

**DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON COHESIVE DEVICES FOUND IN THE
FEMALE'S FASHION BLOG**

THESIS

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY

MALANG

2014

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FEMALE'S FASHION BLOG**

THESIS

Presented to

**Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for Degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S)***

By

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2014

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Malang, September 8, 2014

The Writer,



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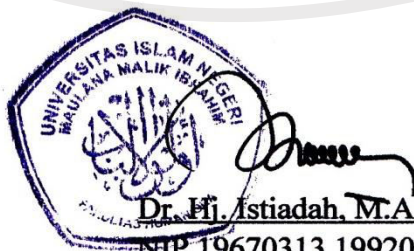
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MOTTO

“Life is like a wheel, sometimes you will be on the top, sometimes you will be at the bottom. It is not important when we become on the top or at the bottom. But the most important is syukur when success and shabar when failed.”

(Reza M. Syarief)



DEDICATION

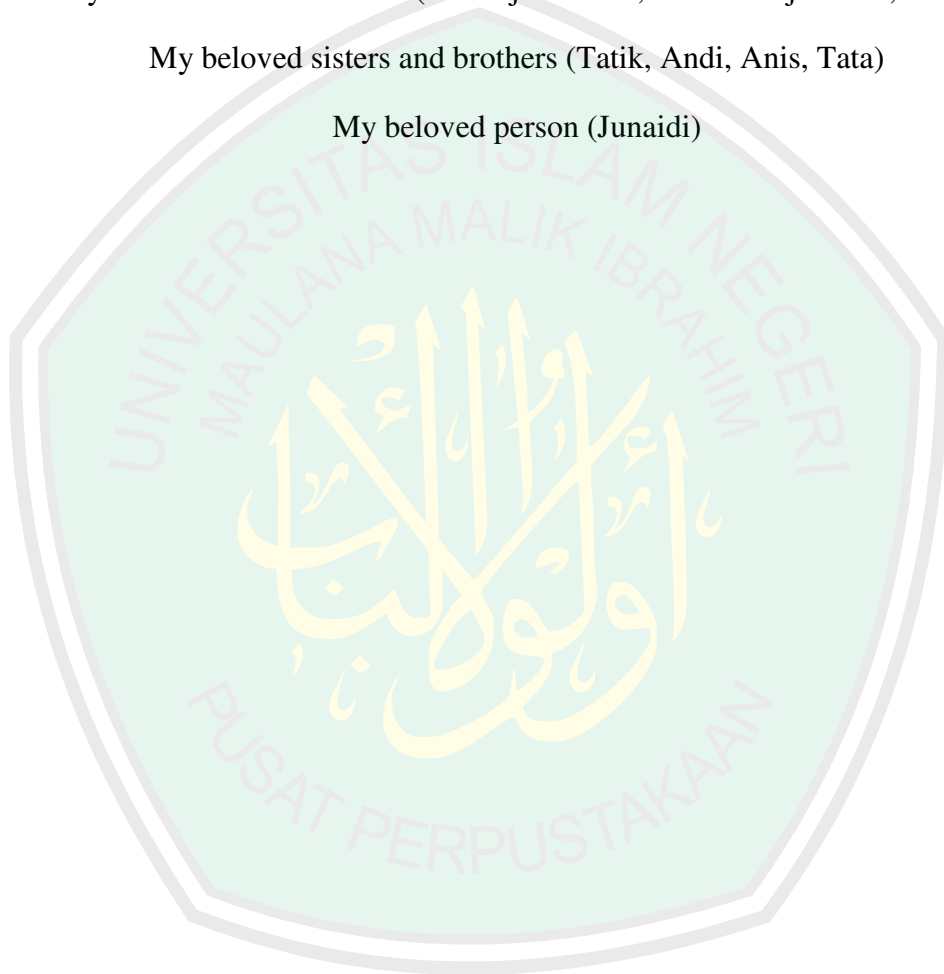
This thesis is dedicated to

My beloved father and mother (Samiran & Lasni)

My beloved uncle and aunt (Drs. Hj. Paeman, M.Pd & Hj. Surati, S.Pd)

My beloved sisters and brothers (Tatik, Andi, Anis, Tata)

My beloved person (Junaidi)



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The next sincere thanks goes to the writer's beloved friends especially in Derajaa 008 namely Rasuna, Mike, Vira, Lian, Vinna, Unyil, Faridha, Ain, Ainun, and all of friends which are not mentioned one by one, for giving me the spirit to finish this thesis.

Malang, September 8, 2014
The writer,

Yuli Rohmawati

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ABSTRACT

Rohmawati, Yuli. 2014. *Discourse Analysis on Cohesive Devices Found in the Female's Fashion Blog*. Thesis, English Language and Letters Department, Faculty of Humanities, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. Advisor: Dr. Meinarni Susilowati, M.Ed.
Key words: Cohesive Devices, Grammatical Cohesive Devices, Lexical Cohesive Devices, Reference, Substitution, Ellipsis, Conjunction, Reiteration, Collocation, and Blog.

This research focuses on the types and the functions of cohesive devices which are used in a fashion blog. Cohesion is the relationship between an element to another in a text which is expressed partly through grammar and partly through vocabulary. Cohesive devices include reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction reiteration and collocation. The reason for taking Diana Rikasari's blog is because there are many types of cohesive devices in that blog.

This study is descriptive qualitative research with discourse analysis approach. The data sources are taken from Diana Rikasari's blog from January – June 2014. The data are analyzed using Halliday & Hasan's theory of cohesion. The research instrument is the writer because the writer is the one who is able to observe the object of the analysis, obtain the data analysis, and analyze them. There are some steps in collecting and analyzing the data, the first is reading these data many times to understand the context. The next step is choosing utterance containing cohesive devices. The next is coding the utterance containing cohesive devices by using the bold and underlines. The last step is describing the finding and making a conclusion.

The findings of this study show that the devices both in grammatical and lexical cohesions are found in the data. It can be concluded that the types of grammatical cohesions which are used in the data are reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. For lexical cohesion, the two types of lexical cohesion namely reiteration and collocation are employed. It has the different findings with the previous studies. There are three types of cohesive devices which are not found in this study, they are clausal substitution, clausal ellipsis and reiteration metonym.

Based on the findings, the suggestions are recommended to further researcher in order they can use different genre in the object of study. Therefore the content of the data is different and they will find the different findings. Also, hopefully this research can be used as example for English teachers in explains some materials in the class.

ABSTRAK

Rohmawati, Yuli. 2014. *Discourse Analysis on Cohesive Devices Found in the Female's Fashion Blog*. Skripsi, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Dr. Meinarni Susilowati, M.Ed.

Kata Kunci: Alat-Alat Kohesi, Kohesi Gramatik, Kohesi Leksikal, Referensi, Substitusi, Elipsis, Konjungsi, Reiterasi, Kolokasi, dan Blog.

Penelitian ini fokus pada tipe-tipe dan fungsi darai alat-alat kohesi yang dipakai di blog mode. Kohesi berarti kesatuan. Ini adalah hubungan antar elemen dengan elemen lainnya pada teks yang ditunjukkan sebagian pada tata bahasa dan sebagian pada kosakata. Alasan memilih blog Diana Rikasari adalah karena terdapat beberapa alat-alat kohesi pada blog tersebut.

Penelitian ini termasuk penelitian deskriptif kualitatif dengan pendekatan *discourse analysis*. Sumber data diambil dari blognya Diana Rikasari edisi Januari – Juni 2014. Data-data tersebut dianalisis menggunakan teori kohesi menurut Halliday & Hasan. Instrumen pada penelitian ini adalah peneliti karena penulis adalah satu-satunya orang yang mengobservasi objek penelitian, mengumpulkan data analisis, dan menganalisisnya. Ada beberapa cara pada pengumpulan analisis data, yang pertama adalah membaca data-data tersebut beberapa kali untuk memahami konteks pada teks. Cara selanjutnya adalah mencari pernyataan yang berisi alat-alat kohesi. Selanjutnya adalah memberi kode pada pernyataan yang berisi alat-alat kohesi dengan menggunakan tulisan tebal dan garis bawah. Cara terakhir adalah mendeskripsikan hasil analisis dan membuat kesimpulan.

Pada hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa kedua tipe kohesi gramatik dan kohesi leksikal ditemukan pada data ini. Ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa tipe pada kohesi gramatik yang sering digunakan pada data ini adalah *reference*, *substitution*, *ellipsis*, and *conjunction*. Pada kohesi leksikal, dua tipe pada kohesi ini yaitu *reiteration* dan *collocation* juga ditemukan. Ada tiga tipe kohesi yang tidak ditemukan pada penelitian ini yaitu *clausal substitution*, *clausal ellipsis*, dan *reiteration metonym*.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, saran-saran yang direkomendasikan untuk peneliti selanjutnya adalah supaya mereka menggunakan bidang yang berbeda pada objek penelitian. Oleh karena itu isi pada data akan berbeda dan mereka akan menemukan pembahasan yang berbeda. Diharapkan juga penelitian ini dapat menjadi contoh bagi para guru bahasa Inggris sebagai contoh dalam menjelaskan materi di kelas.

ABSTRACT

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This study is descriptive qualitative research with discourse analysis approach. The data sources are taken from Diana Rikasari's blog from January – June 2014. The data are analyzed using Halliday & Hasan's theory of cohesion. The research instrument is the writer because the writer is the one who is able to observe the object of the analysis, obtain the data analysis, and analyze them. There are some steps in collecting and analyzing the data, the first is reading these data many times to understand the context. The next step is choosing utterance containing cohesive devices. The next is coding the utterance containing cohesive devices by using the bold and underlines. The last step is describing the finding and making a conclusion.

The findings of this study show that the devices both in grammatical and lexical cohesions are found in the data. It can be concluded that the types of grammatical cohesions which are used in the data are reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. For lexical cohesion, the two types of lexical cohesion namely reiteration and collocation are employed. It has the different findings with the previous studies. There are three types of cohesive devices which are not found in this study, they are clausal substitution, clausal ellipsis and reiteration metonym.

Based on the findings, the suggestions are recommended to further researcher in order they can use different genre in the object of study. Therefore the content of the data is different and they will find the different findings. Also, hopefully this research can be used as example for English teachers in explains some materials in the class.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Cohesion is the relationship between an element to another element in discourse or text. According to Halliday & Hasan (1976:27), “Cohesion is a potential for relating one element in the text to another, wherever they are and without any implication that everything in the text has some part in it”. Cohesion means “unity”, it is unity of the discourse or text. Halliday & Hasan (1976:1) state “If a speaker of English hears or reads a passage of the language which is more than one sentence in length, he can normally decide without difficulty whether it forms a unified whole or is just a collection of unrelated sentences”. The unified whole text means there is cohesion in it because in one sentence and the other one has relation meaning, while a collection of unrelated sentence has no cohesion in that text.

Cohesion has an important role in writing. It can be in the word, sentence, paragraph, or in the whole text levels. The word level means in one sentence there is one or more cohesive devices. For example “**I and you** go to campus”. There two types of cohesive devices in that sentence, *I* and *you* as personal reference, *and* as additive conjunction. The sentence level means there is relation between two or more sentences. For example “**Sasa** eats the rice. **She** eats with **her** family in the kitchen”. *She* and *her* in the second sentence refers back to *Sasa* in the first

sentence. Cohesion is the tool in making the relation between the sentences. By using cohesive devices the whole text can stick together, both in lexical and grammatical cohesive devices. Hoey (1996:3) states that cohesion is “the way certain words or grammatical features of a sentence can connect that sentence to its predecessors and successors in a text”. It means that cohesion is an element to make a sentence has a connection meaning to another sentences.

In this research, the researcher takes blog as the object of the study. Blog is one of the written communication which can be analyzed the cohesive devices, whether grammatical or lexical cohesions because these two kinds of cohesion occur in the text. Blog is defined as, “a frequently updated webpage with dated entries, new ones placed on top” (Blood, 2002). Blogs are not like personal home pages, because they are regularly updated, and they are not like diaries, because they are built around links. They usually have links to other sites on the web, and comments on those links, and may have a list of other blogs that might be interesting to the readers of this one. They can contain text, pictures, sounds and video.

This research analyzes fashion blog. It is taken from the first fashion blogger from Indonesia, Diana Rikasari. The reason of choosing this blog is because Diana as the writer of blog can manage this writing into a unified text. Most of her writings use correct and clear cohesive devices, for example; “And btw, today felt different **because I** had to bring along **my** hubby **and** baby hihih. So sorry to keep **you** waiting **my** looooooves. Look how sleepy **they** were

heheheh...muah! :)”. The word “*because*” indicates cause and effect relationship between *felt different* and *I had to bring along my hubby and baby*. The word *they* also becomes personal reference from *hubby* and *baby*, the function is to indicate reference pronoun. The word *and* becomes additive conjunction to relate between *hubby* and *baby*. The unity of the writing is very much influenced by the relation of the internal structure within one sentence to another sentence. The relation is influenced by the devices which are used to connect words, clauses, phrases, and sentences in the text namely grammatical cohesion. Therefore, this blog contains linguistics uniqueness in part of cohesion and it is very interesting to be analyzed. Considering the reasons above, the researcher wants to study the kinds and functions of cohesion used by Diana Rikasari’s writing in blog which is analyzed by using the theory of Halliday & Hasan.

These are the previous studies which research cohesion. Indrawati (2007) studied about cohesive devices in the film. The finding shows that the type of grammatical cohesion clausal substitution and lexical cohesion reiteration hyponym are not found in this research. Mahfudho (2007) finds all types of grammatical and lexical cohesion are found except grammatical cohesion ellipsis. Muslimah (2007) finds all the types of grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion except lexical cohesion collocation. Puspawati (2009) finds all the types of grammatical cohesion except nominal substitution and clausal ellipsis. Sa’idah (2009) finds the types of grammatical cohesion except substitution, and for lexical cohesion except reiteration metonym and hyponym. Hanik (2010) reveals that all the types of grammatical cohesion are found, and the types of lexical cohesion are

found except reiteration hyponym and metonym. Sholikhah (2011) finds the three types of grammatical cohesion except substitution, and the lexical cohesion reiteration synonym, antonym, repetition and collocation are found.

The difference of this study from the previous studies is, although using the same theory of Halliday and Hasan, the object which is different from the previous studies. By using blog as an object, the result will be more interesting for the readers because the language use in blog is more familiar within daily interactions. Most of the objects of the previous studies are taken from the formal texts such as song, poetry, film script, newspapers, English translation, student's thesis abstract, and magazines. Most of them are used the language pattern before writing, therefore these text are included in formal text. Therefore this research is important to do.

1.2. Research Questions

Based on the title and background of the study above, the writer starts the problem as follows:

1. What types of cohesive devices are used in Diana Rikasari's blog?
2. How are the cohesive devices used by Diana Rikasari in her blog?

1.3. Objectives of the study

After determining the two research questions, here are the two objectives of the study. The first is to identify the types of cohesive devices which are found

in Diana Rikasari's blog. The second is to identify the use and the functions of these cohesive devices which are used in Diana Rikasari's blog.

1.4. Scope and Limitation

This study is scoped on the types, the functions and the using of these cohesive devices which are found in Diana Rikasari's blog. This study is limited on the analysis of cohesion in Diana Rikasari's blog on January - June 2014 edition. Therefore, if there are cohesive devices in other editions, these are not the area of this present study.

1.5. Significance of the Study

The result of this study is expected to give both contributions, especially in discourse analysis area. The result of this study can empirically show to the readers that cohesive devices are not only found in the formal text, but also non formal text like diary, blog, facebook, or twitter. This research specifically exhibit how the types and the functions of grammatical and lexical cohesions in blog. It is also expected to be reference for the next researchers in this area.

1.6. Definition of Key Terms

- 1) Cohesive devices are the types of cohesion which are existed in the text. According to Halliday & Hasan (1976) cohesion includes grammatical and lexical cohesion.

- 2) Grammatical cohesive devices are the cohesion which occurs in the grammatical side. Grammatical cohesion includes reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction.
- 3) Lexical cohesive devices are the cohesion within occurs in the vocabulary. It includes reiteration and collocation. Reiteration covers into five types, namely repetition, synonym, hyponym, metonym, and antonym.
- 4) Reference is the utterance in the text which refers back or forward to other utterance. There are three types of reference, personal reference, demonstrative reference and comparative reference.
- 5) Substitution is the replacement of the nominal, verbal or clausal group.
- 6) Ellipsis is the omission of the nominal, verbal or clausal group.
- 7) Conjunction is the connector between two utterances in the text. Conjunction covers additive, adversative, temporal and causal conjunction.
- 8) Reiteration is the first type of lexical cohesion. It covers repetition, synonym, hyponym, metonym and antonym. Repetition is repeating the same words which have the same reference in the text. Synonym is the different words have the same meaning. Hyponym is the words, one of them is the specific and the rest is the general. Metonym is the words of the whole versus part. Antonym is the words have opposite meaning.
- 9) Collocation is the words have the same area which exists in the text.
- 10) Blog is a discussion or informational site published by everyone on the World Wide Web and consisting of discrete posts typically displayed in reverse chronological order (the most recent post appears first) (Bloods: 2002).

1.7. Research Method

This research method discusses about research design, data sources, research instrument, data collection and analysis.

1.7.1. Research Design

This research is classified into descriptive qualitative research. This study is called descriptive because the researcher describes the types and the functions of cohesive devices which are found in blog. By using the descriptive method, this research describes the kind of cohesion that are used and the function of these devices of cohesion in blog.

This study is called qualitative because this research does not deal with the number, but written words from the object of the study. In this research, the researcher tries to understand the data on the focus of the study, imagines the phenomenon of the study and analyzes the data for common pattern in order to allow multiple interpretations. Heigham & Croker (2009) said that qualitative research entails collecting primarily textual data and examining it using interpretive analysis.

This study is classified into discourse analysis because the data is gained from the discourse text. Discourse analysis is the analysis which can be taken from oral or written language. In this case the data of this research is gained from written text, namely blog which is written by Diana Rikasari.

1.7.2. Data Source

The researcher gets the data from Diana Rikasari's blog which is written from January - June 2014, because that edition is the newest updated texts. The link of this blog is dianarikasari.blogspot.com because this blog can not be accessed by other link.

1.7.3. Research Instrument

The main instrument of this research is the researcher. It is because the researcher the one who is able to observe the object of the analysis, obtain the data analysis, and analyze them as well. There are some instruments to do the research such as questioner or interview, but these are not suitable with this research because of the nature of the data and research procedures.

1.7.4. Data Collection and Analysis

There are some steps in collecting the data. The first step is reading these data from January - June 2014 edition many times to understand and determine the utterances containing cohesive devices which are occurred in the text. The second step is selecting utterances containing cohesive devices. The characteristic of sentence containing cohesive device is when there is the relation between a sentence with the next or the previous sentences. The next step is coding the utterance containing cohesive devices by using bold and underline.

There are some steps in analyzing the data. The first is analyzing the data based on Halliday & Hasan's theory of cohesion, which consists of grammatical and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion consists of reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction. Reference is happened when the word in one sentence refers to the previous or the next sentences. Substitution occurs when the nominal or verbal, or clausal group substitutes by another word. Ellipsis is taken place when the nominal or verbal or clausal group are omitted and changed by another word. Conjunction exists when the word has the relation with another word. Lexical cohesion covers into reiteration repetition, synonym, hyponym, metonym, and antonym and collocation. Repetition occurs when the same word is mentioned more than one time. Synonym occurs when the two words have the same meaning express in the text. Hyponym exists when the general versus specific word occur in the text. Metonym exists when the whole versus parts occur in the text. Antonym exists when the words have opposite meaning in the text. Collocation occurs when there are two or more words in the same area occur in the text. The next step is analyzing the function and the using of these findings of cohesive devices. The next step is discussing the findings. The last step is making a conclusion.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses about the theories used in this research. The related theories of this research are; cohesion and the function of cohesion.

2.1. Cohesion

Cohesion means “unity” (Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary, 2003:77). In this case, the cohesion refers to the unity of meaning within text or discourse. Halliday & Hasan (1976:19) said that “cohesion is defined as the set of possibilities that exist in the language for making text hang together: the potential that the speaker or writer has at his disposal”. Halliday & Hasan (1976) argue that cohesion occurs where the interpretation of some elements in the discourse is dependent on that of another. The one presupposes the other, in the sense that it can not be effectively decoded except by recourse to it. Halliday & Hasan (1976:10) define “cohesion refers to the range of possibilities that exist for linking something with what has gone before”. Cohesion is classified into two namely grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. The grammatical cohesion is related with the grammar, and lexical cohesion is related with the vocabulary, because “cohesion is expressed partly through the grammar and partly through the vocabulary” (Halliday & Hasan, 1976:5).

2.1.1. Grammatical cohesion

Halliday & Hasan (1976) state that there are four types of grammatical cohesion, namely reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction.

2.1.1.1. Reference

Reference is one of the cohesive devices from grammatical cohesion. Reference can be an endophoric and exophoric. According to Halliday & Hasan (1976) endophoric is divided into anaphora (to preceding text) and cataphora (to following text). Anaphora occurs when the writer refers back to something that has been previously mentioned. For example: “There are *three beautiful girls*. See how *they* walk!”. In this example the pronoun ‘they’ refers back to the “three beautiful girls”. Cataphora occurs when the writer refers forward to something that has not been mentioned. For example: “When *he* arrived, *Andi* was surprised to look his door open”. Here the pronoun *he* is cathaphoric reference because it refers to *Andi* that is introduced later in the text. Exophoric reference is used to describe abstracts without ever identifying them (in contrast to anaphoric and cataphoric reference).

For example: A: Who bring my pencil?
B: Pencil what?

From that example, what A said was not the same with what in B focus. Halliday & Hasan (1976) state that in English there are three items of reference, personals, demonstratives, and comparatives.

The first item of reference is personal reference. Halliday & Hasan (1976:37) define personal reference as “reference by means of function in the

speech situation, through the category of person”. Personal reference is categorized into three classes namely personal pronoun, possessive pronoun, and possessive determiner. Halliday & Hasan (1976:44) state “this system of reference is known as person, where ‘person’ is used in the special sense of ‘role’; the traditionally recognized categories are first person, second person, and third person, with the number categories of singular and plural”. Personal pronouns are *I, me, you, we, us, he, him, she, her, they, them, it, one*. Possessive pronouns are *mine, yours, ours, his, hers, theirs, its*. The last possessive determiners are *my, your, our, his, her, their, its, ones*.

For example : *My parents and I* are leaving together.
We are leaving in a small village.

From that example, the word “*we*” refers to “*my parents and I*”. It becomes anaphoric because personal pronoun ‘*we*’ refers back to the information mentioned in the previous sentence that is “*my parents and I*”.

Other examples: - Tina has gone to school. *She* went to school by riding the bicycle.
 - Jack’s house is beautiful. *His* wife must be happy with *it*.
 - That red car is Jack’s. I don’t know it was *his*.

The first example has personal pronoun “*she*”, the second example has possessive determiner “*his*”, and the last example has possessive pronoun “*his*”. All those examples are categorized in anaphora.

The second type of reference is demonstrative reference. Halliday & Hasan (1976:37) state demonstrative reference is “reference by means of location, on a scale of proximity”. In the case of demonstratives, there are certain differences in meaning between the functions of modifier and head; a

demonstrative functioning as head is more like a personal pronoun (Halliday & Hasan 1976).

For example: *That* girl seems more beautiful
There is a beautiful girl

In the first sentence the word “that” is included in demonstrative reference which refers to the word “girl”. In the second sentence the demonstrative reference is the word “there” which refers to the “beautiful girl”. Those two references imply the distance which is not near from the speaker.

Demonstrative references include; *this, these, that, those, here, there, then*, and the definite article “*the*”. Halliday & Hasan (1976:58) said that “in general, *this, these, and here* imply proximity to the speaker; *that those, and there* imply distance from the speaker” The third item of reference is called comparative reference. Halliday & Hasan (1976:37) state “comparative reference is indirect reference by means of identity or similarity”. The comparative reference items are identity (*same, equal, identical, identically*), similarity (*such, similar, so, similarity, likewise*), difference (*other, difference, else, differently, otherwise*), numerative (*more, fewer, less, further, so many*), epithet (*better*; so-as-more-less-equally-+ comparative adjectives and adverbs, eg: equally good). General comparison is expressed by a certain class of adjectives and adverbs. The adjectives function in the nominal group either as deictic or as epithet. The adverbs function in the clause as adjunct (eg: *identically* in the *others performed identically*).

For example: That mother is *more beautiful* than her daughter.

That example is the comparison between the “mother” and the “daughter”.

2.1.1.2. Substitution

This section discusses substitution. Halliday & Hasan (1976:88) define “substitution as the replacement of one item by another, and the ellipsis as the omission of an item”. Substitution is the replacement of nouns, verbs, or clauses to replace some information that presented in the previous. There are three types of substitution; nominal substitution, verbal substitution, and clausal substitution.

Nominal substitution occurs on the nominal group, the replacement item is “one/ ones”. The substitute “one/ ones” presupposes some noun that is to function as head in the nominal group (Halliday & Hasan, 1976:92). The substitute *one/ ones* always functions as head of nominal group, and can substitute only for an item which is itself head of a nominal group.

For example: That snacks are expired.
Get some new *ones*.

The word “*snacks*” is substituted by the word “*ones*”. The complete sentence is “get some new snacks”.

Verbal substitution occurs on the verbal group, the replacement item is the verb “do” (do, does, doing, did, done). Halliday & Hasan (1976) said that the verbal substitute in English is “do”. This operates as head of a verbal group. The function is as head of a verbal group.

For example in this dialogue: A : You should *go to the hospital* today
B : But I am lazy to *do* it

In this example, the verb “do” stands for “go to the hospital”. It means “*go to the hospital*” is substituted by the word “do”.

Clausal substitution occurs on the clausal group. The words used as substitute are *so* and *not*.

For example: Is Rina going to be sleepy now?
I think *so*.

Here, the word “*so*” presupposes the whole of the clause “*going to be sleepy*”. The complete sentence of the second sentence is “I think Rina is going to be sleepy now”.

Other example; A: I have done my homework and cooked delicious fried chicken.
B: I don’t believe you *do* either!

In the example above, the verb “*do*” substitutes “have done my homework and cooked delicious fried chicken”. The complete sentence of sentence B is “I don’t believe you have done your homework and cooked delicious fried chicken”. In brief substitution is the replacement of some items in the text to make a text simpler and clearer.

2.1.1.3. Ellipsis

Ellipsis is omitting information that is presented previously. Ellipsis is the omission of words, group or clauses. Halliday & Hasan (1976:88) define substitution as “the replacement of one item by another, and the ellipsis as the omission of an item”.

Example: A: Do you have the *white shoes*?
B: Yes I *have*

From that example, the utterance “*white shoes*” is omitted and it is enough by mentioning “*have*”. The complete sentence in B is “Yes I have the white shoes”.

There are three types of ellipsis, nominal, verbal and clausal ellipsis. Nominal ellipsis occurs within the nominal group (Halliday & Hasan, 1976). Nominal ellipsis is the omission of an utterance because it has been clear enough without putting that one.

Example: Sasa has done the *exam*.

She says that the *most difficult* is biology.

The complete sentence in the second sentence is “she says that *the most difficult exam* is Biology”, the utterance *exam* is omitting because it has been enough without putting that utterance.

Verbal ellipsis occurs in the group of verbal. Halliday & Hasan (1976) define there are two kinds of verbal group; lexical and operator ellipsis. Lexical ellipsis, it will be remembered, is ellipsis ‘from the right’: the final element in the verbal group, the lexical verb, is omitted, and preceding elements may be omitted, all except the initial operator. Operator ellipsis is ellipsis ‘from the left’: the initial element in the verbal group (finite verbal operator, if finite; otherwise first non-finite operator) is omitted, and following elements may be omitted, all except the lexical verb.

Clausal ellipsis is the omission of a clause or an element of a clause.

Example: I am afraid because Mita seems angry if anyone asks about her father. I don’t know why.

The complete sentence in the second part is “I don’t know why *Mita seems angry if anyone asks about her father*”. In that example, the clause is omitted.

2.1.1.4. Conjunction

Conjunction does not signal information present in the text. Conjunction can be defined as “the way the writer wants the reader to relate what is about to be said to what has been said before” (Baker, 1991:190). For example: “there was nobody there, *and* it was night time, *but* he preferred to wait for them”. The word “*and*” is an additive conjunction and the word “*but*” is an adversative conjunction. There are four items of conjunction namely additive, adversative, causal and temporal. These are the examples of each:

My little sister asks me to buy some doll,

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| a. <i>And</i> buy a new shoes | (additive) |
| b. <i>At the same time</i> she asks me to buy the new clothes. | (adversative) |
| c. <i>So</i> she is crying loudly | (causal) |
| d. <i>Then</i> , I accompany her goes to the market. | (temporal) |

In (a) the utterance *and* is additive because it has function as addition, in (b) *At the same time* has the same function as *but*, it indicates contrast, in (c) *so* indicates cause and effect relationship, and in (d) *then* indicates the temporal time or the sequence of time. The word *and*, *at the same time*, *so*, and *then* can be an example of those four very general conjunctive relations. Additive conjunction are comprised; *and*, *or*, *nor*, *furthermore*, *moreover*, *additionally*, *besides that*, *add to this*, *in addition*, *and another thing*, *alternatively*, *incidentally*, *by the way*, *likewise*, *similarly*, *in the same way*, *in this way*, *on the other hand*, *by contrast*, *conversely*, *that is*, *I mean*, *in other words*, *to put it another way*, *for instance*, *for example*, and *thus* (Halliday & Hasan, 1976).

The next item of conjunction is adversative conjunction. Halliday & Hasan (1976:250) said “the basic meaning of the adversative is contrary to expectation”. Adversative conjunctions are *yet, but, however, though, nevertheless, still, in spite of this, despite this, all the same, at the same time, in fact, as a matter of fact, actually, in point of fact, instead, rather, on the contrary, at least, rather, I mean* (Halliday & Hasan, 1976)

The third item of conjunction is causal conjunction. Here are the causal conjunctions *because, because....., so..., thus, hence, therefore, consequently, accordingly, because of this, for this reason, on account of this, it follows, on the basis, as a result, in consequence, arising out of this, for this purpose, with this in mind/ intention, to this end, then, in that case, that being the case, in such an event, under the circumstances, otherwise, apart from this* (Halliday & Hasan, 1976)

For example: I didn't know the new information at school.
Otherwise I have been late going to school.

The word “otherwise” is causal relation between “*I have been late going to school*” and “*I didn't know the new information*”.

The last item of conjunction is temporal conjunction. Halliday & Hasan (1976:261) state “the temporal relation may be made more specific by the presence of an additional component in the meaning, as well as that of succession in time”. For example: “today I will go to my grandmother's house, and *next week* I will go to my uncle's house”. The utterance “*next week*” is temporal conjunction because it indicates the sequence of time. These are the temporal conjunction

items *then, next, afterwards, after that, subsequently, at the same time, before that, previously, at once, thereupon, presently, later, after a time, some time earlier, next time, this time, the last time, on a previous occasion, next day, five minute later, five minutes earlier, meanwhile, all this time, up till that time, until then, next moment, the previous moment*, etc (Halliday & Hasan, 1976).

2.1.2. Lexical Cohesion

The previous point has described the four types of grammatical cohesion, the next is about lexical cohesion. Halliday & Hasan (1976:274) state “this is the cohesive effect achieved by the selection of vocabulary”. The two basic categories of lexical cohesion are reiteration and collocation.

2.1.2.1. Reiteration

Reiteration is one of the types of lexical cohesion. Halliday and Hasan (1976) classify reiteration into four types: the same word (repetition), a synonym/near-synonym, a superordinate (metonym), and a general word (hyponym). The more complex types of lexical cohesion work on the basis of the semantic relationships between words in terms of sense relations, such as repetition, synonymy, hyponymy, antonymy and metonymy (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:278–282).

The first type of reiteration is repetition. Repetition is mentioning or writing the same word as previously used. There are two types of repetition, wholly repeated and partly repeated (Brown & Yule:1983).

Here is the example of repetition: Anna has a *cat*.
The *cat* is very cute.

The repetition word of the above sentence is the word “*cat*”, it is classified into wholly repetition also there is a definite article “the”, it means that the cat in the first and the second sentence is the same.

The second type of reiteration is synonym. According to Yule (2006:104) “synonym is the link between the words which have similar meanings or have closely related meanings”. In synonym, the meaning of two items are identical or have the same meaning but expressed in other words. For example: *boy* and *man*, *city* and *town*, *street* and *way*.

The word “boy” has the same meaning with the word “man”, and “city has the same meaning with “town” and the word “street has the same meaning with “way”.

The next type of reiteration is hyponym. Hyponym is the relationship between general versus specific. The example is between “Ali brought many kinds of *fruit* to the market and his brother helped him brought *banana*”. The word “*fruit*” is the general one and “*banana*” is the specific one.

Metonym is the relationship between parts versus whole. Here is the example of metonym: “In my *house*, there are ten *windows*, four doors, and many roofs”. The word “*window*” is one of the parts of “*house*”.

Antonym is the word has the opposite meaning to another words.

The following example: The *old* car is in steel broken.
The *new* one is beautiful.

The word “*old*” and “*new*” have the opposite meaning, therefore it is called by antonym.

2.1.2.2. Collocation

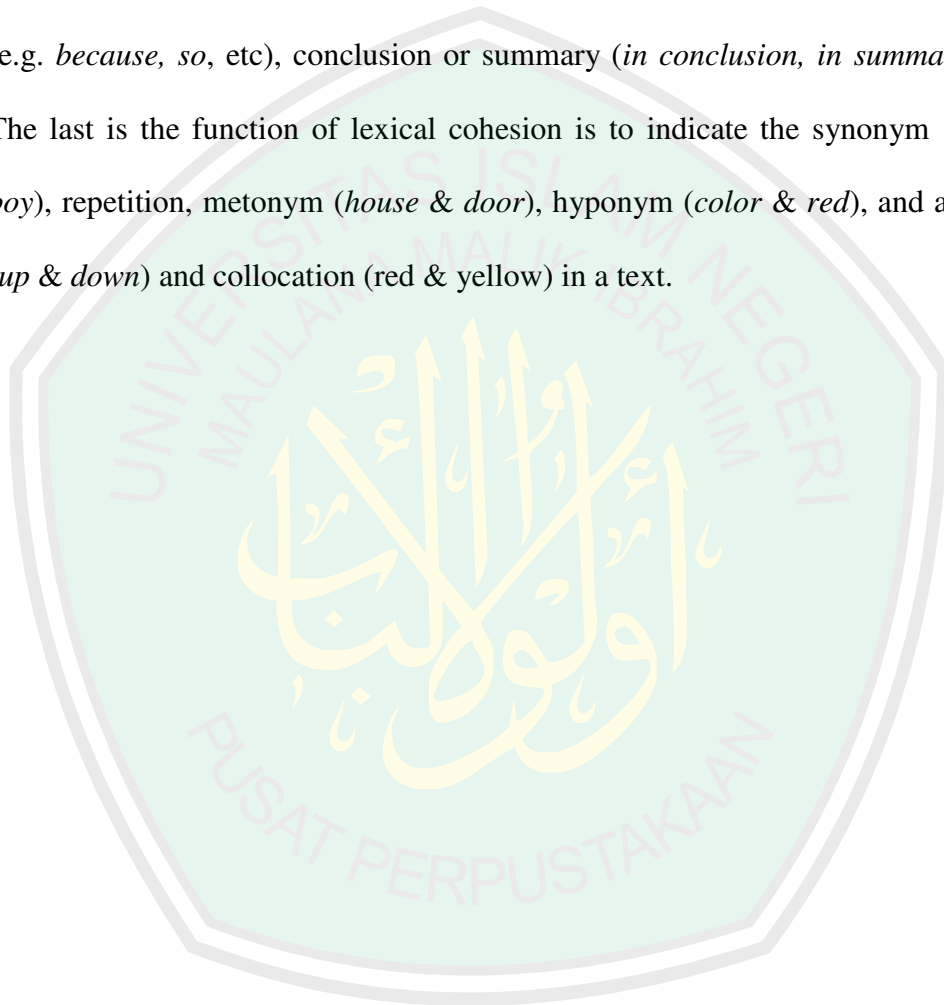
Collocation is the second type of lexical cohesion and deals with with the relationships between words on the basis of the fact that these often occur in the same surroundings. According to Renkema (2004), collocation deals with the relationship between pairs of words or basis of the fact that these often occur in the same surroundings or similar environment. The examples are: “green & red”, “nose & eye”. These two words “green & red” are two words having the relationship in the same surrounding or environment that is color.

2.2. The Functions of Cohesion

Based on the discussion on the types of cohesion as explained by Halliday and Hasan (1976), the function of cohesion can be concluded as follows.

The first is the function of grammatical cohesion reference. It functions is to indicate reference pronoun (e.g. *she, he it, their, etc*), indicate the spatial order (e.g. *here, there, etc*), indicate the degree and comparison (e.g. *better, similar, etc*). The function of substitution is to substitute the similar noun, verb, and clause in the sentence. The substitution which is used to substitute noun are *one* and *ones*. The substitution which is used to substitute verb is *do, dos, did*. And the substitution which is used to substitute clause are *so* and *not*.

The function of ellipsis is to omit the similar noun, verb, and clause which have been mentioned in the previous sentence. The next is the function of conjunction. The first is to indicate an additional fact or idea (*and, or, also, etc*), the contrast (*but, in the other hand, instead, etc*), cause and effects relationship (e.g. *because, so, etc*), conclusion or summary (*in conclusion, in summary, etc*). The last is the function of lexical cohesion is to indicate the synonym (*man & boy*), repetition, metonym (*house & door*), hyponym (*color & red*), and antonym (*up & down*) and collocation (*red & yellow*) in a text.



CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the research findings and discussion of the data that is obtained from the data source. The data are analyzed by using Halliday & Hasan's cohesion theory (1976). The total of the texts that are written by the blogger from January – June 2014 are ninety four texts. The researcher analyzes thirty nine texts because the researcher finds these cohesive devices in these texts. The rests of other texts are containing pictures and there are some texts which do not have cohesive device.

3.1. Research Findings

Data 1: Bidi Bidi Bong Bong (Monday, January 6, 2014)

This is so late but(1)..happy new year 2014! :)
Finally(2) moved into our(3) new(4) house alhamdulillah ya Allah(5)..Allah(5) is very very kind. I(6) love our(7) new(4) home and(8) in shaa Allah it(9) will be full of blessings and(10) happiness. It's(11) still a weeeee bit stressful though because(12) the(13) place is still dusty even though we've(14) mopped and(15) cleaned it(16) several times. Lots of flies, no TV and(17) internet connection yet, water is still running on very low pressure that it(18) ridiculously takes ages just to wash my(19) face, clothes(20) and(21) accessories are yet to be shifted..woah!. Buuuuuut(22) we're(23) here(24) so might as well just enjoy the whole process. Gonna be settling in with pajamas(20) only for the first(25) few days hahah so(26) no pictures at the moment(27). Welcome to "Bidi Bidi Bong Bong"!

In the first sentence, there is one type of cohesive device that is adversative conjunction “*but*”(1), which shows contrast between “this is so late” and “happy new year 2014”. It means, although this is late to say “happy new year 2014”, but the writer says it to the readers. In the second sentence, the first cohesive device is temporal conjunction “*finally*”(2) which shows the sequence of

time. Actually before the writer moves into her new house, the writer does not leave in her own house. This time she has built so the writer can move into her new house. The next is personal reference “*our*”(3) which refers to the possessive pronoun “the writer and her husband” by owning the “new house”. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. This utterance shows that the new house is owned by the writer and her husband.. The next is repetition of the utterance “*new*”(4). This utterance is repeated twice and refers to the “house”. By repeating this utterance, it convinces the readers that the writer has a new house. The next is repetition of the word “*Allah*”(5). This word is repeated twice because the writer thanks to her God in having a new house.

In the third sentence, the first cohesive device is personal reference “*I*”(6), which refers to the first person that is the writer. It is to show that the writer is someone who loves their new house. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is personal reference “*our*”(7) which refers to the possessive pronoun “the writer and her husband”. This utterance shows that the new house is owned by them. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is additive conjunction “*and*”(8). The function is to indicate two additional ideas between two statements “I love our new home” and “in shaa Allah it will be full of blessings and happiness”. These two utterances is the writer’s feeling in that time. The next is anaphoric personal reference “*it*”(9) which refers to the word “new house”. The function is to indicate reference pronoun because the writer still wants to discuss about her new house. The next is additive conjunction “*and*”(10)

which shows two additional ideas “blessing” and “happiness”. These two utterances are the writer’s feeling of having a new house.

In the fourth sentence there are three types of cohesive devices. The first is personal reference “*it*”(11) which refers to the utterance in the second sentence “new house”. The function is to indicate reference pronoun because the writer still wants to discuss about her new house. The next is causal conjunction “*because*”(12). The writer uses this conjunction to show cause and effects relationship between “It's still a weeeee bit stressful though” and “the place is still dusty”. The cause is “the place is still dusty” and the effect is “It's still a weeeee bit stressful though”. The next is demonstrative reference “*the*”(13) which refers to the word “place”. The function is to indicate that the definite article “the” refers to the “place”. The next is personal reference “*we*”(14) which refers to the personal pronoun “the writer and her husband”. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. It shows that that the writer and her husband have mopped and cleaned their house. The next is additive conjunction “*and*”(15), to combine two additional facts “mopped” and ”cleaned”. This conjunction occurs because the writer has done two activities in her new house, so that she adds conjunction “and”. The next is personal reference “*it*”(16) which refers to the second sentence “new house”. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. In this case the writer wants to discuss more about her new house.

In the fifth sentence there are two types of cohesive devices. The first is additive conjunction “*and*”(17), to combine two additional facts “TV” and

“internet”. The next is personal reference “*it*”(18), which refers to the word “water”. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. It occurs because the writer wants to explain more about the water in her new house. The next personal reference is the word “*my*”(19). This possessive refers to the writer which functions to indicate reference pronoun. This possessive pronoun shows that the writer own the house. The next is hyponym “*clothes & pajamas*”(20). The function is to indicate hyponym because “pajamas” is one of the parts of “clothes”. The next is additive conjunction “*and*”(21). The function is to indicate two additional facts “clothes” and “accessories”. These two kinds are the two things that is owned by the writer.

In the sixth sentence, there are three types of cohesive devices. The first is adversative conjunction “*but*”(22). The function is to indicate contrast between the sentence before and after the word “but” that are “it’s still a wee bit... Lost of flies.... But we’re here so might...”. The next is personal reference “*we*”(23) which refers to the “writer and her husband”. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. It shows that they enjoy living in their new house. The next is anaphoric demonstrative reference “*here*”(24) which refers to the “new house” in the second sentence. The function is to indicate proximity that the writer is in that new house. The next is temporal conjunction “*the first*”(25). The function is to indicate sequence of time. It means that there is the next after the first. After “the first” actually they live in their new house in the next day, next week, or it can be forever. The next is causal conjunction “*so*”(26). It shows cause and effect relationship between “Gonna be settling in with pajamas only for the first few

days hahah” and “no pictures at the moment”. The anaphoric reference is from the utterance “*the moment*”(27). It refers to “moved into our new house”. The function is to indicate reference.

Data 2: So What’s New? (Saturday, January 11, 2014)

I(1) miss blogging so muuuuuch! Still a lot of shifting needs to be done. Almost all of my(2) clothes are still in my(3) old(4) place. Ganbate! :)
Meanwhile, here's(5) a sneak peek of our(6) new(4) home...:)

From the data above, there is one reference in the first sentence named by personal reference. The personal reference is from the word “*I*”(1). It refers to the first person that is the writer because she wants to show that she misses blogging so much. In the second sentence there are two personal references. The first personal reference “*my*”(2) refers to the writer, “Diana Rikasari”. The function is to indicate possessive determiner that the writer has a clothes. The second personal reference “*my*”(3) shows that the writer owns the old place. In the next sentence, there are three types of cohesive devices. The first is antonym “*old & new*”(4), with opposite meanings. The utterance “old” modifies the place, and the utterance “new” modifies the house. Although the writer has a new house but her clothes have not been moved into the new cupboard or the new place. The function is to indicate antonym. The next is demonstrative reference “*here*”(5). The function is to imply the proximity to the speaker. It means that the proximity is near from the writer. The next is personal reference “*our*”(6), it is classified into possessive determiner reference from “the writer and her husband” by owning the “new home”. The function is to indicate reference pronoun.

Data 3: What I Wore Today, (Sunday, January 12, 2014)

39 weeks today...please pray for the good health of my(1) baby and(2) myself(3), please? :)

In the data above, there are two types of cohesive devices. The first is personal reference “*my*”(1). This possessive refers to the writer because she owns baby although the baby has not born yet, and it is the writer’s hopes because she has pregnant 39 weeks. The next is additive conjunction “*and*”(2), this conjunction shows two additional ideas from “baby” and “myself”. In this situation, the writer prays for the good health of her baby and herself. The next is personal reference “*myself*”(3) which refers to the writer. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The writer asks to the readers to pray for her good health of her baby and herself.

Data 4: Simply Grateful (Monday, January 13, 2014)

Finally managed to sort and(1) organize my(2) accessories...yayyyyyy...:)

From the data above there are two types of cohesive devices. The first is additive conjunction “*and*”(1). The function is to indicate two additional facts “sort” and “organize” because these two activities has been done by the writer. The next is personal reference “*my*”(2). This possessive determiner refers to the writer in owning the accessories. The utterance “*yayyyyyy*” is one of the writer’s happy expressions because she has already sorted and organized her accessories.

Data 5: Baby Shahmeer (Friday, January 17, 2014)

Alhamdulillah ya Allah. **I**(1) just gave birth naturally to a healthy, beautiful baby boy after 2 nights of excruciating pain in the hospital. Thank you for all **your**(2) support **and**(3) prayers, readers. S **and**(4) **I**(5) really really appreciate **it**(6). Welcome motherhood!

In the data above, there is one cohesive device in the first sentence namely personal reference “*I*”(1). It refers to the first person that is the writer. She tells that she just gave birth naturally a beautiful baby boy. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. In the second sentence, there are two types of cohesive devices, one conjunction and three references. The first is cataphoric personal reference “*your*”(2). This possessive refers to the readers and this reference is cataphora because the reference refers forward to the word “reader”. The function is to indicate possessive determiner “*your*”. The writer says thank to the readers for their supports and prayers. The next is additive conjunction “*and*”(3). This conjunction shows two additional ideas “support” and “prayers”. These two activities are doing by the readers. In the third sentence, the first type of cohesive device is additive conjunction “*and*”(4) which shows two additional facts between “S and I”. S is the initial name of the writer’s husband. It shows that the writer and her husband appreciate for all supports and prayers from the readers. The next is personal reference “*I*”(5) which refers to the first person that is the writer. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. It shows that the writer appreciates all the supports and prayers from the readers. The next is personal reference “*it*”(6) which refers to “all your support and prayers”. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. It shows that the writer is really happy with all the supports and prayers from the readers so that she wants to discuss more about it.

Data 6: A New Chapter (Wednesday, January 22, 2014)

I've(1) cried a few times in front of S, **but**(2) **I**'ve(3) cried so so many times inside. **I**'m(4) very scared of all **this**(5). Perhaps **because**(6) **it**(7) all is so beautiful **it**(8) frightens **you**(9)? **My**(10) baby is so beautiful **and**(11) **I**(12) keep looking at **him**(13) **and**(14) think..can **I**(15) **do**(16) **this**? (17) **He**(18) is **my**(19) responsibility now, **and**(20) knowing that **I**(21) took a self-decision to not use any babysitter **and**(22) move into **our**(23) own new house makes **me**(24) wonder, why was **I**(25) so brave to decide to? **I**'m(26) crying (again) as **I**'m(27) typing **this**(28) **and**(29) **I**'m(30) just hoping that writing **here**(31) would lighten myself a little. Shahmeer peed on **me**(32) twice **and**(33) **I**(34) panicked so much. **But**(35) **then**(36) **he**(37) smiled at **me**(38), **and**(39) **his**(40) smile meant just the world to **me**(41). **And**(42) **so**(43) **I**(44) thought, **this**(45) all can be very stressful, **or**(46) can be very cute **and**(47) funny **and**(48) beautiful knowing that **this**(49) creature will pee **or**(50) even poo on **me**(51) many more times in the future. **It**(52) all depends on how **we**(53) wanna perceive **it**(54), **and**(55) **I**(56) say...**I**'m(57) gonna enjoy all **this**(58). Life feels so new - **and**(59) weird - **but**(60) **I**'m(61) very much excited.

In the first sentence, the first cohesive device is personal reference “*I*”(1), it refers to the writer. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is adversative conjunction “*but*”(2). It shows contrast between two sentences “I've cried a few times in front of S” and “I've cried so so many times inside”. The function is to indicate contrast. The next cohesive device in this sentence is personal reference “*I*”(3). This reference refers to the first person that is the writer. The function is to indicate reference pronoun.

In the second sentence, the first cohesive device is personal reference “*I*”(4). It refers to the first person that is the writer. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next type of cohesion is demonstrative reference “*this*”(5). This reference refers forward to the sentence “perhaps because it all is so beautiful it frightens you?”. The function is to indicate the proximity of the writer.

In the third sentence, there is one causal conjunction and three personal references. The first is causal conjunction “*because*”(6). It shows cause and effect relationship between the third and second sentence. The function is to indicate cause and effects relationship. The next is personal reference “*it*”(7) and “*it*”(8). Those two personal references refer to the second sentence. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is personal reference “*you*”(9), it refers to the readers. The function is to indicate reference pronoun.

In the fourth sentence, the first cohesive device is personal reference “*my*”(10). This possessive refers to the writer. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is additive conjunction “*and*”(11). It shows two additional facts in the sentences before and after “*and*”. The next is personal reference “*I*”(12) which refers to the first person that is the writer. The next is personal reference “*him*”(13), it refers to the word “*baby*”, and it is called by anaphora because it refers back to the word referred to it, that is “*baby*”. The next is additive conjunction “*and*”(14). It shows two additional facts between “*I keep looking at him*” and “*think*”. The next is personal reference “*I*”(15). It refers to the first person that is the writer. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is verbal substitution “*do*”(16). It substitutes the verbal phrase “*keep my baby*”. The function is to substitute verbal phrase. The next is demonstrative reference “*this*”(17) which refers to “*the responsibility*”. The function is to indicate the proximity to the writer.

In the fifth sentence, the first cohesive device is personal reference “*he*”(18). It refers to the fourth sentence “my baby”. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is personal reference “*my*”(19). This possessive refers to the writer. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is additive conjunction “*and*” (20), which functions to show two additional ideas ‘he is my responsibility’ and ‘I took a self-decision.....’. The next is personal reference “*I*”(21) refers to the first person that is the writer. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is additive conjunction “*and*”(22). The function is to show two additional facts “I took a self-decision to not use any babysitter” and “move into our own new house”. The next is personal reference “*our*”(23). This possessive refers to “the writer and her husband”. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is personal reference “*me*”(24). Personal pronoun refers to the writer. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is personal reference “*I*”(25). It refers to the first person that is the writer Diana Rikasari.

In the sixth sentence, there are three personal references “*I*”(26), “*I*”(27), and “*I*”(30). The three personal references of the word “I” refer to the first person singular that is the writer. The functions are to indicate reference pronoun. The next is demonstrative reference “*this*”(28). The function is to indicate the proximity to the writer. The next is “*here*”(31). The function is to indicate the proximity to the writer. In the seventh sentence, the first cohesive device is personal reference “*me*”(32). The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is additive conjunction “*and*”(33). The function is to show two additional

facts “peed” and “panicked”. The next is personal reference “*I*”(34). The function is to indicate reference pronoun.

In the eighth sentence, there are four types of cohesive devices. The first is adversative conjunction “*but*”(35). The function is to indicate contrast between the sentence before and after “*but*”. The next is temporal conjunction “*then*”(36). It shows the sequence of time between the sentence before and after “*then*”. The next type in this sentence is personal reference. There are four personal references “*he*”(37), “*me*”(38), “*his*”(40) and “*me*”(41). The word “*he*” and “*his*” refers to the word “Shahmeer” in the previous sentence. The functions of the four personal references are to indicate reference pronoun. The next is additive conjunction “*and*”(39). The function is to indicate two additional facts “he smiled at me” and “his smile meant just the world to me”.

In the ninth sentence, the first cohesive device in this sentence is additive conjunction “*and*”(42), “*or*”(46), “*and*”(47), “*and*”(48), and “*or*”(50). The function of “*and*”(42) is to indicate two additional sentences after and before “*and*”. The function of “*or*”(46) is to indicate two additional ideas “can be very stressful” and “can be very cute and funny and beautiful”. The function of “*and*”(47) is to indicate two additional ideas “cute” and “funny”. The function of “*and*”(48) is to indicate two additional ideas “funny” and “beautiful”. And the function of “*or*”(50) is to indicate two additional ideas “will pee” and “will poo”. The next is causal conjunction “*so*”(43). The function is to indicate conclusion or summary in the sentence after “*so*”. The next is personal reference “*I*”(44) and

“*me*”(51). The two personal pronouns refer to the first person. The personal pronoun “*I*” has function as subject and “*me*” as object. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is demonstrative reference “*this*”(45). The function is to indicate the proximity to the writer. The next is demonstrative reference “*this*”(49). This refers to the word “creature”. The function is to indicate the proximity to the writer.

In the tenth sentence there are six personal references “*it*”(52), “*we*”(53), “*it*”(54), “*I*”(56), “*I*”(57) and “*I*”(61). And the pronoun “*it*” refers to the previous sentence that is in the ninth sentence “and so I thought, this all can be very stressful, or can be very cute and funny and beautiful knowing that this creature will pee or even poo on me many more times in the future”. The pronouns “*I*” refer to the first person that is the writer. The pronoun “*we*” refers to “the writer and readers”. The functions of these pronouns are to indicate reference pronoun. The next is additive conjunction “*and*” (55). The function is to indicate two additional sentences “It all depends on how we wanna perceive it” and “I say...I'm gonna enjoy all this”. The next is anaphoric demonstrative reference “*this*”(58). This refers to the previous sentence. The function is to indicate reference.

In the last sentence of this data, there are three types of cohesive devices namely additive conjunction, adversative conjunction, and personal reference. The first type is additive conjunction “*and*”(59). The function is to indicate two additional ideas “new” and “weird”. The next is adversative conjunction “*but*”(60). The function is to indicate contrast between two statements “Life feels

so new – and weird” and “I’m very much excited”. The last type of cohesion in this data is personal reference “*I*”(61), it refers to the first person that is the writer. The function is to indicate reference pronoun.

Data 7: Cheering Up (Saturday, January 25, 2014)

My(1) **first**(2) outfit post as a mom! **Heheheh**... stealing some time while **my**(3) Shahmeer is asleep to blog..:)

There are two types of cohesive devices in the data above. The first is personal reference “*my*”(1), it refers to the word “mom”, and mom refers to the “writer”. It is included in cataphoric reference because the possessive determiner “*my*” is occurred before the word which is referred to it. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is temporal conjunction “*first*”(2). It is used to indicate the sequence of time, it is the first time for her in posting in blog as a mom and it means that there is the second, third, fourth posting since she becomes a mom. The meaning of the utterance “*Heheheh*” is the happy expression of the writer because it is the first time for her to post in blog since she becomes a mom. The next is the same personal reference “*my*”(3), this possessive reference refers to the writer in owning Shahmeer. The writer is the one who owns the baby whose name Shahmeer. The function is to indicate reference pronoun “*my*”.

Data 8: Slow Dance (Wednesday, January 29, 2014)

Today **I**(1) slow-danced with **my**(2) baby **and**(3) **it**(4) was **the most beautiful**(5) feeling ever..thank you Allah..:')

From the data above there are three types of cohesive devices. The first is personal reference “*I*”(1). This personal pronoun refers to the first person that is the writer. It shows that the writer dances slowly with her baby. The function is to

indicate reference pronoun. The next is personal reference “*my*”(2). This possessive refers to the writer which functions as reference pronoun “*my*” by owning the baby. The next is additive conjunction “*and*”(3), to show two additional ideas “I slow dance with my baby” and “it was the most beautiful feeling ever”. The writer loves these two kinds of activities because it is the first time she has a baby. The next is anaphoric personal reference “*it*”(4) which refers to the utterance “slow-dance”. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The writer uses this personal pronoun “*it*” to explain more about slow dance. The next is comparative reference “*the most beautiful*”(5). The function is to indicate comparison with the previous events which are not beautiful. Actually, this is the first time for the writer to have a baby, so she feels very happy.

Data 9: Hola White (Saturday, February 1, 2014)

I(1) looooooove my(2) new wedges! :)

In the data above the writer finds two personal references. The first is personal reference “*I*”(1). It refers to the first person that is the writer, Diana Rikasari. The writer tells that someone who loves the new wedges is herself. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The word “love” is expressed with the utterance “*looooooove*”, because the writer is very happy owning a new wedges. The next personal reference is the word “*my*”(2). This possessive refers to the writer “*I*”, the writer’s possessive is the new wedges. Actually, before having new wedges, the writer has had other wedges, but she loves more with the new wedges she has. The function is to indicate reference pronoun.

Data 10: (My) Home Tour: Bidi Bidi Bong Bong! (Saturday, February 8, 2014)

My(1) baby was asleep so(2) decided to take pictures of our(3) house heheh..enjoy my(4) mini home tour! :)

In the data above there are two types of cohesive devices, namely personal reference and causal conjunction. The first is personal reference “*my*”(1) which refers to the writer in owning the “baby”. It shows that the baby which asleep was the writer’s baby. The next is causal conjunction “*so*”(2). The cause is “because the baby was a sleep” and the effect is “the writer is decided to take pictures of her house”. The function is to indicate cause and effects relationship. The writer uses this conjunction when she does some activity that has the effect. The next is personal reference “*our*”(3). This refers to the possessive from the writer and her husband. The function is to indicate possessive determiner “our” in owning the “house”. The next is personal reference “*my*”(4). It possessive refers to the writer’s “mini home tour”. The function is to indicate possessive determiner “my” mini home tour.

Data 11: Gallery Girl (Wednesday, February 12, 2014)

I(1)ve been having flu(2) and(3) fever(2) since 2 days ago(4) and(5) it(6) was such a sweet gesture for Intan my(7) lil' sis to come visit and(8) make me a really nice Tomato Soup with Grilled Cheese. I(9) feel so much better(10) now...thank you, sayang..:)

From the above data, there are two sentences. In the first sentence, the first cohesive device is personal reference “*I*”(1). This refers to the writer, Diana Rikasari. It indicates that someone who has been in flu and fever is the writer herself. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is collocation “*flu*

and *fever*”(2) because these two utterances are the name of illness that the writer has. The function is to indicate collocation. The next is additive conjunction “*and*”(3). It shows the two additional facts “flu” and “fever. The next is temporal conjunction “*2 days ago*”(4). It means that the writer gets sick for three days until this day. The next is additive conjunction “*and*”(5) and “*and*”(8). It shows an addition in the sentence before and after “and”. The function of the first “and” is to indicate two additional facts “I’ve been having flu and fever since 2 days ago” and “it was such a sweet gesture for intan my lil’ sis to come visit”. The second is to indicate addition of an idea “make me a really nice tomato soup with grilled cheese”. The next is anaphoric personal reference “*it*”(6). It refers to the utterances “flu” and “fever”. This utterance occurs because the writer wants to discuss about the coming of her sister to visit her. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is personal reference “*my*”(7) which refers to the writer’s little sister. It shows that the writer has a little sister in her life. The function is to indicate reference pronoun.

In the second sentence, there are two types of cohesive devices namely personal and comparative reference. The first is personal reference “*I*”(9) which refers to the writer. She says that she feels much better after visited by her little sister. The comparative reference is the utterance “*better*”(10) which refers to the word “flu and fever”. It means that the writer feels better after visited by her little sis. The function is to indicate the degree.

Data 12: What I Wore Today (Sunday, February 16, 2014)

Took my(1) baby out to the mall today for the first time(2) heheh..

The first cohesive device in the data above is personal reference “*my*”(1) which refers to the writer. The function is to indicate reference pronoun “*my*” by owning the “*baby*”. The next is temporal conjunction “*the first time*”(2). It means the writer’s baby has never been out to the mall before, and of course it will be the second time, the third time so on. The function is to indicate the sequence of time.

Data 13: Pompom Hug (Thursday, February 20, 2014)

Life feels unpleasant when we(1) always look at other people and(2) compare ourselves to them(3). I've(4) been feeling a bit down cuz I(5) feel inferior towards other mothers(6) who seem so good at being a mother(6). But(7) what defines "a good mother(6)"? I've(8) been telling myself, that even though new moms(9) mostly go through the same basics, every mother(6) & child has different stories to offer, and(10) the way we(11) love is also(12) different from one mother(6)-&-child to another. And so(13) I(14) shouldn't be too hard on myself. Bismillah.

In the first sentence, there are two types of cohesive devices, two personal references and one additive conjunction. The first is personal reference “*we*” (1), it refers to all the readers and the writer herself. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is additive conjunction “*and*”(2). This conjunction occurs because there are two utterances in the text between “*look at other people*” and “*compare ourselves to them*”. The next is anaphoric personal reference “*them*”(3) which refers to “*other people*”. The function is to indicate reference pronoun.

In the second sentence, the first is personal reference “*I*”(4), which refers to the writer. The function is to indicate reference pronoun that the writer feels a bit down. The next is personal reference “*I*”(5) which has the same reference as

before, the writer feels inferior towards other mothers who seem so good at being a mother. The next is repetition of the utterance “*mother*”(6). This word is repeated six times in this data because it is new experience for the writer to be a mother, therefore she wants to discuss more about “mother”. The function is to indicate repetition.

The first cohesive devices in the third sentence is adversative conjunction “*but*”(7), which functions to indicate contrast. Before “*but*”(7) the writer has said a lot about mother, and after “*but*”(7) the writer asks the definition about “a good mother”. The next is personal reference “*I*”(8) which refers to the writer. The function is to indicate reference pronoun and it explains the utterance after “*I*”(8). The next is synonym of “*moms*”(9). It has the same meaning with the word “mother”. The utterances “moms and mother” have the same meaning but express in different words. The next is additive conjunction “*and*”(10). It shows two additional ideas between “has different stories to offer” and “the way we love”. The next is personal reference “*we*”(11). It refers to all the readers and the writer herself. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is additional conjunction “*also*”(12). The additional is “the way we love”. The function is to indicate two additional ideas “every mother & child has different stories to offer” and “the way we love”. The next is causal conjunction “*so*”(13). It shows the cause “every mother & child has different stories to offer, and the way we love is also different from one mother-&-child to another” and the effect is “I shouldn't be too hard on myself”. The function is to indicate cause and effects relationship.

The next is personal reference “*I*”(14). It refers to the writer. The function is to indicate reference pronoun.

Data 14: Birthday Queen (Sunday, February 23, 2014)

Celebrated mom's(1) birthday, it(2) was a lovely day! Happy birthday, mom! :)

The first cohesive devices in that data is repetition “*mom*”(1). This utterance is repeated twice. By repeating this utterance, it indicates that someone who celebrates birthday in this time is the writer’s mother. The next is personal reference “*it*”. It refers to “mom’s birthday”, and it is anaphora because the reference refers to the information before. It shows that the writer wants to discuss more about her mom’s birthday. The function is to indicate reference pronoun.

Data 15: Bidi Bidi Bong Bong: The Details! (Wednesday, February 26, 2014)

Snapped here(1) and(2) there(3) and(4) everywhere...at home.

There are two types of cohesive devices in the data above. The first is demonstrative reference “*here*”(1). It refers to the word “snapped”. The function is to indicate the proximity to the writer. The writer does the snap activity in her house. The next is additive conjunction “*and*”(2). The function is to indicate two additional facts “*here*” and “*there*”. The writer is snapped by her husband in her house. The next is demonstrative reference “*there*”(3). It refers to the word “snapped”. The function is to indicate the proximity to the writer. The writer does her activity in her house. The next is additive conjunction “*and*”(4). The function is to indicate two additional facts “*there* and everywhere”. It shows that the writer is snapped by her husband in many places in her house.

Data 16: Peek A Bow (Monday, March 3, 2014)

Im(1) starting to enjoy my(2) new routine now. All the mess and(3) stress is really fun somehow heheh...I(4) love life! Thank you, Allah..:)

The first cohesive device in that data is personal reference “*I*”(1). This refers to the writer. It shows that the writer starts to enjoy her new routine. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is personal reference “*my*”(2). This possessive refers to the writer in owning the new routine. The function is to indicate possessive determiner “*my*”. The next is additive conjunction “*and*”(3). This conjunction shows two additional ideas “*mess*” and “*stress*”. These two utterances are the writer’s feeling, but she feels fun. The next is personal reference “*I*”(4) which refers to the writer. She loves her life because all things which are happened in her life are funny. The function is to indicate reference pronoun.

Data 17: It’s A Pizza Party! (Monday, March 10, 2014)

S loves pizza(1) A LOT, so(2) we(3) thought, why not learn how to make pizza(1) ourselves? Today was our(4) first(5) attempt in making pizza(1) from scratch. So happyyyyyyyyy...:)

The first cohesive device in the data above is repetition of the utterance “*pizza*”. It is repeated three times in the data above because the writer is discussing about pizza. The function is to indicate repetition. The next is causal conjunction “*so*”(1), this conjunction shows the cause and effect relationship. The cause is ‘S loves pizza a lot’ and the effect is “we though, why not learn how to make pizza ourselves”. The next is personal reference “*we*”(2) which refers to “the writer and her husband”. It shows that the writer and her husband are thinking about pizza. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is personal reference “*our*”(3). This possessive refers to “the writer and her

husband” in making pizza in the first time. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is temporal conjunction “*first*”(4). The function is to indicate the sequence of time. Actually the writer and her husband will make pizza again next time. The next is the utterance “*happyyyyyyy*”, it is written by adding many “y” in the end of this utterance. It means that the writer feels very happy because she succeeds in making pizza even in her first time.

Data 18: While Baby’s Asleep (Wednesday, March 12, 2014)

Busy day! Photoshoot for my(1) second(2) cover ever heheh...first(3) one was for Hers Magazine, this(4) time Ill(5) be on the cover of Bintang Home tabloid **haha**... thank you for the opportunity! Can’t wait for the result....)

The first cohesive device in the data above is personal reference “*my*”(1). This possessive refers to the writer by having the second cover. The function is to indicate possessive determiner “my”. The next is temporal conjunction “*second*”(2). The function is to indicate the sequence of time. Actually, before the writer takes her second photo shoot for cover she has ever done it. The next is temporal conjunction “*first*”(3). The function is to indicate the sequence of time that the writer will do photo shoot activity for the second, third and every time. The next is demonstrative reference “*this*”(4). This refers to the word “time” and it is cataphora because it refers to the utterance which is referred to it. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is personal reference “*I*”(5). It refers to “the writer” and the function is to indicate reference pronoun. It shows that the writer will be the cover in Bintang Home tabloid.

Data 19: My Happy Zone (Saturday, March 22, 2014)

Everyone has that one place where they(1) feel happy the most(2). Mine(3) would be in my(4) walk-in closet because(5) I(6) just love being surrounded by colors coming from my(7) clothes and(8) accessories. Btw, life(9) always has ups(10) and(11) downs(10), but(12) it's(13) mostly the downs(14) that teach us(15) how to understand the(16) real meaning of life, hence appreciate life. So(17) when you're(18) on the(19) down(14) side, just remember that life loves you(20) and(21) it(22) just wants you(23) to get up and(24) do better(25).

In the first sentence, there are two types of cohesive devices namely personal and demonstrative reference. The first is personal reference “*they*”(1). It refers to the word “everyone”, so this reference is called by anaphora. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is comparative reference “*happy the most*”(2). The function is to indicate comparison between the place she feels happy and not. Actually the writer asks to everyone about the place they feel happy the most.

In the second sentence, there are four personal references, one causal conjunction, and one additive conjunction. The first is personal reference “*mine*”(3). This possessive refers the writer that the most beautiful place for her is in the walk-in closet. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is personal reference “*my*”(4). It refers to the writer that the place she feel happy the most is in walk-in closet. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next type of cohesive device is causal conjunction “*because*”(5). It shows the cause “I just love being surrounded by colors coming from my clothes and accessories” and the effect “mine would be in my walk-in closet”. The function is to indicate cause and effects relationship. The next is personal reference “*I*”(6). It refers to the first person, the writer. It shows that the writer just loves being surrounded by

colors coming from my clothes and accessories. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is personal reference “*my*”(7). This possessive refers to the writer in owning the clothes and accessories. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is additive conjunction “*and*”(8). It shows two additional ideas “clothes” and “accessories”. These two things are loved by the writer, and it seems that the writer has many clothes and accessories in her house.

In the third sentence, the first cohesive device is repetition of the utterance “*life*”(9). It is repeated four times in this data because in this section the writer focuses about life. The next is antonym “*ups and down*”(10). The function is to indicate antonym. It shows that in life, certainly will ups and downs. The next is additive conjunction “*and*”(11). This conjunction shows two additional ideas “ups” and “down”. The writer explains the readers that life is dynamic. Sometimes it is up and down, both of them will exist in life. The next is adversative conjunction “*but*”(12). It shows contrast between two statements “life always has ups and downs” and “it's mostly the downs that teach us how to understand the real meaning of life, hence appreciate life”. The next is personal reference “*it's*”(13). It refers to the utterance “ups and down”, so it is called by anaphoric personal reference. The next is repetition of the utterance “*down*”(14). This word is repeated three times. It indicates that we must be ready in the down condition. The next is personal reference “*us*”(15). This personal pronoun refers to all the readers and writer herself that we will be in ups and down condition in our life. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is demonstrative

reference “*the*”(16). This definite article refers to the utterance “real meaning”. The function is to indicate reference.

In the fourth sentence, the first cohesive devices is causal conjunction “*so*”(17). The function is to indicate a conclusion that when you're on the down side, just remember that life loves you and it just wants you to get up and do better. The next are personal references “*you*”(18) and “*you*”(20) and “*you*”(23). These three personal pronouns refer to the second person, all the readers. The functions are to indicate reference pronoun. The next is demonstrative reference “*the*”(19). This definite article refers to the word “down side”. The function is to indicate reference. The next is additive conjunction “*and*”(21). This conjunction shows two additional ideas “life loves you” and “it just wants you to get up and do better”. The next is personal reference “*it*”(22). This refers to the word “life”, it is anaphora because the reference occurs after the word which is referred to it. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is additive conjunction “*and*”(24). It shows two additional facts “get up” and “do better”. It is the two suggestions from the writer to the readers. The next is comparative reference “*better*”(25). The function is to indicate comparison. It is the suggestion from the writer to the readers to do better than before in their life.

Data 20: Oriental Glam (Wednesday, March 26, 2014)

First time(1) owning a cheongsam dress **and**(2) **I**(3) LOVE **IT!** (4) **This**(5) **one**(6) from SisSae is surely a gorgeous piece of work...:)

The first cohesive device in the first sentence is temporal conjunction “*First time*”(1). The function is to indicate the sequence of time. It means that the

writer does not have cheongsam dress before, so it is her first time owning it. The next is additive conjunction “*and*”(2). The function is to indicate two additional utterances “owning a cheongsam dress” and “I LOVE IT”. The next is personal reference “*I*”(3). It refers to the first person, the writer. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. It shows that the writer loves her new cheongsam dress. The next is anaphoric personal reference “*it*”(4). It refers to the noun “cheongsam dress” that has been mentioned previously. The writer wants to discuss again about her cheongsam dress. The function is to indicate reference pronoun.

In the second sentence, the first cohesive device is anaphoric demonstrative reference “*this*”(5). It refers back to the utterance “cheongsam dress”, therefore this reference is called by anaphora. The writer says “this cheongsam dress” because proximity to the writer and the dress is close to her. The next is nominal substitution “*one*”(6). The complete sentence is “this cheongsam dress”. This nominal substitution is substituted by the word “one”. The function is to make utterance short.

Data 21: Under The Blanket (Friday, March 28, 2014)

Been down with **flu**(1) **and**(2) **fever**(1) since **2 days ago**(3). Had an interview **and**(4) photoshoot for @FIMELAdotcom **this**(5) morning despite **my**(6). Joining today’s photoshoot was....**my**(7)! Hahah! Can’t wait to see how **our**(8) pics will look like...baby’s **first**(9) appearance on the media **yo yo yo!** :D

The first cohesive device occurs in the text above is collocation “*flu & fever*”(1). These two utterances are the name of illness so that they are called by collocation. The function is to indicate collocation. The next is additive conjunction “*and*”(2). This conjunction shows two additional facts “flu” and

“fever” because the writer is sick. The next is temporal conjunction “2 days ago”(3), it means that the writer is getting sick for three days. The next is additive conjunction “and”(4). This conjunction shows two additional facts “interview” and “photoshoot”. These two utterances are the activities which are done by the writer although she is still getting sick. The next is demonstrative reference “this”(5). This refers to the utterance “morning”. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is personal reference “my”(6). This possessive refers to the first person that is the writer. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is personal reference “my”(7). This possessive refers to the first person that is the writer by owning the photoshoot. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is personal reference “our”(8). This possessive refers to “the writer and her baby” by owning the pictures. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is temporal conjunction “first”(9). The function is to indicate the sequence of time because this is the first time for her baby in appearing to the media. The next is the utterance “yo yo yo” which shows the writer’s happy feeling because at that time is the first appearance for her baby on the media. It means that the writer is happy if her baby becomes famous person as her.

Data 22: Chin Up, Buttercup! (Wednesday, April 2, 2014)

I(1) feel so challenged and(2) I(3) like challenges(4). Challenges are difficult, yet they(5) are the ones(6) that make me(7) reflect upon myself(8), make me(9) think harder(10), work harder(10), and(11) try harder(10). Challenges act as a wake-up call so that(12) we(13) keep improving and(14) not complacent.

There are three sentences in the data above. In the first sentence, there are two personal references “I” and one additive conjunction “and”. The first and the

second “I”(1) and “I”(3) have the same reference and the same function that is to indicate reference pronoun. The first “I” shows the writer feels so challenged and the second “I” shows that the writer likes challenges. The next is additive conjunction “and”(2). The function is to show two additional ideas “I feel so challenged” and “I like challenges”. The next is repetition of “challenges”(4), which is repeated three times in this data. The function is to indicate repetition and it means that this word is the main topic of this data.

In the second sentence, the first cohesive device is personal reference “they”(5) which refers to the word “challenges”. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is nominal substitution “ones”(6). The function is to substitute noun and this “one” substitutes the utterance “challenges”. The next is personal reference “me”(7), “myself”(8) and “me”(9). These all pronouns refer to the first person that is the writer, Diana Rikasari. The functions are to indicate reference pronoun. The next is repetition of “harder”(10). This word is repeated three times in this data. The function is to indicate repetition. This utterance is the suggestion for the readers to do something harder and harder. The next is additive conjunction “and”(11). The function is to show three additional ideas they are “think harder, work harder and try harder”. These three utterances are the suggestions for the readers to do harder in any activities.

In the third sentence, the first cohesive device is causal conjunction “so that”(12). The function is to show cause and effect relationship “challenges act as a wake-up call” so that “we keep improving and not complacent”. The next is

personal reference “*we*”(13) which refers to the writer and all the readers. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. It shows that the writer keeps in improving and not complacent. The last cohesive device in this data is additive conjunction “*and*”(14), the function is to show two additional ideas “we keep improving” and “not complacent”. These two utterances are the suggestions for all the readers.

Data 23: Because You Can (Thursday, April 3, 2014)

“Be soft. Do not let the world make you(1) hard. Do not let pain make you(2) hate. Do not let the(3) bitterness(4) steal your(5) sweetness(4). Take pride that even though the(6) rest of the(7) world may disagree, you(8) still believe it(9) to be a beautiful place.”

The data that is written by the writer above is quoted from other sources. From the quoted data above the word “*you*”(1), “*you*”(2), “*your*”(4), “*you*”(7) are included in personal reference. All these refer to the second person, the readers. The functions are to indicate reference pronoun. The next is demonstrative reference “*the*”(3), “*the*”(5), and “*the*”(6). The first “*the*” refers to the word “*bitterness*”, the second refers to the word “*rest*” and the third refers to the utterance “*world*”. The function is to indicate the specific thing. The next is antonym from the words “*bitterness & sweetness*”(4). The function is to indicate antonym. The next is personal reference “*it*”(8). It refers to the word “*world*”. The function is to indicate reference pronoun because the writer wants to explain more to the readers about “*world*”.

Data 24: Itchy Hands (Tuesday, April 8, 2014)

Because(1) **I**(2) spend most of **my**(3) time at **home**(4) nowadays, **I**(5) entertain **myself**(6) by **decorating**(7), **arranging**(8), **redecorating**(7) **and**(9) **rearranging**(8) **my**(10) house hehehe. **Home**(4) deco is the new retail therapy for **me**(11), **I**(12) suppose...:p

In the data above, there are two sentences. The first cohesive device in the first sentence is causal conjunction “*because*”(1). This conjunction shows the cause “I spend most of my time at home nowadays” and the effect “I entertain myself by decorating, arranging, redecorating and rearranging my house”. The function is to indicate cause and effects relationship. In this situation the writer feels bored for spending most of her time at home so she entertains herself by decorating and arranging her house. The next are personal reference “*I*”(2), “*my*”(3), “*I*”(5), “*myself*”(6) and “*my*”(10). All these personal references refer to the first person that is the writer, Diana Rikasari. The functions of these personal references are to indicate reference pronoun. The next type of the first sentence is lexical cohesion especially repetition from the word “*home*”(4). The function is to indicate repetition that the writer does all these activity at home especially her house.

The next is repetition “*decorating & redecorating*”(7) & “*arranging & rearranging*”(8). It is classified into partly repetition. The function is to indicate repetition because in this time the writer repeats two activities that has done before in her house. The next is additive conjunction “*and*”(9). The function is to show four additional facts “decorating, arranging, redecorating and rearranging”. These four activities are done by the writer herself in entertaining herself. In the

second sentence, there are two personal references “*me*” (11) and “*I*”(12). These two personal pronouns refer to the first person that is the writer. The functions are to indicate reference pronoun. The writer shows that she is the one who does these activities in her house, no helps from other people.

Data 25: Pink Bricks (Tuesday, April 29, 2014)

Time(1) has always been valuable (**because**(2) **they**(3) say, "**time**(1) is money" hehe), **but**(4) **it's**(5) becoming even more nowadays. Everyday, **I**(6) try to juggle between taking care of **my**(7) **baby**(8), working on **my**(9) business, replying emails, blogging, cooking, exercising. **And**(10) **I**(11) **do**(12) **this all**(13) at home. **And**(14) most of **the**(15) **time**(1), **I**(16) end up needing to sacrifice one **or**(17) a few. Sometimes, **I**(18) don't do anything else **besides**(19) taking care of S. **It**(20) requires a looooot of **time**(1) **and**(21) energy **and**(22) focus to do **all**(23) the feeding/bathing/diaper-changing/playing/talking to S all by myself. **So**(24) **I**'ve(25) accepted **and**(26) made peace with **the**(27) fact that things get moved on **my**(28) daily to-do lists from today to tomorrow, to the **next day**(29), to **next week**(30), heheh. **I**'m(31) not at all a procrastinator, **but**(32) now **I**(33) just need to continually make adjustments **because**(34) life becomes very spontaneous with **my**(35) **baby**(8) around. **It**(36) feels messy. **But**(37) **I**(38) love **it**(39). Alhamdulillah.

There are ten sentences in the data above. In the first sentence there is one lexical cohesion namely repetition, two personal references, one adversative conjunction and one causal conjunction. The repetition occurs from the word “*time*”(1). It repeats four times in this data, especially in the first, fourth, and sixth sentence. The function is to indicate repetition. The next is causal conjunction “*because*”(2). The cause is “they say time is money” and the effect is “time has always been valuable”. The function is to indicate cause and effects relationship. The next is personal reference “*they*”(3). They refer to the third person plural that are “all the readers”. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is adversative conjunction “*but*”(4). This conjunction is to show contrast between

“time has always been valuable” and “becoming even more nowadays”. The next is personal reference “*it*”(5). The word “it” refers to the previous word “time”, and it is anaphora because the word “it” refers to the previous word. The function is to indicate reference pronoun.

In the second sentence, there are three personal reference they are “*I*”(6), *my*(7), and *my*(9). All these personal reference refer to the first person that is the writer. The first possessive “my” refers to the word “baby” and the second “my” refers to the word “business”. The functions are to indicate reference pronoun. The next type is repetition of the word “*baby*”(8). The word “baby” repeats twice in the second sentence and eighth sentence.

In the third sentence, the first is additive conjunction “*and*”(10). The function is to indicate two additional sentences before and after “and”. The next is personal reference “*I*”(11). The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is substitution “*do*”(12). The complete sentence in this sentence is “And I try to juggle between taking care of my baby, working on my business, replying emails, blogging, cooking, exercising at home”. The function is to indicate substitution. The next is anaphoric demonstrative reference “*this all*”(13). This demonstrative reference refers to the previous sentence. The function is to indicate reference.

In the fourth sentence, the first is additive conjunction “*and*”(14). The function is to indicate two additional sentences in this sentence and in the third sentence. The next is demonstrative reference “*the*”(15). The word “the” refers to the word “time”. The function is to indicate reference. The next is personal

reference “*I*”(16). The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is additive conjunction “*or*”(17). This conjunction shows two additional nouns “one” and “a few”.

In the fifth sentence there is one personal reference and one additive conjunction. The personal reference is the word “*I*”(18). The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is additive conjunction “*besides*”(19). The function is to show two additional facts “I don't do anything else” and “taking care of S”. S is the initial name of the writer's son, Shahmeer.

In the sixth sentence, the first is personal reference “*it*”(20). This word refers to the words in the previous sentence. The function is to indicate reference. The next is additive conjunction “*and*”(21). The function is to indicate two additional ideas “time” and “energy”. The next is additive conjunction “*and*”(22). The function is to indicate two additional ideas “It requires a looooot of time and energy” and “it focus to do all the feeding/bathing/diaper-changing/ playing/ talking to S all by myself”. The next is cataphoric reference “*all*”(23). This word refers to “the feeding/bathing/diaper-changing/playing/talking to S all by myself”. The function is to indicate reference.

In the seventh sentence, the first cohesive device is causal conjunction “*so*”(24). This conjunction indicates conclusion or summary in the sentence after the word “so”. The next is personal reference “*I*”(25). The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is additive conjunction “*and*”(26). The function is to indicate two additional fact “accepted” and “made peace”. The next is

demonstrative reference “*the*”(27). This demonstrative reference refers to the word “fact”. The function is to indicate reference. The next is personal reference “*my*”(28). This possessive refers to the first person that is the writer. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is temporal conjunction “*next day*”(29) and “*next week*”(30). The function is to indicate the sequence of time.

In the eighth sentence there are three personal reference “*I*”(31), “*I*”(33), and “*my*”(35). The possessive “*my*” refers to the first person and it refers to the word “baby”. The functions of these personal references are to indicate reference pronoun. The next is adversative reference “*but*”(32). This conjunction shows two contrast statements “I’m not at all a procrastinator” and “now I just need to continually make adjustments”. The next is causal conjunction “*because*”(34). The function is to indicate cause and effects relationship between “I just need to continually make adjustments” and “life becomes very spontaneous with my baby around”.

The cohesive device in the ninth sentence “*it*”(36) is anaphoric personal reference. It refers to the previous sentence. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The first cohesive device in tenth sentence “*but*”(37) is adversative conjunction. The function is to indicate contrast between two sentences “it feels messy” and “I love it”. The next is personal reference “*I*”(38) and “*it*”(39). The personal pronoun “*it*” refers to the word in the ninth sentence that is “messy”. The functions of the two personal references are to indicate reference pronoun.

Data 26: Momma Goodness (Wednesday, April 30, 2014)

Went to mom's house, went through her(1) stuff, and(2) found these(3) gorgeous gems. As a good daughter, what better way to preserve such beauty if not ask mom's approval to hand them(4) down to me(5). Loooove these(6) *Celine* and(7) *Valentino* small bags..:)

In the data above there are three types of cohesion, three personal references, two additive conjunctions, and two demonstrative references. The first is anaphoric personal reference “*her*”(1), “*them*”(4) and “*me*”(5). It refers to the previous word “mom”, “gorgeous gems” and “the writer”. The functions are to indicate reference pronoun. The next is additive conjunction “*and*”(2). The function is to indicate three additional facts “went to mom's house”, “went through her stuff” and “found these gorgeous gems”. These three activities are done by the writer when she is in her mom’s house. The next is cataphoric demonstrative reference “*these*”(3) and “*these*”(6). It refers to the word after this word that is “gorgeous gems” and “*Celine* and *Valentino* small bags”. The function is to indicate demonstrative pronoun. The next is additive conjunction “*and*”(7), it indicates two additional ideas “*Celine*” and “*Valentino*”. These two kinds of bags are the bag that are taken by the writer from her mom’s house.

Data 27: Lip Criminal (Saturday, May 3, 2014)

Trying out these(1) new lipstick colors from *Lime Crime*. Not sure when Ill(2) actually ever wear the(3) black color one(4), but(5) it(6) surely is fun to own...:D

The first is cataphoric demonstrative reference “*these*”(1). It refers to the word “lipstick colors”. The function is to indicate reference. The next is personal reference “*I*”(2). The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is demonstrative reference “*the*”(3). It refers to the word black color”. The function

is to indicate demonstrative reference. The next is nominal substitution “*one*”(4). The utterance “new lipstick” is substituted by the word “one”. The function is to indicate nominal substitution because the writer uses one of her new lipsticks. The next is adversative conjunction “*but*”(5). The function is to indicate contrast between two statements “not sure when I'll actually ever wear the black color one” and “it surely is fun to own”. The next is personal reference “*it*”(6). This word refers to “the black color”. The function is to indicate reference pronoun, because the writer is using this lipstick so she wants to discuss more about it.

Data 28: Monday Giveaway Winner! (Monday, May 19, 2014)

Thank you **sooooo** much for joining **my**(1) Monday Giveaway, everyone. **I**(2) really really appreciate all **your**(3) inputs **and**(4) **I**(5) do find almost all of **them**(6) valid. **I**(7) **loooooove** blogging **and**(8) **I**(9) feel like **I**m(10) growing with **you**(11) all readers. Thank you! As much as **I**(12) love all **your**(13) answers, only 1 person can win, yes? :)

In the first sentence, there is one personal reference “*my*”(1). This possessive refers to the first person. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. In the second sentence there are four personal references “*I*”(2), “*your*”(3), “*I*”(5), and “*them*”(6). The word “*I*” refers to the writer, Diana Rikasari, “*your*” refers to the readers, and “*them*” refers to the utterance “inputs”. The functions of the four personal references are to indicate reference pronoun. The next is additive conjunction “*and*”(4). The function is to indicate two additional sentences “I really really appreciate all your inputs” and “I do find almost all of them valid”.

In the third sentence there are four personal reference “*I*”(7), “*I*”(9), “*I*”(10), and “*you*”(11). The word “*you*” refers to the word “all readers”. The functions are to indicate reference pronoun. The next is additive conjunction

“*and*”(8). The function is to indicate two additional sentences “I loooooove blogging” and “I feel like I'm growing with you all readers”. In the fourth sentence there are two personal references “*I*”(12), and “*your*”(13). The word “*I*” refers to the writer and possessive “*your*” refers to the readers and to the word “*answer*”. The functions are to indicate reference pronoun.

Data 29: Digitalized (Wednesday, May 21, 2014)

Became a speaker for Jakarta Fashion Week's "Digital Summit" in collaboration with British Council. **Also**(1) in the panel of speakers were Mas Tito from Dian Pelangi, Carline of Cotton Ink, Elaine of Bobobobo **and**(2) Diaz from Femina magazine. Hosted by Toby Meadows. **It**(3) was a good day! :)

The first cohesive device in the data above is additive conjunction “*also*”(1). The function is to indicate two additional facts “Became a speaker for Jakarta Fashion Week's "Digital Summit" in collaboration with British Council” and “in the panel of speakers were Mas Tito from Dian Pelangi, Carline of Cotton Ink, Elaine of Bobobobo and Diaz from Femina magazine”. It means that the writer do two activities today. The next is additive conjunction “*and*”(2). The function is to indicate three additional facts “Mas Tito from Dian Pelangi, Carline of Cotton Ink, Elaine of Bobobobo” and “Diaz from Femina magazine”. These three people become a speaker like the writer. The next is personal reference “*it*”(3). It refers to the previous sentence “hosted by Toby Meadows”. The function is to indicate reference pronoun.

Data 30: Featured: Livingetc (Friday, May 30, 2014)

Shocked to see **my**(1) house in the cover of *Livingetc* magazine..thank you **sooooo** much! **I**'m(2) just really happy when people appreciate **my**(3) artwork *alhamdulillah*. **And**(4) yes, home-decoration is an artwork. Thank you for **the**(5) feature too...:)

In the data above there are three personal references “my”(1), “I”(2) and “my”(3). The first “my” refers to the first person in owning the “house”. The second “my” refers to the word “artwork”. The functions are to indicate reference pronoun. The next is additive conjunction “and”(4). The function is to indicate two additional utterance before and after “and”. The next cohesive device in this data is demonstrative reference “the”(5). It refers to the word “feature”. The function of this definite article is to show a specific thing.

Data 31: Pose Here, Pose There (Sunday, June 8, 2014)

Some unpublished photos(1) from my(2) recent photoshoot for the *Bintang Home* feature. **Loooooooooove** the(3) pics(4). You're(5) awesome, Mas Arno Santosa! Thank you for sharing the(6) pics to me(7) too! :)

The first type of cohesion in the data above is synonym of “photos” & “pics”(1). The function is to indicate synonym because these two words have similar meaning but expressed in other words. The next is personal reference “my”(2). This possessive refers to the writer and refers to the word “photoshoot”. It shows that the writer after doing the photo shoot for Bintang Home feature. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is demonstrative reference “the”(3). It refers to the word “pics”. The next is repetition of the word “pics”(4). It is repeated twice in this data. The function is to indicate repetition. The next is cataphoric personal reference “you”(5). It refers to the utterance “Mas Arno Santosa”. He is someone who shares the writer’s pictures. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is demonstrative reference “the”(6). It has the same reference and function as “the”(3). And the last is personal reference

“me”(7) which refers to the first person that is the writer. The function is to indicate reference pronoun.

Data 32: Eye See You (Wednesday, June 11, 2014)

Her: “Are you(1) feeding him(2) breastmilk(3) or(4) formula(5)?”

Me: “Hi. Oh, this(6) is formula(5) milk.”

Her: “Oh...why?”

Me: “Well, my(7) baby and(8) I(9) had some struggles, and (10) basically doctor recommended me(11) to start mixing between breastmilk(3) and(12) formula(5) milk.”

Her: “Oh..I(13) see.”

Me: *smiles*

Her: “Well, I’m(14) exclusively feeding my(15) baby breastmilk(3).”

Me: “Good for you(16).”

Her: “Did you(17) go for c-section? Or(18) natural birth(19)?”

Me: “Natural birth(19).”

Her: *nods*

Me: *smiles*

Her: “Do you(20) use a babysitter?”

Me: “No, I(21) don’t(22). Oh, I’m(23) done btw. Nice meeting you(24). Bye.”

Her: “Bye.”

The first cohesive device in the data above is personal reference “you”(1), “him”(2), “my”(7), “I”(9), “me”(11), “I”(13), “I”(14), “my”(15), “you”(16), “you”(17), “you”(20), “I”(21), “I”(23) and “you”(24). The pronoun “I” and “my”, and “me” refer to the writer’s and “you” refers to the writer’s friend. The pronoun “him” refers to the word “baby”. The next is repetition “breastmilk”(3), “formula”(5), and “natural birth”(19). The word “breastmilk” is repeated three times, the word “formula” is repeated three times, and the word “natural birth” is repeated twice in the data above. The function is to indicate repetition.

The next is additive conjunction “or”(4) and “or”(18). The function is to indicate two additional ideas “breastmilk” and “formula”. And the function of “or”(18) is to indicate two additional ideas “c-section” and “natural birth”. The

next is demonstrative reference “*this*”(6). It refers to the word “formula milk”. The function is to indicate the proximity to the writer. The next is additive conjunction “*and*”(8), “*and*”(10) and “*and*”(12). The function of “*and*”(8) is to indicate two additional facts “baby” and “I”. The function of “*and*”(10) is to indicate two additional sentence “I had some struggles” and “doctor recommended me”. And the function of “*and*”(12) is to indicate two additional ideas “breastmilk” and “formula”. The next is verbal ellipsis “*don’t*”(22). The complete sentence is “No, I don’t use a babysitter”. The function is to indicate verbal ellipsis.

Data 33: Shiny Shiny Ride (Thursday, June 12, 2014)

I(1) found **the**(2) hashtag **#hoverfinger**(3) being quite a topic on social media **so**(4) **I**(5) got curious on what **it**(6) actually was. Turn out, **#hoverfinger** was referring to a syndrome of people who fear to shop online.

From the above data, the first cohesive device is personal reference “*I*”(1) and “*I*”(5). It refers to the first person singular that is the writer. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is demonstrative reference “*the*”(2). It refers to the word “hashtag”. The function is to indicate reference. The next is repetition of “*hoverfinger*”(3). It is repeated twice in this data. The function is to indicate repetition. The next is causal conjunction from the word “*so*”(4). The function is to indicate cause and effect relationship of these two sentences “I found the hashtag #hoverfinger being quite a topic on social media” and “I got curious on what it actually was”. The next is anaphoric personal reference “*it*”(6) refers to the previous word “#hoverfinger”. The function is to indicate reference pronoun.

Data 34: Shiny Shiny Ride (Thursday, June 12, 2014)

Being an online(1) shop owner myself, I(2) do feel the(3) need to have a say on this(4) topic. To start off, I'm(5) basically an online(1) person **heheheh**. Since I(6) started blogging, I(7) became very comfortable with doing things online(1). Not just(8) browsing per se, but(8) actually “doing” things(9). Like doing research, doing business, shopping, brainstorming, getting mentored (yes, I(10) have an online(1) mentor for my(11) business), and(12) making things happen globally. The(13) internet is a great thing. As long as we(14) are smart and(15) wise enough to use it(16) sensibly.

The first cohesive device in the first sentence of this data is repetition “*online*”(1). This utterance is repeated four times in this data because the writer focuses in discussing about online in this data. The function is to indicate repetition. The next is personal reference “*I*”(2), “*I*”(5), “*I*”(6), “*I*”(7), and “*I*”(10). This refers to the first person singular that is the writer. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is demonstrative reference “*the*”(3). This definite article refers to the word “need”. The function is to indicate reference. The next is demonstrative reference “*this*”(4). It refers to the word “topic”. The function is to indicate the proximity to the writer. The next is additive conjunction “*not just but*”(8). The function is to indicate two additional facts “browsing per se” and “doing things”. The next is cataphoric reference from the word “*things*”(9). It refers to “doing research, doing business, shopping, brainstorming, getting mentored and making things happen globally”. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is personal reference “*my*”(11). This possessive refers to the writer by owning the “business”. The function is to indicate reference pronoun.

The next type of cohesion is additive conjunction “*and*”(12). It connects among “doing research, doing business, shopping, brainstorming, getting mentored” and “making things happen globally”. These statements are the function of online based on the writer perspective. The next is demonstrative reference “*the*”(13) refers to the word “internet”. The next is personal reference “*we*”(14). It refers to “the writer and readers”. The function is to indicate reference pronoun.

The next cohesive device in this data is additive conjunction “*and*”(15), it connects between two utterances “smart” and “wise enough”. The function is to indicate an addition. The writer suggests to use everything online for being a smart and wise. The last tie of this data is anaphoric personal reference “*it*”(16). It is an anaphoric because the pronoun “it” refers back to the previous information, that is the word “internet”. The function is to indicate reference pronoun, because internet is the main topic of this section, without internet we can not online.

Data 35: Shiny Shiny Ride (Thursday, June 12, 2014)

On online(1) shopping, I've(2) been getting some feedback that some customers still feel uncomfortable with making transaction online – especially using credit or(3) debit card – with the(4) fear that someone might steal their(5) identity and(6) swipe it(7) off some other place, which may cause them(8) canceling the(9) transaction just before the(10) payment. I(11) can assure you(12) though, that both my(13) online shop – Up and(14) Pop Flats are safe for such transaction, especially that both of them(15) have been Verified by Visa.

The first is repetition of the utterance “*online*”(1). It is repeated three times in this data because the writer wants to explain more about online to all her readers. The function is to indicate repetition. The next is personal reference “*I*”(2) and “*I*”(11). The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is

additive conjunction “*or*”(3). The function is to indicate two additional facts “credit” and “debit card”. The next is demonstrative reference “*the*”(4). It refers to the word “fear”. The function is to indicate reference. The next is anaphoric personal reference “*their*”(5). This possessive refers to the “customers” by owning the identity. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is additive conjunction “*and*”(6), it connects between the two utterances “steal” and “swipe”. The function is to indicate two additional ideas. When we are online, people can steal and swipe our identity. The next is anaphoric reference from the word “*it*”(7) which refers to the “identity”. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is anaphoric personal reference from the word “*them*”(8). It refers to the word “customers”. The function is to indicate personal pronoun. The next is demonstrative reference “*the*”(9) and “*the*”(10). The function is to indicate reference.

The next is personal reference “*I*”(11), “*you*”(12) and “*my*”(13). The functions of these personal references are to indicate reference pronoun. The next is additive conjunction “*and*”(14), it connects between two nouns “up” and “pop flats”, it is the brand name of some product. The function is to indicate two additional facts. The last is anaphoric reference from the word “*them*”(15). It refers to the “Up” and “Pop Flats”, the function is to indicate reference pronoun.

Data 36: Go Bigger! (Friday, June 20, 2014)

I(1) like to participate in seminars or(2) talkshows or(3) any kind of sharing session because(4) I(5) always leave the event(6) with new inspirations and(7) new ideas. Today was a fun day, speaking at Samsung's "Go Bigger" Networking Night together with Aston Utan and(8) Zeke Khaseli. And(9) thanks to JFlow for being such an awesome host!(10) :)

From the above data, the first and the second cohesive device is additive conjunction "*or*"(2) and "*or*"(3). The function is to indicate three additional ideas "seminars, talkshows, and any kind of sharing session". The writer likes These three kinds of activities. The next is causal conjunction "*because*"(4), the function is to indicate cause and effect relationship between "I like to participate in seminars or talkshows or any kind of sharing sessions" and "I always leave the event with new inspirations and new ideas". The next is personal reference "*I*"(5). The function is to indicate reference pronoun.

The next is anaphoric reference "*the event*"(6), it refers to the "seminars, talkshows, and any kind of sharing sessions. The function is to indicate reference. The next is additive conjunction "*and*"(7). The function is to indicate two additional ideas "new inspirations" and "new ideas". These two things are the writer gets from this agenda. The next is additive conjunction "*and*"(8) connects the word "Aston Utan" and "Zeke Khaseli". Actually, these two people are the host in the agenda which is followed by the writer. The function is to indicate two additional facts. The next is additive conjunction "*and*"(9). The function of "and" in the first sentence is to indicate two additional sentences between the sentence before and after "and". The next is anaphoric reference "*an awesome host!*"(10) which refers to the "JFlow". The function is to indicate reference.

Data 37: Baby Loves Some Tunes (Sunday, June 22, 2014)

Took my(1) baby out for karaoke today **hahah**. We(2) made sure that the(3) volume wasn't too loud so(4) he(5) would feel comfortable. And(6) turns out he(7) enjoyed it(8), smiling the(9) whole time listening to me(10) and(11) S sing...:D

The first type of cohesion in the data above is personal reference “*my*”(1), “*we*”(2), “*he*”(5), “*he*”(7), “*it*”(8), and “*me*”(10). The personal pronoun “*we*” refers to “the writer and her husband”. The word “*he*” refers to “baby”. Then, the word “*it*” refers to “karaoke”. The functions of these all personal references are to indicate reference pronoun. The next is demonstrative reference “*the*”(3) and “*the*”(9). These words refer to “volume” and “whole time”. The next is causal conjunction “*so*”(4). The function is to indicate conclusion or summary “he would feel comfortable”. The next is additive conjunction “*and*”(6). The function is to indicate two additional sentences before and after “and”. The next is additive conjunction “*and*”(11). The function is to indicate two additional facts “*me*” and “*S*”.

Data 38: Happy Ramadhan! (Sunday, June 29, 2014)

Fasting(1) is a great way to patience, as it(2) teaches self-control. Happy fasting(1), dearest(3) friends. Let's fill this(4) month with good deeds and(5) lots of prayers...)

The first type of cohesive device in the data above is repetition of the word “*fasting*”(1). This word is repeated twice in this data. The function is to indicate repetition and it means that “fasting” is the main topic of this data, so the writer wants to explore more about fasting. The next is anaphoric personal reference “*it*”(2), it refers to the utterance “fasting”. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. The next is comparative reference “*dearest*”(3). It refers to the word

“friend”. The function is to indicate comparison. The next is demonstrative reference “*this*”(4). It refers to the word after “this”, “month”. The function is to indicate the proximity to the writer. The next is additive conjunction “*and*”(5). The function is to indicate two additional ideas “good deeds” and “lots of prayers”. These two utterances are the writer’s suggestion for the readers to be a good deeds and lots of prayers because it is fasting month.

Data 39: Smelly To Smiley (Monday, June 30, 2014)

I(1) myself(2) bought the(3) new Ambi Pur mini with a dragon fruit scent and(4) the smell is THAT strong (in a good way, of course) that it eliminates bad odour in my(5) car. So much better(6) than those(7) cute hanging car fragrances which I(8) get tired of replacing because(9) it(10) only lasts for like a week. This one(11) lasts for around 30 days. Moreover, the(12) mini size and(13) simple design goes well with any car – not too feminine nor masculine.

The first cohesive device in the data above is personal reference “I”(1), which refers to the writer. It shows that someone who bought the new Ambi Pur is the writer herself. The next is personal reference “myself”(2) also refers to the writer that she is buying ambi pur. The next is demonstrative reference “*the*”(3) which refers to “new Ambi Pur”. The next is additive conjunction “*and*”(4) The function is to indicate two additional sentences before and after “and”. The next is personal reference “my”(5), it refers to the writer by owning the car, it indicates that the writer has a car. The next is comparative reference “*better*”(6). The function is to indicate comparison of “smell”. The writer thinks that the smell of this ambi pur is better than other ambi pur. The next is demonstrative reference “*those*”(7) which refers to “car fragrances”.

The next cohesive device in this data is personal reference “I”(8) which refers to the writer. It shows that the writer gets tired of replacing the ambi pur in her car. The next is causal conjunction “*because*”(9). The function is to indicate cause and effects relationship between “so much better than those cute hanging car fragrances which I get tired of replacing” and “it only lasts for like a week”. The next is personal reference “it”(10) which refers to “Ambi Pur”. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. This data is discussing about ambi pur, therefore the writer uses this pronoun which refers to “ambi pur”. The next is nominal substitution “*this one*”(11). This utterance stands for “Ambi Pur” because there are many kinds of perfume for a car but the writer chooses this perfume for her car. The next is demonstrative reference “*the*”(12) which refers to “mini size”. The next is additive conjunction “*and*”(13) is to indicate two additional ideas “mini size” and “simple design”. These two statements are based on the writer interpretation about ambi pur.

3.2. Discussion

From the findings, it can be discussed that the four types of grammatical cohesion namely reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction and the two types of lexical cohesion namely reiteration and collocation are found.

The first finding of cohesive devices is grammatical cohesion reference. All the types of reference namely personal, demonstrative, and comparative reference are found. The personal reference items which are found in the data are *I, you, we, they, it, its, us, him*, etc. The writer often uses personal pronoun,

possessive pronoun or possessive determiner in mentioning herself, her husband, her son, the readers, or other people around her. The demonstrative reference items are *the, here, there, this, these*. Those items are used by the writer when she shows the location of everything around her. And the items of comparative reference which are found in the data are *better, the most* etc. The writer uses that kind of reference when she compares something. The functions of grammatical cohesion reference are to indicate reference pronoun, proximity and comparison. According to Halliday & Hasan (1976), “personal reference is reference by means of function in the speech situation, through the category of person”, “demonstrative reference is reference by means of location, on a scale of proximity”, “comparative reference is indirect reference by means of identity or similarity”. From the three theories above, it shows that the findings are in line with the theory.

The next finding of cohesive device is grammatical cohesion substitution. The function of substitution is to substitute or replace one item by another item. The grammatical cohesion substitution which is found in the data is nominal substitution. The example of nominal substitution in this data is when the writer mentions the word “one” to substitute the word “cheongsam dress”. The next finding of cohesive device is ellipsis. The function of ellipsis is to make a sentence in a text becomes simple. The kind of ellipsis which is found in the data is verbal ellipsis. For example, the writer writes “I don’t”, instead “I don’t use a babysitter”. The theory of these two kinds of cohesive devices is suitable with the findings. According to Halliday & Hasan (1976) “substitution as the replacement

of one item by another, and ellipsis as the omission of an item". In this case substitution is replacing nominal, verb and clausal group by using another utterances and ellipsis is omitting nominal, verbal and clausal group.

The next finding of cohesive devices is conjunction. All types of conjunction are found in the data. The first is additive conjunction. The writer uses many additive conjunctions to show the additional facts or ideas. The items which are found in the data are *and*, *or*, *besides*, and *also*". The second type of conjunction which is found in the data is adversative conjunction. The adversative conjunction in the data is *but* which shows contrast between two statements in a text. The next type of conjunction which is found in the data is causal conjunction. There are *so* and *because* which function are to indicate cause and effect relationship and indicate conclusion or summary. The last conjunction which is found in the data is temporal conjunction. The data are *the first*, *next day* and *next week*. The function is to indicate the sequence of time. The theory said that conjunction is "the way the writer wants the reader to relate what is about to be said to what has been said before" (Baker, 1991:190). In this case the findings are suitable with the theory above.

The next finding of cohesive devices is lexical cohesion reiteration. The first finding of reiteration is repetition. Repetition items which are found in the data are *life*, *Allah*, *mother*, *pizza*, *time* etc. The same word is repeated in a text when the writer wants to show the main topic in the data. The next type of reiteration is synonym. The example of synonym which is found in the data is

mother & moms. These two words are mentioned to make the readers are not bored in reading that text. The next type of reiteration which is found in the data is hyponym. The example of hyponym items found in the data is “clothes and pajamas”. The next is the finding of antonym in the data. The example of antonym which is found in the data is “new & old”. These two words are to show the opposite meaning in a text. The rest of cohesive devices which is not found in the data is metonym. It means that in the data there is no relationship between parts versus whole. Halliday and Hasan (1976) classify reiteration into four types namely the same word (repetition), a synonym/near-synonym, a superordinate (metonym), and a general word (hyponym). In this case metonym is not found in the data.

The last type of cohesive device which is found in the data is collocation. The example of collocation item which is found in the data is *flu & fever*. These two words are in the same area that is the name of illness. The finding of this kind of cohesive device is suitable with the theory, which says that collocation deals with the relationship between pairs of words or basis of the fact that these often occur in the same surroundings or similar environment (Renkema:2004).

The different finding between this research and the previous studies is in the object of the study. The object of this study discusses about the daily activity, therefore the content explains the sequence of her action. Also this research does not only focus on cohesive devices but also focus in discourse meaning. Although the existing studies have the same findings, but certainly the context and

content of the data are different. This research and the previous studies which have done by Indrawati (2007) have the same findings in terms of all cohesive devices found. Both findings show that the type of grammatical cohesion clausal substitution and lexical cohesion reiteration hyponym are not found. Mahfudho (2007) found all types of grammatical and lexical cohesion are found except grammatical cohesion ellipsis. Muslimah (2007) found all the types of grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion except lexical cohesion collocation. Puspawati (2009) found all the types of grammatical cohesion except nominal substitution and clausal ellipsis. Sa'idah (2009) found the types of grammatical cohesion except substitution, and for lexical cohesion except reiteration metonym and hyponym. Hanik (2010) reveals that all the types of grammatical cohesion are found, and the lexical cohesion are found except reiteration hyponym and metonym. Sholikhah (2011) found the three types of grammatical cohesion except substitution, and the lexical cohesion reiteration synonym, antonym, repetition and collocation are found. The findings of this research are in line with the theory used. It means that this research supports the theory of cohesion according to Halliday & Hasan (1976).

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After presenting the findings and discussion in the previous chapter, this chapter discusses two sections namely conclusion and suggestion.

4.1. Conclusion

Based on the findings, there are two points to draw briefly conclusion. The first is the types of cohesion which are found in the data analysis. The second point is the use of these cohesive devices which are found in the data analysis.

The first conclusion is types of cohesion which are found in the data analysis. Four types of grammatical cohesion are found namely reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Two types of lexical cohesion which are found in the data analysis are reiteration and collocation.

The second conclusion is the use of cohesion which are found in the data analysis. The first, the use of grammatical cohesion. Reference is used when the writer wants to mention the personal pronoun, show the place of something to the readers and compare something or some conditions which are happened in her life or family. The substitution is used when verbal group is replaced by the utterance *do* and the nominal group *one*. The writer uses verbal ellipsis when she omits some parts of verbal group. The writer uses conjunction when she shows two or more statements in a text, shows two statements in contrast, and shows cause and effect relationship. The writer uses repetition when she wants to repeat the same

words more than once in a text which is has the same reference. Synonym when she shows the word having the same meaning expresses in different words to avoid the boring of the readers feel bored. Hyponym when she shows the general word and specific word in a text. The writer uses antonym when she shows the opposite meaning in a text. The writer uses collocation when she shows something in the same area in a text. Based on the findings, the theory which is used to analyze the data is very appropriate and it means that the data which is analyzed supports the theory.

4.2. Suggestion

After analyzing this data, the writer hopes for all the readers can apply it in their writing process, then the readers can understand their writing. The suggestion for further researcher is in order they can use different genre in the object of study. Therefore the content of the data is different and they will find the different discussion. Also, hopefully this research can be used for English language teachers as example on the object of the study and especially in the same materials in the class.

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BUKTI KONSULTASI

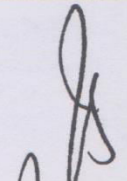
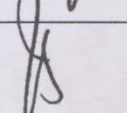
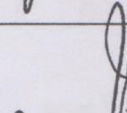
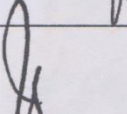
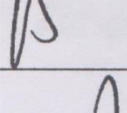
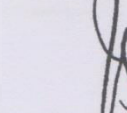
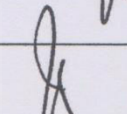
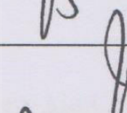


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UIN MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG
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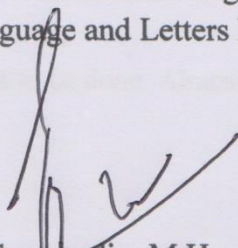
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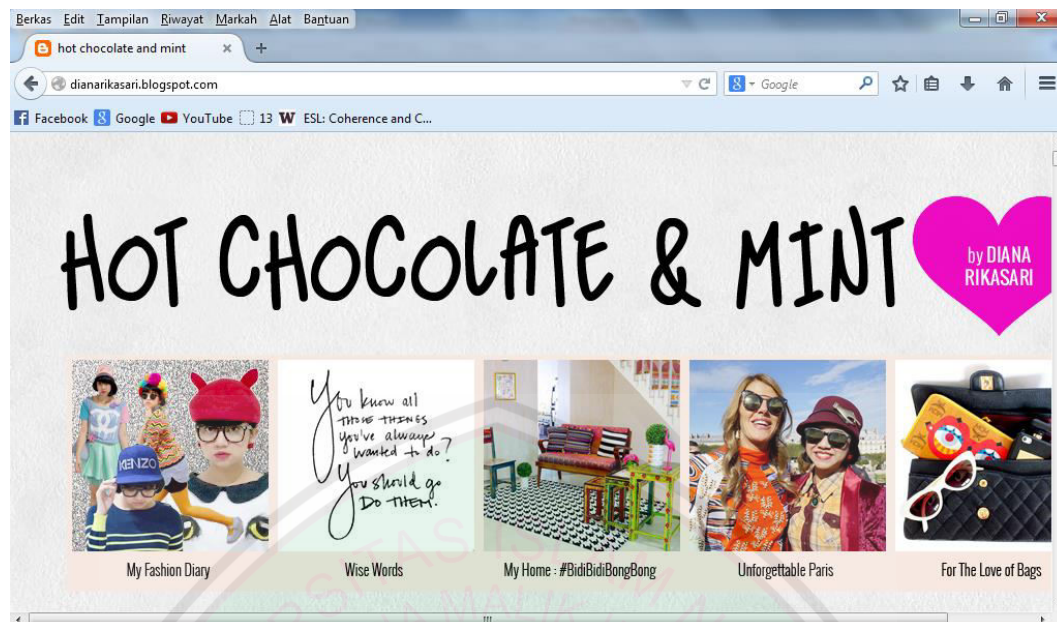
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Thesis Title : Discourse Analysis on Cohesive Devices Found in the
Female's Fashion Blog
Thesis Advisor : Dr. Meinarni Susilowati, M.Ed

No	Date	Description	Signature
1	24-6-2014	Consultancy Thesis - Clarify the concept	
2	27-6-2014	Consultancy Thesis - Revise background	
3	1-7-2014	Consultancy Thesis - Revise background	
4	4-7-2014	Consultancy Thesis - Revise background, research questions & definition of key terms	
5	8-7-2014	Consultancy Thesis - Revise background & previous studies	
6	10-7-2014	Consultancy Thesis - Revise background of the study & Method	
7	14-7-2014	Consultancy Thesis - Revise background, method & review of related literature	

8	16-7-2014	Consultancy Thesis - Revise background, method, review of related literature - Examples of analysis	
9	23-7-2014	Consultancy Thesis - Go on analyzing all data	
10	12-8-2014	Consultancy Thesis - Go on doing the analysis	
11	18-8-2014	Consultancy Thesis - Feedback on analysis - Revise discussion	
12	1-9-2014	Consultancy Thesis - Revise discussion, conclusion & suggestion - Go on doing abstract	
13	5-9-2014	Consultancy Thesis - Revise abstract	
14	8-9-2014	Consultancy Thesis - Revise discussion	
15	9-9-2014	ACC Thesis	

Approved by
The Head of English
Language and Letters Department,


Dr. Syamsudin, M.Hum
NIP 19670503 199903 2 000



Monday, January 6, 2014

[Bidi Bidi Bong Bong](#)

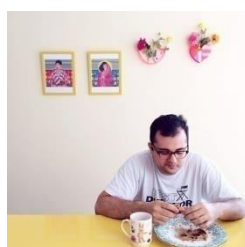
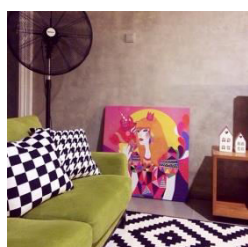
This is so late but..happy new year 2014! :)

Finally moved into our new house alhamdulillah ya Allah..Allah is very very kind. I love our new home and in shaa Allah it will be full of blessings and happiness. It's still a weeeee bit stressful though because the place is still dusty even though we've mopped and cleaned it several times. Lots of flies, no TV and internet connection yet, water is still running on very low pressure that it ridiculously takes ages just to wash my face, clothes and accessories are yet to be shifted..woah! Buuuuuut we're here so might as well just enjoy the whole process. Gonna be settling in with pajamas only for the first few days hahah so no pictures at the moment. Welcome to "Bidi Bidi Bong Bong"!

Saturday, January 11, 2014

[So What's New?](#)

I miss blogging so muuuuuch! Still a lot of shifting needs to be done. Almost all of my clothes are still in my old place. Ganbate! :)
 Meanwhile, here's a sneak peek of our new home...:)



Sunday, January 12, 2014

What I Wore Today

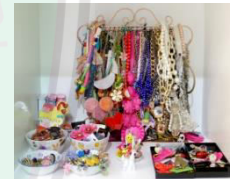
39 weeks today...please pray for the good health of my baby and myself, please? :)



Monday, January 13, 2014

Simply Grateful

Finally managed to sort and organize my accessories...yayyyyy...:)



Friday, January 17, 2014

Baby Shahmeer

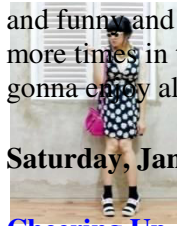
Alhamdulillah ya Allah..I just gave birth naturally to a healthy, beautiful baby boy after 2 nights of excruciating pain in the hospital. Thank you for all your support and prayers, readers. S and I really really appreciate it. Welcome motherhood!

Wednesday, January 22, 2014

A New Chapter

I've cried a few times in front of S, but I've cried so so many times inside. I'm very scared of all this. Perhaps because it all is so beautiful it frightens you? My baby is so beautiful and I keep looking at him and think..can I do this? He is my responsibility now, and knowing that I took a self-decision to not use any babysitter and move into our own new house makes me wonder...why was I so brave to decide to? I'm crying (again) as I'm typing this and I'm just hoping that writing here would lighten myself a little. Shahmeer peed on me twice and I panicked so much. But then he smiled at me, and his smile meant just the world to me. And so I thought, this all can be very stressful, or can be very cute

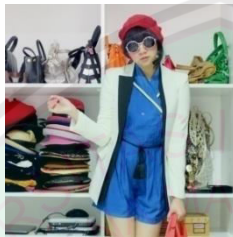
and funny and beautiful knowing that this creature will pee or even poo on me many more times in the future. It all depends on how we wanna perceive it, and I say...I'm gonna enjoy all this. Life feels so new - and weird - but I'm very much excited.



Saturday, January 25, 2014

[Cheering Up](#)

My first outfit post as a mom! Heheheh... stealing some time while my Shahmeer is asleep to blog..:)



Wednesday, January 29, 2014

[Slow Dance](#)

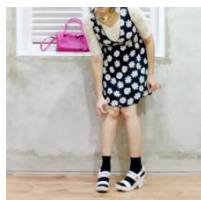
Today I slow-danced with my baby and it was the most beautiful feeling ever..thank you Allah..:')



Saturday, February 1, 2014

[Hola White](#)

I looooooove my new wedges! :)



Saturday, February 8, 2014

(My) Home Tour: Bidi Bidi Bong Bong!

My baby was asleep so decided to take pictures of our house heheh..enjoy my mini home tour! :)



Wednesday, February 12, 2014

Gallery Girl

I've been having flu and fever since 2 days ago and it was such a sweet gesture for Intan my lil' sis to come visit and make me a really nice Tomato Soup with Grilled Cheese. I feel so much better now...thank you, sayang...:)



Sunday, February 16, 2014

What I Wore Today

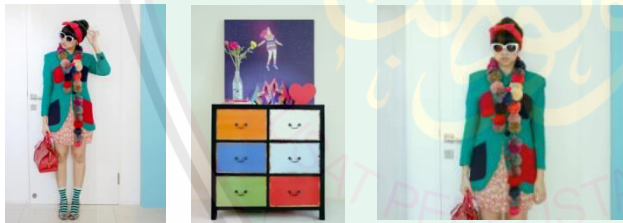
Took my baby out to the mall today for the first time heheh..



Thursday, February 20, 2014

Pompom Hug

Life feels unpleasant when we always look at other people and compare ourselves to them. I've been feeling a bit down cuz I feel inferior towards other mothers who seem so good at being a mother. But what defines "a good mother"? I've been telling myself, that even though new moms mostly go through the same basics, every mother & child has different stories to offer, and the way we love is also different from one mother-&-child to another. And so I shouldn't be too hard on myself. Bismillah.



Sunday, February 23, 2014

Birthday Queen

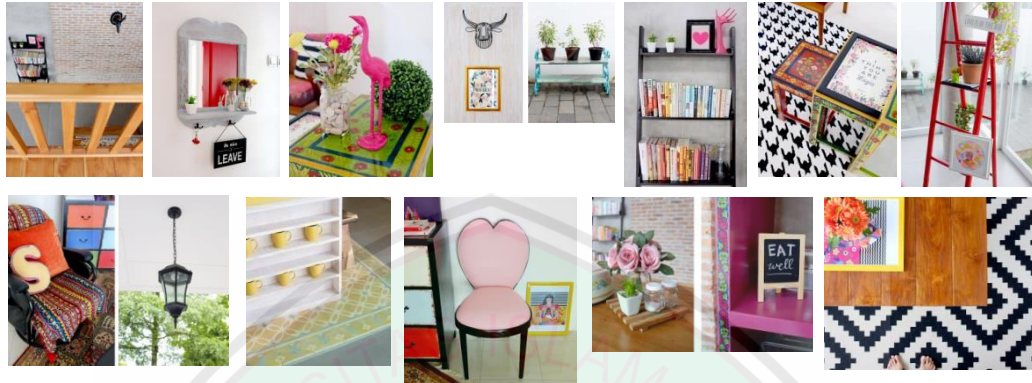
Celebrated mom's birthday..it was a lovely day! Happy birthday, mom! :)



Wednesday, February 26, 2014

[Bidi Bidi Bong Bong: The Details!](#)

Snapped here and there and everywhere...at home.

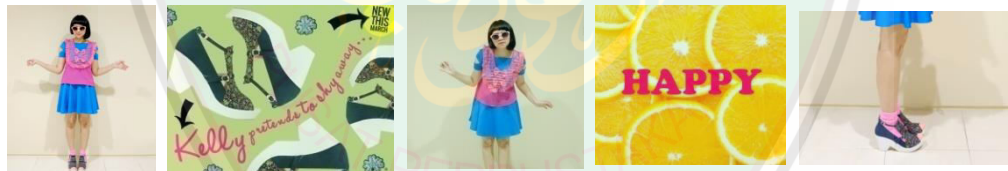


Monday, March 3, 2014

[Peek A Bow](#)

I'm starting to enjoy my new routine now. All the mess and stress is really fun somehow heheh...I love life! Thank you, Allah..:)

And btw, I love my [new shoes](#) too! :)



Monday, March 10, 2014

[It's A Pizza Party!](#)

S loves pizza A LOT, so we thought, why not learn how to make pizza ourselves? Today was our first attempt in making pizza from scratch. So happyyyyyyyyy...:)



Wednesday, March 12, 2014

While Baby's Asleep

Busy day! Photoshoot for my second cover ever heheh...first one was for [Hers Magazine](#), this time I'll be on the cover of *Bintang Home* tabloid haha...thank you for the opportunity! Can't wait for the result...:)



Saturday, March 22, 2014

My Happy Zone

Everyone has that one place where they feel happy the most. Mine would be in my walk-in closet because I just love being surrounded by colors coming from my clothes and accessories.

Btw, life always has ups and downs, but it's mostly the downs that teach us how to understand the real meaning of life, hence appreciate life. So when you're on the down side, just remember that life loves you and it just wants you to get up and do better.



Wednesday, March 26, 2014

Oriental Glam

First time owning a cheongsam dress and I LOVE IT! This one from [SisSae](#) is surely a gorgeous piece of work...:)



Friday, March 28, 2014

Under The Blanket

Been down with flu and fever since 2 days ago. Sigh. Had an interview and photoshoot for [@FIMELAdotcom](#) this morning despite my drowsiness. Joining today's photoshoot was....my baby! Hahah! Can't wait to see how our pics will look like...baby's first appearance on the media yo yo yo! :D



Wednesday, April 2, 2014

Chin Up, Buttercup!

I feel so challenged. And I like challenges. Challenges are difficult, yet they are the ones that make me reflect upon myself, make me think harder, work harder, and try harder. Challenges act as a wake-up call so that we keep improving and not complacent.



Thursday, April 3, 2014

Because You Can

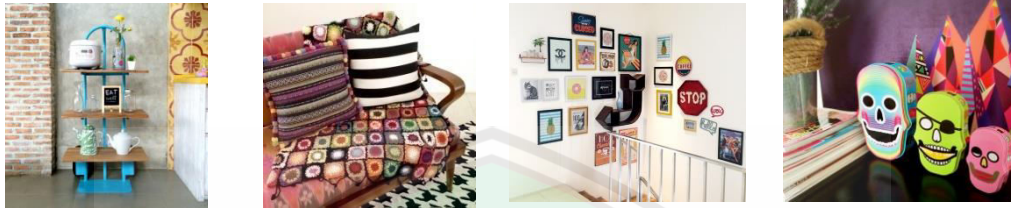
“Be soft. Do not let the world make you hard. Do not let pain make you hate. Do not let the bitterness steal your sweetness. Take pride that even though the rest of the world may disagree, you still believe it to be a beautiful place.”



Tuesday, April 8, 2014

[Itchy Hands](#)

Because I spend most of my time at home nowadays, I entertain myself by decorating, arranging, redecorating and rearranging my house hehehe. Home deco is the new retail therapy for me, I suppose...:p



Tuesday, April 29, 2014

[Pink Bricks](#)

Time has always been valuable (because they say, "time is money" hehe), but it's becoming even more nowadays. Everyday, I try to juggle between taking care of my baby, working on my business, replying emails, blogging, cooking, exercising. And I do this all at home. And most of the time, I end up needing to sacrifice one or a few. Sometimes, I don't do anything else besides taking care of S. It requires a looooot of time and energy and focus to do all the feeding/bathing/diaper-changing/playing/talking to S all by myself. So I've accepted and made peace with the fact that things get moved on my daily to-do lists from today to tomorrow, to the next day, to next week, heheh. I'm not at all a procrastinator, but now I just need to continually make adjustments because life becomes very spontaneous with my baby around. It feels messy. But I love it. Alhamdulillah.



Wednesday, April 30, 2014

[Momma Goodness](#)

Went to mom's house, went through her stuff, and found these gorgeous gems. As a good daughter, what better way to preserve such beauty if not ask mom's approval to hand them down to me...:D

Looooove these *Celine* and *Valentino* small bags..:)



Saturday, May 3, 2014

[Lip Criminal](#)

Trying out these new lipstick colors from *Lime Crime*. Not sure when I'll actually ever wear the black color one, but it surely is fun to own...:D



Monday, May 19, 2014

[Monday Giveaway Winner!](#)

Thank you soooooo much for joining my [Monday Giveaway](#), everyone! I really really appreciate all your inputs and I do find almost all of them valid. I looooooove blogging and I feel like I'm growing with you all readers. Thank you! As much as I love all your answers, only 1 person can win, yes? :)



Wednesday, May 21, 2014

[Digitalized](#)

Became a speaker for Jakarta Fashion Week's "Digital Summit" in collaboration with British Council. Also in the panel of speakers were Mas Tito from Dian Pelangi, Carline of Cotton Ink, Elaine of Bobobobo and Diaz from Femina magazine. Hosted by Toby Meadows. It was a good day! :)



Friday, May 30, 2014

Featured: Livingetc

Shocked to see my house in the cover of *Livingetc* magazine..thank you sooooo much! I'm just really happy when people appreciate my artwork *alhamdulillah*. And yes, home-decoration IS an artwork. Thank you for the feature too....:)



Sunday, June 8, 2014

Pose Here, Pose There.

Some unpublished photos from my recent photoshoot for the *Bintang Home* feature. Loooooove the pics. You're awesome, Mas Arno Santosa! Thank you for sharing the pics to me too! :)



Wednesday, June 11, 2014

[On Motherhood & The Unspoken War](#)

Her: *"Are you feeding him breastmilk or formula?"*

Me: *"Hi. Oh, this is formula milk."*

Her: *"Oh...why?"*

Me: *"Well, my baby and I had some struggles, and basically doctor recommended me to start mixing between breastmilk and formula milk."*

Her: *"Oh..I see."*

Me: **smiles**

Her: *"Well, I'm exclusively feeding my baby breastmilk."*

Me: *"Good for you."*

Her: *"Did you go for c-section? Or natural birth?"*

Me: *"Natural birth."*

Her: **nods**

Me: **smiles**

Her: *"Do you use a babysitter?"*

Me: *"No, I don't. Oh, I'm done btw. Nice meeting you. Bye."*

Her: *"Bye."*

Thursday, June 12, 2014

[Click Click Swipe Swipe!](#)

I found the hashtag **#hoverfinger** being quite a topic on social media so I got curious on what it actually was. Turns out, #hoverfinger was referring to a syndrome of people who fear to shop online.

Being an online shop owner myself, I do feel the need to have a say on this topic. To start off, I'm basically an online person heheheh. Since I started blogging, I became very comfortable with doing things online. Not just browsing per se, but actually "doing" things. Like doing research, doing business, shopping, brainstorming, getting mentored (yes, I have an online mentor for my business), and making things happen globally. The internet is a great thing. As long as we are smart and wise enough to use it sensibly.

On online shopping, I've been getting some feedback that some customers still feel uncomfortable with making transactions online – especially using credit or debit card – with the fear that someone might steal their identity and swipe it off some other place, which may cause them canceling the transaction just before the payment. I can assure you though, that both my online shops – [Up](#) and [Pop Flats](#) are safe for such transactions, especially that both of them have been [Verified by Visa](#).



Friday, June 20, 2014

[Go Bigger!](#)

I like to participate in seminars or talkshows or any kind of sharing sessions because I always leave the event with new inspirations and new ideas. Today was a fun day, speaking at *Samsung's "Go Bigger" Networking Night* together with Aston Utan and Zeke Khaseli. And thanks to JFlow for being such an awesome host! :)



Sunday, June 22, 2014

[Baby Loves Some Tunes](#)

Took my baby out for karaoke today hahah. We made sure that the volume wasn't too loud so he would feel comfortable. And turns out he enjoyed it, smiling the whole time listening to me and S sing...:D



Sunday, June 29, 2014

[Happy Ramadan!](#)

Fasting is a great way to patience, as it teaches self-control. Happy fasting, dearest friends. Let's fill this month with good deeds and lots of prayers...)

Monday, June 30, 2014

[Smelly To Smiley](#)

I myself bought the new Ambi Pur mini with a dragon fruit scent and the smell is THAT strong (in a good way, of course) that it eliminates bad odour in my car. So much better than those cute hanging car fragrances which I get tired of replacing because it only lasts for like a week. This one lasts for around 30 days. Moreover, the mini size and simple design goes well with any car – not too feminine nor masculine.

