

**AN ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL COHESION IN OP-ED ARTICLES  
OF *THE JAKARTA POST***

**THESIS**



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## **THESIS**

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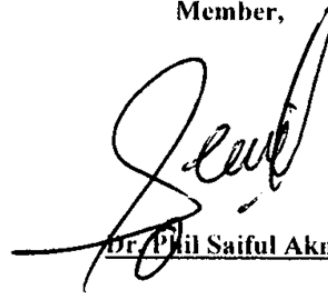
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## **ABSTRACT**

The researcher conducted the study entitled “An analysis of lexical cohesion in Op-Ed articles of The Jakarta Post newspaper. The objectives of this study were to find out lexical cohesion type which appear in the articles and to discover the dominant kind of it. This study applied mixed method research design. The objects of the study were 3 different interesting topic taken from Op-Ed articles of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. The data were collected through documentation. Furthermore, the data were analyzed using Halliday and Hassan’s theory of cohesion in English (1976). The technique of analysis involved categorization, abstraction and coding the text. To see the dominant kind of lexical cohesion, the researcher used percentage and count it manually. Then, the results showed that all types of lexical cohesion are appeared in the text. The types were repetition, synonym or near-synonym, superordinate, general words and collocation. The highest percentage of lexical cohesive device was repetition. repetition exceeded 78,60%, synonym or near synonym was 7,46%, general word exceeded 5,26%, collocation is 7,96% and the lowest one is superordinate 2,48%.

Key words: Discourse, Cohesion and Lexical cohesion.

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## **CHAPTER I**

### **Introduction**

#### **A. Background of Study**

In the past few decades, the study of linguistics has aroused great interest in the field of discourse analysis. According to Rhymes (2008, p.12), the simplest definition of discourse analysis is 'language in use', which means language in context. Furthermore, learning discourse is important in language learning. Burr (2003) points out some significance in learning discourse analysis. One of them is to build a good communication between the speaker and the listener in the spoken utterance. Furthermore, the study of discourse analysis is not only found in spoken material but also in written one. The example of spoken materials is speech, announcement, conversation, utterance etc. Meanwhile, the written material is always related to the text such as newspaper, magazine, book, journal, paper etc. In this study, the writer focuses only on the written one. In the written discourse, cohesion is the most important part to make the text becomes coherence (He, 2017).

In general, cohesion is divided into two types which are lexical cohesion and grammatical cohesion (Halliday & Hassan, 1976). They also explain that grammatical cohesion includes references, conjunction, ellipsis, and substitution. Then, lexical cohesion includes reiteration and collocation. Reiteration has many parts which are synonym, near-synonym, general words, and superordinate. Besides, Flowerdew and

Muhlberger (2009, p.129) interpreted the lexical cohesion as the meaning in the text and the way in which lexical items relate to each other. Thus, lexical cohesion is one of the interesting part to analyze since it is very attractive for researchers to conduct their studies about lexical cohesion.

Based on prior studies, Hadilu, Vafa and Bustami (2016) have conducted the research on lexical cohesion in English short story book. This is a kind of contrastive study which purposed to investigate the use of lexical cohesion sub-device in English short story book written by Native English and Iranian authors. Two short stories were selected: a story written by Joseph Conrad and a story written by Simin Danes Hvar. In analysing data, they applied Halliday and Hassan theory. Then, surprisingly, the result showed that there were significant differences in the used of lexical ties in two corpora.

In contrast to previous study that was conducted by Hadilu, Vafa and Bustami (2016), Wu (2010) did the research about lexical cohesion as well, but he only focused on the oral ones. The aim of his study is to compare between High-Quality Discourse (HQDs) and Low-Quality Discourse (LQDs) from lexical cohesion point of view. For the data collection, he selected 10 English major students of Qingdao University as participants of this research. After he analysed the data, the result showed that repetition frequently appears in oral ones.

In this study, the researcher picks the similar topic as Hadilu, Vafa and Bustami (2016) which is lexical cohesion and focuses in the written material. The difference between their study and this study is that they selected English short story book as a material of analysis. Meanwhile, the present study chooses *The Jakarta Post* Newspaper as the object of analysis. *The Jakarta Post* is chosen in this study to be analysed because it is one of the most popular newspaper in this country and the only newspaper that use English as its language. Furthermore, it provides much information such as job vacancy, hot issues, news, sport etc. Therefore, it brings the interest of the researcher to analyse the articles especially in applying the use type of lexical cohesion and the dominant of lexical ties. In the newspaper, there were several sections; entertainment, Op-Ed, News, Sport, Opinion, etc. For this research, the researcher chooses Op-Ed articles, because Op-Ed articles is a kind of essay writing which is written by an expert. Based on the idea, the researcher entitled this study as ‘The analysis of lexical cohesion in Op-Ed articles of *The Jakarta Post*’. The researcher hopes with this study’s result can help students better in writing and understanding more about lexical cohesion.

## **B. Research Questions**

To address the problems mentioned above, this study is guided by two research questions as in the following:

1. What types of lexical cohesion are used in Op-Ed articles of the Jakarta Post?
2. Which kind of lexical ties do predominate in the Op-Ed articles?

### **C. The Aim of this Study**

Based on the previous problems above, the researcher would like to answer the aim of the study, as follows:

1. The aim of this study is to identify the type of lexical cohesion used in Op-Ed articles of the Jakarta Post.
2. This study is also aimed to analyse which kind of lexical ties predominate in the Op-Ed articles.

### **D. Significance of study**

This study has some significances. Firstly, it is to enrich student's knowledge about linguistics especially in studying discourse analysis. Secondly, this research IS expected to help students write in a better way. Thirdly, this research also can be supporting material for the lecturer, especially in teaching discourse analysis. For the last significances, this research hopefully can be a reference for the next researcher who has interest in discourse analysis.



## **E. Terminologies**

To get general understanding about the research, the researchers clarifies several terms:

### **1. Lexical Cohesion**

There are a number of definitions of lexical cohesion. According to Flowerdew and Mahlberg (2009) lexical cohesion is about meaning in the text and the way in which lexical items relate to each other. Moreover, Halliday and Hassan (1976) defined lexical cohesion as the way of word related to each other and the words are chosen to link elements of a text. They also divided the lexical cohesion into two types. The first type is reiteration which are repetition, synonymy, near synonymy, superordinate and general words and the second one is collocation.

### **2. Op-Ed Articles**

Op-Ed is an abbreviation from opposite editorial page or usually known as opinion editorial. According to Gordon (2013), Op-Ed is a kind of short essay written by someone who is not employed or have no connection with the newspaper or magazine. Usually, Op-Ed is written by someone who has already learned about specific issues. Then, he writes it based on his own perception and sends it to the editor of newspaper or magazine. In another word, Op-Ed also called as a letter to the editor. People who write the Op-Ed articles must carry on their language such as carrying on the word choices,

punctuation, cohesion of the text etc. In this research, the writer chooses Op-Ed articles from the Jakarta Post and analyse the cohesion of it.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

In this chapter, the writer highlights some terminologies, topics, and aspects, which are related to this research, such as the definition of discourse, cohesion, and lexical cohesion.

#### **A. Discourse**

The term discourse can be interpreted in many ways. According to Simensen (2007, p. 59), discourse refers to studies of the sentence, and this is a part of linguistic studies. Moreover, Cook (1989 p. 156 as cited in He 2107) said that discourse is the stretches of language perceived to be meaningful, unified and purposive. Discourse is meaningful if it is arranged in a correct way and perceived as being related in some way. It means discourse must build coherence. Then, Rymes (2008, p. 15) added that discourse is language-in-use. Therefore, discourse Analysis involves investigating how discourse (language in use) and context affect each other. Furthermore, the important thing for discourse analysis is that “readers interpret particular meanings and contexts in the light of their own existing knowledge and social associations” (Hillier 2004, p.16). From explanation above, the writer pointed out that discourse analysis is the study about how to analyze the relationship between language and its context in use.

Moreover, Jorgensen and Phillips (2002) also give the definition about discourse. They state that discourse is not just one approach, but it is several interdisciplinary approaches that can be used to explore many different social fields in many different types of studies. Three different approaches that play an important role in discourse theory based on different perspectives are Ernesto Laclau and Chantal Muffle's theory, critical discourse analysis, and discursive psychology. These theories of discourse focus on the spoken discourse more such as the interaction between people in an organizational context (workplace), in democracy, etc.

Discourse also can be found in the educational field. Furthermore, in this field, the discourse has a strong connection with linguistics, as Carter (1993, p.23) explained that discourse is a derivative of applied linguistics. Applied linguistics is a study that concerns about lexicography, terminology, general or technical translation, mother tongue, writing interpretation and computer processing of language (Khansir, 2013). On the other hand, Nunan (1993, p.5) has pointed out that discourse is an extension of language which is larger than a sentence or it is a coherence unit such as argument or narrative. Yule (2010, p.141) also argues that discourse can be interpreted as "language beyond the sentence" which means that discourse focuses on texts and conversations. From the definition above, it can be concluded that discourse has concept. The concept of discourse is divided into three dimensions, first, discourse is language in use, second, discourse is the communication of beliefs (cognition), and the last, discourse is the interaction in social situation.

The term discourse always relates to the term of text. People often confuse to distinguish between the two terms (discourse and text). To make it easier, to differentiate the two terms, some researchers provided the definitions in interpreting them. Richard and Plat (1978, p.129) define discourse as a piece of spoken and written language. Nunan (1993, p.4) also defines discourse as 'the elaboration of communicative event in context'. Meanwhile, the definition of text is 'the verbal record of communicative act' (Brown and Yule, 1983, p. 136).

Richard and Plat (1978, p.129) also stated that discourse is dynamic, while text is static. The text has a texture, while discourse has not. Moreover, to study the text, the researcher studied about the written word that provide information, such as structure, theme, meaning, rhetorical device, etc. Meanwhile, to study discourse, the researcher determine about who is communicating with whom. It really depends on the medium and what social purpose is for.

In summary, text is a behavioural non interactive event with limited layers of communication and limited layers of purpose. Meanwhile, discourse is a social interactive event with many layers of communication and many layers of purpose. Discourse also divided into two kinds which are spoken and written discourse. In spoken and written discourse, the speaker and the writer should concern about medium and mode.

## **B. Cohesion**

A study of theoretical sources has revealed that cohesion has been one of the most productive fields in the analysis of texts. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976) cohesion is semantic relation within a text. Basically, cohesion refers to formal relationship that cause the text linked to each other. Cohesion happens when the interpretation of some elements in the discourse is dependent on that of another. Rankema (1993) also argued that cohesion is the relation of meaning that exist in a text. In other word, cohesion takes a crucial role in a text to make a text meaningful.

Cohesion is a key for coherence. Without cohesion, coherence cannot exist. Cohesion is usually interpreted in contrast to coherence. Researchers notice the fact that both terms can be easily confused. Thus, it is necessary to differentiate the two terms. Both coherence and cohesion refer to text-forming mechanisms, but it does not presuppose that they are synonymous. Halliday and Hasan (1976) interpreted cohesion as linguistically determined. Descriptions of referential links or sentence connectors given by other researchers refer to cohesion as evidenced linguistically. Stoddard (1991) also defines cohesion as a ‘mental construct’. This definition implies that cohesion must be interpreted, and it requires mental effort on the part of the reader. In other words, cohesion requires to search for certain words or grammatical items that help to impart meaning and purpose to clauses and sentences, so that information is distributed in a logical way, whereas coherence is a mental phenomenon that refers to the mind of the writer and reader (Thompson 2004, p.179).

Cohesion is one of the main concepts in discourse analysis that have been developed to discover substitutable items in any stretch of written (or spoken) language (Hoey 1983, p,15).

Halliday and Hasan (1976) divided cohesion into two aspects which are grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion is the association of sentences that formed by grammatical aspect. Grammatical cohesion includes references, conjunction, ellipsis, and substitution. Meanwhile, lexical cohesion is the association of sentences that formed by lexical component and lexical cohesion includes reiteration (repetition, synonym, near synonym, substitution and general words) and collocation.

Throughout the years, these classifications of cohesion have been updated by various researchers. One of the researchers that developed these classifications is Stotsky (1983). Stotsky (1983) used his model to rearrange Halliday and Hasan's (1976) categories into the categories of semantically related items and collocation. He explained that lexical cohesion is lexical item which is connected semantically. Then, he divides lexical cohesion into sub-categories which include repetition, synonym, opposition, inclusion and derivation, and collocation. However, in recent studies, this classification was not verified by other researchers such as Jackson (1988). Leech (1981) and Lyons (1977) stated that those classifications are a primitive one.

To illustrate the classification of cohesion introduced by Halliday and Hassan (1976), the researcher draws the table in the following section.

COHESION			
Grammatical cohesion		Lexical cohesion	
Reference	Exophoric	Reiteration	Repetition
	Endophoric		Synonym or Near-synonym
	Anaphoric		Superordinate
	Cataphoric		General Word
Substitution		Collocation	
Ellipsis			
Conjunction			

Source: Tsareva (2010, p. 10).

Figure 2.1: *Cohesion in English*

### C. Lexical Cohesion

“Lexical cohesion is ‘phoric’ cohesion that is established through the structure of the vocabulary” (Halliday and Hasan 1976, p. 318). According to Nunan (1993, p. 28) cohesion exists when two words in a text are semantically linked to each other or it connected in term of their meaning. Lexical cohesion is embodied by repeating the same lexeme or general nouns. The characteristic of cohesion in text is creating the



unity of the text. If a text is not cohesive, it may result lack of concentration of the listener or reader. Lexical cohesion is one of the five types of cohesion. Hoey (1991) argues that lexical cohesion is the most important part in cohesion. McCarthy (1991) said that lexical cohesion involves the repetition of a noun phrase. Thereupon, Rankema (1993, p. 39) point out that lexical cohesion does not distribute grammatical and semantic connections, but it deals with the connection based on the other words use. Moreover, Morley (2009) stated that lexical cohesion not only contributes to the text texture, but it also established the rhetorical growth of the discourse.

Halliday and Hasan (1976) explained that lexical cohesion is the cohesive effect settled by the vocabulary's preference. Then, lexical cohesion appointed to the rule played by the vocabulary's choice in arranging the connection between a text. The way lexical items are woven together through a text" is called lexical cohesion (Carter 2001, p. 187). Each individual lexical item carries certain information in a text and creates a lexical environment. This environment includes all the words that form relational patterns in a text in a way that links sentences. The way the content of sentences is linked contributes to a specific interpretation of a text. Cohesion may be derived from various lexical relationships, but it is "the occurrence of the item in the context of related lexical items that provides cohesion and gives to the passage the quality of text" (Halliday and Hasan 1976, p. 289). In general, Lexical cohesion is divided into two types which are Reiteration and Collocation.

## **1. Reiteration**

Reiteration is a constitute of lexical cohesion which brought the repetition of a lexical item (Halliday and Hassan, 1976). Reiteration applies the words that have the same or near the same meaning to produce the semantic relation within sentences. Therefore, reiteration decides the semantic connection using the same words. It repeats the words that are used before.

Reiteration embodied of repetition, synonym, superordinate, and general word. Halliday and Hasan (1976, p. 278) indicates a special case of reiteration which is the class of “general words”. This class is a small set of nouns, having a generalized reference such as human nouns, fact nouns and place nouns. They believe that the class of general nouns is the borderline between grammatical and lexical cohesion. For instance, creature is non-human animate, things and objects are inanimate concrete count. Furthermore, reiteration decides the semantic connection using the same words. It repeats the words that are used before. From all explanation above, it can be concluded that reiteration has several parts, which are:

### **a. Repetition**

Repetition is the most important part in lexical cohesion because repetition is the most seen form of lexical cohesion. Cutting (2002 p. 13) defines that repetition is the repeated words or word phrase composing to the text. According to Leech and Short (1981, p. 246) repetition is divided into

two part, which are simple repetition and complex repetition. Simple repetition is the simple repetition of words and phrases. Meanwhile, complex repetition gives the emphasis or motive value to the repeated meaning of word.

The example of formal repetition is:

- 1) A *conference* will be held on national environmental policy. At this *conference* the issues of salinity will play an important role”.

(Halliday and Hassan, 1976 p. 278)

In the example above, the words “conference” is called simple repetition. Because it uses a simple word and repeats twice with the same word. Next, the example of complex repetition is:

- 2) Ali **arrived** yesterday. His **arrival** makes his mother happy”.

The example of the word “arrived” and “arrival” above are the different morphological items, they also called repetition.

### **b. Synonym or Near-synonym**

Instead of repetition in the same word, the speaker or the author uses the similar words with similar means. Which is called synonym. Salkie (1995 p. 9) interpreted the word synonym as the cohesive device that refers to the use of the utterance. Using synonym in writing is another way to make the texts tie together.

Near-synonym is the relation between two words that are close in meaning, or almost synonym. Cruse (2002) stated that near-synonym is the items which share some but not all shades of meaning. It also noticed as words which has similar features in general but cannot interchangeably use in all context. Moreover, according to Edmond and Hirst (2010, p. 28) near-synonym is a word that close in meaning, near-synonym is almost synonyms, but not quite very similar, it various in shades of denotation, connotation, implicatures, emphasis, or register.

For example: the word *sound* and *noise*, *cavalry* with *horses* are synonym.

The example in the text are:

- 1) He was just wondering which road to take when he was started by a *noise* from behind him. It was the noise of trotting horses. He dismounted and led his *horses* as quickly as he could along the right-hand road. The *sound* of *cavalry* grew rapidly nearer ....

(Halliday 1985, p. 310)

Synonyms are used as an option to prevent repeating words, phrases, and sentences in the text. The term 'synonymy' is used in semantics to refer to a major type of sense relations between lexical items that have almost the same meaning.

Crystal (1991, p. 345) points out that there might be a synonymic use of two items if both meanings are close enough to be used interchangeably in

some contexts without change in meaning of the whole sentence. So, synonym is the equipment which enable the replacement of a lexical item by another when the latter does not cause a change in meaning. However, this is not always the problem. Finding two words that have exactly the same meaning is quite hard, but it is totally possible. In natural languages, there is no similarity of meaning because there is no reason to establish more than one word for the same meaning. For example: *big* and *large* in the example below:

- 1) They have a----- house
- 2) You are making a----- mistake.

The two words are synonymous in (1), but in (2) only *big* can be used. This has a relation with the importance of context in deciding whether or not a set of items is synonymous.

The examples of near-synonym provided by (Gove, 1984 as cited in Edmond and Hirst 2010) are error, mistake, slip, faux pas, lapse, bull, howler, boner and blunder. Those words are near synonym. Error means an incorrect belief or wrong judgment. Then, the word mistake means misconception, misunderstanding, a wrong but not always blame worthy judgment, or inadvertence; it expresses less severe criticism than error. The next near-synonym are slip and blunder, Blunder is harsher than mistake or error; it commonly implies ignorance or stupidity, sometimes blameworthiness. Slip carries a stronger implication of inadvertence or accident than mistake. Meanwhile, lapse sometimes used interchangeably with slip, stresses

forgetfulness, weakness, or inattention more than accident; thus, one says a lapse of memory or a slip of the pen, but not vice versa. Then, faux pas is most frequently applied to a mistake in etiquette. The last are bull, howler, and boner, those are rather informal terms applicable to blunders that typically have an amusing aspect.

### c. Superordinate

Words in text are also linked by using a superordinate term. The superordinate is a general word which is used to refer back to a more specific one. The definition of superordinate is the connection of the meaning between more general term and more specific term (Fromkin, 2003 p. 184).

For example:

- 1) “Henry bought himself a new **Jaguar**. He practically lives in the **car**”.

(Halliday and Hassan, 1976, p. 278).

The word “*car*” refers to ‘*Jaguar*’ and ‘*car*’ is a superordinate of ‘*Jaguar*’. A name for more general class as vehicle is a superordinate of car, spoon of teaspoon, cut of pare, and so on (Halliday and Hasan 1976, p. 278).

According to Lubis (1994, p. 43) superordinate is the names which branch off another names. Superordinate term play an important role in promoting cohesion. Moreover, superordinate terms tell the readers what to expect when they occur before an idea. In this function, superordinate terms serve as the class definitions and describe the items and examples presented in

lists. Based on theory of experts above, it can be concluded that superordinate is 'general' term which has branches.

#### **d. General Word**

The last part of reiteration is general word. The general words, which are suitable to major classes of lexical items, are very particularly used with cohesive force. General word occurs when it has the same referent as whatever it is implied, and when it is accompanied by a reference item (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, p. 280- 281).

General word also can be equated as general nouns, as in thing, stuff, place, person, women and men or general verbs, such as do and happen. In one-way, general word is higher level than superordinate. (Cutting, 2003 p. 13).

For example:

- 1) There is a boy climbing *the old elm*. *That old thing* is not very safe.

(Halliday and Hassan, 1976 p. 280)

*That old thing* refers back to the word *old elm*. They reiterate each other.

Another example of general words is:

- 2) Thinking maybe you'll come back here to *the place* that we had meet. And you'd see me waiting for you on *the corner of the street*."

(Halliday and Hassan, 1976 p. 281)

“The place” in the first line and “the corner of the street” in the second one is classified as general words, because “the place” refers to “on the corner of the street”. The function is to make the sentence more interesting and not boring.

## **2. Collocation**

Collocation is the second type of lexical cohesion. Halliday and Hasan (1976) admitted that collocation play an important role to make cohesion connected to text. according to McCarthy (1991, p. 65), collocation is the cohesion that achieved through the association of a lexical item that regularly co-occur. It means that collocation is obtained through the relationship between one lexical items to others. Based on Halliday and Hassan’s theory of cohesion (1976) as cited in Cerban (2009) collocation is divided into three types, which are ordered set, activity related collocation, and elaborative collocation.

### **a. Ordered set**

The first type of collocation is ordered set. This types of collocation are considered as the clearest part of the three categories and the closest one to the systematic reiteration. Cerban (2009) said that this type of collocation is easier to find more than the other types. The examples of ordered set collocation include months, colours, numbers, day of the weeks and so on. For instance:



- 1) The composer nevertheless informs us that the action takes place **yesterday, today, and tomorrow**, which alone justifies director David Freeman's updating.

*(The times literary supplement, 1996. As cited in Cerban, 2009)*

- 2) There was the **violet blue** in the sky, and the **greenish blue** of the soft distance. The colours of **salmon, magenta, orange** and **white** are reflected upon the blue and green waters.

*(Ackryod, Venice: Pure city, The times, 2009. As cited in Cerban, 2009)*

- 3) Mike: see you on **Sunday**?

Jane: I think so. I'll be back in town on **Saturday night**.

*(Daily Conversation)*

### **b. Activity –related collocation**

This is the second type of collocation. Halliday and Hassan (1976) said that this type is more difficult from the first types because this types of collocation is non-systematic. This type is also the most complicated one. Hence, Martin (1992) redefined activity-related collocation into two types, which are: nuclear and activity sequence. Activity sequence covers a reclassification of taxonomic relations. Some researchers stated that. This is a kind of difficult aspects to identify. So that, the researcher only focuses on the second one which is “nuclear” relations. According to Martin (1992), he stated that this relation reflects the way in which actions, people, things,

places, and qualities configure as activities. The example that used by Martin (1992) is *serve* and *ace*. The other example as cited in Cerban (2009) are *spend* and *money* in example (1) and *build* and *house* in example (2).

- 1) There are only two ways to reduce how much we **spend** on healthcare: either cut services or becomes more efficient in **money**. Clearly, the latter strategy is more appealing than the former.

(The Guardians, 2009)

- 2) While the homes are intended for low-income individuals, some of the original buyers could not hold on to them. To Mr. Phillips's disappointment, half of the **houses** he has **built** has been lost to foreclosure- the payments ranged from \$99 to \$300 a month.

(The New York Times, 2009).

### c. Elaborative collocation

This type of collocations is considered as the importance part to make the text more cohesion (Cerban, 2009). For example, if a text begins with education, it evoked educational frames and the following items, such as:

- 1) **Cambridge** is one of the world's oldest universities and leading academic centres, and a self-governed community of scholars. Cambridge comprises **31 Colleges** and over **150 departments, faculties, schools and other institutions**.

([www.cam.ac.uk](http://www.cam.ac.uk)).

Besides that, Halliday and Hassan (1976, p. 282) also said that the collocation is analysed through the lexical relation (the relationship of lexical items) or lexical environment. The lexical environment of any item includes not only the words that are in some way or other related to it, but also all other words in preceding passage. In other term collocation is analysed by connecting one lexical item with others or lexical environment. The relatedness of lexical item includes:

1. Complimentary, such as ‘boy and girl’ – ‘stand up’ and ‘sit down’
2. Antonym, such as ‘like’ and ‘hate’- ‘dry’ and ‘wet’
3. Converses, such as ‘sister’ and ‘brother’ – ‘before’ and ‘after’
4. Pair of words drawn from the same ordered series, such as: ‘dollar’ and ‘cent’ – ‘Monday’ and ‘Tuesday’.
5. Part to whole, such as ‘car’ and ‘brake’- ‘box’ and ‘lid’
6. Proximity, such as ‘laugh’ and ‘joke’ – ‘doctor’ and ‘ill’.

However, for some other and another aspect, collocation is known as a kind of natural language because it deals with how the words that combined together can produce natural sound. For instance, in English, the word “*strong*” (adjective) is combine with the word “*wind*” and the word “*heavy*” is combined with the word “*rain*”, so, it sounds natural “*strong wind* and *heavy rain*” it would be strange if you say *heavy wind* or *strong rain*, because word “heavy” already matched with the word

rain, and so does with the word strong. This also refers to restrictions on how word may be used together, such as which verb and noun can be used together and which preposition and verb can be used together and so on. There are no clear rules in the case of collocation. Some words just sound right together while others do not. Kimmes and Kopman (2011, p. 5) explained the category of words that usually produce collocations. Which are:

Table 1.2 *Table of collocation's type*

No.	Category of words	Example
1.	Verb + Noun	Take advantage, take medicine, take a bath, etc
2.	Adjective + Noun	Strong wind, heavy rain, fast food, etc.
3.	Noun + Verb	Problem persists
4.	Noun + Noun	Job market
5.	Adverb + adjectives	Deadly serious
6.	Verb + adverb	Sleep soundly

#### **D. The Characteristic of Op-Ed**

Op-Ed stands for ‘opposite the editorial’. According to Tapia (2018) Op-Ed is defined as an opinion piece (usually in newspaper) that is written by experts in

journalism. Usually, they write about non-profit or business. The Op-Ed is usually longer than a regular letter to the editor.

The characteristics of Op-Ed are Op-Ed usually contains 400-500 words long. In writing opinion piece, the writer should write only the important things. Op-Ed should be focused and tightly organized. Then, the Op-Ed have a short paragraph and usually talk about the current, relevant and controversial issues. Interesting or catchy title is needed, it aims to attract the readers. Furthermore, Op-Ed do not use pleonastic language it should get right to the point and it has an attitude, casual or conversational and uses reason and passion to make a point and it uses loaded/charged language and opinionated words.

The Op-Ed writers must be the one who expert in writing. Before they write an opinion piece they should study or doing the research about an issues, acknowledges the opposition or counterargument and employ all three of Aristotle's rhetorical appeals (persuasive techniques) pathos (appeal to emotion) logos (appeal to logic) ethos (establishes credibility and character of the author). Furthermore, in Op-Ed itself, the writer not only write their opinion, but also may call for change or propose a solution to the problem. Lastly, the opinion piece should end with a 'kicker', call to action, or strong argument and cites hard evidence, such as statistics, facts, quote. At least three sources.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **Research Methodology**

This chapter explained about the research methodology. The methodology of this study is divided into several parts, which are research design, material of analysis, data collecting procedure and data analysis procedure.

#### **A. Research Design**

Research design is one of an important part in doing the research. The main function of research design is to explain how the researchers find the answer to their research questions. Moreover, the screening of an appropriate research design is important in enabling the researcher to achieve correct findings, comparisons and conclusions. A research design included the study design, data collecting procedures, sampling strategy, and data analysis procedures (Kumar, 2011). The study design and research design are different. The study design is one part of the research design. It is the design of the study itself, whereas, the research design also included other parts which established the research process.

In this study, the researcher applied mixed methods. According to Creswell (1997 as cited in Johnson, Onwugbuezie and Tuner 2007, p. 119), said that ‘mix methods research is a research design in which the researcher collects, analyse and mixes (integrates or connects) both qualitative and quantitative data is a single study

or multiphase program of inquiry'. Qualitative is used for answering the first research question while quantitative is for the second.

According to Mason (2002, p. 01), qualitative research is a kind of large dimension in the social world, texture of life, understanding, experiences, and discourse or relationship work. The aim of qualitative studies is an extensive summarization of certain events experienced by individuals or groups of individuals.

Furthermore, according to Babbie (2010), quantitative methods emphasize objective measurements and the statistical, mathematical or numerical analysis of data collected through polls, questionnaires, and surveys, or by manipulating pre-existing statistical data using computational techniques. Quantitative research focused on gathering numerical data and generalizing it across groups of people to explain a particular phenomenon. The aim of quantitative research is to determine relationship between one thing (an independent variable) and another (a dependent variable) within a population.

In this research, the writer applied a kind of descriptive study for qualitative and quantitative research design. According to Kumar (2011) descriptive study tries to describe systematically a situation, problem, phenomenon, service or programme, or provides information about, say, the living conditions of a community, or describes attitudes towards an issue. Then, Fox W and Bayat (2007, p. 45) state that the aim of descriptive research is to cast light on current issues or problem through a process of data collection. It can describe the situation or condition completely. The problem in

the descriptive study can be solved through analysis, observation, and description. The purpose of descriptive research is to explain research in more detail, to fill the missing part and to expand the understanding.

### **B. Materials of Analysis**

In this study, the writer analysed lexical cohesion which is contained in Op-Ed articles in *the Jakarta Post*. Op-Ed article is an opinion piece, usually contained in newspaper and magazine which is published online. There are 3 characteristics of Op-Ed articles, first, it promotes through research and relevant data, second, it is generally from an expert in the industry or subject area, last, Op-Ed usually contains 400-500 words long. Furthermore, the significances of Op-Ed are to educate public about an issue, to provide national and international issues and to offers an option position. When selecting the data, the researcher selected 3 different interesting topics based on the researcher's opinion. The first data is about business, the second is about politics and the last one is about economy.

### **C. Data Collecting Procedure.**

In collecting the data, the researcher applied documentary technique, the definition of a document is a 'written text' and document must be studied as socially situated products (Scott, 1990, p. 34). After applying the documentary technique, then, the researcher completed several stages. For the first one, the researcher searched and downloaded Op-Ed articles online from the Jakarta Post in the Jakarta post website ([www.thejakartapost.com](http://www.thejakartapost.com)). After collecting the data, the researcher did



the intensive reading to find out the types of lexical cohesion used in the Op-Ed articles of the Jakarta post by using cohesion's theory introduced by Halliday and Hassan (1976). After reading the intensively, the researcher underlined the lexical cohesion found from the text and analysed them.

#### **D. Data Analysis Procedure**

For the data analysis procedure, the researcher investigated lexical cohesion which contain in *The Jakarta Post* Newspaper in Op-Ed section. In this research, the writer applied qualitative descriptive method which means selecting, classifying, and describing (lexical cohesion). In analysing data, the writer did several steps. First, the researcher used qualitative descriptive method in selecting the data. The process of selecting the data is reading each paragraph of the text carefully, in the case to obtain the appropriate data with the theory and classifying the words based on lexical cohesion theory (Halliday and Hasan, 1976).

After the data is classified, the next step is analysing them. Furthermore, in the process of analysis, the data is analysed per-sentences and the researcher coded the sentence as (S). This code is called "coding". According to Sutton and Austin (2015) explained that coding is 'code' as 'tags, names or label and coding as the process of putting the label in a single word or small or large chunk of data'. Furthermore, Rossman and Rallis (2012) also defined coding is the process of organizing the data by categorizing of words which represent certain categories in the text, pictures, etc. the researcher use coding to analyse the data because the source of analysis is written material

In this study, the researcher analysed the kind of lexical cohesion which appear in the newspaper. The kinds of lexical cohesion are repetition, synonym, near-synonym superordinate, general words and collocation. To see the dominant kind of lexical cohesion, the researcher counted it manually by using percentage formula.

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA AND ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the writer explained about the analysis of collected data which answer the questions in the chapter one. The data of this study is analysed by using Halliday and Hassan's theory. Moreover, this chapter is very important part of the whole study.

#### A. Data

As setting forth in the chapter I and II that the analysis is done through one aspect of cohesion: Lexical cohesion. The unifying of the text is seen from the connection among sentences expressed through lexical device. Before the researcher analysed the text, the researcher provided the tables of intensity in using lexical cohesive device in all three text.

**Table 1.2:** *Statistical table of cohesion*

Type of lexical cohesion	Number of occurrence
Repetition	158 items
Collocation	16 items
Synonym or Near-synonym	15 items
General words	7 items
Superordinate	5 items
<b>Total</b>	<b>201 items</b>

### Lexical Cohesion in percentage

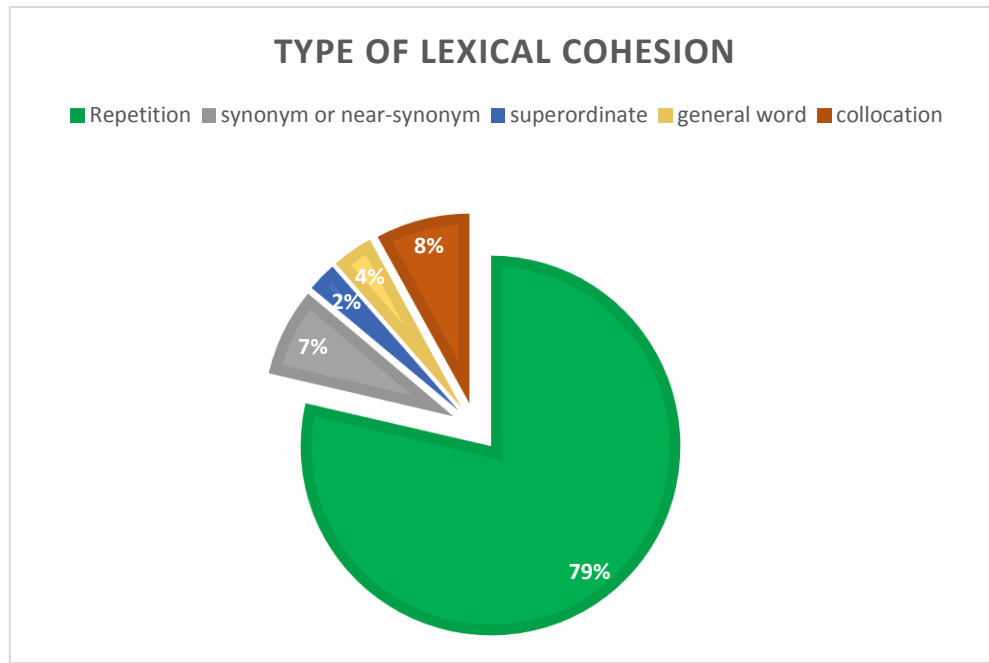


Figure 4.1 *Lexical Cohesion in Percentage*

In text 1 repetition occurred 60 items, synonym or near-synonym 6 items, superordinate 2 items, general words 2 items, and collocation 4 items. In text 2 repetition occurred 55 items, synonym or near-synonym 5 items, superordinate 1 items, general words 3 items, and collocation 4 items. In text 3 repetition occurred 43 items, synonym or near-synonym 4 items, superordinate 2 items, general words 2 items, and collocation 8 items.

From the data above, it can be concluded that repetition is the most dominant lexical types which appear in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. Repetition exceeded 79%, meanwhile, other types were lower than that. The second dominant type was collocation 8%. Synonym or near-synonym was 7.46%. general word was 5.26% and

the last was the lowest one superordinate 2.48%. Then, in analysing text, the researcher code the sentence as (S). Sentence 1 for S.1 and so on.

## **B. Analysis of Lexical Cohesion Type**

### **1. Reiteration**

Reiteration is a form of lexical cohesion which bring the repetition of a lexical item. Reiteration is divided into four types which are repetition, subordinate, synonym, near-synonym and general word. (Halliday and Hassan, 1976).

#### **a. Repetition**

Repetition is the repeated words or phrases which are composed in the text (Halliday and Hasan, 1976).

The example of repetition in each text:

#### **TEXT 1:**

**S.1** The ministers of Energy and Mineral Resources, State-Owned Enterprises and Finance held another big-bang news conference on Thursday **to announce** the conclusion of a heads of agreement (HA) for **the government's** acquisition of the controlling ownership of PT Freeport Indonesia (FI).

**S.2** The media blitz was similar to that of August last year, when **the government announced** an initial agreement to acquire 51 percent of FI,

Based on the data above, the researcher found the repetition from word 'the government' twice. The word which is mentioned more than once is

called repetition. It was same with the word ‘announced’, it is also stated more than one. The word ‘the government’ included into formal repetition because it uses the simple word and repeated in the same word. The word ‘the government’ here is noun. The reason behind the author keep repeating the same word is to make a text connected to each other. Then, the word ‘announced’ included in expressive repetition because it repeated in different form. The first word is ‘to announce’ included into to + infinitive form and the second one, the word ‘announced’ functioned as verb.

## TEXT 2:

**S.1 The government’s** recent decision not to revise the 2018 state **budget**, despite major changes to several macroeconomic assumptions, has raised many eyebrows.

**S.2** The move is unusual and unprecedented, and has therefore prompted a question over the **budget’s** credibility.

**S.6 The government** fears that any revision would stir political uncertainties, since certain parties, particularly the opposition, would find much-needed ammunition to discredit **the government** ahead of next April’s presidential election.

In text 2, the researcher found the data from the second text. In this data the writer also found the repetition from the word ‘the government’ more than twice. This kind of repetition is included into formal repetition, because the repeated word still stays in the same category, which is ‘noun’. The

researcher found the word ‘the government’ 12 times in the text and so does the word ‘budget’. It means that the word ‘the government’ and ‘budget’ are the main problem in the article.

### **TEXT 3:**

**S.2** By midnight Tuesday, just before the General Elections Commission (KPU) closed registration, all 14 political parties eligible to contest the election next April submitted their respective list of **candidates**.

**S.3** Among the **candidates** who will vie for 575 House of Representatives seats are former members of the outlawed Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia (HTI), which was known for its rejection of democracy and pledged to establish an Islamic state in Indonesia.

Then, in text 3, the researcher also found the repetition. The repetition in example 3 is from the word ‘candidate’. The word ‘candidate’ is repeated 5 times in the text. It is repeated in different sentences, which is in the sentence 2, 3, 14, 15, and 16. The word ‘candidate’ here is also a ‘noun’ which means a person who applies for a job or is nominated for election. Because the word ‘candidate’ is the most repeated word in the text, therefore, the researcher can conclude that this word is the main case in the text.

#### **b. Synonym and Near synonym.**

Synonym and Near-synonym is different, but almost the same. The researcher did not separate them because they are rarely found in the text.

Salkie (1995) defines the word synonym as the cohesive device that refers to the use of the utterance. Meanwhile, Near-synonym is the relation between two words that are close in meaning, or almost synonym. The examples that researcher found in the text are:

**TEXT 1:**

**S.6** We are rest assured though by Finance Minister Sri Mulyani Indrawati's statement that the HA was binding for both parties specifically in terms of the value of FI's shares (US\$3.85 billion) in the upcoming divestment and the organizational structure of the **firm**.

**S.11** This also shows that FCX is really serious about closing the deal, because as a publicly traded **company** in the United States, its shares have virtually been in limbo due to the uncertainty of its operational status.

The researcher found some words from the data above that has similar meaning. In the first example in the text 1, the writer found the word 'firm' in sentence 6 has similar meaning with the word 'company' in the sentence 11. According to oxford dictionary, the word 'firm' has two meaning, the first one is having a surface or structure that does not give way or sink under pressure and for the second one, the word 'firm' is defined as a business organization. The second meaning of the word 'firm' is synonym with the word 'company'. The reason that the author use synonym in the text because the author wants to vary the word.



The example of Near-synonym:

**TEXT 2:**

**S.2** The move is **unusual and unprecedented**, and has therefore prompted a question over the budget's credibility.

Furthermore, in the second example (text 2), the researcher found the words that has similar meaning in one sentence which is the words 'unusual' and 'unprecedented'. These word is almost synonym, which called near-synonym. the word 'unusual' closed in meaning with the word 'unprecedented'. The word 'unusual' means not habitually or commonly done or occurring, while the word 'unprecedented' means never done or never known before. The author puts both words together because the author wants to stress out that the government's move over the budget credibility is unpredictable.

**TEXT 3:** The example of synonym:

**S.12** Transactional politics, although deemed common practice, are risky as they can sow seeds of **corruption**. Post-reform democracy in the country has been tainted mostly by **graft**, as evident in the many bribery and budget embezzlement cases implicating politicians.

The last example of synonym was found in the text 3. In the text 3, the word 'corruption' and 'graft' is synonym, because both words have the same

meaning. The word ‘corruption’ means dishonest or illegal behaviour. Meanwhile, the word ‘graft’ deeper in the term of meaning than the word ‘corruption’. ‘Graft’ means bribery and other corrupt measures adopted to gain power or money in politics or business. According to the definition above, the word ‘corruption’ and ‘graft’ is synonymous.

### c. Superordinate

Superordinate is the second part of reiteration. According to Fromkin, (2003). Superordinate is the connection of the meaning between more general term and more specific term.

For example:

#### TEXT 1:

**S.11** This also shows that **FCX** is really serious about closing the deal, because as a publicly traded **company** in the United States, its shares have virtually been in limbo due to the uncertainty of its operational status.

**S.13** The main challenge for **Inalum**, as the commissioner of **FI** at least ...”

In analysing superordinate above, first, the writer found superordinate in the text 1 which is the word ‘company’. The word ‘company’ here is superordinate with the word ‘FCX’, ‘FI’ and ‘Inalum’. They are connected to each other. The reason that they are connected each other is because the word ‘FCX’, ‘FI’, and ‘Inalum’ is part of company. ‘FCX’ is the abbreviation from

(Freeport Mc-Moran). 'FCX' is one of the largest producers of gold in the world. This company is located in America. This American company has several subsidiaries including 'FI' (Freeport Indonesia). Meanwhile, 'Inalum' (PT Asahan Aluminium Persero) is the commissioner of 'FI' which also part of the company.

#### **TEXT 2:**

**S.4 The ministers** did not provide details about the HA, apparently due to confidentiality.

**S.8 Finance Minister** Sri Mulyani Indrawati said the 2018 state budget was safe and sound, despite the changes in the macroeconomic assumptions.

In the second example, the writer also found superordinate. The word 'the ministers' which is found in the sentence 4 is superordinate with the word 'finance minister' which found in the sentence 6. The word 'finance ministers' is more specific than the word 'the ministers'. The reason that superordinate exist in the text is to know what exactly the author's mean. For instances 'the ministers' that the author means in the text is 'finance ministers'.

#### **TEXT 3:**

**S.2** By midnight Tuesday, just before the General Elections Commission (KPU) closed registration, all 14 **political parties** eligible to contest the election next April submitted their respective list of candidates.

**S.4 “.....” Crescent Star Party (PBB)**, among the three Islam-based political parties that have survived in the country’s secular democracy.

**S.6** Surprises here and there include cofounder of the **Islam-based Prosperous Justice Party (PKS)** Yusuf Supendi, who switched allegiance to the ruling nationalist-oriented **Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P)**.

**S.13** The latest instance is the arrest of **Golkar Party politician “.....”**

The last example, superordinate is also found in the text 3 which is in the sentence 2, 4, 6 and 13. In the sentence 2, the word ‘political parties’ is a kind of general term. The words that superordinate with ‘political parties’ are ‘PBB’, ‘PKS’, PDI-P’ and ‘Golkar’. These terms are the name of political parties in Indonesia.

#### **d. General Word**

According to Cutting (2003, p. 13) General word can be equated as general nouns, as in thing, stuff, place, person, women and men or general verbs, such as do and happen. In one-way, general word is higher level than superordinate. For example:

#### **TEXT 1:**

**S. 12** But controlling ownership will not automatically mean bigger benefits to **the people**, especially **the Papuans**.

The researcher found general word or usually known as general noun in each text. In the text one, the researcher found the word ‘the people’ is general word. The word ‘the people’ above can be more general which is the word ‘human’. Human can be anything such as people, person, girl, boy, women, men, etc. The word ‘the people’ that the author means above is ‘the Papuans’. which means that ‘the Papuan’ refer back to ‘the people’. ‘The Papuans’ is a group of people, native or inhabitant of Papua or Papua New Guinea which means that a ‘Human’ lives in Papua.

#### **TEXT 2:**

**S.16** The impacts are overarching and could be potentially devastating. The government may lose the confidence of not only **the people, but also investors and international lenders**.

In the second text, the writer also found similar case which are the word ‘investors’ and ‘international lenders’ is the description of word ‘the people’.

#### **TEXT 3:**

**S.3** Among the **candidates** who will vie for 575 House of Representatives seats are **former members of the outlawed Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia (HTI)**,

which was known for its rejection of democracy and pledged to establish an Islamic state in Indonesia.

The general word in text 3 is the word ‘candidates’. The word ‘candidates’ in text 3 is refer back to the word ‘the former member of HTI’ which means that the candidate which is apply for election is ‘the former member of ‘HTI’.

## 2. Collocation

According to McCarthy (1991, p. 65), collocation is the cohesion that is achieved through the association of a lexical item that regularly co-occur.

The example of collocation in the text are:

### TEXT 1:

**S.2** The media blitz was similar to that of August **last year**.....”

**S.3** Now, **one year later**....”

**S.13** The main challenge for Inalum, as the commissioner of *FI* at least during the transition period within **the next few years**.....”

After the writer analysed collocation, the writer found three different kinds of collocation in three different texts. In text 1, the writer found collocation in S.2, S.3 and S.13 which were the word ‘last year, one year later, and the next few year’, this kind of word is included into collocation and it called ordered set, because this collocation explained the year sequentially.

This kind of collocation has its own purpose in the text. the reason that the author use this kind of collocation is that the author wants to explain the situation that happen in every year and how far the progress has been.

#### **TEXT 2:**

**S.8** Finance Minister Sri Mulyani Indrawati said the 2018 state budget was **safe and sound**, despite the changes in the macroeconomic assumptions.

Then, in text 2, the word ‘safe and sound’ is considered as collocation. This is a kind of idiomatic collocation which has pattern: Adjective + Adjective. There are no rules in deciding whether it is collocation or not. Somehow, for native English the word ‘safe and sound’ is sound natural together and it has a meaning. The meaning of ‘safe and sound’ is not harmed, hurt or damage in anyway. Therefore, in this text, the writer used the word ‘safe and sound’ to explain about the condition of the budget state in 2018, which means that it still stable and do not cause damage in any way.

#### **TEXT 3:**

**S.6** Surprises **here and there** .....

In text 3, the writer found collocation in sentence 6 which is the word ‘here and there’. This word included into complementary which means combining in such a way as to enhance or emphasizes the qualities of each other or another. The words ‘here and there’ has a meaning ‘various places’,

but in the text, 'here and there' that the author means was a big surprise or a shocking news.



## CHAPTER V

### Conclusions and Suggestions

#### A. Conclusions

This research is discussed about the use of cohesion in articles. Cohesion has two categories, first is grammatical cohesion, second is lexical cohesion. therefore, in this research, the writer focuses on lexical cohesion only. Lexical cohesion consists of two parts, Reiteration and Collocation. Reiteration embodied repetition, synonym or near-synonym, superordinate, and general words. Furthermore, the data is take from Op-Ed articles of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper and the writer only select three different interesting topics based on the researcher point of view. In analysing data, the writer applied theory of cohesion introduces by Halliday and Hassan (1976).

Based on the findings, the researcher found that there are many lexical cohesion items in the three articles in *The Jakarta Post*. The lexical cohesion establish cohesion in the articles. Based on the result of the study, it can be concluded that all types of lexical cohesion are appeared in the text. The types are repetition, synonym or near-synonym, superordinate, general words and collocation.

After the writer analyse the text, the results showed that repetition is the most dominant in the articles, repetition exceed 78,60%, synonym or near synonym is 7,46%, general word exceed 5,26%, collocation is 7,96% and the lowest one is superordinate 2,48%.

The advantages of this research are this research can be characterized as a way of approaching and thinking about the problem. Because this research is focused on Op-Ed, as the function of Op-Ed is educating public about the endless problem and how to solve it. Furthermore, this research can provide a positive social psychological critiques of any phenomenon under the gaze of the researcher and this research also has a relevance and practical application at any given time, in any given place, and for any given people.

## **B. Suggestions**

Having discussed the results of the research, some suggestion can be made for this study. This study does not cover all aspect of cohesion. The researcher only chose one type of cohesion which is lexical one. For further research the writer expected that all aspect of cohesion should be analysed (grammatical and lexical).

In this study, the researcher selected written material to be analysed. For the next researchers, they can select spoken material as an object of analysis. Due to this study is only about analysing the type and dominant type of lexical cohesion, the next study is expected to develop more about cohesion such as explore the function of cohesion and analysed the cohesion in deeper analysis.

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## **APPENDICES**

### **TEXT 1**

#### **The Tough Deal with Freeport (Jakarta, Mon, July 16, 2018, 08:17 am)**

The ministers of Energy and Mineral Resources, State-Owned Enterprises and Finance held another big-bang news conference on Thursday to announce the conclusion of a heads of agreement (HA) for the government's acquisition of the controlling ownership of PT Freeport Indonesia (FI).

The media blitz was similar to that of August last year, when the government announced an initial agreement to acquire 51 percent of FI, a subsidiary of Freeport-McMoran (FCX), which has owned and operated the world's largest gold and copper mine in Grasberg, Papua, since 1972.

Now, one year later, the government and FCX have only been able to conclude an HA. That shows how complex and tough the negotiations have been.

The ministers did not provide details about the HA, apparently due to confidentiality. Referring to the definition used by most lawyers, an HA is usually not legally binding and is only part of the process of further negotiating the technical details of a business transaction before a fully legally binding contract is closed. We are rest assured though by Finance Minister Sri Mulyani Indrawati's statement that the HA was binding for both parties specifically in terms of the value of FI's shares (US\$3.85 billion) in the upcoming divestment and the organizational structure of the firm.

This means that the hardest part of the process has been completed and the remaining negotiations will cover mostly technical and administrative matters for the



management and mining operations, the fiscal treatment, the conversion of the contract of work into a special mining license based on the 2009 Mining Law and the building of a smelter.

Yet more encouraging is that most of the financing for the share acquisition will be provided through loans from foreign banks, thereby lending credibility and a third party endorsement to the otherwise controversial acquisition.

The share valuation is one of the key terms and the most complex one because of the method of valuation. FCX, which had reportedly asked for \$6.6 billion, seemed to agree with the government demand that the divestment price could not include the copper and gold reserves of the mine.

This also shows that FCX is really serious about closing the deal, because as a publicly traded company in the United States, its shares have virtually been in limbo due to the uncertainty of its operational status. But controlling ownership will not automatically mean bigger benefits to the people, especially the Papuans. The main challenge for Inalum, as the commissioner of FI at least during the transition period within the next few years, is to build up a comprehensive understanding of the mining operations, since the bulk of the mine's reserves is now underground.

As the controlling owner, it is the government, through Inalum, that will decide on FI corporate policies, such as a business plan, management and dividend payouts. Inalum should be able to prove by good corporate governance and high standards of transparency and accountability that an Indonesian-owned Grasberg mine will produce more benefits than under American corporate control.

## SENTENCE CODE

### TEXT 1

#### S.1 (SENTENCE 1)

S.1 **The ministers** of Energy and Mineral Resources, State-Owned Enterprises and Finance held another big-bang news conference on Thursday **to announce the conclusion of a heads of agreement (HA)** for **the government's acquisition** of the controlling ownership of **PT Freeport Indonesia (FI)**.

S.2 The media blitz was similar to that of August last year, when **the government announced** an initial agreement to acquire 51 percent of **FI**, a subsidiary of **Freeport-McMoran (FCX)**, which has owned and **operated** the world's largest **gold and copper** mine in **Grasberg, Papua**, since 1972.

S.3 Now, one year later, **the government** and **FCX** have only been able to conclude an **HA**. That shows how **complex** and tough **the negotiations** have been.

S.4 **The ministers** did not **provide details** about the **HA**, apparently due to confidentiality.

S.5 Referring to the definition used by most lawyers, an **HA** is usually not **legally binding** and is only part of the process of further **negotiating** the technical **details** of a **business transaction** before a fully **legally binding** contract is closed.

S.6 We are rest assured though by **Finance Minister Sri Mulyani Indrawati's** statement that the **HA** was binding for both parties specifically **in terms of the value** of **FI's shares** (US\$3.85 billion) in the upcoming **divestment** and the organizational structure of the **firm**.

S.7 This means that the hardest **part of the process** has been **completed** and the remaining **negotiations** will cover mostly technical and administrative matters for the

management and **mining operations**, the fiscal treatment, **the conversion** of the contract of work into a special **mining license** based on the 2009 **Mining Law** and the building of a smelter.

S.8 Yet more encouraging is that most of the **financing** for the **share acquisition** will be **provided** through **loans** from foreign banks, **thereby lending** credibility and a third **party** endorsement to the otherwise controversial **acquisition**

S.9 The **share valuation** is one of the key **terms** and the most **complex** one because of the method of **valuation**.

S.10 **FCX**, which had reportedly **asked** for \$6.6 billion, seemed to **agree** with **the government** demand that the **divestment** price could not include the **copper and gold** reserves of the **mine**.

S.11 This also shows that **FCX** is really serious about closing **the deal**, because as a publicly **traded company** in the United States, its **shares** have virtually been in limbo due to the uncertainty of its **operational status**

S. 12 But **controlling ownership** will not automatically mean bigger **benefits** to **the people**, especially **the Papuans**.

S.13 The **main challenge** for **Inalum**, as the commissioner of **FI** at least during the **transition** period within the next few years, is to build up a comprehensive understanding of the **mining operations**, since **the bulk of the mine's reserves** is now underground.

S.14 As the **controlling owner**, it is **the government**, through **Inalum**, that will **decide** on **FI corporate policies**, such as a **business plan**, **management** and **dividend payouts**

S.15 **Inalum** should be able **to prove by good corporate** governance and high standards of transparency and accountability that an Indonesian-owned Grasberg mine will **produce more benefits** than under American **corporate** control.

### TEXT 1 (The Tough deal with Freeport)

Table 1.1 Statistical Table of Lexical Cohesion

Lexical Cohesion Type	Words	Frequency of words appearance	Lexical Cohesion Items in the Sentence
Repetition	1. The minister	2	S.1, S.4
	2. To announce	2	S.1, S.2
	3. HA	4	S.1, S.3, S.4, S.6
	4. FI	5	S.1, S.2, S.6, S.13, S.14
	5. The government	4	S.1, S.2, S.3, S.10
	6. FCX	4	S.2, S.3, S.10, S.11
	7. Legally binding	1	S.5
	8. Inalum	3	S.13, S.14, S.15
	9. Negotiation	3	S.3, S.5, S.7
	10. Share	4	S.6, S.8, S.9, S.11
	11. Benefit	2	S.12, S.15

	12. Conclusion	2	S.1, S.S.3
	13. Detail	2	S.4, S.5
	14. Part of the process	2	S.5, S.7
	15. Acquisition	3	S.1, S.8
	16. Provide	2	S.1, S.8
	17. Valuation	3	S.6, S.9
	18. Complex	2	S.3, S.9
	19. Terms	2	S.6, S.9
	20. Divestment	2	S.6, S.10
	21. Controlling ownership	2	S.12, S.14
Synonym or Near synonym	1. Company/firm (synonym)	1	S.3, S.6,
	2. Complex/tough/hard (synonym)	1	S.11
	3. Government/governance (synonym)	1	S.14, S.15
	4. Loan/lend (synonym)	1	S.8
	5. Agree/deal/transaction (near-synonym)	1	S.5, S.10, S.11
	6. Operate/trade (near-synonym)	1	S.2, S.11
Superordinate	1. The ministers (finance ministers)	1	S.2
	2. Company (FCX, FI,	1	S.6

Inalum)			
General Word	1. The people (The Papuans)	1	S.12
	2. Corporate Policies (business plan, managements, dividend payout).	1	S. 14
Collocation	1. Last year – one year later, next few year (ordered series)	1	S.2, S.3, S.13
	2. Build up (Phrasal verb)	1	S.13
	3. Copper and gold ( Ordered set)	2	S.2 S.10

## TEXT 2

### Budget credibility on the line

Jakarta | Wed, July 18, 2018 | 08:06 am

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The government's recent decision not to revise the 2018 state budget, despite major changes to several macroeconomic assumptions, has raised many eyebrows. The move is unusual and unprecedented, and has therefore prompted a question over the budget's credibility.

The concern is understandable, because macroeconomic assumptions — the basis for calculating both budgetary revenues and expenditures — such as the rupiah exchange rate, oil price reference and oil and gas production estimate, have changed significantly. The rupiah is at Rp 14,400 per United States dollar, high above the Rp 13,400 assumption in the 2018 state budget, while crude oil has soared to US\$75 per barrel from the government assumption of \$48 per barrel.

Unwanted politicization has been cited as the reason behind the decision to retain the budget as is.

The government fears that any revision would stir political uncertainties, since certain parties, particularly the opposition, would find much-needed ammunition to discredit the government ahead of next April's presidential election. The opposition has been keen to exploit the swelling foreign debt and reported "invasion" of foreign workers just to fuel public distrust in the government.

Finance Minister Sri Mulyani Indrawati said the 2018 state budget was safe and sound, despite the changes in the macroeconomic assumptions. In supporting her argument, she said the budget deficit had in fact fallen to Rp 110 trillion in the first half from Rp 175 trillion in the same period last year.

But the whole truth is not that glowing. Although the rupiah depreciation and the

hikes in crude price have increased state revenues from both tax and non-tax incomes — especially from the oil and gas sector — the government's ability to service foreign debts and cover energy subsidies has been government will have to increase its budget for energy subsidies. The latest developments also hurt state oil and severely affected. At the current rupiah rate, for example, the government will have to pay an extra Rp 6 trillion to pay maturing debts that reached \$5.5 billion in March.

As a result of the weakening rupiah and skyrocketing crude oil prices on the world market, the gas company Pertamina severely, as it must allocate trillions more rupiah to subsidize the low-octane Premium gasoline, as the government has insisted that it will not raise fuel prices for fear that the move would trigger widespread public protests.

While we can understand the reasons for refusing to amend the state budget, which are simply political, we have to remind the government that adhering to such an option would put its and the budget's credibility on the line. The impacts are overarching and could be potentially devastating. The government may lose the confidence of not only the people, but also investors and international lenders.

To minimize the risks, the government needs to set up a mechanism to provide public access to reliable information on the actual state of the budget. But this still won't solve the problem, unless spending is cut through a revised budget.

## SENTENCE CODE

### TEXT 2

S.1 **The government's** recent decision not to revise the 2018 state **budget, despite major changes** to several **macroeconomic assumptions, has raised** many **eyebrows.**

S.2 **The move is unusual and unprecedented,** and has therefore **prompted a question** over the **budget's** credibility.



S.3 **The concern is understandable**, because **macroeconomic assumptions** — the basis for calculating both **budgetary revenues and expenditures** — such as **the rupiah exchange rate, oil price reference and oil and gas production estimate, have changed significantly**.

S.4 **The rupiah** is at Rp 14,400 per United States dollar, **high above** the Rp 13,400 **assumption** in the 2018 **state budget**, while crude oil has **soared** to US\$75 **per barrel** from **the government assumption of \$48 per barrel**.

S.5 Unwanted politicization has been cited as **the reason behind the decision** to retain **the budget** as is.

S.6 **The government fears** that **any revision would stir** political uncertainties, since **certain parties**, particularly **the opposition**, would find much-needed **ammunition** to discredit **the government** ahead of next April's **presidential election**.

S.7 **The opposition** has been keen **to exploit** the swelling foreign **debt** and reported “**invasion**” of **foreign workers** just to **fuel public distrust in the government**.

S.8 **Finance Minister Sri Mulyani Indrawati** said the 2018 state **budget** was **safe and sound, despite** the changes in the **macroeconomic assumptions**.

S.9 In supporting her argument, she said **the budget deficit** had in fact fallen to Rp 110 trillion in the first **half** from Rp 175 trillion in the same period last year.

S.10 But the **whole** truth is not that glowing.

S.11 Although **the rupiah depreciation** and the **hikes** in crude price have increased state **revenues** from both **tax and non-tax incomes** — especially from the **oil and gas sector** — **the government's** ability to service foreign debts and **cover energy subsidies** has been **severely affected**.

S.12 At **the current rupiah** rate, for example, **the government** will have **to pay** an extra Rp 6 trillion **to pay maturing debts** that **reached \$5.5 billion** in March.

S.13 As a result of the **weakening rupiah** and **skyrocketing crude oil prices** on the world market, **the government** will have to increase its **budget** for **energy subsidies**.

S.14 **The latest** developments also hurt state **oil and gas company Pertamina** severely, as it must allocate trillions more **rupiah** to subsidize **the low-octane Premium gasoline**, as **the government** has insisted that it will not raise **fuel prices** for fear that **the move would trigger widespread public protests**.

S.15 While we can **understand the reasons** for refusing to amend **the state budget**, which are simply political, we **have to remind the government** that adhering to such an option would put its and the **budget's** credibility on the line.

S.16 **The impacts** are **overcharging** and could be potentially **devastating**. **The government** may lose the confidence of not only the **people, but also investors and international lenders**.

S.17 To minimize the risks, **the government** needs to set up a mechanism to provide **public** access to reliable information on the actual **state of the budget**. But this still won't solve the problem, unless spending is cut through a revised **budget**.

## TEXT 2 (Budget Credibility on the line)

Table 1.2 Statistical Table of Lexical Cohesion

Lexical Cohesion Type	Words	Frequency of appearance words	Lexical Cohesion Items in the Sentence
Repetition	1. The government	12	S.1, S.4, S.6, S.7,
	2. Budget	12	S.11, S.12, S.13, S.14, S.15, S.16, S.17.
	3. State budget	4	S.1, S.4, S.15, S.17
	4. Changes	2	S.1, S.3
	5. Macroeconomic assumption	3	S.1, S.3, S.8
	6. Assumption	2	S.4
	7. The rupiah	6	S.3,S.4, S.11, S.12, S.13, S.14.
	8. Per barrel	2	S.4
	9. Public	2	S.7, S.1
	10. The opposition	2	S.6, S.7
	11. Decision	2	S.1, S.5

	12. Despite	2	S.1, S.8
	13. To pay	2	S.12
	14. Energy subsidies	2	S.11, S.13
Synonym/Near-synonym	1. Unusual/unprecedented (near-synonym)	1	S.2
	2. Soared/raise/sky rocket(synonym)	1	S.1, S.4, S.13
	3. Deficit/debt (synonym)	1	S.7, S.9
	4. Change/invasion (synonym)	2	S.1, S.7, S.8
Superordinate	1. Finance Minister – Sri Mulyani Indrawati	1	S.8
General Words	1. People - investors and international lender	1	S.16
	2. Budgetary revenues (rupiah exchange rate, oil price reference.	1	S.3
	3. Expenditures (gas production estimate)	1	S.3

Collocation	1. Safe and sound (Idiomatic collocation)	1	S.6, S.8,
	2. Set up (phrasal verb)	1	S.17
	3. Raise and fall (complimentary)	1	S.1, S.9
	4. High/low (antonym)	1	S.4, S.14

### **TEXT 3**

#### **Toward Graft free democracy**

**Jakarta | Thu, July 19, 2018 | 08:28 am**

Democracy is forgiving and so generous that it allows its detractors, and even those who aspire to remove it from a country, to take advantage of it in their struggle for power.

By midnight Tuesday, just before the General Elections Commission (KPU) closed registration, all 14 political parties eligible to contest the election next April submitted their respective list of candidates. Among the candidates who will vie for 575 House of Representatives seats are former members of the outlawed Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia (HTI), which was known for its rejection of democracy and pledged to establish an Islamic state in Indonesia.

The former HTI members will run under the banner of the Crescent Star Party (PBB), among the three Islam-based political parties that have survived in the country's secular democracy. The PBB initially failed the KPU administrative screening, however the Jakarta State Administrative Court ruled otherwise.

Surprises here and there include cofounder of the Islam-based Prosperous Justice Party (PKS) Yusuf Supendi, who switched allegiance to the ruling nationalist-oriented Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P). A number of politicians also chose to jump ship, apparently because of their unsettled disputes with leaders of their former parties.

As in previous elections, the parties paraded big names such as heavyweight politicians, Cabinet ministers and top businesspeople, as well as celebrities who have hardly been tested in politics. First and foremost, the parties recruited them for their potential to woo as many voters as possible, thanks to their popularity. Most parties have resorted to this short-cut simply because their regeneration system does not work well.

It has also become an open secret that the political parties are in need of financial contributions, widely known as political dowries, from those familiar faces to move their machinery. Transactional politics, although deemed common practice, are risky as they can sow seeds of corruption. Post-reform democracy in the country has been tainted mostly by graft, as evident in the many bribery and budget embezzlement cases implicating politicians.

The latest instance is the arrest of Golkar Party politician Eni Saragih, who is also deputy chair of the House's energy commission, for her suspected role in a graft-tainted power plant project in Riau. The party leaders immediately dropped her from its list of legislative candidates, however the damage has been done.

KPU has tried hard to prevent corruption from undermining democracy through a verification mechanism that will enable it to remove candidates who have been convicted of graft from the list. It is a bold move, although there is a possibility that the Supreme Court will annul it for violating the 2017 Election Law.

The electorate can help the KPU prevent fraudsters from hijacking democracy, first of all by filing objections against the crooked candidates. If this does not work, they can simply refrain from voting for them next April.

Our hard-won democracy cannot afford to lose to graft.

## SENTENCE CODE

### TEXT 3

S.1 **Democracy** is **forgiving** and so **generous** that it allows its **detractors**, and even those who aspire to **remove** it **from a country**, to take advantage of it in their **struggle** for power.

S.2 By **midnight Tuesday**, just before the **General Elections Commission (KPU)** closed **registration**, **all 14 political parties** **eligible** to **contest the election** next **April** submitted their respective list of **candidates**.

S.3 Among the **candidates** who will **vie** for 575 **House of Representatives seats** are former **members** of the outlawed **Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia (HTI)**, which was known for its **rejection** of **democracy** and **pledged** to **establish** an Islamic state in Indonesia.

S.4 **The former HTI members** will run under the banner of the **Crescent Star Party (PBB)**, among the three Islam-based **political parties** that have survived in the **country's** secular **democracy**.

S.5 **The PBB** initially failed the **KPU administrative screening**, however the Jakarta State **Administrative Court** ruled otherwise.

S.6 Surprises **here and there** include cofounder of the Islam-based **Prosperous**



**Justice Party (PKS) Yusuf Supendi**, who switched allegiance to the **ruling** nationalist-oriented **Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P)**.

**S.7 A number of politicians** also **chose to jump ship**, apparently because of their unsettled **disputes** with leaders of their **former parties**.

**S.8 As in previous elections, the parties** paraded **big names** such as **heavyweight politicians**, Cabinet ministers **and top businesspeople**, as well as **celebrities** who have hardly been **tested in politics**.

**S.9 First and foremost, the parties recruited** them for their **potential** to woo as many **voters as possible**, thanks to their **popularity**.

**S.10 Most parties have resorted** to this short-cut simply because their regeneration system does not **work well**.

**S.11 It has also become an open secret** that the **political parties** are in need of **financial contributions**, widely known as **political dowries**, from those **familiar faces** to move their machinery.

**S.12 Transactional politics**, although deemed common practice, are **risky** as they can **sow seeds of corruption**. Post-reform **democracy in the country** has been tainted mostly by **graft**, as **evident in the many bribery and budget embezzlement cases implicating politicians**.

**S.13 The latest instance** is the **arrest of Golkar Party politician Eni Saragih**, who is also deputy chair of the **House's energy commission**, for her **suspected role** in a **graft-tainted power plant** project in Riau.

**S.14 The party leaders** immediately **dropped** her from its **list of legislative candidates**, however **the damage** has been done.

S.15 **KPU** has tried **hard to prevent corruption** from undermining **democracy** through **a verification mechanism** that will enable it to **remove candidates** who have been convicted of **graft** from **the list**. It is a bold move, although there is a possibility that the Supreme Court will annul it for **violating the 2017 Election Law**

S.16 The **electorate** can help **the KPU prevent** fraudsters from **hijacking** democracy, first of all by filing objections against the crooked **candidates**. If this does not work, they can simply **refrain from voting for them next April**.

S.17 Our **hard-won democracy cannot afford to lose to graft**.

### TEXT 3 (Toward Graft Free Democracy)

Table 1.3 Statistical Table of Lexical Cohesion

Lexical Cohesion	Words	Frequency of appearance words	Lexical Cohesion Items in the Sentence
Repetition	1. Democracy	5	S.1, S.4, S.12, S.15, S.17
	2. KPU	4	S.2, S.5, S.15, S.16
	3. Election	3	S.2, S.8, S.16
	4. Candidate	5	S.2, S.3 S.14, S.15, S.16

	5. HTI	2	S.3, S.4
	6. Politicians	3	S.7, S.8, S.12
	7. Graft	2	S.15, S.17
	8. Country	3	S.1, S.4, S.12
	9. Administrative	2	S.5
	10. Rule	2	S.5, S.6
	11. Parties	5	S.7, S.8, S.9, S.10, S.14
	12. Leader	2	S.7, S.14
	13. Prevent	2	S.15, S.16
	14. Vote	2	S.9, S.16
Synonym/Near-synonymy	1. Corruption/graft/bribery/budget embezzlement	1	S.12
	2. Big names/ celebrities/ Heavyweight/Popularity	1	S.8, S.9
	3. Vie/struggle (synonym)	1	S.1, S.3
	4. Former/previous	1	S.3, S.7, S.8
Superordinate	1. Political parties (PKS, PDIP, PBB, GOLKAR)	1	S.2, S.4, S.6, S.13
	2. Big names (heavyweight politician, cabinet ministers, top business people and celebrities).	1	S.8
General Word	1. Candidates (the former HTI's member)	1	S.3

	2. Political dowries (financial contributions)	1	S.11
Collocation	1. Take advantage (V+N)	1	S.1
	2. Struggle for power (V+N)	1	S.1
	3. Jump ship (V+N)	1	S.7
	4. Here – there (complimentaries)	1	S.6
	5. First and foremost (Idiomatic collocation)	1	S.9
	6. House of representative (N+N)	1	S.3
	7. Work well (V+Adj)	1	S.10
	8. Sow seeds (V+N)	1	S.12
	9. House of energy commission (N+N)	1	S.13

### **The dominant kind of lexical cohesion**

To see the dominant kind of cohesion, the researcher uses the percentage.

The formula is:

$$\frac{\text{The number of lexical cohesion's type}}{\text{Total number of lexical cohesion}} \times 100\%$$

### **Lexical Cohesion Percentage**

1. Repetition =  $\frac{158}{201} \times 100 = 78,60\%$
2. Synonym or Near synonym =  $\frac{15}{201} \times 100 = 7,46\%$
3. Superordinate =  $\frac{5}{201} \times 100 = 2,48\%$
4. General Words =  $\frac{7}{201} \times 100 = 3,48\%$
5. Collocation =  $\frac{16}{201} \times 100 = 7,96\%$

**SURAT KEPUTUSAN DEKAN FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN AR-RANIRY**  
**Nomor : B- 13445/UN.08/FTK/KP.07.6/12/2018**  
**TENTANG**  
**PENYEMPURNAAN SURAT KEPUTUSAN DEKAN NOMOR Un.08/DT/TL.00/5970/2015 TENTANG**  
**PENGANGKATAN PEMBIMBING SKRIPSI MAHASISWA FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN AR-**  
**RANIRY**

**DEKAN FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN AR-RANIRY**

- Menimbang** : a. bahwa untuk kelancaran bimbingan skripsi dan ujian munaqasyah mahasiswa pada Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh, maka dipandang perlu menunjuk pembimbing skripsi tersebut yang dituangkan dalam Surat Keputusan Dekan;
- b. bahwa saudara yang tersebut namanya dalam surat keputusan ini dipandang cakap dan memenuhi syarat untuk diangkat sebagai pembimbing skripsi.
- Mengingat** : 1. Undang-undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2003, tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional;
2. Undang-undang Nomor 14 Tahun 2005, tentang Guru dan Dosen;
3. Undang-undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2012, tentang Pendidikan Tinggi;
4. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 74 Tahun 2012 tentang Perubahan atas Peraturan Pemerintah RI Nomor 23 Tahun 2005 tentang Pengelolaan Keuangan Badan Layanan Umum;
5. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 4 Tahun 2014, tentang Penyelenggaraan Pendidikan Tinggi dan Pengelolaan Perguruan Tinggi;
6. Peraturan Presiden RI Nomor 64 Tahun 2013; tentang Perubahan IAIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh Menjadi UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
7. Peraturan Menteri Agama RI Nomor 12 Tahun 2014, tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
8. Peraturan Menteri Republik Indonesia No. 21 Tahun 2015, tentang Statuta UIN Ar-Raniry;
9. Keputusan Menteri Agama Nomor 492 Tahun 2003, tentang Pendelegasian Wewenang, Pengangkatan, Pemindahan dan Pemberhentian PNS di Lingkungan Departemen Agama Republik Indonesia;
10. Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 293/KMK.05/2011 tentang Penetapan Institut Agama Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh pada Kementerian Agama sebagai Instansi Pemerintah yang Menerapkan Pengelolaan Badan Layanan Umum;
11. Keputusan Rektor UIN Ar-Raniry Nomor 01 Tahun 2015, tentang Pendelegasian Wewenang kepada Dekan dan Direktur Pascasarjana di Lingkungan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
- Memperhatikan** : Keputusan Seminar Proposal Skripsi Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Tanggal 14 Desember 2017

**MEMUTUSKAN**

- Menetapkan** :  
**PERTAMA** : Mencabut Surat Keputusan Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Nomor: B-604/UN.08/FTK/KP.07.6/01/2018 tanggal 12 Januari 2018

**Menunjuk Saudara:**

1. Dr. Mustafa AR, MA

Sebagai Pembimbing Pertama

2. Fera Busfina Zailha, MA

Sebagai Pembimbing Kedua

**Untuk membimbing Skripsi :**

Nama : Destia Lismar Yuhaimi

NIM : 140203115

Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Skripsi : An Analysis of Lexical Cohesion in Op-Ed Articles of The Jakarta Post

- KEDUA** : Pembiayaan honorarium pembimbing pertama dan kedua tersebut diatas dibebankan pada DIPA UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
- KETIGA** : Surat keputusan ini berlaku sampai akhir semester Ganjil Tahun Akademik 2018/2019
- KEEMPAT** : Surat Keputusan ini berlaku sejak tanggal ditetapkan dengan ketentuan segala sesuatu akan diubah dan diperbaiki kembali sebagaimana mestinya apabila kemudian hari ternyata terdapat kekeliruan dalam penetapan ini.



Ditetapkan di: Banda Aceh  
Pada Tanggal: 4 Desember 2018  
An. Rektor  
Dekan,

Muslim Razali

**Tembusan**

1. Rektor UIN Ar-Raniry (sebagai laporan);
2. Ketua Prodi PBI Fak. Tarbiyah dan Keguruan;
3. Pembimbing yang bersangkutan untuk dimaklumi dan dilaksanakan;
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan;

## **AUTOBIOGRAPHY**

1. Name : Destia Lismar Yuhaimi
2. Place / Date of Birth : Laweung / Desember 29, 1996
3. Religion : Islam
4. Sex : Female
5. Nationality / Ethnic : Indonesia / Acehnese
6. Marital Status : Single
7. Occupation : Student
8. Address : Cadek, Aceh Besar
9. E-mail : Destiadesmar@gmail.com
10. Parents
  - a. Father : Ir. Saifuddin Mahmud
  - b. Mother : Liyuza
  - c. Occupation : Civil Servant
  - d. Address : Laweung, Sigli, Pidie
11. Education Background
  - a. Elementary School : SD Laweung (2002-2008)
  - b. Junior High School : MTsS Darul Ulum (2008-2011)
  - c. Senior High School : MAS Darul Ulum (2011-2014)
  - d. University : UIN Ar-Raniry (2014-2018)

Banda Aceh, January 29<sup>th</sup>, 2019

**Destia Lismar Yuhaimi**