

Analysis of Grammatical Cohesion in The Russia-Ukraine War News Text

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ABSTRACT

Grammatical cohesion is a research that analyzes how each word, phrase, or sentence is connected in a text. The researcher conducted this study to identify the types of grammatical cohesion and know how these types work in news texts. The researcher chose to use a qualitative descriptive approach in conducting this research. The data source in this study is an online news text published on Wednesday, 19 October 2022, by The Jakarta Post entitled "Russia Bombs Cities Across Ukraine at Rush Hour in Apparent Revenge Strikes." To examine the news text, researcher used the theory of grammatical cohesion developed by Cutting (2002). After conducting the analysis, the researcher found thirty-five (35) forms of grammatical cohesion out of the thirty-three (33) datums found in news texts. Of the total findings, thirty-two (32) are reference forms, and the remaining three (3) are ellipsis types. On the other hand, substitution is not found in the war news text. The type of reference most often used is the endophora in the form of anaphora (13), followed by exophora (10), associative endophora (7), and endophora in the form of cataphora (2). From these findings, each type of grammatical cohesion has its role in the news text. The reference type works as a tool to refer to a reference point in the text. Meanwhile, the ellipsis type works as a tool to remove words or phrases that are deemed unnecessary. Even so, both types of grammatical cohesion function to avoid word repetition.

Keywords: cohesion, discourse analysis, grammatical cohesion, The Jakarta Post, the Russia-Ukraine war

INTRODUCTION

One news story that recently captured the world's attention is the war between Russia and Ukraine. Russia launched a special military operation toward Ukraine on February 24, 2022, which marked the continuation of the Russo-Ukrainian war in 2014. The war caused many casualties, both from the Russian and Ukrainian sides. Although the

war concerned Russia and Ukraine, it was a matter of global interest due to its subsequent effects, which include increased living costs for people in different countries. Therefore, analyzing this phenomenon in linguistic terms is necessary to understand the contents of news many other media communicate. The sensation was reported worldwide accurately and updated through various news media, one of them being online media in the form of social websites.

The Jakarta Post is one of the Internet's most popular news sites. The statement by Eklof said that The Jakarta Post had been dubbed "the most prominent English-language news media in Indonesia" (2003, p. 14). As one of the most credible English language media at the national level, The Jakarta Post provided several dedicated pages for the news about the Russia-Ukraine war, such as 'Tag Russia-Ukraine War,' 'Tag-Russian-invasion-of-Ukraine,' and so on. Since the Jakarta Post was a medium that conveys news in text, it was compatible with the theory of cohesive analysis because cohesion is related to the text.

Cohesion is a type of discourse analysis. According to Yule, discourse is defined as language beyond the sentence, so discourse analysis is typically related to studying language in texts and conversations (2020). In addition to examining the use of language in context, Discourse Analysis also focuses on the unity and relatedness of the texts. 'Unity' is called coherence, which is people's understanding of what they read or hear, not the words or structures of discourse in the text (Yule, 2020, p. 170). In contrast, 'relatedness' is known as cohesion, which is the words connected within the texts (Cutting, 2002, p. 2). Cutting (2002) explains that cohesion is divided into two types: grammatical, related to the elements of grammatical, and lexical, related to word selection. In line with that, Halliday and Hasan (1976) that cohesion is connected to form (grammatical cohesion) and meaning (lexical cohesion).

The researcher has reviewed several relevant studies to identify research gaps related to this study. There were three ways of researching textual cohesion. In particular, specific previous relevant research was performed as follows: *First*, the analysis only focused on grammatical cohesion. Several prior studies focused only on this type have been conducted. In 2016, the research of Lismayanti and Ningsih (2019) examined Barack Obama's speech. Using Halliday and Hasan's theory (1976), the researcher found that references were the most frequently used type. Meanwhile, conjunctions were the minor type in the data.

In line with that research, the research conducted by Afrianto (2017) used the theory by Halliday and Hasan (1976). The researcher has investigated the texts, which were texts written by students. The results of this study indicate that reference type has the highest use rate. The researcher also stated that some inappropriate use of cohesion, including additive conjunctions, adversative conjunctions, and temporal conjunctions, has been made. In addition to the two previous studies, there was research conducted by Sinurat (2022) that examines the speech text by President Joko Widodo at the Annual Session of the MPR 2021. Using Halliday and Hasan's theory (1976), the researcher found that the most frequently used type by the president was conjunctions.

Second, the research only focused on analyzing lexical cohesion. Several previous studies focused only on this type. The research conducted by Putri (2018) investigated two speech texts on the agenda of the Indonesia and China Business Forum Gathering in Shanghai and the World Economic Forum on East Asia (WEF EA) in Jakarta. The theory proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1976) had been used in the study. The researcher found

that repetition was the most frequently used. Meanwhile, the complementary was the less frequency found in the data.

Following the earlier studies, Ulya (2017) investigated short stories by John Cheever used a theory based on Halliday and Hasan (1976). The results of this study suggested that repetition was the most widely used lexical cohesion compared to hyponymy, meronymy, synonyms, anonymity, and collocations. In addition to these two earlier studies, the analyses carried out by Malah, Tan, and Rashid (2017) had focused mainly on lexical cohesion analysis. To investigate the Nigerian newspaper genre, the researchers applied a theory by Halliday and Hasan (1976). According to the findings, repetition is the most common occurrence, followed by expectancy, subclass correlation, and synonymy, which are the least used of the data.

Third, the research focused on analyzing both grammatical and lexical cohesion. Several previous studies focused on both types. The research conducted by Nijat (2022) examined news about overturning the court's decision for Ahmad Omar Sheikh. Using the theory of Halliday and Hasan (1976), the researcher found that references were the most frequently used in grammatical cohesion compared to the others. In contrast, repetition is used more than combinations and synonyms in the context of lexical cohesion. In addition to that research, the texts were examined in the form of students' writing in a study by Dewi (2021). The researcher used the theory of Halliday and Hasan (1976). According to findings, reference was the most common type used for grammatical cohesion, but ellipsis did not appear in the data. In the case of lexical cohesion, collocation was more frequent use than reiteration.

Still focused on analyzing grammatical and lexical cohesion, the following studies used the combined theory. The research conducted by Putri (2020) used the combined theory of Halliday and Hasan (1976) for grammatical cohesion and Cutting (2008) for lexical cohesion. The researcher was investigating a talk show by Kevan Kanne and Agnes Mo. The researcher found that in grammatical cohesion, reference was the one that most often appears in conversation. When it came to lexical cohesion, repetition was most commonly used. On the other hand, the research by Astariani (2020) used the combined theory of Halliday & Hasan (1976) and Halliday & Matthiessen (2014). The researcher analyzed the written discourse from a magazine entitled "Inspirasi." The results showed that types of grammatical cohesion such as reference, ellipsis, and conjunction were used, except substitution. While in lexical cohesion, reiteration and collocation were both used in texts.

After reviewing several previous studies, it was clear that the studies of cohesive analysis in the previous have focused more on the use of theory by Halliday and Hasan (1976) compared to the approach of Cuttings (2002). This situation was due to Cutting develops the work of Halliday and Hasan. Thus, in previous studies, the use of theory by Cutting (2002) was less frequent. Furthermore, research analyzed the grammatical cohesion of news text about war was also relatively uncommon compared to several previous studies that had been examined, particularly regarded the war in Russia and Ukraine as the data.

Accordingly, for the object of the study, the researcher chose to analyze written texts in the form of news texts about the Russia-Ukraine war, which data obtained from the online media The Jakarta Post used the theory by Cutting (2002) and only focused on grammatical cohesion. The data in this research is the news text published by The Jakarta

Post. The researcher chose the news text because, based on the preliminary investigation, the researcher saw that the news informed the events of the war between Russia and Ukraine in sufficient detail and included the reactions from government figures from the two countries about the war.

The researcher analyzed the data using Cutting's (2002) grammatical cohesion theory because she developed the idea by Halliday and Hasan (1976). It was due to the types of grammatical cohesion in Cutting's theory (2002) had been more concise in classifying its types. Thus, this research concentrated on analyzing grammatical cohesion used the approach presented by Cutting (2002). The grammatical cohesion included references; which consist of anaphora and cataphora; substitution; and ellipsis. For research data, the researcher selected a news text that discusses the war between Russia and Ukraine in early 2022. The researcher obtained the news text from an online media called The Jakarta Post entitled "Russia Bombs Cities Across Ukraine at Rush Hour in Apparent Revenge Strikes," published on Wednesday, October 19, 2022.

The researcher proposed two research questions intended as the provisions for analyzing the data: "What are the types of grammatical cohesion used in news texts about the Russia-Ukraine war?" and "How do the types of grammatical cohesion work in news texts about the Russia-Ukraine war?". Then, in the finding section, the researcher discussed the types of grammatical cohesion used and how these types are used in writing news texts using Cutting's (2002) grammatical cohesion theory.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research design in this study used a descriptive qualitative method. It was done because it contained the cohesion analysis in a written text by classifying the cohesion types and discussing how cohesion types worked in a news text. This research was conducted by analyzing the data by following the theory written by Cutting (2002) and creating a discussion section explaining the research findings in detail afterward.

The researcher selected data in the form of news text from the selected topics, namely news about the war between Russia and Ukraine. The news text published by The Jakarta Post under the title "Russia Bombs Cities Across Ukraine at Rush Hour in Apparent Revenge Strikes." The news conveyed information about Russia's invasion of Ukraine, published on Wednesday, October 19, 2022. The researcher chose the news text from The Jakarta Post because of the cohesive presentation of the news, which means the news contents were related holistically. Apart from that, the news writer also conveyed information in sufficient detail and provided the reaction of government figures from each country regarding the war that took place.

The data examined in this study were online news texts in the form of words, phrases, or sentences obtained from The Jakarta Post media. The data collection process consisted of several stages. Firstly, the researcher visited the official website of The Jakarta Post. Then, the researcher read some recent news that has become a hot topic, namely news about the war between Russia and Ukraine. Afterward, the researcher chose one of the several news texts that conveyed complete information about the war, so it was appropriate to use it as a data source. Subsequently, the researcher printed a text conveyed news about the war. Finally, the researcher carefully re-read the printed news text and determined which words or sentences were included in the types of grammatical cohesion.

In the process of analyzing the data, there were several stages carried out by the researcher. Firstly, the researcher deepened her understanding of the content of news text and how the news is conveyed. Subsequently, the researcher classified the data into three types of cohesion based on Cutting's theory (2002), which included references, which contain exophora, endophora, and associative endophora; substitutions; and ellipsis. Afterward, the researcher analyzed and interpreted the data to answer two research questions regarding the types of cohesion and how these types were used in news texts. Finally, the researcher drew a conclusion based on the research findings.

FINDINGS & DISCUSSION

Findings

Findings from the research were presented in this section. The researcher presented the findings obtained from this study by following the provisions of the two research questions, namely: "What are the types of grammatical cohesion used in news texts about the Russia-Ukraine war?" and "how do the types of grammatical cohesion work in news texts about the Russia-Ukraine war?". The data of this research was a news text from the online media The Jakarta Post, entitled "Russia Bombs Cities Across Ukraine at Rush Hour in Apparent Revenge Strikes," which was then analyzed using the theory of grammatical cohesion by Cutting (2002).

By answering the research question, the researcher classified the types of grammatical cohesion in the data to answer the first research question. Afterward, the researcher observed how the types of grammatical cohesion work to answer the second research question. Even though there was a lot of data found in the news text, an analysis of each type of grammatical cohesion was presented by describing some of the data that appeared in the news text, this was intended so that the process of elaborating the findings was not long-winded. More specifically, the researcher presented the findings of the occurrences of grammatical cohesion in tabular form and then describes them below.

Table 1: The Occurrence of Grammatical Cohesion Types in the News Text

Types of Grammatical Cohesion			Frequency	Amount	Total
Reference	Exophora		10		
	Endophora	Anaphora	13	32	35
		Cataphora	2		
		Associative Endophora	7		
	Substitution		0	0	
	Ellipsis		3	3	

Types of grammatical cohesion in news texts were found in thirty-three (33) datums. However, of the thirty-three (33) datums, the total number of types of grammatical cohesion was thirty-five (35) forms. It was because there were two data that contain two types of grammatical cohesion in them. The types found in the news text include thirty-two (32) forms of reference and three (3) forms of ellipsis. Further classification of the most frequently used types is as follows; endophora in the form of anaphora (13); followed by exophora (10); associative endophora (7); ellipsis (3); and endophora in the form of cataphora (2). Meanwhile, none of the substitution types appeared in the text. In this

regard, the researcher described the occurrence of types of grammatical cohesion in news text as follows.

Reference

As discussed previously, reference is the use of the expression referring to the point at something in context. In the news text studied, both types of references appeared; they were the exophoric reference and endophoric reference in the form of anaphora and cataphora. Moreover, there was also associative endophora found in news texts.

Exophoric reference

Exophoric reference is a type of grammatical cohesion whose meaning depends on the context outside the text because there is no mention of the referent in the previous text. The exophoric reference appears in ten (10) data in the news text. In this type, the researcher takes datum 1 and datum 2 for further analysis.

Datum 1

"Russia bombed cities across Ukraine ... after **President Vladimir Putin** declared an explosion on the bridge to Crimea to be a terrorist attack."

"*President Vladimir Putin*" is a proper noun which is the president of Russia. The excerpt of the news text above showed no previous mention of the proper noun. Therefore, "*President Vladimir Putin*" was an **exophoric reference** whose meaning depended on the context that was not in the text. In this case, it can be understood that the text informed that "*President Vladimir Putin*" stated that Russia's attack on Ukraine was a revenge attack for the explosion on the bridge to Crimea.

This exophoric reference occurred because there was a proper noun in the form of a person's name. The proper noun connected the sentence by pointing to people not mentioned in the previous text. In this datum, the proper noun was "*President Vladimir Putin*." Even though it has never been mentioned and explained before, the readers can understand that the proper noun is the President of Russia. It was due to the writing of the word "*President*" at the beginning of the proper noun, as well as people's knowledge about the name of the President of Russia. In addition, "*President Vladimir Putin*" can be used as a reference for news texts written afterward by using the pronouns "he," "him," or "his."

Datum 2

"'They are trying to destroy us and wipe us off the face of the earth,' **President Volodymyr Zelenskiy** said on the Telegram messaging app."

"*President Volodymyr Zelenskiy*" is a proper noun, which is the president of Ukraine. As can be seen, there was no mention of "*President Volodymyr Zelenskiy*" in the previous text, so the proper noun in the news text was an **exophoric reference**. The news excerpt informs about "*President Volodymyr Zelenskiy*," who announced via the Telegram application that Russia attacked and tried to attack Ukraine.

This exophoric reference took place because there was a name of a person, which was a proper noun. In this datum, the proper noun was "*President Volodymyr Zelenskiy*," it was essential because it made the news text unified. Although it has never been mentioned in the news text before, the proper pronoun told the reader that he was the President of Ukraine. This situation happened because of the context in the news text, the writing of the

word "President" at the beginning of a proper noun, and the readers' knowledge of the name of the President of Ukraine. Moreover, "*President Volodymyr Zelenskiy*" can be replaced with the pronouns "he," "him," or "his" as a reference for news texts written afterward.

Endophoric reference

Endophoric reference is a type of grammatical cohesion that referred to something within the exact text. Both types of endophoric references, namely: anaphora and cataphora, appear in the news texts. However, the number of occurrences of anaphora is more than cataphora.

Anaphora

There were eleven (11) data of endophoric reference in the form of anaphora in the news text. Still, the total number is thirteen (13) because there were two forms of anaphora in one sentence in the tenth and the eleventh datum. In this type, the researcher took datum 11 and datum 12 for further analysis.

Datum 11

"Missiles tore into **Kyiv**, the most intense strikes on the capital since Russia abandoned an attempt to capture **it** in the early weeks of the war."

The words "*it*" and "*Kyiv*" referred to the same reference, namely the capital of Ukraine, which was attacked by Russia. The sentence was an **endophoric reference** in the form of **anaphora** because "*Kyiv*" comes before the word "*it*" in the text. It was in accordance with the understanding of anaphora, which was a pronoun that referred to a word whose position was in the previous. In that sentence, the meaning of the news conveyed is that after ignoring efforts to seize Kyiv in the early days of the war, Russia sent missiles to attack it.

In this datum, the words "*Kyiv*" and "*it*" were related and were a type of **anaphora**. This anaphora occurred because the word "*Kyiv*" is written before the pronoun "*it*" in the sentence. Thus, the term "*it*" is written to refer to the same thing as the word "*Kyiv*," which is the capital city of Ukraine. In this case, replaced "*Kyiv*" with the word "*it*" aimed to shorten the sentence so that no repetition of words occurs. Furthermore, besides being able to be replaced with the pronoun "*it*," "*Kyiv*" can also be replaced with the pronoun "*its*" as the writing for the sentence that follows later.

Datum 12

"...the most intense strikes on the capital since **Russia** abandoned an attempt to capture it in the early weeks of the war." "**They** are trying to destroy us and wipe us off the face of the earth,' President Volodymyr Zelenskiy said on the Telegram messaging app."

The news excerpt above mentioned "*they*" as a pronoun for "*Russia*." From the writing position, the word "*they*" is in the text after "*Russia*," which was written in the preceding. As a result of referring back to something in the previous text, the excerpt was an **anaphora**. Although "*Russia*" is the name of a country, the pronoun "*they*" can be used to refer to the figures behind attacks on behalf of that country.

This datum was an **anaphora** because the word "*Russia*" was written in the sentence that came before the pronoun "*they*." Therefore, the word "*Russia*" and the

pronoun “*they*” connect the sentences because the word “*they*” that was written after the intended reference, which is “*Russia*,” both refer to the Russian state or, more precisely, the Russian government. This was done because the anaphora was intended to use the word “*they*” as a pronoun for “*Russia*” to avoid repeating the word. For writing in the following sentence, apart from being replaced by the pronoun “*they*,” the word “*Russia*” can also be replaced by using the pronouns “*their*” and “*them*.”

Cataphora

In contrast to anaphora, a form of endophoric reference often used, only two (2) data use the type of endophoric references in the form of cataphora in news texts. This type is only available in datum 22 and datum 23.

Datum 22

“‘They are trying to destroy **us** and wipe **us** off the face of the earth,’ President Volodymyr Zelenskiy said on the Telegram messaging app. ‘The air raid sirens do not subside throughout **Ukraine**.’”

The news excerpt above mentioned the word “*us*” as the pronoun of “*Ukraine*.” As we can see from the writing position, the term “*us*” was in the text before “*Ukraine*,” which was written after it. Due to the forward linked to something in the following text, the excerpt was an **endophoric reference** in the form of a **cataphora**. Although “*Ukraine*” was the name of a country, the pronoun “*us*” can be used to refer to Ukrainian society, including government figures and civilians.

This datum was a type of **cataphora** because the pronoun “*us*” was written in the sentence that came before the word “*Ukraine*.” Although the term “*Ukraine*” came after the pronoun “*us*,” the word “*Ukraine*” and the pronoun “*us*” can still connect the sentences. This situation was because the term “*us*” shared the same meaning as the intended reference: “*Ukraine*,” the two words referred to the Ukrainian state, or more precisely, the Ukrainian people. The used of cataphora has done with the aim of avoiding the repetition of words.

Datum 23

“This is also **his** response to all appeasers who want to talk with **him** about peace: **Putin** is a terrorist who talks with missiles.”

In the news excerpt above, there were two forms of **cataphora**, namely “*his*” and “*him*,” which refer to the proper noun “*Putin*,” which was located after the two words. The sentence informed that the only tactic from Putin was to terrorize cities in Ukraine. The pronoun “*his*” was the possessive adjective intended to explain that the response referred to in the text was the response of Putin. Then, the personal pronoun “*him*” related directly to the proper noun “*Putin*.” That way, “*Putin*” was not written many times in one sentence.

This **cataphora** took place because, in the way of writing, the pronoun “*his*” and “*him*” were written before the word “*Putin*.” Accordingly, the terms “*his*” and “*him*” worked as pronouns, which linked forward to the word written after the pronouns: “*Putin*.” Therefore, the word “*Putin*” and the pronouns “*his*” and “*him*” referred to the same person, the President of Russia. Replacing “*Putin*” with the words “*his*” and “*him*” was done with the aim of avoiding repetition of words so that “*Putin*” was not mentioned more than once in the sentence. As has been found in the previous type, apart from being replaced by the

pronoun “his” and “him,” the word “Putin” could also be replaced by using the pronouns “he.”

Associative endophora

Associative endophora is a type of grammatical cohesion that used the reader’s knowledge of the “presuppositional pool” to understand its meaning. Associative endophora was also referred to as a combination of exophora and endophora. The researcher found seven (7) forms of associative endophora in the news text, which have been analyzed. In this type, the researcher took datum 24 and datum 26 for further analysis.

Datum 24

“A **witness** in Russia’s Belgorod region near the Ukrainian border also **heard a blast** from the border area.”

In the excerpt from the news text above, it can be concluded that the phrase “a witness” mentioned was someone who knew or heard the explosion at the exact moment it happened. It can be understood by drawing the reader’s knowledge about the presupposition “heard a blast” mentioned in the excerpt. Therefore, the news excerpt above was an **associative endophora**.

Associative endophora in this datum was the phrases “a witness” and “hear a blast,” which gave a presupposition relationship. In the writing sentence, the verb phrase “hear a blast” required a subject for the sentence to be complete, in which case, in this sentence, the subject is the phrase “a witness.” Thus, the terms “a witness” and “hear a blast” were complementary. The two phrases provided clues to the reader because they contain presuppositions related to each other, made the news text easier to understand.

Datum 26

“More volleys of missiles struck **the capital** again later in the morning. **Pedestrians** huddled for shelter at the entrance of Metro stations and inside parking garages.”

Like the previous data, this data was also an **associative endophora** because the word “pedestrians” was not fully discussed in the news text. Even so, the readers can understand that the “pedestrians” in question is the citizen of Kyiv, the capital of Ukraine, with the mention of “the capital” in the text as a presupposition.

This associative endophora took place because they gave a presupposition relationship. In this datum, the associative endophora was the two phrases: “the capital” and “pedestrians.” Although the two phrases were not contained in the same sentence, “the capital” and “pedestrians” were still related to each other. The two phrases provided clues to the reader through presuppositions, making the news text easier to understand. The presupposition obtained from these two phrases can be seen that “pedestrians” were people who are in Kyiv, which was “the capital” of Ukraine.

Substitution

As the name implies, substitution is the replacement of words or phrases with filler words to avoid repetition. In contrast to the references and ellipsis used in writing the news texts, there was not a single form of substitution found throughout the news text. The possibility of not discovering substitution in the news text was because the substitution

uses filler words such as “one,” “so,” or “do.” At the same time, those words were rarely used to deliver news texts, which was necessary to convey a more formal impression of behavior. Thus, the substitution type was not used in writing this kind of news text, which reports the war news. Therefore, the findings will continue to the following type of grammatical cohesion, ellipsis.

Ellipsis

Ellipsis is the omission of words or phrases with the aim of avoiding repetition. In the news text analyzed by the researcher, there were three (3) data containing ellipsis. In this type, the researcher took datum 31 and datum 32 for further analysis.

Datum 31

“Explosions were also reported in Lviv, Ternopil and Zhytomyr in Ukraine's west, Dnipro and Kremenchuk in central Ukraine, Zaporizhzhia **in the south** and Kharkiv **in the east**.”

In the news excerpt above, “*in the south*” and “*in the east*” were forms of **ellipsis**. This condition was caused by the mention of “*in the south*” and “*in the east*,” which were different from “in Ukraine’s west” and “in central Ukraine”. That way, it can be seen that the word “Ukraine” was omitted on purpose. It was in line with the function of the ellipsis and was conducted to avoid repeating words. The ellipsis found in news texts worked as a type that made the text more formal and concise without changing its content or meaning.

The ellipsis on this datum was marked by the omission of the mention of the word “Ukraine” in the sentence. It was indicated by the omitting of the word “Ukraine” in the two phrases “*in the south*” and “*in the east*.” In contrast to “in Ukraine’s west” and “in central Ukraine,” which mention the word “Ukraine.” However, both of them mentioned the omitting “Ukraine” can still be understood because they were still in one context. Thus, what was meant in the text could be: “Ukraine’s south” and “in Ukraine’s east,” or “in the south of Ukraine” and “in the east of Ukraine.”

Datum 32

“City police said at least five people had been killed and **12 wounded**.”

As can be seen, in the news excerpt above, the phrase “*12 wounded*” was different from “five people had been killed” because it did not include the word “people” in it. Thus, the news excerpt was an **ellipsis**. However, even if the word “people” is removed from the phrase “*12 wounded*,” it will not change the meaning of the contents of the news conveyed. This situation is due to the function of the ellipsis, which is to avoid repeating words that were considered unnecessary.

In this datum, the **ellipsis** was marked by removing the word “people” from the phrase “*12 wounded*,” which differs from the term “five people had been killed.” Without the ellipsis, the phrase “*12 wounded*” would be “*12 people wounded*”. However, without mentioning the word “people,” the text did not change its meaning. The ellipsis in this sentence was eliminating words or phrases that were considered unnecessary because even without writing them, the news text was still easy to understand. It was done so that the word “people” is not written twice in one sentence.

Discussion

This discussion section describes the findings from the data found and analyzed by the researcher in the findings section above. The discussion was carried out by referring to the two research questions that were presented in the first chapter. The first research question was, "What are the types of grammatical cohesion used in news texts?" Based on the findings that have been presented previously, the researcher could answer the research question after found the types of grammatical cohesion contained in the news text. There were thirty-three (33) datums containing types of grammatical cohesion in news texts. However, there were a total of thirty-five (35) types of grammatical cohesion in the thirty-three (33) datums. It is because there were two data that contained two types of grammatical cohesion in them. As in the twentieth (20) and twenty-first (21) datums, both have two forms of endophoric references in the form of anaphora.

The news text has thirty-two (32) types of references, as the most frequently used type, and three (3) types of ellipsis, as the least used type. In contrast to the two appearing in the news text, a kind of grammatical cohesion called substitution was not found in news texts. In reference, all types are found in news texts: exophora and endophora, in the form of anaphora and cataphora. There was also associative endophora in the news text. The occurrence of the most widely used type is anaphora, of which there were thirteen (13) forms. The second frequently used type was exophora, with a total of ten (10) forms. Then, associative endophora ranked third, which totaled seven (7) forms. The last was a cataphora which only has two (2) forms in the text. On the other hand, the researcher found three (3) ellipsis forms in the news text studied.

Continuing the second research question, "How does grammatical cohesion work in the analyzed news texts?" Based on the findings above, the researcher could answer the research question after analyzed it using the theory initiated by Cutting (2002). In this way, it can be seen that the part of reference found in the news text worked as a type that connects each sentence by referring to one word that is either before or after the intended reference. Findings regarding references in the news include exophora by mentioning the names of figures from Russia and Ukraine who were involved in the war; endophora by replacing nouns with pronouns: it, he, his, him, her, they, us, and this; and associative endophora by mentioning words that have a presupposition relationship.

Besides, the ellipsis found in news texts worked as a type that made the text more formal and concise without changing its content or meaning. The findings regarding the ellipsis in the news were eliminating words or phrases that were considered unnecessary because even without writing the news text, it was still easy to understand. News writers did this to achieve formal language, but it was easy to understand, considering the news conveyed was about the war between Russia and Ukraine. Moreover, the use of ellipsis in the news text aims to make it less wordy. It aligned with the function of reference and ellipsis, which avoided unnecessary repetition. In this way, the grammatical cohesion contained in the news text worked as a tool to connect the news text itself.

On the other hand, substitution was the only type of grammatical cohesion not found in the news texts examined in this study. The possible cause of not encountering substitution in the news text was because this type substitutes the words or phrases using filler words such as "one," "so," or "do." However, it was rare for these words to express news in the form of texts because they need to provide a formal insight into information delivery. Accordingly, the news entitled "Russia Bombs Cities Across Ukraine at Rush Hour

in Apparent Revenge Strikes” did not use the substitution type. It is due to the purpose of reporting, namely to made the news text appear serious and formal because the context was a war that conveyed the Russian invasion of Ukraine, causing victims to be injured or killed.

If we look at the previous research, less relevant research examines the news about the Russia-Ukraine war, explicitly used the theory of grammatical cohesion. However, there was a previous study that used the theory of discourse analysis and examines war news, namely the invasion of Iraq in 2003. The research was conducted by Lukin (2013) with the data in the form of a TV news report by Australia’s public broadcaster. In the grammatical cohesion section, the researcher found that the type often appearing in the news text was the reference, and the word “this” is used the most. Apart from that, there was also a relevant previous study that examines news texts whose data was also taken from The Jakarta Post, similar to this research. The research was conducted by Karim (2015) with data in the form of news about sports. From this previous study, the researcher found that the most frequently used grammatical cohesion type was the reference, and the word “the” was the most used.

The results of the two previous studies were the same as this study, which found that reference was the type most often found in writing news texts. However, in contrast to the two previous studies above, the word most used in this study is “he,” which was intended to refer to government figures from the two countries, and “it,” which was used to refer to Russia or Ukraine. From the previous studies discussed above, the researcher found that the used of grammatical cohesion in the news was universal or similar. It was because most studies often find the type of reference in conveying news, as this study and previous studies found. These similar findings regarding cohesive grammatical markers in the news were caused by the purpose of reporting, namely to clarify the news delivery. Because the news conveyed is informative, getting straight to the point is necessary. In addition, information about wars, sports, and so on needed to use words or sentences that were arranged grammatically correctly because they must be conveyed professionally so that the intent of the news is conveyed precisely. It was in line with the function of the types of grammatical cohesion, which avoided repetition in writing words that were considered unnecessary so that it went straight to the point.

There were previous studies that analyze cohesion analysis with data sources other than news text. Some of them were the speech texts from the president conducted by Lismayanti and Ningsih (2019), student writing conducted by Afrianto (2017), and talk shows executed by Putri (2020). These previous studies also found that reference is the most frequently used type of grammatical cohesion. It proved that not only in conveying news, in other formal events (such as presidential speeches and student writing) as well as in semi-formal events (such as talk shows), reference was also more widely used because it was the type that has the highest probability of its use and served to avoid the repetition of words. This is due to the need for professionalism in conveying news, speeches by a president, student writing, or talk shows so the context was simple and easier to understand.

The news text must be cohesive to make the information play excellent and understandable. The content of the news must be cohesive so that it is easy to understand and the information obtained is holistic, clear, and complete. In the news texts analyzed in this study, the flow of information is relatively easy to understand, and the grand of

information was quite good. This news text is quite informative based on the cohesion that has been fulfilled and holistic because the news conveyed the news in great detail and provides information about the conditions experienced in the two countries. Apart from that, news about the wars between Russia and Ukraine needed to be conveyed holistically because this war could impact several other countries, such as raising prices for people's needs, so it really grabbed the world's attention.

CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION

In accordance with the research objectives, the conclusion drawn from the analysis process was that the total amount of data found in the news text entitled "Russia bombs cities across Ukraine at rush hour in apparent revenge strikes" was thirty-five (35) forms of grammatical cohesion. Of the total number, almost all of the data analyzed was a reference type with a total of thirty-two (32) forms. Then, the remainder, which only amounts to three (3), was the type of ellipsis. That way, the news text did not use substitution type in any of the sentences in writing.

In addition to find the types of grammatical cohesion, this study also aimed to find out how these types worked in news texts. If we look at the findings section, the researcher found that the types used in writing news texts worked in their respective roles. Reference was used to refer to a reference point in the text. At the same time, ellipsis was used to remove unnecessary words or phrases. Even so, both types had the same function: to avoid repetition so that news texts became more concise, appear formal, and remain easy to understand.

The findings from this study showed the same results as several previous studies. The data studied found that reference was most often found in writing news texts, speeches by a president, student writing, and talk shows. This situation was caused by the use of correct grammar, which was required in all forms of interaction in communication, be it in conveying information, writing, or in daily conversation. That way, with the most frequently used references, in writing news texts; speeches by a president; student writing; or talk shows, there was little repetition of words, so the context was less complicated and easier to understand.

After analyzing the news text about the war obtained from The Jakarta Post, the researcher realized that this research still needed to be improved. Because this research had many shortcomings, such as the lack of variety of data found, the type of substitution that has not been found in news texts, and findings about the differences between Halliday and Hasan's theory (1976) and Cutting's theory (2002) which were still not strong enough, so this research still needed criticism and suggestions from readers to improve its quality. That way, the researcher hoped that there will be more studies in the future that could do the same type of research better.

In this section, the researcher also provided suggestions for further research in order to be able to study grammatical cohesion in other objects such as novels, video talk shows, and so on. As well as being more focused, there was a difference between Halliday and Hasan's theory (1976) and Cutting's theory (2002). That way, future research could find differences in the use of grammatical cohesion in news texts, books, and talk shows. In addition, future research may also find differences in the usefulness of other theories belonging to Halliday and Hasan (1976) with a slightly different type from Cutting's theory (2002).

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