

**THE GRAMMATICAL COHESION ANALYSIS
OF NEWS TEXTS ON THE RUSSIA-UKRAINE WAR**

THESIS

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UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
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THE GRAMMATICAL COHESION ANALYSIS OF NEWS TEXTS ON THE RUSSIA-UKRAINE WAR

THESIS

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In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.)

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MALANG
2022**

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled **“The Grammatical Cohesion Analysis of News Texts on the Russia-Ukraine War”** is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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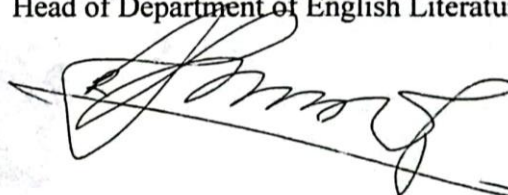
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MOTTO

"Keep on going and the chances are you will stumble on something, perhaps when you are least expecting it. I have never heard of anyone stumbling on something sitting down."

— Charles F. Kettering

DEDICATION

This thesis is incredibly dedicated to my beloved family: my mother, Izzatul Laila; my father, Ahmad Nurcholis; my grandmother, Anik Zumroti; and my younger brother, Muhammad Albi Veehaq; and all the big family who always pray and encourage me to finish this thesis. Besides, this thesis is also dedicated to the researcher, who never gives up on the process of working on this thesis.

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The researcher gives all praise and thanks to Allah SWT, who always gives us all His grace and grace every day so that the researcher can complete the research entitled “The Grammatical Cohesion Analysis of News Texts on the Russia-Ukraine War” as the final assignment to obtain a Sarjana Sastra (S.S.) degree in the Department of English Literature UIN Maliki Malang. Sholawat and Salam are continuously poured out to the Prophet of the end of time, namely the Prophet Muhammad SAW, who has guided us from the dark ages to the golden ages.

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The researcher also conveys gratitude to all the family members, especially the parents, Ahmad Nurcholis and Izzatul Laila, who always pray for and finance the researcher so that she can complete the research for this final project, as well as her grandmother, Anik Zumroti, her younger brother, Muhammad Albi Veehaq, and also her cousin, Neyla Nuril, who also prayed for the smooth running of the thesis. The researcher also thanks all her friends who have provided support and assistance in the process of completing this thesis, as well as her friends who encourage researchers when she feels tired, which is too many to mention one by one.

In this thesis, the researcher realizes that there are still many shortcomings in the delivery because the knowledge and experience of the researcher still need to be improved, so this research cannot be said to be perfect. Therefore, this research still requires constructive criticism and suggestions as input for the researcher so she can write better in the future. The researcher hopes that this research can benefit readers, especially those interested in conducting research on grammatical cohesion theory.

Malang, 22 November 2022

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ABSTRACT

Sahreebanu, D.S. (2022). *The Grammatical Cohesion Analysis of News Texts on the Russia-Ukraine War*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Zainur Rofiq, M.A.

Key Terms: Discourse analysis, cohesion, grammatical cohesion, the Russia-Ukraine war, The Jakarta Post

Grammatical cohesion is 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. Researchers 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, researchers 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.

مستخلص البحث

شهرينو ، ديا شهزنا. (2022). تحليل التماسك النحوي في نصوص الأخبار حول الحرب بين روسيا و أوكرانيا. البحث العلمي. قسم الآداب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الثقافية ، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج الإسلامية الحكومية. المشرف: الدكتور زين الرفيق، الماجستير.

الكلمات المفتاحية: تحليل الخطاب ، التماسك النحوي ، الحرب، روسيا، أوكرانيا، جاكارتا بوست

البحث هذا إجراء ولقد تم. النصوص في الجملة أو أو العبارة الكلمة بين كل كيفية الارتباط يحل بحث هو النحوي إن التماسك المنهج الأخبار. وقد استخدمت الباحثة نصوص في الأنواع هذه عمل كيفية ومعرفة النحوي، التماسك أنواع على التعرف لغرض الإنترنت، والتي نصوص الأخبار في هذا البحث العلمي هي في البيانات وأما مصادر. البحث هذا إجراء في النوعي الوصفي في المدن هجم روسيا" بعنوان 2022 أكتوبر سنة في التاريخ التاسع عشر من شهر الأربعاء يوم بوست، جاكارتا صحيفة نشرتها طرحها التي النحوي التماسك نظرية . واستخدمت الباحثة "انتقامياً هجوماً الاشتغال ساعة خلال أوكرانيا بالقنابل أنحاء جميع النحوي التماسك من شكلاً 35 هناك أن التحليل المضموني نحو نصوص الأخبار. وأكدت نتائج البحث عملية لإجراء (2002) كاتنج الحذف. و أما الباقي هناك 3 أشكال مرجعية. أنها نماذج من حيث عبارة 32 هناك الإجمالي من الأخبار. و نصوص في الموجودة من حيث endophora هو استخداماً الأكثر المرجع نوع نصوص الأخبار. وكان في الاستبدال استخدام يتم لا أخرى، ناحية من endophora -cataphora والشكلين من نوع الترابطي، و الباقي هو 7 إندوفورا exophora يليه 10 ، و anaphora هناك 13 المرجع نوع . وقد عمل. الأخبار نصوص في دور خاص له النحوي التماسك أنواع من كل النوع أن . و خلاصة النتائج أوضحت التي العبارات أو الكلمات إزالة كأداة الحذف نوع قد عمل نفسه، الوقت وفي. النصوص في المرجعية النقطة إلى الإشارة كأداة التكرار تجنب على النحوي التماسك من النوعين كلا ، قد عمل ذلك ضرورية. ومع غير تعتبر.

ABSTRAK

Sahreebanu, D.S. (2022). Analisis Kohesi Tata Bahasa pada Teks Berita tentang Perang Rusia-Ukraina. Tesis Sarjana. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing Zainur Rofiq, M.A.

Kata Kunci: Analisis wacana, kohesi, kohesi gramatikal, perang Rusia-Ukraina, The Jakarta Post

Kohesi gramatikal merupakan penelitian yang menganalisis bagaimana setiap kata, frasa, atau kalimat terhubung dalam suatu teks. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan tujuan untuk mengidentifikasi tipe kohesi gramatikal dan mengetahui bagaimana tipe-tipe tersebut bekerja dalam teks berita. Peneliti memilih untuk menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif dalam melakukan penelitian ini. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini adalah teks berita online yang dipublikasikan pada hari Rabu, tanggal 19 Oktober 2022, oleh The Jakarta Post dengan judul *“Russia Bombs Cities Across Ukraine at Rush Hour in Apparent Revenge Strikes.”* Untuk meneliti teks berita tersebut, peneliti menggunakan teori kohesi gramatikal yang dikembangkan oleh Cutting (2002). Setelah melakukan proses menganalisis, peneliti menemukan bahwa terdapat tiga puluh lima (35) bentuk kohesi gramatikal dari tiga puluh tiga (33) datum yang ditemukan dalam teks berita. Dari jumlah total tersebut, tiga puluh dua (32) di antaranya merupakan bentuk *reference* dan sisanya, yang berjumlah tiga (3) bentuk, merupakan tipe *ellipsis*. Di sisi lain, *substitution* tidak digunakan dalam teks berita peperangan tersebut. Tipe *reference* yang paling sering digunakan adalah *endophora* yang berupa *anaphora* (13), kemudian diikuti dengan *exophora* (10), *associative endophora* (7), dan *endophora* yang berupa *cataphora* (2). Dari temuan-temuan tersebut, dapat diketahui bahwa setiap tipe kohesi gramatikal memiliki peran masing-masing dalam teks berita. Tipe *reference* bekerja sebagai alat untuk merujuk pada titik referensi dalam teks. Sedangkan, tipe *ellipsis* bekerja sebagai alat untuk menghilangkan kata atau frasa yang dianggap tidak perlu. Meskipun begitu, kedua tipe kohesi gramatikal tersebut sama-sama berfungsi untuk menghindari pengulangan kata.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains a discussion of the research background, which consists of phenomena, previous research, the focus of the study, and the purpose of the study. Afterwards, this chapter presents the research questions, the significance of the study, the scope and limitations, and the definition of key terms.

A. Background of the Study

One of the news that has captured the world's attention recently is the news about 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 that began in 2014. However, the relations between Russia and Ukraine have not been good for a long time. It follows D'Ainire's statement that Ukraine's territorial integrity has been threatened by separatist movements in Eastern Ukraine and Crimea, which are directly related to the problem of economic relations with Russia (1999, p. 5). The war caused a high number of casualties, both from the Russian and Ukrainian sides.

Even though this war took place between Russia and Ukraine, it caught the world's attention because it caused other impacts, such as an increase in the price of people's basic needs in various countries. With so many effects caused by the war, a lot of news media reported about the events of the war. Therefore, this phenomenon is important to be analyzed linguistically to understand the

content of the news conveyed by many media. The sensation was reported worldwide accurately and updated through various news media, such as broadcast media via television and radio networks; printed media in the form of newspapers and magazines; and online or internet-based media in the form of social media, websites, and so on.

One of the online news websites is The Jakarta Post. 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 also gives a particular news feed about the Russia-Ukraine war. Moreover, The Jakarta Post also provides a specific page for collections regarding war news, such as ‘Tag-Russia,’ ‘Tag-Ukraine,’ ‘Tag-Russia-Invasion,’ ‘Tag-Ukraine-War,’ ‘Tag-Ukraine-War,’ ‘Tag Russia-Ukraine War,’ ‘Tag-Russian-invasion-of-Ukraine,’ and ‘Tag-Russo-Ukrainian-War.’ Since the Jakarta Post is a medium that conveys news in the form of text, it is compatible with the theory of cohesive analysis because cohesion is related to the text.

Cohesion is a type of discourse analysis. Observing the use of language is a study in linguistics known as discourse. 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, p. 168). Texts become the primary means of discourse, whether spoken or written, either in monologues or interactions. ‘Text’ and ‘discourse’ have been applied in various ways in the literature, both in written and spoken communication.

Therefore, without text, discourse will not be a linguistic activity (Georgakopoulou and Goutsos, 2004, p. 3-4).

Discourse analysis, in addition to investigating the use of language in context, also concentrates on the unity and relatedness of the texts. In discourse analysis, ‘unity’ is known as coherence, which Yule describes as something that exists in people, i.e., people’s understanding of what they read or hear, not the words or structures of discourse in the text (2020, p. 170). In contrast, ‘relatedness’ is known as cohesion, which Cutting defines as the words that are connected to each other within the texts (2002, p. 2). However, in this study, the researcher focused more on examining the relatedness in the text, namely cohesion, rather than coherence, because the people’s understanding of what they read or hear could be different. Cutting (2002) explains that cohesion is divided into two types, namely grammatical, related to the elements of grammatical, and lexical, which is 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 cohesion theory can be applied to spoken discourse, which is the verbal interpretation of the communicative act intended by the speaker, and written discourse, which is the recorded interpretation of the communicative action intended by the writer.

The researcher has reviewed several relevant studies to identify research gaps in connection with this research. The study of textual cohesion has three ways of conducting the research. Some of the previous relevant research are as follows: *First*, the research only focuses on analyzing

grammatical cohesion. There are several previous studies that only focus on this type. The research conducted by Lismayanti and Ningsih (2019) investigated the speech of Barack Obama in 2016. Using Halliday and Hasan's theory (1976), the researcher found that references were the most frequently used type, while conjunctions were the least in the data. In line with that research, the research conducted by Afrianto (2017) used the theory by Halliday and Hasan, which was developed in 1976. The researcher investigated the texts in the form of students' writing. The findings of this research show that the most frequently used type is references. Besides, the researcher stated that there was some inappropriate use of cohesive, including additive conjunctions, adversative conjunctions, and temporal conjunctions. 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 conjunction.

Second, the research only focuses on analyzing lexical cohesion. There are several previous studies that only focus 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 research used the theory proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1976). The researcher found that repetition is the most frequently used. Meanwhile, the complementary is the less frequency found in the data. In line with mentioned research before, Ulya

(2017) conducted research that used the theory by Halliday and Hasan (1976) to examine the short stories written by John Cheever. The results of this study indicate that repetition is the most widely used lexical cohesion compared to hyponymy, meronymy, synonymy, antonymy, and collocation. In addition to the two previous studies above, the research conducted by Malah, Tan, and Rashid (2017) also only focuses on lexical cohesion analysis. The researchers used the theory developed by Halliday and Hasan (1976) to examine Nigerian newspaper genres. The findings showed that repetition is the most frequently appears than expectancy relation, sub-class, and synonymy, which is the least used in the data.

Third, the research focuses on analyzing both grammatical and lexical cohesion. There are several previous studies that focus 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. While in lexical cohesion, repetition is used more than collocation and synonyms. Apart from that research, the research conducted by Dewi (2021) examined the texts in the form of students' writing. The researcher used Halliday and Hasan's theory (1976). The findings showed that the most widely used type in grammatical cohesion is reference, while ellipsis does not appear in the data. Whereas in lexical cohesion, collocation is used more than reiteration.

Still focused on analyzing grammatical and lexical cohesion, the following studies use 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 investigated the talk show conducted by Kevan Kanney and Agnes Mo. In the data obtained, the researcher found that in grammatical cohesion, reference is the one that most often appears in conversation. While in lexical cohesion, the most frequently used is repetition. 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*." By focusing on both grammatical and lexical cohesion, the results show that types of grammatical cohesion such as reference, ellipsis, and conjunction are used, except substitution. While in lexical cohesion, reiteration and collocation are both used in texts.

From the previous relevant research mentioned above, it is clear that the studies of cohesive analysis in the past focused more on the use of theory by Halliday and Hasan (1976) compared with Cutting's approach (2002). This situation is due to Cutting develops the work of Halliday and Hasan. Therefore, the use of theory by Cutting (2002) is less found in previous studies. Moreover, from the many previous studies reviewed, research analyzing grammatical cohesion in news texts about wars is also relatively rare, especially regarding the war between Russia and Ukraine. Accordingly, in this research, 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 using the Cutting theory (2002) and only focusing on grammatical cohesion. The specific data in this research is the news text entitled “Russia Bombs Cities Across Ukraine at Rush Hour in Apparent Revenge Strikes,” published on Wednesday, October 19, 2022, 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 Halliday and Hasan’s (1976) theory and made it more concise in classifying its types. It is due to the types of cohesion in Cutting’s theory (2002) being divided into two major groups, namely grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Next, the two groups will be further divided into several types. There are three types of grammatical cohesion: reference, substitution, and ellipsis. Meanwhile, lexical cohesion has four types: repetition, synonym, superordinate, and general words. However, in this study, the researcher only analyzes grammatical cohesion to discover how each word in the news text is connected through grammatical elements.

This research was conducted to find out what types of grammatical cohesion are used in the text and how they work in the news text. Furthermore, understanding grammatical cohesion aspects is very important to write essays and the ability to understand texts, including writing texts, for English

Literature students. However, the lack of knowledge about grammatical cohesion in terms of comprehension and competence in writing causes students to use cohesive grammar, which is less varied. Therefore, it would be better to learn grammatical cohesion packaged in a media that provides more variety of vocabulary choices. With technology, many media can be used as learning tools so students can learn more efficiently.

One of the media in the form of online news text that is widely used is 'The Jakarta Post.' Like other online news media, The Jakarta Post always updates the latest news, including the current news, in an uproar, namely the war between Russia and Ukraine. By reading and understanding the news, indirectly, students can understand and apply Grammatical Cohesion in texts. That situation prompted the researcher to use the theory of Grammatical Cohesion initiated by Cutting (2002) because very few studies using the approach of grammatical cohesion belonging to Cutting (2002) have been carried out, especially those whose data discusses the war between Russia and Ukraine.

Therefore, the advantage of conducting this research, in addition to analyzing and explaining the text, readers can also understand learning English which not only discusses the way the author uses Grammatical Cohesion in the text but can also increase political and world history knowledge. In addition to studying the material obtained from lecturers to interpret the news text, the researcher can also provide benefits in the form of understanding to readers interested in learning Grammatical Cohesion.

B. Research Questions

Based on the background above, the researcher proposed two research questions intended as the provisions for analyzing the data.

1. What are the types of grammatical cohesion used in news texts about the Russia-Ukraine war?
2. How do the types of grammatical cohesion work in news texts about the Russia-Ukraine war?

C. Significance of the Study

This research is expected to contribute some beneficial values both theoretically and practically. In terms of theory, this research provides an understanding of discourse analysis, especially grammatical cohesion, which studies the interrelationships of language in a text. In addition, it will also include the types of grammatical cohesion and their explanations. In this case, the cohesion discussed in this study is the theory initiated by Cutting (2002) in his book “Pragmatics and Discourse: A Resource Book for Students.”

In terms of practicality, this research serves as reading material that provides insight into the grammatical cohesion of discourse analysis for students and future researchers who intend to conduct research in the same field. This research can be used as reference material for them because it contains the discussion and classification of grammatical cohesion and its analysis using Cutting’s theory (2002).

D. Scope and Limitation

This research only focused on analyzing grammatical cohesion using the theory presented by Cutting (2002). The grammatical cohesion includes references; which consist of anaphora and cataphora; substitution; and ellipsis. For research data, the researcher chose a news text that discusses the war that took place between Russia and Ukraine in early 2022. The news was obtained from an online news media called The Jakarta Post entitled “Russia Bombs Cities Across Ukraine at Rush Hour in Apparent Revenge Strikes,” which was published on Wednesday, October 19, 2022.

E. Definition of Key Terms

Some of the core terms used in this study are as follows:

- 1. Discourse Analysis:** An approach that studies the use of language.
- 2. Cohesion:** One of the types of discourse analysis theory that discusses the relatedness of the words that occur in the text. According to Cutting (2002), there are two types of cohesion: grammatical and lexical.
- 3. Grammatical Cohesion:** The type of cohesion related to the grammatical elements. Grammatical cohesion has three types: reference, substitution, and ellipsis.
- 4. The Russia-Ukraine War:** The invasion launched by Russia against Ukraine at the beginning of this year, i.e., February 24, 2022.

5. **The Jakarta Post:** An online news media in the form of a daily English-language newspaper in Indonesia owned by PT Niskala Media Tenggara and based in Jakarta, the capital city of Indonesia.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter contains discussions of the theory used in this study, which consists of discourse analysis, cohesion, and various types of cohesion. In addition, this study also discusses previous studies which were used as reference material by the researcher.

A. Discourse Analysis

The Discourse Analysis is established to investigate the use of language (Brown and Yule, 1983, p.1). In line with that, Cook (1989) states that discourse analysis also concentrates on how the expanses of language become meaningful and united. Moreover, Yule (2020) also described discourse analysis as the way we can understand what we read, the way we can apprehend properly-constructed texts compared to incoherent texts, the way we can make sense of the speakers who communicate more than they are saying, and the way we manage to participate within the conversation (p.167).

Cutting (2002) states that discourse analysis is an approach that learns the relationship between the language to the contextual background features (p.1). Cutting (2002) also explains that discourse analysis studies: (a) context, focus on the meaning of words in communication and how the communicators convey more information than the words used; (b) text, discourse analysis looks at the language use and text by focusing on how language stretches

become united and meaningful for the users; and (c) function, the short-term purpose and long-term goals of the speakers in interaction (p.2).

According to Cook (1989), discourse is divided into two categories in English instruction: spoken and written. Spoken discourse is more sensitive to interlocutor interference but needs to be more organized and planned than written discourse. Several types of spoken discourse, such as lectures; interviews; and lessons, closely resemble written discourse in general and vice versa. On the other hand, written discourse is more formal, organized, and closed. The most common type of written discourse is text.

In conveying written discourse, the writers must create a properly-established text to ensure the readers apprehend what they mean (Puspita et al., 2019). Despite the fact that written discourse can appear as an entire sentence or paragraph, it could also be a phrase or word. Some examples of written discourse include books, novels, essays, newspapers, magazines, news texts in online media, and others that are recorded. The propositions of the proper discourse are related collectively to create a sense of unity and connection, which are the main goals of the appropriate discourse.

As previously discussed, discourse analysis examines the language used in texts by focusing on how the discourse becomes united and related. The word 'united' is called coherence in discourse analysis, which is the meaning of words in the context and assumptions of knowledge possessed by speakers, listeners, writers, and readers. On the other hand, the word 'related' is the connection between one word with another, referring backward or forward to

other words in the text, which discourse analysis calls cohesion. Cutting (2002) calls coherence the context outside the text and cohesion as co-textual context.

B. Cohesion

Cohesion, also known as co-text, is the context of the text itself (Cutting, 2002, p. 8). In line with that, Halliday and Hasan (1976) emphasize that discourse should be cohesive in that the meaning must be related between one part of the text and another. Dastjerdi and Samian (2011) discuss that cohesion has a unique role, namely, a kind of guide for readers to associate meanings together in the text. Likewise, cohesion is described by Hinkel (2003) as the connectedness of ideas in discourse and the creation of unified information. Reid (1992) also extrapolates cohesiveness as a phrase or word that functions as a sign to the reader, referring to what has already been mentioned or will be mentioned later in the text.

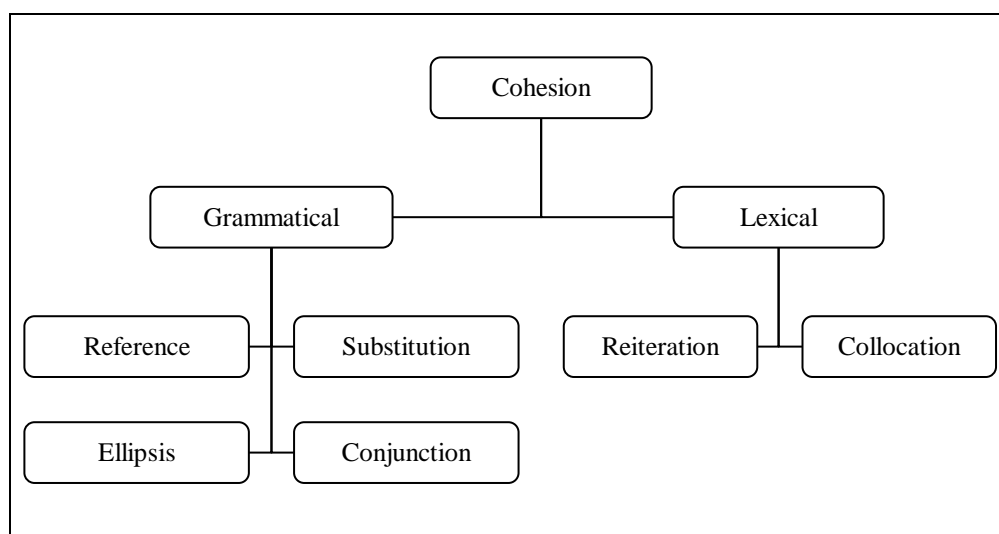
Beaugrande and Dressler (1990) consider that text is a unity of someone's thoughts, actions, communication, and collaboration. The text is visible as a unity above the sentence level in the detail view or as a properly-organized association of sentences within the generative perspective. They accept as accurate that the grammar of a text is taken into consideration by a set of linguistic rules that form sentences and combine numerous statements to create meaning. However, Yeh (2004) considers text as an interactive system of communicative contexts.

As discussed in Chapter I, Cutting (2002) developed Halliday and Hasan's (1976) theory. Therefore, the researcher briefly discusses the different classifications of cohesion between Halliday & Hasan (1976) and Cutting (2002).

1. Halliday and Hasan (1976)

According to Halliday and Hasan, the concept of cohesion is semantic, and it refers to the relationship of meaning that exists in the text. Cohesion not only relates to grammar but also to vocabulary. Therefore, it is divided into grammatical and lexical cohesion (1976, p. 4).

Chart 1: Cohesion Types According to Halliday and Hasan (1976)

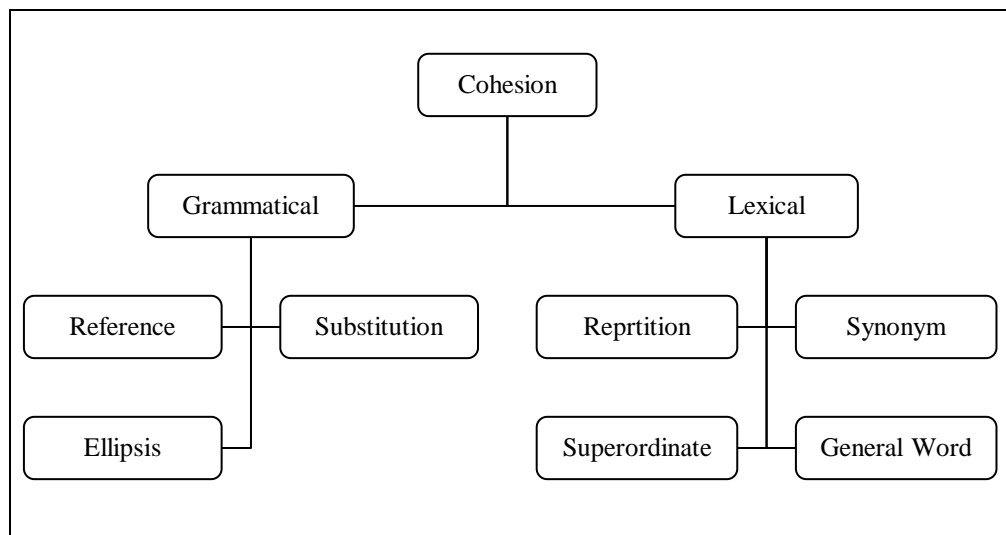


Based on the chart above, according to Halliday and Hasan (1976), There are two types of cohesion, namely grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion is classified into four classes, including reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. On the other hand, lexical cohesion is divided into two types; they are reiteration and collocation.

2. Cutting (2002)

Cutting states that cohesion refers to the way various elements of the text are related through the use of grammatical cohesion; consisting of reference, substitution, and ellipsis; as well as lexical cohesion, consisting of repetition, synonyms, superordinates, and general words (2002, p. 9-15). For more details, the division of the types of cohesion is as follows.

Chart 2: Cohesion Types According to Cutting (2002)



As seen from the chart above, according to Cutting (2002), cohesion is divided into two types: grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. There are three types of grammatical cohesion: reference, substitution, and ellipsis. In contrast, lexical cohesion has four types: repetition, synonym, superordinate, and general words. However, this research will discuss more grammatical cohesion and its types with the aim of knowing the grammatical elements in the news text and how each word, phrase, or sentence in the news text is connected.

C. Grammatical Cohesion

Grammatical cohesion is a type of cohesion related to the grammatical elements that are used to make the text unambiguous. According to Cutting (2002), grammatical cohesion is what unites the texts together. Cutting (2002) also states that there are three kinds of grammatical cohesion, namely: reference, substitution, and ellipsis (p. 13).

1. Reference

Reference is the use of referential expressions with the aim of referring to references contained in the context (Cutting, 2002, p. 9). Eggins (1994) claims that with the use of references, the authors can add participants to the texts. Based on the place and meaning, references can be divided into two categories: exophora and endophora.

a. Exophoric Reference

In his book, Cutting (2002) states that exophoric reference occurs when there is no mention of the previous reference in the text. The meaning of the text, in the use of exophora, depends on the context outside the text. On the other hand, endophoric reference occurs when a referring expression is related to another referring expression in the text. The primary function of endophora is to avoid unnecessary repetition of words or phrases.

Example:

“... President Vladimir Putin declared an explosion on the bridge to Crimea to be a terrorist attack.”

The proper noun ‘President Vladimir Putin’ is the exophoric reference.

b. Endophoric Reference

Endophoric reference includes anaphora and cataphora. Anaphora is linking back to something mentioned in the preceding text. While the opposite, cataphora links forward to something mentioned in the following text (Cutting, 2002, p. 10). Both anaphora and cataphora use pronominal or personal reference, comparative reference, and demonstrative reference (Halliday and Hasan, 1976).

Example:

1) Anaphora

“In a park, a soldier cut through the clothes of a woman who lay in the grass to try to treat her wounds.”

The phrase ‘a woman’ and the word ‘her’ are endophoric references in the form of anaphora.

2) Cataphora

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

The words ‘his,’ ‘him,’ and ‘Putin’ are endophoric references in the form of cataphora.

c. Associative Endophora

In addition, Cutting (2002) also mentions that there is a fact called associative endophora. When noun phrases (which can be nouns or pronouns) are not related to each other, but one noun phrase is related to forms that are simply associated with other noun phrases. Associative endophora depends partly on knowledge of things before or after the exact text and partly on personal or cultural background knowledge. Therefore, associative endophora is in the middle between endophora and exophora.

Example

“The central streets of Kyiv have been blocked by law enforcement officers, rescue services are working.”

The word ‘Kyiv,’ ‘law enforcement,’ and ‘rescue services’ are associative endophora.

2. Substitution

Substitution is the process of the replacement of a phrase or word using a 'filler word' (such as do, so, or one). Substitution can only be applied if there is no ambiguity about what is being substituted. The function of substitution is similar to endophoric reference, which is to unite the text and avoid unnecessary repetition. In this regard, the substitution of nouns is usually in the text (Cutting, 2002, p. 11). The difference between reference and substitution, i.e., reference lies in the relationship between meanings, while substitution lies in the relationship between words.

Substitution may function as a clause, verb, or noun. Halliday and Hasan (1976) nominate these three levels of substitutions as clausal, verbal, and nominal. *First*, the clausal occurs when the large part or the entire clause is substituted, usually with a yes/no response or a question in the form of what, who, when, where, and why. *Second*, the verbal occurs when a verb phrase is substituted with a verb, such as: did, do, done, and doing. *Third*, the nominal occurs when a noun phrase is substituted with a nominal, such as: ‘one’ or ‘ones.’

Example

“Explosions take place in Kyiv... A witness in Russia's Belgorod region near the Ukrainian border also heard one from the border area.”

The word ‘one’ substitutes ‘explosion.’

Note: In the news text, there is not found any form of substitution. In this case, the researcher rearranges the words in the news text to provide an example like the one above.

3. Ellipsis

Ellipsis is the process of the omission of an unnecessary word or phrase that has been mentioned in the preceding text, but the meaning is still understandable. Or, according to Halliday & Hasan (1976), an ellipsis is a substitution by zero. Ellipsis can only be applied when there is no ambiguity about what is being omitted. The function of ellipsis is to avoid

the repetition of words and phrases, just like substitution and endophoric reference (Cutting, 2002, p. 12).

Ellipsis is a unique feature of both spoken and written text. However, it occurs more frequently in spoken text because spoken text/conversation tends to be less explicit. Moreover, in literature, when there is a conversation included, that is often full of ellipsis (Cutting, 2002, p. 12). Similar to substitution, the ellipsis can also work on three levels. They are: verbal, by elided verb phrases; nominal, by elided noun phrases; and clausal, by omitting the entire or the large part of the clause (Halliday & Hasan, 1976, p. 563).

Example

“Unfortunately, there are dead and wounded.”

The sentence ‘there are dead and wounded’ is an ellipsis from ‘there are people dead and wounded.’

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter contains a discussion of the method used in this study. This Research Methods consist of several components; they are research design, data and data source, data collection, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

This research uses a descriptive qualitative design. It is done because it contains the cohesion analysis in a written text by classifying the cohesion types and discussing how cohesion types work 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.

B. Data and Data Source

The researcher collected data in the form of news texts from the selected news 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 conveys 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 are related holistically. Apart from that, the news writer also conveys information in sufficient detail and provides the reaction of government figures from each country regarding the war that took place.

C. Data Collection

The data examined in this study are online news texts in the form of words, phrases, or sentences obtained from The Jakarta Post media. The data collection process consists 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 chooses one of the several news texts that convey complete information about the war, so it is appropriate to use it as a data source. Subsequently, the researcher printed a text conveying news about the war. Finally, the researcher carefully re-reads the printed news text and determines which words or sentences are included in the types of grammatical cohesion.

D. Data Analysis

In the process of analyzing the data, there are several stages carried out by the researcher. Firstly, the researcher deepens her understanding of the content of news text and how the news is conveyed. Subsequently, the researcher classifies the data into three types of cohesion based on Cutting's theory (2002), which includes references, which contain exophora, endophora,

and associative endophora; substitutions; and ellipsis. Afterward, the researcher analyzes and interprets the data to answer two research questions regarding the types of cohesion and how these types are used in news texts. Finally, the researcher draws a conclusion based on the research findings.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the findings and discussion obtained from this study by following the provisions of the two research questions contained in Chapter I, 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 is a news text from the online media The Jakarta Post. The findings section contains an analysis of the data using the theory by Cutting (2002). Meanwhile, the discussion section includes explanations of the results of the research that has been carried out.

A. Findings

Findings from the research are presented in this section. By answering the research question in Chapter I, the researcher analyzed the data using Cutting’s (2002) theory. Therefore, the researcher classifies the types of grammatical cohesion in the data to answer the first research question. Afterward, the researcher observes how the types of grammatical cohesion work to answer the second research question. More specifically, the researcher presents 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	32	35
	Endophora	Anaphora	13		
		Cataphora	2		
	Associative Endophora		7		
Substitution			0	0	
Ellipsis			3	3	

Types of grammatical cohesion in news texts are found in thirty-three (33) datums. However, of the thirty-three (33) datums, the total number of types of grammatical cohesion is thirty-five (35) forms. It is because there are 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 appear in the text. In this regard, the researcher describes the occurrence of types of grammatical cohesion in news text as follows.

1. Reference

As discussed in Chapter II, reference is the use of the expression referring to the point at something in context. In the news text studied, both types of references appear; they are the exophoric reference and endophoric

reference in the form of anaphora and cataphora. Moreover, there is also associative endophora found in news texts.

a. 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.

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 shows no previous mention of the proper noun. Therefore, “President Vladimir Putin” is an **exophoric reference** whose meaning depends on the context that is not in the text. In this case, it can be understood that the text informs 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 occurs because there is a proper noun in the form of a person’s name. The proper noun connects the sentence by pointing to people not mentioned in the previous text. In this datum, the proper noun is “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 is 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 is no mention of “President Volodymyr Zelenskiy” in the previous text, so the proper noun in the news text is 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 takes place because there is a name of a person, which is a proper noun. In this datum, the proper noun is “President Volodymyr Zelenskiy,” it is essential because it makes the news text unified. Although it has never been mentioned in the news text before, the proper pronoun tells the reader that he is 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.

Datum 3

“Foreign Minister Dmytro Kuleba tweeted: ‘Putin's only tactic is terror on peaceful Ukrainian cities, but he will not break Ukraine down...’”

“Foreign Minister Dmytro Kuleba” in the news text above is a proper noun that refers to someone who has never been mentioned before. Thus, “Foreign Minister Dmytro Kuleba” is an **exophoric reference**. From the text of the news, it can be seen that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dmytro Kuleba, informed through the Twitter application that President Putin would not destroy Ukraine. Still, his only tactic is to terrorize cities in Ukraine.

In this datum, exophoric references are indicated by a proper noun in the form of a person’s name. The proper noun referred to in this datum is “Foreign Minister Dmytro Kuleba.” Readers can understand that the proper noun is the Foreign Minister because it completes the sentence by pointing to people not mentioned in the previous news text. Furthermore, the news text can be easy to understand because the context is clear, and also the writing of the phrase “Foreign Minister” at the beginning of a proper noun. Later, “Foreign Minister Dmytro Kuleba” can be used as a reference for news texts written afterward by using the pronouns “he,” “him,” or “his.”

Datum 4

“‘...The air raids sirens are going off, and therefore the threat, continues,’ **mayor Vitali Klitschko** posted on social media.”

“Mayor Vitali Klitschko” is a proper noun that refers to someone never mentioned in the news text. This resulted in “Mayor Vitali Klitschko” becoming the **exophora reference**. The news text above informs the reader

about a mayor named Vitali Klitschko, who posted news about Russia's attack on Ukraine and said that the threats are continuing.

This datum is an exophoric reference because there is mention of a person's name, which is a proper noun. The statement of a proper noun is essential in this news text because even though it has never been mentioned before, it unifies the news text. The proper noun mentioned in this datum is "Mayor Vitali Klitschko." It can be easily understood because the word "Mayor" is written in front of the proper noun, which then tells the reader that the name of the "Mayor" is "Vitali Klitschko." Moreover, "Mayor Vitali Klitschko" can be used as a reference for news texts written afterward by using the pronouns "he," "him," or "his."

Datum 5

"This was devised, carried out and ordered by the Ukrainian special services"

As can be seen, "Ukrainian special service" refers to a context outside the text. Even though the text does not explain "Ukrainian special service," the meaning conveyed by the news text is not reduced because the news writer intended this writing as a mention of the special forces of the State of Ukraine. Thus, the phrase is an **exophora reference**.

This exophoric reference occurs because there is a proper noun in the form of a group's name. The proper noun connects the sentence by pointing to people not mentioned in the previous text. In this datum, the proper noun is "Ukrainian special service." Even though it has never been

mentioned and explained before, the readers can understand that the proper noun is the special service of Ukraine. It is due to the writing of the word “Ukrainian” at the beginning of the proper noun, as well as people’s knowledge about the special service of Ukraine. In addition, “Ukrainian special service” can be changed to the pronouns “they,” “them,” or “their” as a reference for news texts written afterward.

Datum 6

“Ukraine has not claimed responsibility for the blast on the bridge but has celebrated it. Senior Russian officials demanded a swift response from the Kremlin ahead of a meeting of Putin's security council on Monday.”

In the excerpt of the news text above, there was no discussion about “senior Russian officials” previously. It means that the meaning depends on the context outside the written text, thus making “senior Russian officials” an **exophoric reference**. The writing of “senior Russian officials” means that the people in question are senior officials from Russia demanding a fast response from Crimea regarding the bridge explosion for which Ukraine has not claimed responsibility.

This exophoric reference takes place because there is a name of a group, which is a proper noun. The noun in this datum is “senior Russian officials,” which is essential because it unifies the news text. Although it has never been mentioned in the news text before, the proper pronoun tells the reader that they are the senior officials of Russia. This situation happened because of the context of the news text, the writing of the phrase “senior

Russian officials” as the proper noun, and the readers’ knowledge about it. Moreover, “senior Russian officials” can be used as a reference for news texts written afterward by using the pronouns “they,” “their,” or “them.”

Datum 7

“Russian Security Council Deputy Chairman Dmitry Medvedev
said ahead of the council meeting that Russia should kill the ‘terrorists’
responsible for the attack.”

In the news text, “Russian Security Council Deputy Chairman Dmitry Medvedev” refers to a context outside the text because previously, there was no discussion of this phrase. Therefore, “Russian Security Council Deputy Chairman Dmitry Medvedev” is an **exophoric reference**. The phrase refers to Dmitry Medvedev, a deputy chairman of the Security Council in Russia, who said that Russia should kill people he called terrorists responsible for the attack.

In this datum, exophoric reference is indicated by a proper noun in a person’s name. The proper noun referred to in this datum is “Russian Security Council Deputy Chairman Dmitry Medvedev.” Readers can understand that the proper noun is “Russian Security Council Deputy Chairman Dmitry Medvedev” because it completes the sentence by pointing to people not mentioned in the previous news text. Furthermore, the news text can be easily understood because the context is clear. Also, the writing of the phrase “Russian Security Council Deputy Chairman” is at the beginning of a proper noun. Later, “Russian Security Council Deputy

Chairman Dmitry Medvedev” can be used as a reference for news texts written afterward by using the pronouns “he,” “him,” or “his.”

Datum 8

“Alexander Bastrykin, the head of Russia's Investigative Committee, said on Sunday a vehicle had exploded on the bridge,”

“Alexander Bastrykin” in the excerpt of the news above is a proper noun that becomes an **exophoric reference**. That’s because even though it was discussed afterward that “Alexander Bastrykin” was the head of the Investigative Committee in Russia who said that there was a vehicle that exploded on the bridge, this proper noun had never been mentioned in the previous text.

This datum is an exophoric reference because there is mention of a person’s name, which is a proper noun. The statement of a proper noun is quite important in this news text because even though it has never been mentioned before, it unifies the news text. The proper noun mentioned in this datum is “Alexander Bastrykin.” It can be easily understood because the phrase “the head of Russia’s Investigative Committee” is written after the proper noun, which then tells the reader that the name of the “the head of Russia’s Investigative Committee” is “Alexander Bastrykin.” Furthermore, “Alexander Bastrykin” can be used as a reference for news texts written afterward by using the pronouns “he,” “him,” or “his.”

Datum 9

“...Russian shelling overnight destroyed another apartment building in the city of Zaporizhzhia, regional governor Oleksandr Starukh said early on Monday.”

As can be seen from the data in the form of the excerpt, “regional governor Oleksandr Starukh” has never been mentioned before. The phrase is a proper noun of someone named Oleksandr Starukh, who is a regional governor in Ukraine. Therefore, “regional governor Oleksandr Starukh” is included in the form of an **exophoric reference**.

This exophoric reference occurs because there is a proper noun in the form of a person’s name. The proper noun connects the sentence by pointing to people not mentioned in the previous text. In this datum, the proper noun is “Regional governor Oleksandr Starukh.” Even though it has never been mentioned and explained, the readers can understand the proper noun Oleksandr Starukh, the regional governor. It is due to the writing of the word “Regional governor” at the beginning of the proper noun and people’s knowledge about him. In addition, “Regional governor Oleksandr Starukh” can be changed to the pronouns “he,” “him,” or “his” as a reference for news texts written afterward.

Datum 10

“At least one person died and five were injured in the attack, a city official said.”

In the news text, it is not explained about the identity or other things about “a city official” either before or after. Therefore, the phrase is

an **exophoric reference**, which according to its meaning, is a type of reference that is not mentioned in the text. In the exophora in this text, the news writer would like to point out that “a city official” said that at least one person was killed and five people were injured due to the launched attack.

This exophoric reference takes place because there is a name of a person, which is a proper noun. In this datum, the proper noun is “a city official,” it is essential because it makes the news text unified. Although it has never been mentioned in the news text before, the proper pronoun tells the reader that he is the city official of Ukraine. This situation happened because of the context in the news text, the writing of the phrase “a city official” as the proper noun, and the readers’ knowledge about it. Moreover, “a city official” can be changed to the pronouns “he,” “him,” or “his” as a reference for news texts written afterward.

b. Endophoric Reference

Endophoric reference is a type of grammatical cohesion that refers 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.

1) Anaphora

There are eleven (11) data of endophoric reference in the form of anaphora in the news text. Still, the total number is thirteen (13) because

there are two forms of anaphora in one sentence in the tenth and the eleventh datum.

Datum 11

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

The words “it” and “Kyiv” refer to the same reference, namely the capital of Ukraine, which was attacked by Russia. The sentence is an **endophoric reference** in the form of **anaphora** because “Kyiv” comes before the word “it” in the text. It is in accordance with the understanding of anaphora, which is a pronoun that refers to a word whose position is 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” are related and are a type of anaphora. This anaphora occurs 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, replacing “Kyiv” with the word “it” aims 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 mentions “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 is 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 is an anaphora because the word “Russia” is written in the sentence that comes before the pronoun “they.” Therefore, the word “Russia” and the pronoun “they” connect the sentences because the word “they” that is written after the intended reference, which is “Russia,” both refer to the Russian state or, more precisely, the Russian government. This is done because the anaphora is 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.”

Datum 13

“In a park, a soldier cut through the clothes of a woman who lay in the grass to try to treat her wounds.”

In the sentence above, the word “her” is a possessive adjective of “a woman.” As previously explained, anaphora is a link back to something in

the preceding text. As a result of the phrase “a woman,” whose position is before the word “her,” the sentence is an **anaphora**. The meaning of the sentence is to inform the readers that a woman who was injured in an attack is being handled by a soldier in the park. Therefore, the anaphora in this sentence is the word “her,” which means that the one whose wound is being treated is “a woman.”

This anaphora takes place because, in the way of writing, the phrase “a woman” is written before the pronoun “her.” That way, the word “her” works as a pronoun, which links back to the word written before “a woman.” Therefore, the phrase “a woman” and the pronoun “her” refer to the same thing, namely, a woman who is injured and is being treated. Replacing “a woman” with the word “her” is done with the aim of avoiding repetition of words so that “a woman” is not mentioned more than once in the sentence.

Datum 14

“**Putin**’s only tactic is terror on peaceful Ukrainian cities, but **he** will not break Ukraine down.”

The word “he” and “Putin” point to the same referent that is the President of Russia. The sentence is an **anaphora** because “Putin” appears before the word “he” in the text. This is in accordance with the notion of anaphora, as previously explained. In that sentence, the meaning of the news conveyed is the only tactic of President Putin is to terrorize Ukrainian cities but not destroy them. In this sentence, the anaphora is the personal pronoun

“he,” replacing the word “Putin.” Therefore, “Putin” is not written twice in one sentence.

Anaphora in this datum is indicated by the mention of the word “Putin,” which is written before the pronoun “he.” The statement of the pronoun “he” works as a link back to the word “Putin,” which is located at the beginning of the sentence. Thus, the two words refer to one person: “Putin.” By using the word “he” as a pronoun for “Putin,” there is no repetition of the word in the sentence. In addition, the use of other pronouns, such as “his” and “him,” can be used as a pronoun for “Putin” in the following sentence.

Datum 15

“Putin's only tactic is terror on peaceful Ukrainian cities, but he will not break Ukraine down. This is also his response to all appeasers who want to talk with him about peace”

The word “this” is a demonstrative pronoun that can refer to the previously written “only tactic is terror on peaceful Ukrainian cities” or “will not break Ukraine down.” In this case, the news excerpt is an **anaphora** because it links back to the context of the previous text. The writing of the word “this” is done with the aim of avoiding repetition, which is considered unnecessary.

In this datum, anaphora is indicated by writing the sentences “only tactic is terror on peaceful Ukrainian cities” or “will not break Ukraine down” before the word “this.” Therefore, the sentence is connected by the word “this” written after the intended reference. The writing of the word

“this” is done with the aim of avoiding repetition, which is considered unnecessary. In other words, “this” here has the same meaning as the mentioned “only tactic is a terror on peaceful Ukrainian cities” and “will not break Ukraine down.”

Datum 16

“...Mayor Vitali Klitschko posted on social media.” “He later said important infrastructure had been hit.”

In the sentence above, the word “he” points to the same reference as “Mayor Vitali Klitschko” in the preceding text. As previously explained, if there is a link back to something in the preceding text, the sentence is an **anaphora**. The purpose of the sentence is to inform that Mayor Vitali Klitschko reported through social media about the attacks that took place in Ukraine and the destruction of important infrastructure. Thus, the anaphora in this sentence is the replacement of the proper noun “Mayor Vitali Klitschko” with the personal pronoun “he.”

In this datum, “Mayor Vitali Klitschko” and “he” are related and are a type of anaphora. This anaphora occurs because the word “Mayor Vitali Klitschko” is written before the pronoun “he” in the sentence. Thus, the term “he” is registered with the aim of referring to the same person as “Mayor Vitali Klitschko,” who is the Mayor of Ukraine. In this case, replacing “Mayor Vitali Klitschko” with the pronoun “he” aims to shorten the sentence so that no repetition of words occurs. Furthermore, besides being able to be replaced with the pronoun “he,” “Mayor Vitali Klitschko” can

also be replaced with the pronoun “his” and “him” as the writing for the sentence that follows later.

Datum 17

“...an explosion damaged the only bridge over the Kerch Strait to the Crimea peninsula,” “This was devised, carried out and ordered by the Ukrainian special services”

The demonstrative pronoun “this” in the text excerpt above could refer to “an explosion damaged the only bridge.” The writing of the word “this” was conducted to replace the previously written “an explosion damaged the only bridge” so that unnecessary repetition occurs. In this case, the news excerpt is an **anaphora** because it links back to the context of the previous text.

This datum is an anaphora because the phrase “an explosion damaged the only bridge” is written in the sentence that comes before the pronoun “this.” Therefore, the term “an explosion damaged the only bridge” and the pronoun “this” connects the sentences because the word “this” written after the intended reference, “an explosion damaged the only bridge,” both have the same meaning. This is done because the anaphora is intended to use the word “this” as a pronoun for “an explosion damaged the only bridge” to avoid repeating the word.

Datum 18

“...which **Putin** on Sunday called ‘an act of terrorism aimed at destroying critically important civilian infrastructure’” “...**he** said in a video on the Kremlin's Telegram channel.”

In this excerpt of the news text, the proper pronoun “Putin” and the word “he” refers to the same referent, the President of Russia. The sentence is an **anaphora** because “Putin” is written before the word “he” in the text. The meaning of the news conveyed from the text is: on the Kremlin’s telegram channel, Putin called the blasting of the bridge an act of terrorism designed by Ukraine to destroy vital civilian infrastructure. In the following sentence, “Putin” is replaced with the personal pronoun “he” to avoid repetition.

This anaphora takes place because, in the way of writing, the word “Putin” is written before the pronoun “he.” That way, the term “he” works as a pronoun, which links back to the word written before “Putin.” Therefore, the word “Putin” and the pronoun “he” refers to the same person, the President of Russia. Replacing “Putin” with the word “he” is done with the aim of avoiding repetition of words so that “Putin” is not mentioned more than once in the sentence. For writing in the following sentence, apart from being replaced by the pronoun “he,” the word “Putin” can also be replaced by using the pronouns “his” and “him.”

Datum 19

“Ukraine has not claimed responsibility for **the blast on the bridge** but has celebrated **it**.”

In the news text excerpt above, both “the blast on the bridge” and “it” refer to the same context, namely the explosion of a bridge. As you can see, “it” is written after “the blast on the bridge,” so the sentence is an **anaphora**. By using “it” as a pronoun in the news excerpt, there is no repetition that is considered unnecessary.

Anaphora in this datum is indicated by the mention of the phrase “the blast on the bridge,” which is written before the pronoun “it.” The statement of the pronoun “it” works as a link back to the phrase “the blast on the bridge,” which is written before “it.” Thus, the phrase and pronoun share the same meaning. By using the word “it” as a pronoun in the news excerpt, there is no repetition that is considered unnecessary, so “the blast on the bridge” is not mentioned more than once.

Datum 20

“The bridge ... a symbol of **Russia**'s control of Crimea, the peninsula **it** proclaimed annexed after **its** troops seized it in 2014.”

In the news excerpt above, there are more than one **anaphora**; they are the words “it” and “its” in the sentence above refer to “Russia,” which written before them. The sentence informs that a bridge became a symbol of Russian control after the troops of Russia seized and took over the peninsula called Crimea from Ukraine in 2014. The word “Russia” is replaced by the pronoun “it.” Then, the term “its” means the troops in question belong to Russia.

In this datum, anaphora is indicated by writing the sentences “Russia” before the word “it” and “its.” Therefore, the sentence is connected by the word “it” and “its,” written after the intended reference, which is “Russia.” The writing of the pronoun “it” and “its” is done with the aim of avoiding repetition, which is considered unnecessary. That way, “Russia” is not written many times in one sentence according to the function of anaphora. In other words, “it” and “its” here have the same meaning as the mentioned “Russia.”

Apart from “it” and “its,” there is one more form of anaphora in this data, which is as follows:

“The bridge ... a symbol of Russia’s control of Crimea, the peninsula it proclaimed annexed after its troops seized it in 2014.”

Still, in the same sentence, there is the word “it,” which points to the same reference as “Crimea,” which is the name of a peninsula. In the sentence, it was explained that Russia captured and took over the peninsula named Crimea from Ukraine in 2014. The writing position of “Crimea” in the text is before the word “it.” As a result of linking back to the word written earlier, the sentence is an **anaphora** with the aim of “it” as the pronoun for “Crimea” so that there is no repetition.

In this datum, the words “Crimea” and “it” are related and are a type of anaphora. This anaphora occurs because the word “Crimea” is written before the pronoun “it” in the sentence. Thus, the term “it” is written with the aim of referring to the same thing as the word “Crimea,” which is the name of the peninsula. In this case, replacing “Crimea” with the word “it”

aims to shorten the sentence so that no repetition of words occurs. Furthermore, besides being able to be replaced with the pronoun “it,” “Crimea” can also be returned with the pronoun “its” as the writing for the sentence that follows later.

Datum 21

“Russian Security Council Deputy Chairman Dmitry Medvedev said ... ‘Russia can only respond to this crime by directly killing terrorists, as is the custom elsewhere in the world. This is what Russian citizens expect,’ **he** was quoted as saying by state news agency TASS.”

In the excerpt of the news text, “Russian Security Council Deputy Chairman Dmitry Medvedev” is written before the word “he” appears. In other words, “he” links back to “Russian Security Council Deputy Chairman Dmitry Medvedev” in the previous position. Therefore, the excerpt is an **anaphora**. The purpose of writing the word “he” is as a personal pronoun so that there is no repetition in the text. That way, it can be easily understood that the word “he” in question is a Deputy Chairman of the Security Council in Russia named Dmitry Medvedev.

This datum is an anaphora because the phrase “Russian Security Council Deputy Chairman Dmitry Medvedev” is written in the sentence that comes before the pronoun “he.” The pronoun “he” refers to the same person as the phrase “Russian Security Council Deputy Chairman Dmitry Medvedev.” This is done because the anaphora is intended to avoid repeating the word. For writing in the following sentence, apart from being replaced by the pronoun “he,” the word “Russian Security Council Deputy

Chairman Dmitry Medvedev” can also be replaced by using the pronouns “his” and “him.”

In addition to what has been discussed above, in this data, there is another form of anaphora as follows:

“Russia can only respond to this crime by directly **kill**ing terrorists, as is the custom elsewhere in the world. **This** is what Russian citizens expect,”

As we can see, the excerpt of the news text contains the replacement of the phrase “killing terrorists” with the demonstrative pronoun “this.” This is done with the aim of avoiding unnecessary repetition. Therefore, the excerpt above is an **anaphora** because the word “this” links back to “killing terrorists.”

This datum is an anaphora because the phrase “killing terrorists” is written in the sentence that comes before the pronoun “this.” Therefore, the term “killing terrorists” and the pronoun “this” connects the sentences because the word “this” written after the intended reference, “killing terrorists,” both have the same meaning. This is done because the anaphora is intended to use the word “this” as a pronoun for “killing terrorists” to shorten the sentence and avoid repeating the word.

2) 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.

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

This datum is a type of cataphora because the pronoun “us” is written in the sentence that comes before the word “Ukraine.” Although the term “Ukraine” comes after the pronoun “us,” the word “Ukraine” and the pronoun “us” can still connect the sentences. This situation is because the term “us” shares the same meaning as the intended reference: “Ukraine,” the two words refer to the Ukrainian state, or more precisely, the Ukrainian people. The use 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 are two forms of **cataphora**, namely “his” and “him,” which refer to the proper noun “Putin,” which is

located after the two words. The sentence informs that the only tactic from Putin is to terrorize cities in Ukraine. The pronoun “his” is the possessive adjective intended to explain that the response referred to in the text is the response of Putin. Then, the personal pronoun “him” relates directly to the proper noun “Putin.” That way, “Putin” is not written many times in one sentence.

This cataphora takes place because, in the way of writing, the pronoun “his” and “him” are written before the word “Putin.” Accordingly, the terms “his” and “him” work as pronouns, which link forward to the word written after the pronouns: “Putin.” Therefore, the word “Putin” and the pronouns “his” and “him” refer to the same person, the President of Russia. Replacing “Putin” with the words “his” and “him” is done with the aim of avoiding repetition of words so that “Putin” is 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” can also be replaced by using the pronouns “he.”

c. Associative Endophora

Associative endophora is a type of grammatical cohesion that uses the reader’s knowledge of the “presuppositional pool” to understand its meaning. Associative endophora is 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.

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 is 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 is an **associative endophora**.

Associative endophora in this datum is the phrases “a witness” and “hear a blast,” which gives a presupposition relationship. In the writing sentence, the verb phrase “hear a blast” requires 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” are complementary. The two phrases provide clues to the reader because they contain presuppositions related to each other, making the news text easier to understand.

Datum 25

“In Kyiv, attacks struck in the heart of the busy city centre. The body of a man in jeans lay in a street at a major intersection, surrounded by flaming cars. In a park, a soldier cut through the clothes of a woman who lay in the grass to try to treat her wounds. Another woman was bleeding nearby. City police said at least five people had been killed and 12 wounded.”

The phrases “a man,” “a soldier,” “a woman,” “another woman,” “city police,” and “five people” are not mentioned regarding their identities

in the news excerpt above. However, it can be understood that all of the six noun phrases are Ukrainian citizens who were at the scene of the attack. This is due to the mention of “Kyiv,” the capital of Ukraine that was attacked by Russia, at the beginning of the news excerpt. Thus, the news excerpt above contains **associative endophora**.

In this datum, there are some of the noun phrases in this sentence that are included in the associative endophora; those are “a man,” “a soldier,” “a woman,” “another woman,” “city police,” and “five people.” All of those noun phrases are related to each other because they share the same meaning, which is the Ukrainian people, especially those in the capital area. It is indicated by the mention of “Kyiv,” the capital of Ukraine, at the beginning of the sentence. This situation occurs because these phrases have a presupposition relationship, which makes it easier for readers to understand the intent of the news text.

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 is also an **associative endophora** because the word “pedestrians” is 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 takes place because they give a presupposition relationship. In this datum, the associative endophora is the two phrases: “the capital” and “pedestrians.” Although the two phrases are not contained in the same sentence, “the capital” and “pedestrians” are still related to each other. The two phrases provide 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” are people who are in Kyiv, which is “the capital” of Ukraine.

Datum 27

“At one of Kyiv’s busiest road junctions, a massive crater had been blown in the intersection. Cars were destroyed, buildings were damaged and emergency workers were on the scene.”

In the news excerpt above, there is the phrase “emergency workers.” However, the phrase is not explained further. By presenting “Kyiv” and “a massive crater had been blown” as the presuppositions, it can be understood that “emergency workers” are Kyiv residents who are tasked with helping in emergencies due to the explosion of a huge crater. Thus, it can be concluded that the news excerpt is an **associative endophora**.

The associative endophora in this datum is the phrases “Kyiv,” “a massive crater had been blown,” and “emergency workers.” The three associative endophoras are related to each other because they complement the meaning implied in the sentence. Starting with the mention of “Kyiv” and “a massive crater had been blown,” which means that the attack in Kyiv caused an enormous crater. Then, the mention of “emergency workers”

means that the emergency workers rushed to help people in Kyiv after the attack. This situation can be understood because these words and phrases have a presupposition relationship.

Datum 28

“Windows had been blown out of buildings at Kyiv’s main Taras Shevchenko University. National Guard troops in full combat gear and carrying assault rifles were lined up outside an education union building.”

The news text excerpt above is an **associative endophora**. This is because the word “Kyiv,” which is the capital city of Ukraine, can become a presupposition for readers about the phrase “National Guard troops.” Thus, the phrase can be understood as the Ukrainian National Army even though it is not mentioned in the text.

Associative endophora in this datum is the word “Kyiv” and the phrase “National Guard troops,” which gives a presupposition relationship. In the writing sentence, the noun phrase “National Guard troops” will be incomplete if no mention of “Kyiv” is added because the sentence will lack information about the nationality of “National Guard troops.” Therefore, the mention of “Kyiv,” the capital of Ukraine, is required as an additional description, which means that the troops are Ukrainian National Guard Troops. Both the word and phrase provide clues to the reader because they contain presuppositions related to each other.

Datum 29

“The central streets of Kyiv have been blocked by law enforcement officers, rescue services are working.”

Just like in the previous data, in this data, the word “Kyiv” can be used as a presupposition to understand the whole text. This is because the two phrases “law enforcement officer” and “rescue services” are not explained further. By drawing on the reader’s knowledge through “Kyiv,” it can be understood that “law enforcement officers” and “rescue services” are figures who are tasked with protecting and assisting Kyiv civilians in Ukraine from Russian attacks. Therefore, the news excerpt contains **associative endophora** in it.

In this datum, there is a word and two of the noun phrases in this sentence that are included in the associative endophora: “Kyiv,” “law enforcement officer,” and “rescue services.” The words and the noun phrases are related because they complement each other in their implied meaning. It is indicated by the mention of “Kyiv” in the sentence, which means that the event occurred in the capital of Ukraine. Then, the statement “law enforcement officers” and “rescue services,” which come after “Kyiv,” means that “law enforcement officers” and “rescue services” are people assigned to protect and assist the people in Kyiv. This situation can be understood because these phrases have a presupposition relationship.

Datum 30

“Commentators on Russian television have increasingly been calling for massive retaliation against Ukraine,”

The news text excerpt above contains **associative endophora**. It happens because the word “commentators” in the news excerpt can be understood easily by mentioning the phrase “Russian television” as a presupposition for that word. Thus, it can be concluded that the commentator in question is Russian society. Therefore, the writing of the phrase “Russian television” is essential for the word “commentators.”

This associative endophora takes place because they give a presupposition relationship. In this datum, the associative endophora is the words “commentators” and “Russian television,” which are related. In the writing sentence, the term “commentators” will be incomplete if no mention of “Russian television” is added because the sentence will lack information about the “commentators.” Therefore, mentioning “Russian television” is required as an additional description, which means that the commentators work in Russian television and are of Russian nationality. Both the word and phrase provide clues to the reader because they contain presuppositions related to each other.

2. 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 is not a single form of substitution found

throughout the news text. The possibility of not discovering substitution in the news text is because the substitution uses filler words such as “one,” “so,” or “do.” At the same time, those words are rarely used to deliver news texts, which is necessary to convey a more formal impression of behavior. Thus, the substitution type is 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.

3. Ellipsis

As explained in Chapter II, ellipsis is the omission of words or phrases with the aim of avoiding repetition. In the news text analyzed by the researcher, there are three (3) data containing ellipsis.

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” are forms of **ellipsis**. This condition is caused by the mention of “in the south” and “in the east,” which are 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 is in line with the function of the ellipsis and is conducted to avoid repeating words. The ellipsis found in news texts works as a type that makes the text more formal and concise without changing its content or meaning.

The ellipsis on this datum is marked by the omission of the mention of the word “Ukraine” in the sentence. It is 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 mentioning the omitting “Ukraine” can still be understood because they are still in one context. Thus, what is 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” is different from “five people had been killed” because it does not include the word “people” in it. Thus, the news excerpt is 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 are considered unnecessary.

In this datum, the ellipsis is 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 does not change its meaning. The ellipsis in this sentence is eliminating words

or phrases that are considered unnecessary because even without writing them, the news text is still easy to understand. It is done so that the word “people” is not written twice in one sentence.

Datum 33

“Unfortunately, there are dead and wounded.”

Like the previous data, the excerpt “there are dead and wounded” above also removes the word “people.” Even though it doesn’t include “people,” the readers can still understand the meaning of the sentence: “There are people dead and wounded.” Therefore, it can be concluded that the news excerpt is a grammatical cohesion in the form of an **ellipsis**.

The ellipsis on this datum is marked by the omission of the mention of the word “people” in the sentence. It is indicated by omitting the word “people” in the phrase “there are dead and wounded.” However, although the text does not mention the word “people,” it does not change the meaning of the text, and it can still be understood easily. Thus, what is meant in the text could be: “There are people dead and wounded.” Like the previous ellipsis type, this sentence eliminates unnecessary words. News writers did this to achieve formal language. Still, it was easy to understand, considering the news conveyed was about the war.

B. 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 is, “What are the types of grammatical cohesion used in news texts?” Based on the findings that have been presented previously, the researcher can answer the research question after finding the types of grammatical cohesion contained in the news text. There are thirty-three (33) datums containing types of grammatical cohesion in news texts. However, there are a total of thirty-five (35) types of grammatical cohesion in the thirty-three (33) datums. It is because there are two data that contain 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 is 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 is also associative endophora in the news text. The occurrence of the most widely used type is anaphora, of which there are thirteen (13) forms. The second frequently used type is exophora, with a total of ten (10) forms. Then, associative endophora ranked third, which totaled seven (7) forms. The last is 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 can answer the research question after analyzing 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 works 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 that, the ellipsis found in news texts works as a type that makes the text more formal and concise without changing its content or meaning. The findings regarding the ellipsis in the news are eliminating words or phrases that are considered unnecessary because even without writing the news text, it is 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 aligns with the function of reference and ellipsis, which avoids unnecessary repetition. In this way, the grammatical cohesion contained in the news text works as a tool to connect the news text itself.

On the other hand, substitution is 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 is because this type substitutes the words or phrases using filler words such as “one,” “so,” or “do.” However, it is 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” does not use the substitution type. It is due to the purpose of reporting, namely to make the news text appear serious and formal because the context is a war that conveys 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 using the theory of grammatical cohesion. However, there is a previous study that uses 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 is the reference, and the word “this” is used the most. Apart from that, there is also a relevant previous study that examines news texts whose data is 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 are the same as this study, which found that reference is 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 is intended to refer to government figures from the two countries, and “it,” which is used to refer to Russia or Ukraine. From the previous studies discussed above, the researcher found that the use of grammatical cohesion in the news is universal or similar. It is 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 are 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 needs to use words or sentences that are arranged grammatically correctly because they must be conveyed professionally so that the intent of the news is conveyed precisely. It is in line with the function of the types of grammatical cohesion, which avoids repetition in writing words that are considered unnecessary so that it goes straight to the point.

There are previous studies that analyze cohesion analysis with data sources other than news text. Some of them are 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 proves 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 is also more widely used because it is the type that has the highest probability of its use and serves 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 is 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 is quite good. This news text is quite informative based on the cohesion that has been fulfilled and holistic because the news conveys 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 needs to be conveyed holistically because this war can impact several other countries, such as raising prices for people's needs, so it really grabs the world's attention.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the conclusions from the findings discussed in the previous chapter. In addition, the researcher also conveys suggestions for future research using grammatical cohesion theory.

A. Conclusion

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

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

The findings from this study show 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 is caused by the use of correct grammar, which is 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 is little repetition of words, so the context is less complicated and easier to understand.

B. Suggestion

After analyzing the news text about the war obtained from The Jakarta Post, the researcher realizes that this research still needs to be improved. Because this research has 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 are still not strong enough, so this research still needs criticism and suggestions from readers to improve its quality. That way, the researcher hopes that there will be more studies in the future that can do the same type of research better.

In this section, the researcher also provides 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 is

a difference between Halliday and Hasan's theory (1976) and Cutting's theory (2002). That way, future research can 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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CURRUCULUM VITAE



Dhea Syahzana Sahreebanu was born in Malang on February 13, 2001. She graduated from MI Sultan Agung Dampit in 2012, MTs Miftahul Ulum Dampit in 2015, and SMA Al-Munawwariyyah at the Al-Munawwariyyah Islamic Boarding School Bululawang Malang in 2018. While studying at elementary and junior high school, she participated in several speech contests and finally became the winner at the District and Regency levels. While studying in senior high school, she actively participated in the Wall Magazine club. After graduating senior high school, she started her higher education in 2018 at the Department of English Literature at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished in 2023. During her college years, she actively participated in all the courses she took until she worked on her final assignment to achieve a Bachelor's degree in English Literature (S.S.).

APPENDIX

A. The News Text

Table 2: The News Text in this Research

Title	Russia Bombs Cities Across Ukraine at Rush Hour in Apparent Revenge Strikes.
Link	https://www.thejakartapost.com/world/2022/10/10/russia-bombs-cities-across-ukraine-at-rush-hour-in-apparent-revenge-strikes.html .
Writer	The Jakarta Post
Published	Wednesday, October 19, 2022.

B. The Classification of Grammatical Cohesion Types in the News Text

Table 3: The Classification of Grammatical Cohesion Types in the News Text

No.	News Text Excerpt	Types of Grammatical Cohesion
1	“Russia bombed cities across Ukraine ... after <u>President Vladimir Putin</u> declared an explosion on the bridge to Crimea to be a terrorist attack.”	Exophoric Reference
2	““They are trying to destroy us and wipe us off the face of the earth,’ <u>President Volodymyr Zelenskiy</u> said on the Telegram messaging app.”	Exophoric Reference
3	“ <u>Foreign Minister Dmytro Kuleba</u> tweeted: ‘Putin's only tactic is terror on peaceful Ukrainian cities, but he will not break Ukraine down...’”	Exophoric Reference
4	““...The air raids sirens are going off, and therefore the threat, continues,’ <u>mavor Vitali Klitschko</u> posted on social media.”	Exophoric Reference
5	“This was devised, carried out and ordered by the <u>Ukrainian special services</u> ”	Exophoric Reference
6	“Ukraine has not claimed responsibility for the blast on the bridge but has celebrated it. <u>Senior</u>	Exophoric Reference

	<u>Russian officials</u> demanded a swift response from the Kremlin ahead of a meeting of Putin's security council on Monday.”	
7	“ <u>Russian Security Council Deputy Chairman Dmitry Medvedev</u> said ahead of the council meeting that Russia should kill the ‘terrorists’ responsible for the attack.”	Exophoric Reference
8	“ <u>Alexander Bastrykin</u> , the head of Russia's Investigative Committee, said on Sunday a vehicle had exploded on the bridge,”	Exophoric Reference
9	“...Russian shelling overnight destroyed another apartment building in the city of Zaporizhzhia, <u>regional governor Oleksandr Starukh</u> said early on Monday.”	Exophoric Reference
10	“At least one person died and five were injured in the attack, <u>a city official</u> said.”	Exophoric Reference
11	“Missiles tore into <u>Kyiv</u> , the most intense strikes on the capital since Russia abandoned an attempt to capture <u>it</u> in the early weeks of the war.”	Anaphora (Endophoric Reference)
12	“...the most intense strikes on the capital since <u>Russia</u> abandoned an attempt to capture it in the early weeks of the war.” “ <u>They</u> are trying to destroy us and wipe us off the face of the earth,’ President Volodymyr Zelenskiy said on the Telegram messaging app.”	Anaphora (Endophoric Reference)
13	“In a park, a soldier cut through the clothes of <u>a woman</u> who lay in the grass to try to treat <u>her</u> wounds.”	Anaphora (Endophoric Reference)
14	“ <u>Putin</u> ’s only tactic is terror on peaceful Ukrainian cities, but <u>he</u> will not break Ukraine down.”	Anaphora (Endophoric Reference)
15	“Putin's <u>only tactic is terror on peaceful Ukrainian cities</u> , but he <u>will not break Ukraine down</u> . <u>This</u> is also his response to all appeasers who want to talk with him about peace”	Anaphora (Endophoric Reference)
16	“... <u>Mayor Vitali Klitschko</u> posted on social media.” “ <u>He</u> later said important infrastructure had been hit.”	Anaphora (Endophoric Reference)
17	“... <u>an explosion damaged the only bridge</u> over the Kerch Strait to the Crimea peninsula,” “ <u>This</u> was devised, carried out and ordered by the Ukrainian special services”	Anaphora (Endophoric Reference)
18	“...which <u>Putin</u> on Sunday called ‘an act of terrorism aimed at destroying critically	Anaphora (Endophoric Reference)

	important civilian infrastructure” “... he said in a video on the Kremlin's Telegram channel.”	
19	“Ukraine has not claimed responsibility for the blast on the bridge but has celebrated it .”	Anaphora (Endophoric Reference)
20	“The bridge ... a symbol of Russia's control of Crimea, the peninsula it proclaimed annexed after its troops seized it in 2014.”	Anaphora (Endophoric Reference)
21	“The bridge ... a symbol of Russia's control of Crimea , the peninsula it proclaimed annexed after its troops seized it in 2014.”	Anaphora (Endophoric Reference)
22	“ Russian Security Council Deputy Chairman Dmitry Medvedev said ... ‘Russia can only respond to this crime by directly killing terrorists, as is the custom elsewhere in the world. This is what Russian citizens expect,’ he was quoted as saying by state news agency TASS.”	Anaphora (Endophoric Reference)
23	“Russia can only respond to this crime by directly killing terrorists , as is the custom elsewhere in the world. This is what Russian citizens expect,”	Anaphora (Endophoric Reference)
24	“‘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 .’”	Cataphora (Endophoric Reference)
25	“This is also his response to all appeasers who want to talk with him about peace: Putin is a terrorist who talks with missiles.”	Cataphora (Endophoric Reference)
26	“ A witness in Russia's Belgorod region near the Ukrainian border also heard a blast from the border area.”	Associative Endophora
27	“In Kyiv , attacks struck in the heart of the busy city centre. The body of a man in jeans lay in a street at a major intersection, surrounded by flaming cars. In a park, a soldier cut through the clothes of a woman who lay in the grass to try to treat her wounds. Another woman was bleeding nearby. City police said at least five people had been killed and 12 wounded.”	Associative Endophora
28	“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.”	Associative Endophora

29	“At one of <u>Kyiv's</u> busiest road junctions, <u>a massive crater had been blown</u> in the intersection. Cars were destroyed, buildings were damaged and <u>emergency workers</u> were on the scene.”	Associative Endophora
30	“Windows had been blown out of buildings at <u>Kyiv's</u> main Taras Shevchenko University. <u>National Guard troops</u> in full combat gear and carrying assault rifles were lined up outside an education union building.”	Associative Endophora
31	“The central streets of <u>Kyiv</u> have been blocked by <u>law enforcement officers</u> , <u>rescue services</u> are working.”	Associative Endophora
32	“ <u>Commentators</u> on <u>Russian television</u> have increasingly been calling for massive retaliation against Ukraine,”	Associative Endophora
33	“Explosions were also reported in Lviv, Ternopil and Zhytomyr in Ukraine's west, Dnipro and Kremenchuk in central Ukraine, Zaporizhzhia <u>in the south</u> and Kharkiv <u>in the east</u> .”	Ellipsis
34	“City police said at least five people had been killed and <u>12 wounded</u> .”	Ellipsis
35	“Unfortunately, <u>there are dead and wounded</u> .”	Ellipsis