mostly failed to implement an effective foreign and defense policy.” There was hope that president Obama would abandon some of his predecessor’s rigid ideological stances. But the post warned,” it won’t be easy to undo what Mr. Bush has done.”

Based on the sentences above, the substitution is showed by word done namely verbal substitution. The word done here refers to the Mr. Bush’s characteristic failing was to apply a black and-white mindset to too many areas of national security and foreign affairs,” and “Bush mostly failed to implement an effective foreign and defense policy”. Below, this is another example in the article of Newsweek 2010.

Pope John Paul has gone down in history as being **one** of the greatest people to improve Judeo-Christian relations,

The word one is nominal substitution in the sentence. It represents greatest people and one here refers to Pope John Paul. In addition, there is an example in the article of Newsweek 2011.

This museum going to be homage to death, destruction, big picture of exploding buildings, and crushed trucks. To me this is going to be glorified Ripley's Believe it or not."

Based on the sentences above, the word not refers to believe. It means that the word not is substitute of the verb believe in “*This museum going to be homage to death, destruction, big picture of exploding buildings, and crushed trucks*”. This is called as verbal substitution. This is the table to find word substitution.

Table 2

Magazine	Verbal Substitution	Nominal Substitution	Clausal Substitution
March 23, 2009	Done	–	–
August 16, 2010	Does, do	Ones	–
April 4, 2011	Doing so, did so	–	–

4.1.1.1.3 Conjunction

Some of conjunctions were founded by the writer. First is additive conjunction, it showed by *and,or*, etc. then temporal conjunction showed by *now, since* etc. next, adversative conjunction showed by *but, in fact* etc. the last, causal conjunction showed by *because, so*, etc. below, an example of conjunction is in the article of Newsweek 2009.

He gave his first interview as president to an Arab network **and** spoke of the importance of respect **when** dealing with the Muslim world-a gesture that won him rave reviews from normally hostile Arab journalists **and** politicians.

Conjunction and is called as additive conjunction. The word “**and**” here adds information to president. Second conjunction is temporal conjunction showed by the word “**when**”. The word “**when**” in this context explains the time of president’s speech. The other example is a piece of article of Newsweek 2010.

They had met before, **but** long ago **and** in crowd. **Now** they embraced, pulled apart, **and** regarded each other warily.

In the sentences above, there is adversative conjunction. It showed by word “**but**”. Conjunction “**but**” here explains contrary the event that happens. Then, additive conjunction is sowed by word “**and**”. It adds condition and situation of event. And the second “**and**” adds the relation of the sentence. In addition, the word “**now**” is temporal conjunction. It explains the time that happens after the main character met. The next example is from Newsweek 2011.

Conservative republicans **and** liberal democrats both held their own, **but** our pollster show that a large swath of the political center has tuned out.

This sentence consist of additive conjunction showed by word **and**, and adversative conjunction is showed by word “**but**”. Conjunction and here adds the party. Whereas conjunction “**but**” showed different opinion with the party. Newsweek 2012 is the last example of conjunction.

Spanish unraveled the plot in august. **Since** 2009 al Qaeda pans to new York, Chicago **and** Detroit have all failed due to good counterterrorism work, **and** good luck.

Temporal conjunction exists in the sentence with word “**since**”. This sentence explains that Al-Qaeda plans to attack New York from 2009 until 2011. And the word “**and**” here adds sentence and the word to give more information. The other conjunction that found the writer put in the table below.

Table 3

Magazine	Additive conjunction	Temporal conjunction	Adversative conjunction	Causal conjunction
March 23, 2009	And	–	in fact, but	–
August 16, 2010	and, and so, not last among, or, and then, andneither	now, since, when, early on, today	But, instead, nevertheless, in fact , yet,	Because, so called
April 4, 2011	and, more than, and or	when, while, since,	But	–
September 17, 2012	And	now, since	But	–

4.1.1.2 Lexical Cohesion

Lexical cohesion is achieved through the selection of vocabulary.

The existence of lexical cohesion shows that the fact of discourse does not

form at random topic to another but has systematic ties. Lexical cohesive devices classified into two types.

4.1.1.2.1 Reiteration

The writer found kinds of reiteration used in Newsweek magazine, such as synonym, repetition, super-ordinate and general word. This is an example of reiteration in the Newsweek 2009.

The Obama administration has nevertheless made some striking moves in foreign policy. **Obama** announced the closure of Guantanamo and the end of any official sanction for torture.

In this sentence above, the Word **Obama** is repetition from first sentence and in the second sentence. The other example of synonym exists in Newsweek 2009.

Clinton publicly affirmed (3.5)that (3.6)the united states would work with china on (3.7)the economic crisis (3.8)and energy (3.9)and environmental issue despite differences on human rights. (3.10)She has also offered (3.11)the prospect of a more constructive relationship with Russia.

From the example, the writer found synonym. The synonym is showed between the word “work with” and “constructive relationship”. That word has same meaning in the content. Another example of reiteration is synonym that exists in the Newsweek 2010.

They married and raised **kids** of their own in the boroughs that circle Manhattan; as parents, they like most of us – fought too little. On September 11, 2001, Sally Regenhard and Adele Welty each lost one brave and handsome son-firefighters both –in the

conflagration at the World Trade Center. Welty's son Timmy, 34, was recovered only partially and in pieces- a fact that she, a 74 years-old grandmother, still cannot bring herself to recall without her chin trembling like a **child's**.

In those sentences, there are word "**kids**" and **child**". It has the same meaning. Next example of reiteration is super-ordinate in Newsweek 2010.

Members of their congregation were killed in the disaster. "we have not been allowed to mourn, as if it was somebody else's tragedy."

Based on the sentence above, it shows that between disaster and tragedy has relationship. In addition, example of general word as part of reiteration.

Ground zero may be valuable real estate in a crowded city; it may belong, theoretically, to all new Yorkers, or all Americans, or even every citizen of the world who values freedom above all.

In this sentence, **New Yorker** is the specific of the **American**. And Americans is the General word of New Yorker. Another example of general word showed in the Newsweek 2010.

" Regenhard opposes it. Its too soon, she says it's too close to Ground Zero, and it doesn't take into account the sensitivities of people like her, whose loved ones, she believes, may still be scattered.

This example shows that Regenhard is the one of the people in America. The word "**people**" is general word. To support his analysis, the writer makes the table.

Table 4

Magazine	Repetition	Synonym	Super-ordinate	General Word
March 23, 2009	Obama	Mostly – many Abandon – undo Sanction – agree Work with - constructive relationship		New Yorker - American
August 16, 2010	–	Children - kids Fight - battle War - battle Country- nationality Talk - conversation Disaster - calamity	Kid- son Disaster- tragedy	Regenhard-people
April 4, 2011	–	–	–	–
September 17, 2012	–	–	–	–

4.1.1.2.2 Collocation

Collocation is the part of lexical cohesive devices that refers to lexical items that are likely to be found together within the same text. Some of collocations were found by the writer. This is example of collocation in Newsweek 2009.

Mr. Bush’s characteristic failing was to apply a black –and-white mindset to too many areas of national security and foreign affairs,”

In this example, a black is opposite of white. Then, an example exists in Newsweek 2010 and Newsweek 2011

“does it mean seeing the country as a mighty power with a god given mission to right global **wrongs**-rhetoric not heard since George W. Bus and the “Axis of evil” days? Republicans running for election have sized on the mosque and Imam Rauf as symbols of what they see as president Obama’s inadequete and politically **correct** response to the terrorist threat.(2010)

“While a hefty 38 percent of Americans could correctly **answer** the six out of 10 basic **questions** required of immigrants to become citizens,”(2011)

From these sentences above, it shows the word wrong opposites correct, and answer opposites question. See the table below:

Table 5

Magazine	Collocation
March 23, 2009	Black- white
August 16, 2010	Wrong – correct
April 4, 2011	Answer – question, fringe – middle, problem - solution

September 17, 2012	-
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4.2 Discussion of Cohesive Devices

In this part, the writer discusses the function of Cohesive Devices that used in the article of Newsweek magazines which different year. The writer discusses the function based on the types of cohesive devices that found in the article.

4.2.1 Function of Cohesive Devices

The writer discusses one by one based on the types of cohesive devices that found in the four articles of Newsweek with give example.

4.2.1.1 Reference

Reference is the link between an element and others in a text in which it is interpreted. This is example a piece of articles Newsweek magazine (2009)

“George W. bush’s term came to a close. He had few defenders left in the world of foreign policy”

From the example above, there are two references. First, Personal reference especially possessive determiner showing *George W. Bush s.* it is possessiveness of *George W. Bush.* And personal reference *He* is anaphoric, pointing backward to *George W. bush.* Next, demonstrative reference is determiner *the* followed by *world* shows specification of the

word *world*. Determiner *the* modifies the noun in the following. The next, using reference is in Newsweek 2010.

“*They* have almost everything in common, including the tragedy that defines their lives. Both women were born in the Bronx and educated in catholic schools. *They* married and raised kids of their own in the boroughs that circle Manhattan; as parents, *they* like most of us – fought too little. On September 11, 2001, Sally Regenhard and Adele Welty each lost one brave and handsome son.

The use of personal reference *they* is cataphoric, pointing forward to the women. And Women are general word that is referring to Sally Regenhard and Adele Welty. The next reference is demonstrative reference. Determiner *the* followed by *tragedy* shows specification of the word *tragedy* points forward to the *tragedy namely September 11, 2001*. Then the followed by *Bronx* shows the specification of the word *Bronx*, points backward to the previous *place of the women born*. And *the* followed by borough is cataphoric, pointing forward to *circle Manhattan*. In the Newsweek 2010 there are many references that found by the writer. Then, using reference is in Newsweek 2011

“While a hefty 38 percent of Americans could correctly answer *the* six out of 10 basic questions required of immigrants to become citizens, *their* collective knowledge base diverged”

Demonstrative reference *the* followed by *six* is cataphoric, pointing forward *10 basic questions*. In addition, this sentence has possessive determiner *their*. It is anaphoric reference which refers backward to the American. The last example, using reference is in Newsweek (2012).

“The (6.2)fastest-growing al Qaeda operation is in Syria. Zawahiri ordered al Qaeda jihadists from around (6.3)the world to go to Syria last February. (6.4)They carried out seven attacks in March, (6.5)and at (6.6)least 66 in June”.

In this sentence above, demonstrative reference the followed by fastest-growing is determiner which modifies the noun in the following namely Al-Qaeda. Whereas determiner the followed by world is specification of the word World. The other reference is personal reference they which refers backward to the noun, namely *Al-Qaeda*. In this sentence also found comparative reference. The use of comparative reference *fastest* to compare the growing Al-Qaeda operation is in Syria when Zawahiri ordered Al-Qaeda Jihadists from around the world to go to Syria and the situation before he has done. ‘*fastest*’ here keeps track of identity through indirect reference as adjective form. Besides that, using of comparative reference was comparing the situation before and expectation. Like in this example:

“he endeavored to appeal to American’s **higher** principles.” And “Pope John Paul has gone down in history as being one of the **greatest** people to improve Judeo-Christian relations,”

This example above, the word “**higher**” and “**greatest**” is particular comparison. **higher** is pointing ward to the principles and **greatest** is pointing ward to people.

4.2.1.2 Substitution

Substitution is the replacements of obvious in the content with a ‘filler’ word such as *one*, *so*, or *do* to avoid repetition. This is example a sentences in the articles of four Newsweek magazines.

“Mr. Bush’s characteristic failing was to apply a black and-white mindset to too many areas of national security and foreign affairs,” editorialized The Washington Post. Even Richard Pele, the neoconservative guru, acknowledged recently that “Bush mostly failed to implement an effective foreign and defense policy.” There was hope that president Obama would abandon some of his predecessor’s rigid ideological stances. But the post warned,” it won’t be easy to undo what Mr. Bush has done.” (Newsweek 2010)

From the example above, it can be summarized that done is substitution of. *Mr. Bush’s characteristic failing was to apply a black – and-white mindset to too many areas of national security and foreign affairs.* What did Mr. Bush we can see from his characteristic when he was president.

“She mimics his tough Brooklyn accent- “fawr” – and as she does, her face crumples in grief.” (Newsweek 2010)

This example above is verbal substitution. It can see that the word *does* is substitution of *mimics*. It describes that she showed expressed with her mimic, and she showed again her expression when she was in the grief.

“This museum going to be homage to death, destruction, big picture of exploding buildings, and crushed trucks. To me this is going to be glorified Ripley’s Believe it or not.” (Newsweek 2011)

From the example above the writer sums up that *not* substitute *this museum going to be homage to death, destruction, big picture of exploding buildings, and crushed trucks*. This substitution is clausal substitution. It is not an element within the clause but an entire clause.

Americans who vote regularly in election tested above average-68 percent passed- but among the one in 10 who told us they weren't interested in exercising their franchise. (Newsweek 2012)

The example is nominal substitution which showed by one. It can be summarized that *one* is substitution of *Americans*. Americans are nominal groups have the same function in the clause and that is as a head. In this example explained that one of ten American.

Its franchise in Yemen has staged three **attacks** on America, including **one** at Christmas in 2009- the infamous "underwear bomber"- that almost succeeded in Detroit. (Newsweek 2012)

Nominal substitution also showed in this example. It explains that Yemen has schedule to do three attacks on America, one of three attacks is at Christmas 2009. So, *one* is substitution attacks.

4.2.1.3 Conjunction

Conjunction is the device to show the relation of two words, phrases and clauses or sentences by connecting them together. Conjunction is categorized into four groups. They are additive conjunction, adversative conjunction, causal conjunction, and temporal conjunction. This is example a sentences in the articles of four Newsweek magazines.

There was hope that president Obama would abandon some of his predecessor's rigid ideological stances. But the post warned," it won't be easy to undo what Mr. Bush has done."(Newsweek 2009)

From the example above, it can be summed up that *but* is used to contrasting the previous sentence. It calls as adversative conjunction. It is applied in order to contrast the two elements. *There was hope that president Obama would abandon* is contrasting to the second phrase *it won't be easy to undo*. It contrasts the two opinion *abandon* and *won't be easy*.

A large Islamic cultural center and mosque is proposed two blocks from the place where their children died, and since former Alaska governor Sarah Palin Voiced her opposition. 2010.

Additive conjunction *and* used twice in this example. First, *and* is used by linking the one word to another word which are same identically. Next, *and* is used to coordinate on sentence to another sentence by adding to the presupposed item which has the same context. Besides that temporal conjunction is shown by *since*. It is signal time order in terms of continuing the previous sentence in sequence.

More than lacking knowledge, a lot of Americans, particularly in the middle, have completely tuned out. And given little they know, it will be hard to get them back. (2011)

This example above used additive conjunction *and* is connecting two related sentences which the second sentence is functioning as added information to the first sentence.

Eleven years after 9/11, al Qaeda is fighting back. Despite a focused and(1) concerted American-led global effort-despite the blows inflicted on it by drones, SEALs, and(2) spies- the terror group is thriving in the Arab world, thanks to the revolutions that swept across it in the last 18 months. And(3) the group remains intent on striking inside America and Europe.

The use of additive conjunction *and in the* first and the second are showing that the following sentence is carrying information related to the previous word or sentence. *And* in data (3) connects two clauses *the terror group is thriving in the Arab world* and *the group remains intent*. The last *and* is connecting two words *America* and *Europe*.

4.2.2 Lexical Cohesion

Lexical cohesion is achieved through the selection of vocabulary. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:318) lexical cohesion embraces two distinct though related aspects which we refer to as reiteration and collocation.

4.2.2.1 Reiteration

Reiteration is aimed to repeat something to make it clear. Halliday and Hasan state that These are several types of reiteration namely repetition, synonym or near synonym, super ordinate and general word.

a. Repetition

It is used to repeat the words in text. The example:

the **Obama** administration has nevertheless made some striking moves in foreign policy. Obama announced the closure of Guantanamo and the end of any official sanction for torture

In this example showed that Obama is the partially repeated form.

b. Synonym

Synonym is used a text in the same meaning but different word. For example:

Clinton publicly affirmed that the united states would work with china on the economic crisis and energy and environmental issue despite differences on human rights. She has also offered the prospect of a more constructive relationship with Russia. (Newsweek 2009)

The word “would work with” and “constructive relationship” in the sentence is different but they have same meaning. The meaning is the government of united state wants to build relationship with the other country. And Clinton is delegation of united state who offered cooperation.

the fight over the mosque has escalated far beyond name-calling into an emotional, politically, driven war over American values. (Newsweek 2010)

The word “fight” in this sentence nearly has the same meaning with the word “war”.

c. Super-ordinate

Super-ordinate is used for replacement the noun to the general class.

It was found the writer in the article, as the example below:

They married and raised kids of their own in the boroughs that circle Manhattan; as parents, they like most of us – fought too

little. On September 11, 2001, Sally Regenhard and Adele Welty each lost one brave and handsome son- (2010)

The example above, kid is super-ordinate of son. It is clear that kid has two perceptions from the reader. First, the reader can be interpretation kid as girl, and second the reader can be interpretation kid as boy. In this example the reader understands that kid is a boy from the second sentence.

The other example:

Members of their congregation were killed in the disaster. “we have not been allowed to mourn, as if it was somebody else’s tragedy. (Newsweek 2010)

From this example, the word disaster is super-ordinate of tragedy. It means, the first sentence,

d. General word

It used to major classes of lexical items or can be using of interpersonal elements. Some of general word is in the Newsweek:

Ground zero may be valuable real estate in a crowded city; it may belong, theoretically, to all new Yorkers, or all Americans, or even every citizen of the world who values freedom above all. (Newsweek 2010)

In this sentence “Americans” is general word of the word “New Yorkers”.

It means that New Yorkers is part of the American.

Regenhard opposes it. Its too soon, she says it’s too close to Ground Zero, and it doesn’t take into account the sensitivities of people like her, (Newsweek 2010)

From this sentence, Regenhard is interpersonal element of people. And the people are general word.

4.2.2.2 Collocation

Collocation is a pair of words that is having similar pattern or word meaning relation or closely associated with each other tending to occur in the same text or adjacent sentences.

The example:

“Mr. Bush’s characteristic failing was to apply a **black and-white** mindset to too many areas of national security and foreign affairs,” (Newsweek 2009)

From the example above, it can be seen that the word *black* and *white* are related by a particular type of oppositeness. The other example is the word *Wrong* and *correct* in the Newsweek 2010.

“does it mean seeing the country as a mighty power with a god given mission to right global **wrongs**-rhetoric not heard since George W. Bush and the “Axis of evil” days? Republicans running for election have sized on the mosque and Imam Rauf as symbols of what they see as president Obama’s inadequate and politically **correct** response to the terrorist threat.

In this example collocation is used to view of America’s government. The word Wrong and Correct are types of oppositeness. Collocation also exists in Newsweek 2011, the words are **Answer – question** in the first paragraph,

“While a hefty 38 percent of Americans could correctly **answer** the six out of 10 basic **questions** required of immigrants to become citizens,”

Then the collocation **fringe – middle** in the fourth paragraph, and the word **problem – solution** is not one paragraph, but in different paragraph.

when so much of the **problem** stems from an apathetic middle, it makes it far harder to build the consensus necessary to move America forward as the challenges mount.

American faces fundamental questions about how to balance its budgets, reduce its deficits, educate its children. Yet the ends of each political spectrum – the ones more interested in fanning flames and less motivated to find **solutions** are the ones arming themselves with knowledge,

The word **problem** exists in sixth paragraph and **solution** exists in seventh paragraph. Although this collocation is types of oppositeness in different paragraph, but it has good cohesion.