

Cohesion And Coherence Of News Discourse In Kompas.Com The Vice President Wants Sma 4 Sukabumi To Be An Example Of Face-To-Face Learning In The Green Zone

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Abstract.

The purpose of this research is to examine the cohesion and coherence of the news on Kompas.com entitled The Vice President Wants SMA 4 Sukabumi to Become a Face-to-Face Model in the Green Zone. This research was conducted to test the cohesion and coherence of a public reading. Where, the linguistic element is also a factor in the readability of information. One form or source of information can be obtained from the media. Some people use tools such as Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, and Kompas.com. The choice of Kompas.com media as a source of research data because Kompas.com is considered a trusted and accurate information medium, so many people often read and get information there. The method used in this research is descriptive research method. Data analysis was carried out by collecting data, describing the cohesion and coherence in the data, and entering it into the data analysis column. The results of this analysis process are the use of cohesion in the form of intra-sentence pronouns such as he, she, his, and so on. In addition to the form of conjunction in the form of intra-sentence pronouns, in the text there is a form of coherence. Coherence can be seen in the coherent form shown by the substitution form which refers to the previous sentence such as the phrase "on the visit". The use and accuracy of the cohesion and coherence used in the following text has a great impact on the readability of the information contained in the Kompas.com media.

Keywords: *Linguistics, Discourse, Cohesion and Coherence*

I. INTRODUCTION

Language is one thing that human life in terms of communicating. Therefore, the study of language is a study that will never run out to be studied and discussed, because in the life of every human being it is related to language. Without the presence of language, life in the world will certainly not have variety. Forms of activity in life, can not be separated from the need for language. Language is a form of interaction that humans try to exchange, give or receive data. In other words, language is the main communication facility, although in reality language there is nothing intended, but it can also help maintain body movements so that other people do not want to do something[1]. The highest level in the linguistic hierarchy is discourse. Discourse is a layer of sentences randomly, but is a unit of language, either spoken or written. A good discourse is a discourse that must pay attention to the relationship between sentences,

so that it can maintain the relationship and coherence between sentences. Along with the various views that language consists of form and meaning, relations in discourse can be divided into two types, namely form which is called cohesion and meaning or semantic relationship called coherence[2]. Discourse analysis has two things that are connected, namely form (coherence) and the relationship of meaning (coherence). There are two types of cohesion, namely grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion.

There are several types of grammatical aspects in discourse analysis, namely references, substitutions, ellipsis and conjunctions [3][4][5]. Initially, reference is one type of grammatical cohesion in the form of a certain lingual unit which refers to another lingual unit that precedes or explores. Second, substitution is a type of grammatical cohesion in the form of replacing certain lingual units with other lingual units in discourse to obtain a distinguishing element. Third, omitting is the omission or elimination of certain lingual units that have been mentioned earlier. Fourth, conjunction is one of the grammatical cohesions that is tried by the method of connecting one factor to another in discourse[6]. Discourse in the form of public media, such as articles, can be studied, both in terms of form and in terms of meaning. Discourse in the text of public media that has its own uniqueness and is interesting to study. This research has a close relationship with language, especially research on discourse, one of which is discourse analysis. Discourse analysis in this study is the analysis of cohesion and coherence. Research related to discourse analysis on cohesion and coherence, among others; 1) The research conducted by Nurilia Iffa entitled, "Cohesion and Coherence in the Jawa Pos editorial" is intended to describe the form of cohesion markers and the form of coherence markers in the editorials of the Jawa Pos newspaper. This study aims to analyze the form of cohesion and coherence in discourse in the Jawa Pos[7]; 2) The research conducted by Yusep with the title "Analysis of Cohesion and Coherence Discourse on Political Advertising Discourse in 2014 Election Discourse".

This study discusses the form of cohesion and coherence in the function of good public text readability in political discourse advertisements[8]; 3) Research conducted by Ismail with the title "Cohesion and Coherence in Popular Scientific Articles in the Mass Media" In order to build cohesion and coherence in the reading, the author has used conjunctions and punctuation marks well. However, in terms of coherence, they are still constrained in the process of assembling and determining ideas that can be accepted in the context of [9]. From several studies that have been conducted on discourse analysis that discusses cohesion and coherence, several studies have been carried out on public discourse texts in the form of well-known mass media. Among other public discourse texts that have been studied are Jawa Pos, Political Advertisements, and Scientific Articles. From the description above, research that discusses cohesion and coherence in the public media Kompas.com has not been explored, even though Kompas.com is a very well-known public media and is widely read by the public or the public. For this reason, it is very important to analyze the

readability of public discourse in several Kompas.com media texts. Researchers will discuss of course the discourse being researched is the discourse that is currently being discussed, namely about covid-19. For this reason, the research will conduct a research entitled “Cohesion and Coherence of News Discourse in Kompas.Com The Vice President Wants SMA 4 Sukabumi To Be an Example of Face-To-Face Learning in The Green Zone.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a type of descriptive qualitative research. With a literature study research model[10]. This research produces data in the form of notes and descriptive information contained in the readings studied. With qualitative research, it is necessary to do a descriptive analysis. Descriptive analysis procedures provide a clear, objective, systematic, analytical and critical reflection and explanation of the cohesion and coherence contained in the Kompas.com public discourse text entitled The Vice President Wants SMA 4 Sukabumi To Be an Example of Face-To-Face Learning in The Green Zone. The qualitative approach is based on the initial steps taken by collecting the required data, then classification and description are carried out. Sources of data in this study include references that are used as data sources, namely the Kompas.com public discourse text with the title The Vice President Wants SMA 4 Sukabumi To Be an Example of Face-To-Face Learning in The Green Zone.

The next data source is references to cohesion and cohesion at the discourse level. The data collection method in this study was carried out by collecting research data in the form of library information that has been selected, searched, presented and analyzed. The source of this research data is to find data based on the literature whose substance requires philosophical and theoretical processing actions. Literature research here is literature research without being accompanied by empirical tests[11]. The data analysis technique used in this research is by collecting research data obtained from the selection results and carefully reading the text that will be used as data and collected in the form of a data corpus. From the data corpus, analysis and conclusions are then carried out. This research was conducted based on three stages, namely (1) the stage of providing data, (2) the stage of data analysis, and (3) the stage of presenting the results of data analysis.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Cohesion and Coherence of News Discourse in Kompas.

ComLexical cohesion

Lexical cohesion found in Kompas.com The Vice President Wants SMA 4 Sukabumi To Be an Example of Face-To-Face Learning in The Green Zone, among others: (1) repetition/repetition; (2) collocation. Repetition is the repetition of a sound unit which has the function of giving emphasis to the text of the sound unit in a discourse. The forms of repetition include (repetition of words directly), repetition of

anaphora (repetition of words at the beginning of sentences), repetition of epistrophes (repetition of words at the end of sentences), repetition of mesodiplosis (repetition of words in the middle of sentences), and repetition of anadiplosis (repetition at the end of sentences) which is the initial word in the next sentence)[12][13]. The repetition contained in the text is epistropa repetition, namely the word "green zone".The collocation contained in the text appears in the use of teaching and learning words. Where teaching and learning is a location where a person or several people are in a learning situation and the teacher is a teacher.

Grammatical cohesion

The grammatical cohesion found in Kompas.com The Vice President Wants SMA 4 Sukabumi To Be an Example of Face-To-Face Learning in The Green Zone include: (1) Pronouns; (2) Substitution; (3) conjunction.Pronominals are grammatical cohesion in the form of personal pronouns. The pronouns contained in the text are shown in the use of pronouns in paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 such as *he, she, I, and his* enklitik.Substitution is the substitution of an element of discourse with another element whose reference remains the same, in the relationship between word forms or other forms larger than words, such as phrases or clauses.[14]. The substitution contained in the text is the translation of the word President Ma'ruf Amin to he.

Coherence

Coherence is an aspect of meaning that refers to aspects of speech or that describes how implied propositions can be interpreted and concluded with the existence of harmony between one sentence and the next sentence so that meaning and harmony are established. In other words, coherence is how expressions, ideas, ideas or facts are related or related to each other so that they can be understood easily[15][16][17]. The coherence that is illustrated in the text is the interrelationship between the first sentence and the second sentence and so on, which is the explanatory sentence of the main sentence with the addition of cohesion in it.

Table 1. Cohesion and Coherence Data of Kompas.Com Media

PARAGRAPH	TEXTS	RESULTS
PARAGRAPH 1	KOMPAS.com - Wakil Presiden Ma'ruf Amin berharap SMAN 4 Sukabumi menjadi percontohan bagi sekolah lain di zona hijau Covid-19 yang akan memulai kegiatan belajar mengajar tatap muka. Ia menyebut, saat ini Kota Sukabumi telah masuk ke dalam zona hijau di Jawa Barat sehingga kegiatan belajar mengajar tatap	In paragraph one it is found: 1. In this paragraph, they are related or coherent. The coherence is obtained because it has several existing conjunctions. The conjunction will be discussed. 2. The word hope in the first fifth is followed by a proposition that shows a hope (the device of hope (Optative)). 3. The word ia in the second sentence is a singular third person pronoun. Karna as a substitute for the name in the first sentence is President Ma'ruf Amin. And also known as

	muka di ruang kelas sudah bisa dimulai kembali. "Tadi saya sudah melihat, yang tadinya diizinkan dua shift jadi tiga shift, lebih hati-hati," ujar Wapres Ma'ruf Amin di sela kunjungannya ke sekolah itu, Rabu (8/7/2020).	replacement (substitution) 4. The current word in the second sentence is a time sequence device. Because it shows the current time, which is an area that has entered the green zone in the covid-19 pandemic. 5. The word so in the second sentence is a time device. Karna shows the next action, namely face-to-face teaching and learning will be carried out. 6. My word in the third sentence is a singular first person pronoun. Karna as a substitute for the name in the first sentence is President Ma'ruf Amin. And also known as replacement (substitution) 7. The word that was in the third sentence is a reference. What used to be a face-to-face class. The encyclical pronouns refer to face-to-face meetings. 8. The word green zone is repeated (repeated). Because in this paragraph the green zone does not appear once, but appears twice. 9. The word "learning to teach" is a form of collocation
PARAGRAF 2	"Saya berharap ini menjadi contoh bagi daerah-daerah lain yang ingin membuka sekolahnya di daerah hijau," lanjut dia. Salah satu penerapan protokol kesehatan di SMAN 4 Sukabumi yang diapresiasi, yakni kewajiban bagi siswa/i mengenakan masker dan face shield dalam kegiatan belajar mengajar tatap muka. Inovasi-inovasi yang diterapkan di sekolah tersebut, kata Wapres Ma'ruf Amin, sepatutnya dikembangkan dan ditiru oleh daerah lain yang	In paragraph one it is found: 1. My word in the first sentence is a singular first person pronoun. Karna as a substitute for the name in the first paragraph is President Ma'ruf Amin. First person pronouns are also referred to as substitutes. 2. The words want and hope in the first sentence are pronouns of hope. Because it shows a hope for other regions to imitate SMAN 4 Sukabumi if they want to do face-to-face learning. 3. The word he in the first sentence is a singular third person pronoun. Because he said he was a replacement for President Ma'ruf Amin. Similar to the word appropriate, it also functions as a substitute for the name Mr. Ma'ruf. 4. The second word and sentence are

	sudah masuk ke zona hijau Covid-19.	additional conjunctions (additives). Because apart from being developed, it can also be imitated by other regions. And also hope is not one but two. 5. This paragraph, they are related or coherent, as evidenced by some of the cohesion that has been mentioned.
PARAGRAF 3	Apalagi, di Jawa Barat saat ini sudah terdapat 100 kabupaten yang berstatus zona hijau sehingga ia berharap ada inovasi-inovasi tersebut. "Inovasi supaya tetap pendidikan dibuka di daerah hijau, tapi kesehatan tetap terjaga. Protokol kesehatan tetap dipelihara, bagaimana melakukan inovasi-inovasi penyelenggaraannya," kata dia. Dalam kunjungan tersebut, Wapres Ma'ruf Amin didampingi oleh Gubernur Jawa Barat Ridwan Kamil, Menteri Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Nadiem Makarim, serta Menteri Agama Fahcrul Razi.	In paragraph one it is found: 1. The word especially in the first sentence is an affirmative device used to express a firmness. The firmness is to inform the public that there are already 100 districts with green zone status. 2. The word but in the second sentence is a contrasting device. Even though the area has entered the green zone, it is still necessary to maintain health. 3. The word he in the second sentence is a singular third person pronoun. Because he said he was a replacement for President Ma'ruf Amin. Similar to the word proper, it also functions as a substitute for the name Mr. Ma'ruf.

From the results of the analysis of cohesion and coherence above, it can be concluded that the news entitled Vice President Wants SMA 4 Sukabumi to Become an Example of Face-to-Face Learning in the Green Zone. There are elements of cohesion and coherence in the text as a form of discourse text function where bonds are established between sentences which are indicated by the use of lexical and grammatical cohesion. In addition to the aspect of cohesion, the text also looks at the aspect of cohesion as a form of harmony between one sentence and another which is formed into a unified whole which is called a paragraph.

IV. CONCLUSION

Research on "Cohesion and Coherence of News Discourse in Kompas.Com The Vice President Wants SMA 4 Sukabumi to Be an Example of Face-To-Face Learning in The Green Zone" found that in the discourse text there is a constructive

cohesion, namely lexical cohesion. , which is in the form of repetition and collocation. Repetition in the text is used to give a special emphasis, so that the readers better understand what is being emphasized in the text. The next lexical cohesion is in the form of collocation. The collocations in the text are in the form of the words learning and teaching. In the discourse text "The Vice President Wants SMA 4 Sukabumi to Be an Example of Face-To-Face Learning in The Green Zone" there is also the use of grammatical cohesion which is shown in pronominal form or what we often call personal pronouns. Another form of grammatical cohesion also appears in the text in the form of substitution, namely the substitution of words and phrases.

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