

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Background of Research**

Citizen journalism is a concept in media that refers to journalistic activities of ordinary people. It means citizens themselves report the issues surrounding them. Citizen journalism results from individuals playing an active role in the process of collecting, reporting, analyzing and disseminating news and information. According to Mark Glaser (2017) as a freelance journalist, “The idea behind citizen journalism is that people without professional journalism training can use the tools of modern technology and the global distribution of the Internet to create, augment or fact-check media on their own or in collaboration with others”. For example, the citizen journalist might write about a city council meeting on a blog or in an online

forum. The citizen journalist could fact-check a newspaper article from the mainstream media and point out factual errors or bias on a blog. The citizen journalist might snap a digital photo of a newsworthy event happening in your town and post it online. The citizen journalist might videotape a similar event and post it.

There are so many sites for citizen journalism to raise their voice on what people feel need attention. News participation is one of the online communities where citizen journalism is recognized and fostered. The site showcases the work of amateur and professional journalists seeking an open forum for posting news dispatches and commentary. It is increasingly common for individual, first-hand accounts of breaking news to be shared online. News participation offers a single site where such works can be published, and where people can access information to educate themselves and each other on a broad range of contemporary issues.

In journalism, language contains information and ideas that should be widely distributed and known. Thus, language can make people from the situation of not knowing to the situation of knowing. Literally interpreted, language is related to news. In many cases, people need media not only to get information but also to communicate ideas through media that is easily available. It can be seen that language is an important element in people's interaction. There are two ways to deliver it, namely spoken language and written language.

In written language, there is one useful way to deliver knowledge, that is the use of text, or in study linguistics it is known as discourse. Discourse is a unit of language containing messages. Text belongs to any passage, spoken or written that forms a unified whole and best regarded as a semantic unit. According to Halliday and Hasan (1984), semantics ties between one sentence and another sentence, it can produce cohesion.

Cohesion is the grammatical and lexical relationship within a text or sentence and can be defined as the links that hold a text together and give it meaning but it is related to the broader concept of coherence. There are two main types of cohesion that are grammatical cohesion - referring to the structural content, and lexical cohesion - referring to language content of the piece. A cohesive text is created in many different ways.

Cohesive devices are badly needed to relate parts in the text that make sense, so the reader will not slip the information and messages or ideas given. It can be seen from the form of language: clauses or even paragraphs are related one with another.

These are some previous researches which are similar to this topic research. The first previous research is from a thesis, entitled "Discourse analysis on cohesive devices in the female's fashion blog by Yuli Rohmawati (2014). Yuli's study is to find grammatical and lexical cohesion using Halliday and Hasan theory. She found four types of grammatical cohesion which are reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction, as well as two

types of lexical cohesion which are reiteration and collocation. The second research is entitled “References as cohesion marker in Alice in Wonderland movie script” by Cut Rosa Meilisa (2012). Her objective of study is to find the reference types which are used within the script of Alice in Wonderland movie which was aired in 2010. She used Halliday and Hasan’s theory. It is reference in grammatical cohesion (1984). The patterns of reference types used in the script are personal references (personal pronoun and possessive adjectives), demonstrative references (this and that function either as the head or modifier), demonstrative adverb (here, there, now, and then; definite article the), and comparative references (general comparison; as soon as, as happy as; and particular comparison; better, smaller, eldest). The third research is by Piccesius Yunki Pradana, entitled Cohesion devices use in News of Goal.com in 2012. He discussed the use of cohesion devices on editorial news of Goal.com. He described some theories of cohesion, including theory of Halliday and Hasan. He found that implementation of cohesion devices and its distance contributes to the unity.

Most of the previous researches above focus on the text which was written by an expert writer (script writer and expert journalist) and one of the previous research “Discourse analysis on cohesive devices in the female’s fashion blog” by Yuli Rohmawati (2014) focuses on the text on blog which was written by blogger, but this study focuses on the citizen journalism that the text was made by inexpert writer or non-professional journalism. The reason

for choosing the citizen journalism as a topic is because the citizen journalism has been growing faster in the digital era.

## **1.2 Research Question**

Based on the focus of the study, the main questions of the research are:

1. What are the grammatical and lexical devices on the News Participation site in 2019?
2. What is the dominant cohesion device utilized on the News Participation site in 2019?

## **1.3 Objective of the Research**

This research is to find out two main important cohesive devices as follow:

1. To find out the grammatical and lexical cohesion devices on the News Participation site from in 2019?
2. To know the dominant cohesion device utilized on the News Participation site in 2019?

## **1.4 Scope of Analysis**

In this research the writer will limit the scope of analyzing cohesive on News Participation site which was written by a citizen journalist from February to March 2019. The writer chooses soft news as the data, and there are three articles (soft news). The first article is “Jakarta Senator wants peace about relationship

between husband and wife” written by CPWH, published on February 22, 2019. The second article is “Secretary General Samawi reveals KH Ma’ruf Amin in control debate materials if compare to Sandiaga Uno” written by Devethom, published on March 19, 2019. The third article is “DKI Senator Supports JIEF 2019, Young Generation Ready to Face Industry 4.0” written by CPWH, published on February 20, 2019. All the articles are found at the different edition and the different date.

## **1.5 Research Methodology**

### **1.5.1 Method of the study**

In this study, the writer uses a qualitative research and utilizes the theory of lexical and grammatical cohesion of M.A.K Halliday and Ruqaiya Hasan (1984).

### **1.5.2 Data Collection**

The process of collecting the data in this research includes three steps. The first is finding some articles on the News Participation site which is written by citizen journalism. The second is reading all the articles. The third is selecting the articles to choose three of them.

### **1.5.3 Data analysis**

In the data analysis, all data are carefully examined by using Halliday and Hasan theory of grammatical and lexical cohesion (1984). The process of analysis is analyzing the kind of cohesion devices about

soft news on NewsParticipation site, published in 2019. All the articles will be given highlighters which have grammatical and lexical cohesion. Data will be analyzed by using descriptive analysis technique.

### **1.6 Organization of Writing**

This research consists of four chapters. The first chapter consists of background of study, statement of problem, research objective, scope and limitations, research methodology, and organization of writing. The second chapter consists of the theories that support the research and a framework that are used as guidance in this thesis. The third chapter is the analysis of the data using theory from Halliday & Hasan (1984). The fourth chapter is the final chapter which gives the conclusion of the research.