

## COHESIVE DEVICES FOUND IN THE MAXX BRIDES MAGAZINE

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### ABSTRACT

This study attempts to describe the cohesive devices used in the Maxx Brides Magazine. The data of this study were taken from the articles found in the Maxx Brides Magazine on March Edition 2017. The data was collected by observation method. The analysis of the data was conducted by descriptive qualitative method. There are at least two factors that influence the text, those are cohesion and coherence. Cohesion provides the relation of meaning that exists within the text. Meanwhile, coherence is semantic property of discourse which is formed by interpretation of each relative sentence to other sentences .the coherent text is meaningful, unified and gives the impression. The qualitative analysis was applied in analyzing the sample texts. The finding showed that the demonstrative reference was the type most frequently used grammatical cohesion and synonym were the most frequently used lexical cohesion in the articles.

Keyword: *cohesive devices, maxx brides magazine*

## I. INTRODUCTION

According to Halliday (1976) Cohesion refers to the relation of meaning that exists within the text and defines as the text. Cohesion occurs when the interpretation of some elements in the discourse. Meanwhile, coherence is semantic property of discourse which is formed by interpretation of each relative sentence to other sentences .the coherent text is meaningful, unified and gives the impression. Therefore, a discourse becomes coherence through the cohesion.

A good discourse is inseparable from the cohesion and coherence elements. Cohesion has a connection between sentences within discourse that include grammatical and lexical cohesion stratum in particular. Halliday and Hasan (1976) said that cohesion is divided into two parts, those are grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion is the way that a grammatical feature is attached across sentences boundaries. Meanwhile, lexical cohesion comes about through the selection of items that are related in some way to those that have gone before. Cohesion has an important role in writing. It can be in form of word, sentence, paragraph, or in the whole text levels. The word level means one or more cohesive devices will be found in one 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.

Some contrastive studies were focused on researching cohesive devices in different genres have shown that cohesion varies with the mode of the text as well as the registers of the texts (Thompson, 1994; Tanskanen, 2006 and Louwse, et al 2004). Although both grammatical and lexical cohesion were found in the text, their distribution shows different patterns, i.e. referential cohesion is stronger in narrative discourse to trace participant network, ellipsis and substitution are commonly found in dialogical texts, conjunction is a favored cohesive link in the genres of academic text.etc.

This research analyzed the types of cohesive devices used in the articles found in Maxx Brides Magazine. Magazine is one of the written communications which used cohesive devices in developing texts, the cohesive devices can be in form of grammatical and lexical cohesions because cohesion covers grammatical and lexical cohesive devices.

## 2. MATERIAL AND METHOD

### 2.1 Cohesion

Halliday and Hasan (1976:227) state that cohesion is relation between sentences in a text and the sentence of a text can only follow one after the other in one particular aspect of them through certain connection. Cohesion is classified into two namely grammatical cohesion and lexical

cohesion. Grammatical cohesion is related with the grammar, and lexical cohesion is related with the vocabulary, because cohesion is expressed partly through the grammar and the other part through the vocabulary.

### 2.1.1 Grammatical Cohesion

Grammatical cohesion refers to the linguistic structure. The highest structural unit in the grammar is the sentence (Halliday and Hasan 1976: 28). They described the various typed of grammatical cohesion; such as reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction

#### 2.1.1.1 Reference

Halliday and Hasan (1976:308) state that reference is the relation between an element of the text or something else by reference to which it is interpreted in the given instance.

##### a) Personal reference

Personal reference is reference by means of function in the speech situation, through the category of person (e.g., he, she, him" hers, they, them, theirs, his, it, its).

##### b) Demonstrative reference

Demonstrative reference is reference by mean location, on a scale of proximity (e.g., this, that, those, here, there, then).

##### c) Comparative reference

Comparative reference is indirect reference by means of identity (e.g., same, equal, identical, identically) or similarity (e.g., such, similar, similarly, likewise).

#### 2.1.1.2 Substitution

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976: 88) substitution as the replacement of one item by another.. The criterion is a grammatical function of the substitute item in English the substitute may function is a noun, a verb, or a clause. Therefore, substitution is divided into three types:

##### a) Nominal substitution

The substitute one/ones always functions as head of a nominal group and can substitute only for an item which is itself head of a nominal group.

##### b) Verbal substitution

The verbal substitute in English is do. This operates as head of a verbal group, in the place that is occupied by the lexical verb, and its position is always final in the group.

##### c) Clausal substitution

State there is one further type of substitution in which what is presupposed is not an element within the clause but an entire clause. The words used as substitutes are so and not.

#### 2.1.1.3 Ellipsis

Ellipsis is the omission of an item. There are three types of ellipsis, they are:

##### a) Nominal ellipsis

They claim that by nominal ellipsis they mean ellipsis within the nominal group.

##### b) Verbal ellipsis

They claim that by verbal ellipsis they mean ellipsis within the verbal group. It is divided into lexical ellipsis and operator ellipsis. Lexical ellipsis is the type of ellipsis in which the lexical verb is missing. Moreover, it is ellipsis from the right. It always involves omission of the last word. On the other hand, operator ellipsis is ellipsis 'from the left'.

##### c) Clausal ellipsis

The clausal in English, considered as the expression of the various speech functions, such as statement, question, response, and so on, has a two-part structure consisting of modal element plus propositional element.

#### 2.1.1.4 Conjunction

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:238), there are four types of conjunction; they are:

##### a) Additive

The additive relation is somewhat different from coordination proper, although it is no doubt derivable from it. For example: *and*, *or* and *nor*

##### b) Adversative

Halliday and Hasan (1976: 250) said the basic meaning of adversative relation is contrary to expectation. Adversative conjunction consist of *yet, but, however, and though*.

c) Clausal

The simple form of clausal relation is expressed by *so, thus, hence, consequently, accordingly*, and a number of expression like *as a result (of that), inconsequence (of that) and because of that*.

d) Temporal

The presence of an additional component also makes temporal relation more specific in the meaning, as well as succession in time. Temporal relation is expressed in its simplest form by *then, and then, next afterwards, after that, subsequently*, and a number of other expression.

## 2.2 Lexical Cohesion

Halliday and Hasan (1976) stated that lexical cohesion is the cohesive effect achieved by the selection of vocabulary.

### 2.2.1 Reiteration

Halliday and Hasan (1976) classify reiteration into four types, those are the same word (repetition), a synonym/near-synonym, a superordinate (metonym), and a general word (hyponym).

a) **Repetition**

The most common form of lexical devices is repetition, which is simply repeated words or words phrase, threading to the text.

b) **Synonym**

Instead of repetition in the same word, the speaker or the author uses the similar words which have similar meaning.

c) **Near-Synonym**

Near-synonym is the connection between two words that haven't exactly same words. However, the words have close or similar meaning.

d) **General Word**

General word can be general nouns, as in 'thing', 'stuff', 'place', 'person', 'women', and 'men', or general verbs, such as 'do' and 'happen'. In a way, general word is higher level than superordinate.

### 2.2.2 Collocation

Collocation deals with the relationship between the words of the fact. These occur in the same surrounding. On the other hand, collocation is the various lexical relations which do not suspended to the referential identity and do not accompanied by "the" demonstrative.

## 2.3 Research Method

The data source in this study was taken from selected articles that was found in *Maxx Brides Magazine* which published on March Edition 2017. The articles selected randomly depends on the necessary data that needed in this research. This magazine was selected because of this magazine contains a lot of sentences consist of grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. In completing this research, observation method was used to collect the data. The collected data were analyzed by using qualitative method as this method was inserting the data in the articles of *Maxx Brides Magazine*. The data was identified and classified systematically with the theory from Halliday and Hasan (1976) by searching for grammatical and lexical cohesions through every sentence of each article.

## III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### 3.1 Result

Table 1. Grammatical Cohesion in Articles of *Maxx Brides Magazine*

No	Category	Occurrences
1	Personal Reference	25
2	Demonstrative Reference	112
3	Comparative Reference	1
4	Nominal Substitution	5

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5	Nominal Ellipsis	2
6	Additive Conjunction	16
7	Clausal Conjunction	2
8	Temporal Conjunction	2
	Total	165

There are 165 grammatical cohesions found in two articles in the *Maxx Brides Magazine*. Those grammatical cohesions consist of personal reference, demonstrative reference, comparative reference, nominal substitution, nominal ellipsis, additive conjunction, clausal conjunction and temporal conjunction. The demonstrative reference was the most frequently used. There are 112 demonstrative references found in the articles.

**Table 2 Lexical Cohesion in Articles of *Maxx Brides Magazine***

No	Category	Occurrences
1	Repetition	2
2	Synonym	10
3	General Word	1
	Total	13

As presented on table 2 above, there are 3 items of lexical cohesion found in both of articles in the *Maxx Brides Magazine*. There are three types of lexical cohesions found in the data, those are repetition, synonym and general word. The dominant type of lexical cohesion is synonym with 10 occurrences on the articles.

### 3.2 Discussion

#### 3.2.1 Grammatical Cohesion:

Grammatical cohesion refers to relationship between the grammar and wording. The existence of grammatical cohesion in magazine's article has a function to make one clause to another being cohesive. The used of grammatical cohesion can be seen in the following excerpts:

##### 1. Demonstrative reference

###### Data 1:

Padma Resort is an expansive destination resort located at *the* north of Bali...

(sentence 1 paragraph 1 article 2)

There is cohesive feature that appeared in the sentence. The demonstrative reference is expressed through determiner. The article *the* is the definite article which was modified the noun phrase *the north of Bali*. This definite article showed the exact direction which tells the reader about the specific way. This sentence used by the author to provide information about the location of Padma Resort to the reader.

##### 2. Nominal Substitution

###### Data 2:

The Pool Café & Bar is the perfect place to share a fresh fruit smoothie or signature cocktail with your loved *one*. (Sentence 24 paragraph 6 article 2)

The use of the word *one* as the substitution of the noun *spouse*. In this case, the author of the article wanted to tell that you could enjoy those facilities with your beloved spouse. As this magazine's topic is about the recommendation of the place to spend a honey moon, the *one* refers to the couple that just married and plan to have a vacation or honey moon. After observing the used of the word *one* in this sentence, the cohesive feature can be classified as the nominal substitution because this word replaced the noun in this sentence with another noun.

### 3. Additive Conjunction

#### Data 3:

The water is cool during the day to provide an invigorating oasis on warm afternoons *and* is heated when the temperature drops. (sentence 17 paragraph 5 article 2)

The data 3 is showed the feature that Padma Resort Ubud has. This sentence used the additive conjunction *and*. The contribution of this cohesive feature is to connect one clause to another and make the cohesion of the idea. Therefore, the used of *and* in this sentence as the feature of additive conjunction. As it can be seen that *and* added more information for the readers about certain facility that this resort has which adjusts the water temperature in accordance to the weather condition.

#### 3.2.2 Lexical Cohesion:

The other types of cohesion devices is lexical cohesion which comes through the selection of items that are related in some way to those that have gone before (Halliday, 1985: 310). Lexical cohesion achieved by the word selection and the notion of lexical cohesion repetition, synonymy and collocation. Repetition of certain words, application of synonymous words in referring a certain idea and also the used of collocation relation was found in the articles. The discussions of lexical cohesion found in the articles are as follow:

##### 1. Repetition

#### Data 4

Breakfast is served at *Puhu Restaurant & Lounge*, with a choice of set menus: American, Japanese, Indonesian and Healthy. *The restaurant* is located on the top floor overlooking the resort's expansive infinity swimming pool and gardens, and boasts an impressive 180-degree views across the bamboo forest and out to the terraced rice paddies beyond. This spacious al fresco *restaurant* offers a selection of tantalizing dishes including Indonesian, Asian and European specialties. (sentence 20-22 paragraph 6 article 2)

In data 4, the word "restaurant" can be easily found in the beginning of every sentence. The word *restaurant* refers to the place called Puhu Restaurant as one of the facilities that provided in the resort. As this paragraph told about restaurant, the repeated words of restaurant can be easily found in this data. It can be seen that the repetition in this data has function to give some description about the restaurant. The other function of the repetition in here is to mark that the sentence still talked about the restaurant.

##### 2. Synonym or Near – synonym

#### Data 5

Enjoy all this in the midst of a *stunning* view of an untouched river valley covered in a canopy of tropical trees – an unparalleled backdrop for your romantic celebrations. After the wedding celebrations, spend your honeymoon days nestled in this luxurious haven overlooking the *enchanted* bamboo forests of Payangan in Ubud. (sentence 27 paragraph 7 article 2)

The author of this article wanted to attract the readers by giving some compliments that praise the place. As this article has function to promote and give some recommendation to the readers who likely to stay in Bali for honeymoon or plan the wedding celebration. The good diction that the author chose were symbolized the real situation of that place. As the italic words above, *enchanted* and *stunning* is symbolized the good vibes and luxurious of the resort's architecture. Because Padma resort offered the great architecture for the guests and this architecture become such a symbolic of good nuance. These words have similar meaning to express how graceful the architecture is. Therefore, these two words can be classified as synonym which pursue the great architecture of Padma Resort Ubud.

#### Data 6

You will love the *private* balcony overlooking the untouched river valley: a view of nature at its best. The room's artisan-crafted furnishings, hand-carved wood detailing, state-of-the-art media equipment and spa-inspired ensuite bathrooms set the mood for a comfortable and *intimate* stay. (sentence 7 & 8 paragraph 2 article 2)

The synonym that used by the author can be seen in the second article. The second article of *MAXX Brides Magazine* used the words *private* and *intimate* to describe the Padma Resort Ubud as the quite place and offers some private nuance. These two words can be categorized as synonym because they have similar meaning and emphasize the quite place. In this paragraph, the author offered this nuance to persuade the readers that they will feel safe and comfortable because no one could disturb their honeymoon. This nuance is different with others common resort and hotel which always have many visitor and crowded.

### 3. Collocation

#### Data 7

With its majestic landscape and the enchanting smiles of its people, *Bali* has long drawn the attention of people from all over the world. The *island* is a melting pot of many races and cultures. (sentence 1 & 2 paragraph 1 article 1)

There is a strong collocational bond between *Bali* and *Island*, which makes the occurrence of *island* in the data above is cohesive. Bali itself can be categorized as island because the area is smaller than any other province. The enchanting landscape that everyone would praise, makes Bali different from any other island in the world. Collocation itself deals with the strong relationship between words on the basis of the fact which occur in the same surrounding (Halliday and Hasan: 1976). In fact, Bali is the island which has small area and occur as the best destination in Indonesia.

### IV. CONCLUSION

After classifying the data through each category, it was found that there were 165 items of grammatical cohesion in both articles on the *Maxx Brides Magazine*. The most dominant grammatical cohesion is demonstrative reference. There are 112 demonstrative references found in the data. Meanwhile, there are three types of lexical cohesion found in the articles, those are repetition, synonym and general word, and the dominant type is synonym with 10 examples.

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