



An Analysis of Cohesive Types in An Article of *Why I'am No Longer a Second Amendment Absolutist* Taken from TIME Magazine

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to report the result of study focusing on an analysis of cohesive types. The method used in this study is a *descriptive method*. It describes the kinds of cohesive types in the article containing 34 sentences. The data collection was taken by classifying the text into 34 sentences. Then, the number of cohesive items in each sentence were identified and categorized into types and the presupposed of items. The findings show that in the 34 sentences there are 211 ties of cohesive items comprised of 21% of the reference, 3% of the substitutio, 34% of the conjunction, 26% of the lexical cohesion and 16% of the definite article.. It indicates that the most dominant type of cohesive items used in the article is the *conjunction* and there is zero for the *ellipsis*.

Key words : *cohesive items, types of cohesion, presupposed items.*

1. Introduction

People use language to interact and communicate with others in their daily activities. In carrying out daily activities people use language as a method of expressing their ideas to other people. Communication can be in the written or spoken forms. In daily life between two people or more they use communication in the spoken as well as the written form..

In the form of written language, people write to express their ideas, messages, or information to communicate with others through writing a letter, an email, a poem, a banner, a flyer, a book, a short story, an article, a novel etc. One of them is an article. It is certainly written not only to convey intended information of the article to readers but also to make them easily understand the purpose of the article itself. Writing a good article is needed a good structured, so it helps readers to get intended message and the purpose of the article.

Therefore, this study discussed an analysis of a written text to identify types of cohesive items. They play an important role in the relations of meaning needed to exist in a text so that this helps readers to get the intended message and the purpose of the writing. The text was taken from an article in TIME magazine consisting 34 sentences. All the sentences were identified to find number of cohesive items, type of cohesive items, then categorized into the presupposed items.



2. Theoretical Foundation

2.1 Cohesion

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:4) “*the concept of cohesion is a semantic one; It refers to relations of meaning that exist within the text, and that define it as a text*”. Furthermore, Halliday and Hasan states that “*Cohesion is a semantic relation between an element in the text and some other element that is crucial to the interpretation of it (p.8).*” These mean that cohesion is related with the meaning.

A text is “ a unit of language in use. It is not a grammatical unit, like clause or a sentence; and it is not defined by its size’ (Halliday and Hasan, 1976). This clearly means that a text is not related with the syntax. As cohesion has semantic relation , it does not focus on what a text means but how the text is constructed as a semantic edifice (Halliday and Hasan, 1976). This means that in a text it has the interrelated meaning. To make a text is cohesive the presence of cohesive items is needed. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), cohesive items are classified into five types that are *reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction and lexical cohesion*.

2.1.1 Reference

It is classified into tree types that are *pronominal reference, demonstrative reference and comparative reference*. The first, “*Pronominal reference is reference by means of function in the speech situation, through the category of person.*” (Halliday and Hasan, 1976 : 37). The second, “*Demonstrative reference is reference by means of location , on scale of proximity.*” (Halliday and Hassan, 1976 : 37). The third, “*Comparative reference is indirect reference by means of identity or similarity.*” (Halliday and Hasan, 1976 : 37).

Table 1. Examples of Pronominal Reference

He	She	It	Them
Him	Her	Its	Their
His	Hers	They	Theirs

Source : Cohesion in English by Halliday and Hasan page 333

Table 2 Examples of Demonstrative Reference

This/these	That/those	The
Here	There	Then

Source : Cohesion in English by Halliday and Hasan page 333

Table 3 Examples of Comparative Reference

Same	Identical	Similar(ly)	Such	Less
Different	Other	Else additional	More	As many

Source : Cohesion in English by Halliday and Hasan page 333



2.1.2 Substitution

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:88), “.. substitution is replacement of one item by another... “. It means one item is replaced by another item which has the same meaning.

Table 4. Substitution

One/ones	Be	Be so
The same	Have	Do it / that
So	Do the same/likewise	Be it / that
Do	Do so	Not

Source : Cohesion in English by Halliday and Hasan page 334

2.1.3 Ellipsis

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976: 261) Ellipsis is the omission of an item and it is replaced by nothing. Examples are shown in the table.

Table 5. Examples of Ellipsis

1	She might sing , but I don't think she will. (sing)
2	She might sing , but I don't think she will do so. (sing)
3	(I) beg your pardon ?
4	(I am) sorry I couldn't be there
5	(It's) good to see you
6	(I've) got to go now
7	(You) had good time ?
8	(Are you) looking for anybody ?
9	(Is) anything the matter ?
10	(does) anybody need a lift ?

Source : A University Grammar of English by Quirk and Greenbaum page 253

2.1.4 Conjunction

“Conjunction is somewhat different from the other cohesive relations. It is based on the assumption that there in the linguistic system forms of systematic relationships between sentences. There are a number of possible ways in which the system allows for the parts of a text to be connected to one another in meaning.” (Halliday and Hasan, 1976 : 320).

Therefore it can be concluded that conjunction is connector between one part to another in sentence or paragraph. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), conjunction are classified into five types as follow :

1. Additive conjunction (p. 244).
2. Adversative conjunction (page.250).
3. Causal conjunction (p.256).



- 4. *Temporal conjunction* (p.261)
- 5. *Other continuative conjunction* (p.268)

Table 6 Examples of Conjunction

Additive conjunction	And, also, or, else, furthermore, add to that, alternatively, by the way, incidentally, that is, in other words, thus, likewise, in the same way, etc.
Adversative conjunction	Yet, though, only, but, however, even so, all the same, in point of fact, actually, on the other hand, by contrast, on the contrary, rather, at least, in any case, anyhow, etc.
Causal conjunction	So, therefore, consequently, an account of this, in sequence, with this mind, because, in that case, in such an event, etc.
Temporal conjunction	Then, next, before that, in the end, first, formerly, at once, soon, next time, next day, meanwhile, until then, at this moment, in conclusion, up to now, at this point, from now on, to sum up, to resume, etc.
Other continuative	Now, of course, well, anyway, surely, after all, etc.

Source : Cohesion in English by Halliday and Ruqaiya page 336-338.

2.1.5 Lexical Cohesion

"*Lexical cohesion* is the cohesive function of the class of general noun. The class of general noun is a small set of nouns having generalized reference within the major noun classes , those such as "human noun", "place noun", "fact noun" and the likie." (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:274).

It support with the definition of lexical cohesion according to Traugott and Pratt (1980:129). "*lexical cohesion is created by repeated use of content words whose semantic description involves, water or liquids : stream, flows, surge, torrent, main('ocean')*". Therefore, it can be concluded that lexical cohesion is something that has same meaning of one item, it can be repetition (reiteration) or other words that related to (collocation).

Table 7 Example of lexical cohesion

1	People , person , man , woman , child , boy , girl [human]
2	Creature [non-human animate]
3	Thing , object [inanimate concrete count]
4	Stuff [inanimate concrete mass]
5	Business , affair , matter [inanimate abstract]
6	Move [action]
7	Place [place]
8	Question , idea [fact]

Source : Cohesion in English by Halliday and Hasan page 275

Table 8. Examples of chains collocation

1	Mountaineering – summit – peaks – climb – ridge.
2	Hours - whole day - (sundown-sunset) all day – minute.
3	Wallowing – singking – buried.
4	Ride – riding – ride.
5	Travel – flight.

Source : Cohesion in English by Halliday and Hasan page 287

3. Research Questions

This study attempted to answer the following questions:

- a. How many types of cohesive items are found in the article?
- b. What type of cohesion items are mostly used in the article?

4. Methods and Procedures

The method employed in the study is a descriptive method which intends to gain the description of factual data and explaining the character, situation, language phenomena in order to gain a systematic, factual, and accurate data (Djajasudarma, 1993:8).

In this study, the researcher investigates the types of cohesive devices in an article *Why I'am No Longer a Second Amendment Absolutist* taken from TIME Magazine. The article is comprised into 34 sentences taken from the article *Why I'am No Longer a Second Amendment Absolutist* by Elise Jordan taken from TIME Magazine, page 22, April, 16th 2018.

5. Results and Discussion

Results

The result is as follows : P = pronominal reference; D = demonstrative reference;

C = comparative reference ; SUB = substitution; ELP = ellipsis; ADD = additive conjunction

ADV = adversative conjunction ; CSL = causal conjunction ; TMP = temporal conjunction

OC = other continuative conjunction; RT = lexical cohesion reiteration ; COL = lexical cohesion collocation; DA = definite article



Table 7 Result of analysis types of cohesion.

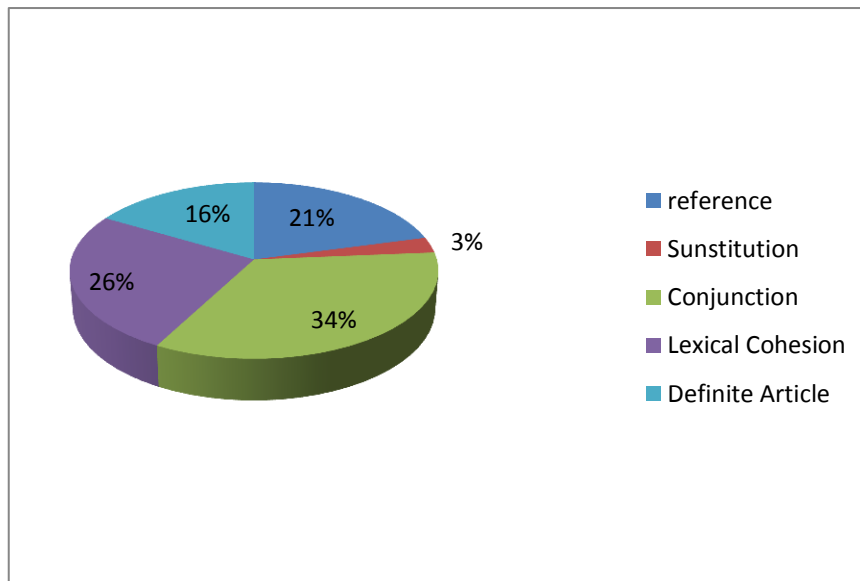
No.	P	D	C	SUB	ELP	ADD	ADV	CSL	TMP	OC	RT	COL	DA	T
1 st	1								1					2
2 nd		1							1					2
3 rd	1			2									1	4
4 th	1													1
5 th											1			1
6 th						1			1		3		1	6
7 th	1	1				1	1				1			5
8 th	2			1				1	1			1	2	8
9 th													2	2
10 th	1	1				3			1	1	2	1	1	11
11 th	1					2	1		1		2		4	11
12 th	1					2	1		1	1	2	1	2	11
13 th	3			1		1			1		4			10
14 th	1			1									1	3
15 th	4					1	1				1	2	4	13
16 th						1					3			4
17 th	1								1		1	2		5
18 th			1			1			1			2		5
19 th			1				1						1	3
20 th						2							1	3
21 st			1			1		1	1			2	2	8
22 nd						2							2	4
23 rd	2					1	1	1			4		2	11
24 th	1		1			2					4			8
25 th		1					1						1	3
26 th	1			1		1		1						4
27 th	1		1			1					1			4
28 th						3	1				1	1	3	9
29 th	1					2								3
30 th	2	1				4	2				1	2	1	13
31 st	3					1		1	1		1			7
32 nd	1					3			1		4	1	1	11
33 rd	1	1				3	2				2	1	3	13
34 th	1	1				1								3
	32	7	5	6	0	40	12	5	13	2	38	16	35	211

The table shows that in the 34 sentences there are 211 ties of cohesive items comprised of 44 ties of cohesive items is categorized into reference, 6 ties of cohesive items is classified as substitution, there is zero ellipsis, 72 ties of cohesive items are identified as conjunction, 54 ties of cohesive items include lexical cohesion and 35 ties of cohesive items that belong to definite article.



Percentage of the analysis result

Table 8 Presentage types of cohesion.



The percentage show that in the 34 sentences there were 211 ties of cohesive items comprised of 21% of references, 3% of substitutions, 34% of conjunctions, 26% of lexical cohesion and 16% of definite articles. It means that the most dominant type of cohesion used in the article is conjunction and there is zero of ellipsis.

Discussion

The result shows that there are 211 ties of cohesive items that categorized into five types of cohesive items with the presupposed items are 44 ties of cohesive items classified into the reference, 6 ties of cohesive items that classified into the substitution, 72 ties of cohesive items that include the conjunction, no one tie of cohesive item that belongs to the ellipsis, 54 ties of cohesive items identified as the lexical cohesion and 35 ties of cohesive items categorized into the definite articles. In percentage the result shows that in the 34 sentences there are 211 ties of cohesive items comprised of 21% of the reference, 3% of the substitution, 34% of the conjunction, 26% of the lexical cohesion and 16% of the definite articles. It means that the most dominant type of cohesion used in the article is conjunction and there is zero for ellipsis.

6. Conclusion

Cohesion is expressed relations of meaning and the continuity that exist in a text. It helps to create a meaningful text and the function of cohesion is text forming. Cohesion is classified into five types that are reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction and lexical cohesion. The present study found the most dominant type of cohesion used in the article is conjunction and there is zero for ellipsis. It means one type of cohesive item that is ellipsis is not represented in the article. Even though the



ellipsis is missing, the rest of cohesive items found in the article helps the author to convey the intended message and purpose of the article.

References

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DATA

Data 1:

The 1st sentence : *When I was growing up, my family lived in Mississipi on the outskirts of a small town, near a hospital.*

Data 2

The 2nd sentence: *Once in a while, an inmate receiving medical treatment there would escape.*

Data 3

The 3rd sentence: *One night one knocked on our door, asking to use the phone.*

Data 4

The 4th sentence : *My aunt declined to show hospitality.*

Data 5

The 5th data: *The inmate bolted.*

Data 6

The 6th sentence: *Soon, the police knocked our door too.*

Data 7

The 7th sentence: *Although my aunt never touched a gun that evening, she certainly had ready access to plenty of options.*

Data 8

The 8th data: *The incident impressed upon me why it could be helpful to have one in the house.*

Data 9

The 9th data: *The Parkland , Fla., shooting was culmination of several troubling years of legal guns winding up in the wrong hands.*

Data 10

The 10th data: *I am convinced that those of us who have believed nothing should infringe upon the Second Amandement should now support commonsense gun control ,from universal background checks to closing loopholes for gun-show sales and person-to-person tranfers of firearms.*

Data 11

The 11th data: *The U.S government is so broken , it is literally killing people – at least 438 Americans have been shoot in school shootings since the Sandy Hook massacre-*



as well-funded bureaucracies fail to keep guns out of the hands of people who are not fit for the awesome responsibility.

Data 12

The 12th data: *The ease with which the alleged Parkland murderer obtained his rifle reminded me of an accident that was once funny but is now troubling.*

Data 13

The 13th data: *A decade ago, when I was in Afghanistan working at the NATO/ISAF headquarters, I bragged to my late father about shooting an AK-47, and he decided he wanted to buy one himself.*

Data 14

The 14th data: *One evening at around midnight, my mother answered the phone.*

Data 15

The 15th data: *The man on the line apologized for the late hour but told her he was on parole, and it was the only time he could call without getting caught by his mother.*

Data 16

The 16th data: *He had seen my father's want ad and had an AK-47 to unload.*

Data 17

The 17th data: *My mother told him to never call again.*

Data 18

The 18th data: *More recently, another relative purchased an AR-15 in a legal person-to-person transaction with no oversight or paper trail.*

Data 19

The 19th data: *The process is easier than obtaining certain kinds of skin-care treatment.*

Data 20

The 20th data: *Consider the regulation of Accutance, which has been linked to depression and can cause severe birth defects.*

Data 21

The 21th data: *In 2000, then Representative Bart Stupak,s 17-years-old son committed suicide while taking the drug, and the bereaved congressman championed greater oversight.*

Data 22

The 22th data: *The eventual result was the creation of a patient registry, which required patient, pharmacist and doctor participation.*

Data 23

The 23th data: *It's extraordinarily annoying obtain the drug, but I went through the process-going to monthly doctor;s appointments, getting blood drawn and taking a quiz over the phone to make sure I wasn't pregnant-because it was important to me.*

Data 24

Data 24th: *And, yes, I probably needed a skin drug that can kill you as much as my dad needed an AK-47.*

Data 25

Data 25th: *But that's the beauty of America.*

Data 26

Data 26th: *We should be able to get both, if we go through reasonable measures to do so.*

Data 27



Data 27th: *I observed an evolution in viewpoint similar to my own in March, during Ashcroft in America focus groups held in Tennessee and Mississippi .*

Data 28

Data 28th: *Most of the participants were gun owners who believe in the right to bear arms but are open to banning bump stocks and high volume magazines, enacting stricter background checks and increasing the age limit to 21 for buying semiautomatic rifles .*

Data 29

Data 29th: *They also reject arming teachers as a solution to school shootings.*

Data 30

Data 30th: *These men and women would rather work for a solution than fight change that they consider necessary, and it is they who are the gun lobby's biggest constituency .*

Data 31

Data 31th: *If the lobby does not start listening to what they want, it will risk ceding its influence during a moment of major societal change.*

Data 32

Data 32th: *As a libertarian, I don't want to surrender my individual liberties to a government that failed at so many pivotal points of the Parkland tragedy, including dozens of calls to local police since 2010 to go to murderer's home and detailed warnings to the FBI.*

Data 33

Data 33th: *But just as in the aftermath of the Orlando nightclub, Las Vegas concert and Shuterland Springs church shootings, nothing will really get done unless voters-including those of us who support the Second Amandement-push Congress toward reasonable gun control .*

Data 34

Data 34th: *These are my new thoughts and prayers.*