

**THE GRAMMATICAL COHESION AND CONTEXT OF SITUATION IN
THE ARTICLES OF *HOT ENGLISH* MAGAZINE AND *HELLO BALI*
MAGAZINE**

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2013

ABSTRAK

Jurnal ini berjudul " The Grammatical Cohesion and Context of Situation in the Articles of Hot English Magazine and Hello Bali Magazine". Tujuan penelitian dalam jurnal ini adalah untuk menganalisis tipe koehsi gramatikal dan konteks situasi yang di temukan dalam majalah yang berjudul Hot English dan Hello Bali. Teori yang digunakan dalam jurnal ini adalah teori konteks dan koehsi yang dikemukakan oleh Halliday and Hasan (1985 dan 1976) dan juga teori dari Nunan (1993). Dalam menganalisis jurnal metode yang digunakan adalah metode kualitatif. Pembahasan data diawali dengan membaca, memahami, memberi tanda dan mencatat data yang berhubungan dengan topik. Hasil dari pembahasan menunjukkan bahwa di artikel-artikel majalah yang digunakan memiliki tiga fitur konteks situasi yaitu field, tenor dan modus. Dan menemukan tipe dari koehsi gramatikal yaitu referensi, substitusi dan konjungsi.

Kata kunci : koehsi gramatikal dan konteks situasi

1. Background

Language becomes functional if it is able to fulfill people's need in society effectively. The term functional means language that is doing some jobs in some context. It means that every language that is playing some parts in a context of situation is called text.

Grammatical cohesion is a kind of cohesion that is the meaning relation, which is performed through grammar. This study is focused on the analysis of

types of grammatical cohesion including reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction, and the context of situation including field, tenor, mode. This study includes the comparison of the use of grammatical cohesion and context of situation between those two articles with different magazines.

2. Problems of the Study

Based on the background above, the problems of the study are :

- 1) What was the context of situation in the articles of *Hot English* magazine and *Hello Bali* magazine like?
- 2) What types of grammatical cohesion were used in the articles of *Hot English* magazine and *Hello Bali* magazine?

3. Aims of the Study

Related to the problems of the study, the general aims of the study is to analyze the language used in the articles of magazines according to the context of situation, and to find out the three components of the context of situation namely field, tenor and mode and types of Grammatical Cohesion in the articles of *Hot English* magazine and *Hello Bali* magazine.

4. Research Method

The method that is used to conduct a research project, has a very important role in a scientific writing, because it is influential to the validity of the result of the research itself. It contains data source, method and technique of collecting data, and method and technique of analyzing data. The research method used in this study is qualitative research.

4.1 Data Source

The data source were taken from two different magazines they are *Hot English* magazine no.123 edition June 2012, and *Hello Bali* magazine, vol. 17, no. 10 edition October 2012. The reason in choosing these articles as the data source, is that the writer wants to find grammatical cohesion and context of situation in

Hot English magazine and *Hello Bali* magazine. They are tourist magazines functionary to promote Balinese culture.

4.2 Method and Technique of Collecting Data

The data were collected using library research and there was no respondent involved in this study. Library research includes reading, and noting the data related to the topic in this study. The data of this research were collected in several steps. First, the texts were carefully read, then were selected and there the grammatical cohesion and context of situation, note taking was done.

4.3 Method and Technique of Analyzing Data

The technique of analyzing data applied in this study was qualitative method. First, every data was presented in order to find out the detail of the message in every paragraph. Second, the data were selected to find appropriate data. Then the data were analyzed of using the theory of cohesion according to Halliday (1976), to know the cohesiveness of the text.

5. The Analysis of Grammatical Cohesion and Context of Situation in the Articles of *Hot English* Magazine and *Hello Bali* Magazine.

5.1 Context of Situation

The context of situation consists of three dimensions, they are *field* (what the text is all about), *tenor* (the role of the participants), and *mode* (the medium or the channel of the text).

a. Field

The articles in *Hot English* magazine and *Hello Bali* magazine have three features of context of situation namely *field*, *tenor*, and *mode*. The *field* of the first text is about the Balinese myths and legends. It describes the story of Kbo Iwa and the story of Ramayana, and the second text is about tourist objects which refers to Nusa Penida island.

b. Tenor

Tenor in the first text were involved some participants who are in charge namely journalist, editor, publisher, and readers. The journalist officially (The team of *Hot English* magazine). The participants involved in the second text are the journalist, writer (Katy robert) and the team of *Hello Bali* magazine, and also the readers.

c. Mode

In the first text, The text consists of long sentences in paragraph. The text consists of forty-four and seven paragraphs. The second text consists of ten paragraphs and fifty one sentences, which have long sentences.

5.2 Grammatical Cohesion

Grammatical cohesion is a kind of cohesion that is performed through relation in grammar. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976) , the types of grammatical cohesion are divided into four items; they are reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction.

a. Reference

➤ Personal Reference

- I. " *He* would help the balinese people build temples and villages, digditches and cut terraces out of the hillsides for rice paddies" (S.4)

He refers anaphorically to Kbo Iwa. *He* is a personal reference, and belongs to personal pronouns.

- II. " While renowned for *its* magnificent diving trenches, the sightings of Mola Mola,"(S.5)

Its refers anaphorically to Nusa Penida. *Its* is a personal reference, and is a possessive pronoun.

➤ Demonstrative Reference

- I. " One year *there* was a very poor harvest of food and *the* Balinese people could barely feed themselves, much less a giant."(S.7)

There refers cataphorically to *there was a very poor harvest of food*. *There* is demonstrative reference, and it is a circumstantial demonstrative. *The* refers cataphorically to *the Balinese people could barely feed themselves, much less a giant*. *The* is demonstrative reference and it is classified as neutral.

➤ Comparative Reference

- I. " It is believed that there was once a giant *as* tall *as* a mountain who roamed the island,...." (S.3)

"*As* is comparative reference that expresses the particular comparative.

- II. " *So* while bargaining, do not drive too hard." (S.26)

So is comparative reference that expresses a particular comparative.

b. Substitution

- I. " During *one* battle, Rama sped towards Rawana shooting arrows as he ran." (S.37)

One in the three sentences above can be classified as substitution. It can be noted that not all occurrences of *one* are instances of substitution.

- II. "....., and many international companies operate in association with reputable local *ones*." (S.35)

Ones refers to nominal substitution, it is also related to category of general nouns.

c. Conjunction

➤ Additive Conjunction

- I. " The lime set around the giant *and* when he woke up he was unable to escape."(S.1)

- ii. This will take you to some stunning locations *and* back on a boat before sundown." (S.16)

And in the two sentences above belongs to additive conjunction. Its functioned is to add new information to what has been mentioned before.

➤ Adversative conjunction

- i. "....., his appetite was enormous, *however*, and there was never enough food to satisfy him." (S.5)

However in the sentence above is adversative conjunction. *However* stands for relation between those two sentences, which are contrasted in meaning.

- ii. " *However*, they concluded that because it had no graveyard, it may have had purposes beyond that of a pura dalem,...."(S.40)

However can be grouped into adversative conjunction.

➤ Causal conjunction

- i. " This angered Kbo Iwo *so* much that he rampaged across the island,....." (S.8)

So in the sentence above belongs to conjunction with causal relationship. It indicates that there is specific information in this sentence as a result of the previous sentence.

- ii. " Not *so* long ago Penida was a penal colony, and you didn't have to do much to end up there."(S.8)

So in the sentence above belongs to conjunction with causal relationship. It indicates that there is specific information in this sentence as a result of the previous sentence.

➤ Temporal conjunction

- i. " The Balinese people *then* asked him to build a well, which he started digging." (S.12)

Then is a temporal conjunction which occurs to express the presence of the following event after the previous one.

- ii. " Even two years ago if you wanted a could beer you had to buy it from the markets or a shop, *then* find a place with ice and store your bottle there until you could take it to the only cafe on the sea front to drink it." (S.7)

Then is a temporal conjunction which occurs to express the presence of the following event after the previous one.

6. Conclusion

Based on the analysis in previous chapter about grammatical cohesion and context of situation, the conclusion can be drawn as follows:

The articles of *Hot English* magazine and *Hello Bali* magazine have three features of context of situation namely *field*, *tenor*, and *mode*. Every text also has grammatical cohesion. The types of grammatical cohesion in the articles include reference, substitution, and conjunction. There is no ellipsis found in both texts. The appearance of the reference in both texts is marked by ***personal ,demonstrative and comparative reference***. The ***Personal reference*** involves the ***personal pronouns*** *it ,they, he, him, you,* and ***possessive determiners, their, his,*** and also ***possessive pronouns its.*** The ***Demonstrative reference*** in both texts is performed by the definite articles *the, that and there,* applied in the texts as anaphoric and cataphoric. The ***Comparative reference*** in both texts is performed by the definite articles *so* and *as.* The only ***substitutions*** found are ***nominal substitution one,*** and ***verbal substitution do.*** And the last, ***conjunctions*** found were: ***additive, adversative, causal and temporal.*** The ***Additive conjunction*** is marked by *and* in both texts. The ***Adversative conjunction*** is marked by *however, but ,* and *only.* The ***Causal*** was found *so* in the first and second texts. While , ***temporal conjunction*** was marked by *then* and *that* can be seen in the first and second texts.

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