

Analysis of Cohesion and Coherence of Middle Eastern News Discourse and its Implications for Indonesian Language Learning in High School

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ABSTRACT

Cohesion and coherence are parts that form a text/discourse. Both of them characterize the completeness of a text/discourse. This research aims to describe 1) the form of cohesion of Middle Eastern news discourse in the June 2024 edition of Sindonews.com and its implications for Indonesian language learning in high school, 2) the form of coherence of Middle Eastern news discourse in the June 2024 edition of Sindonews.com and its implications for Indonesian language learning in high school, and 3) the implications of the results of the analysis of the form of cohesion and coherence of Middle Eastern news discourse in the June 2024 edition of Sindonews.com and its implications for Indonesian language learning in high school. This research is qualitative descriptive research. The subject of this research is news text about the Middle East in the June 2024 edition of Sindonews.com. The results of this research are 1) the form of cohesion contained in the news discourse about the Middle East in the June 2024 edition of Sindonews.com in the form of lexical and grammatical forms. In grammatical cohesion, the dominant parts are references and conjunctions. Meanwhile, the dominant part of lexical cohesion is repetition. 2) the form of coherence contained in the news discourse about the Middle East in the June 2024 edition of Sindonews.com, namely cause and effect, conditions for results, applicative, identification, specific generic, background to conclusions, and means of results. Meanwhile, the dominant coherence relationship is the cause-and-effect relationship. 3) The implication for learning is that this form of cohesion and coherence in news texts can be used as teaching material for Indonesian language subjects, news text material in high school.

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Introduction

Discourse is the most complete unit of language in the highest or largest grammatical hierarchy. Discourse has continuous forms and propositions. There is a clear beginning and ending in a discourse. The form of delivery can be via oral or written media. Apart from that,

discourse is defined as the most complete language unit and is realized in the form of complete essays and reports. A discourse must have coherence and integrity. This coherence and integrity can be formed from two elements, namely cohesion and coherence.

Discourse is divided into two, namely oral discourse and written discourse. Oral discourse is the delivery of discourse through oral or direct media. This type of discourse requires high power so that the interaction in its delivery is not interrupted. Meanwhile, written discourse is text. The types of text that can be analyzed are news text, description text, procedural text, exposition text, advertising text, negotiation text, recon text, and others. News text is writing that conveys information about events or occurrences that occur in the world. News texts can be found in various media, such as newspapers, magazines, radio, television and the internet. News is now easier to get through online media. One of the online media that provides the latest online news is *Sindonews.com*.

The *Sindonews.com* news portal is quite popular, this is proven by its 437,000 followers, 985,000 likes on Facebook, and 410,158 followers on x. *Sindonews.com*'s news categories include national information, *metronews*, regional, economic and business, international, sports, soccer, automotive, science, technology, education, *Sindo gen*, and lifestyle. Gen SINDO is a community forum built by *Sindonews.com* to increase interaction with students. *Sindonews.com*. is one of the major news portals which was officially established on July 4 2012 under the management of PT. *Sindonews Portal Indonesia*. "Not Ordinary News" is *Sindonews*' tagline to differentiate itself from other news portals. This news portal exists to provide access to accurate, quality and fast information to the wider community. The news is packaged in depth and comprehensively, making *Sindonews.com* a reference for various groups, such as government, business people, politicians, students and other stakeholders.

One of the topics currently being widely discussed in various local and international media, both print and electronic, is the Middle East issue regarding the genocide committed by Israel against Palestinians which has occurred in Gaza since 7 October 2023. Quoted from *Sindonews.com* on Saturday, 08 June 2024 - 23:23 IWST "South Africa filed its case against Israel in December, accusing it of committing genocide against Palestinians in Gaza. The death toll from Israel's war there, which began in October, has surpassed 36,500, according to health officials in the besieged and bombarded region." Since then, the conflict between the two has not only been described as a war between parties, but as an ongoing genocide. Furthermore, the issues and news not only focused on the two parties, but spread globally, especially to the Middle East region. This of course made various media, both local and international, start to highlight and publish news about this matter accurately, with quality, holistically and quickly. One of the news portals that provides this news is *Sindonews.com*.

In the independent curriculum in learning related to this research, the learning outcomes for class in the text. With the aim of learning to understand and describe the roles of characters in stories with complex plots and relate them to elements of the paratext (text). The activity carried out to achieve CP is by reading news texts. Reading news texts must be accompanied by an understanding of the content of the news discourse. The goal is so that students can thoroughly understand the content being discussed. Learning Outcomes Learning to read news text content can be optimized by studying discourse with cohesion and coherence analysis. Discourse analysis has the function of maintaining the connection and coherence between sentences. Discourse analysis is used as a study to analyze language naturally, both in spoken and written form (Van Dijk, 2015; Karimi & Niazi, 2023).

Researchers believe that news headlines play an important role in attracting readers' attention and providing brief information about the content of the news. However,

sometimes authors attach contradictory titles and multiple interpretations, this can cause a lack of cohesion in the report and the title. In news discourse, linguistic aspects are very important to pay attention to because they influence the reader's understanding and impression. One aspect of language that must be considered is cohesion and coherence. This is related to the coherence of form and meaning contained in the discourse.

Cohesion is a container where sentences are arranged coherently and concisely to produce speech (Tarigan, 2009) Meanwhile, cohesion is an element of formal linguistic rules which consists of sentences to produce speech (Tarigan, 2009). Basically, cohesion refers to the relationship of form. Elements the discourse (words or sentences) used to compose a discourse must have a complete and coherent syntactic (form) connection. That is why cohesion is a very important foundation in building effective text. Cohesion tools are divided into two, namely grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion.

According to Widiatmoko (2015); Afrianto (2017); and Daud *et al.*, (2023) grammatical cohesion is a formal aspect of language in discourse that links one sentence to another sentence or ideas between sentences. Grammatical cohesion can form a cohesiveness which can be achieved by using grammatical elements and rules in the form of elements of language rules. Darweesh & Kadhim (2016); Klimova & Hubackova, 2014 said that grammatical cohesion tools include conjunctions, references, replacements. (substitution), and elimination (ellipsis). According to Tarigan (2009) lexical cohesion is obtained by choosing harmonious vocabulary. Lexical cohesion consists of repetition (repetition), synonymy (same meaning), antonymy (opposite word), hyponymy (top-down relationship), equivalence (equivalence), and collocation (opposite words).

Coherence is related to the relationship between one part and another so that each sentence has a complete unity of meaning (Nabillah, 2020; Amalia *et al.*, 2023; Muhyidin, 2018; Sitoro *et al.*, 2020). This means that coherence is the relationship between one sentence and another sentence so that these sentences build a unified whole of meaning. Coherence is a discourse element to see how the author describes events through several relationships (Eriyanto, 2001; Rena *et al.*, 2023; Sari *et al.*, 2018). Discourse is said to be coherent if its content is easy to understand and one sentence has a semantic relationship with other sentences. The types of meaning in coherence consist of cause-and-effect relationships, condition-result relationships, loose-result relationships, comparative relationships, paraphratic relationships, amplicative relationships, identification relationships, specific generic relationships, background-conclusion relationships, means-end relationships, additive relationships, and means-result relationships.

Fauzi *et al* (2018) discuss that the Javanese news in the *Panjebar Selamat* magazine uses appropriate grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion to form a discourse that has a unified form. The coherence of Javanese news in the *Panjebar Selamat* magazine is demonstrated by the systematic writing of Javanese news in a coherent manner. The relevance of the Javanese language news in the *Panjebar Spirit* magazine to Javanese language learning, namely the Javanese news in the *Panjebar Spirit* magazine, can be used as a teaching material. This is in accordance with the basic competencies of class VIII SMP. The basic competency is to examine the content of news discourse texts. Nurkholifah (2021) also discuss that the conclusion of this research is that cohesion dominates, namely the use of references which is very dominant in this research because the news text is a series of utterances from the source regarding the issue being informed. Meanwhile, the dominant coherence that emerges is the coherence of identification relationships because the content of the news text shows many explanations related to the information conveyed by the source.

In this research, the novelty raised by the researcher is the use of subjects in national online media, *Sindonews* about the issue of the Middle East, namely the genocide committed by Israel against Palestine in the June 2024 edition. The Middle East issue is a topic of discussion that is widely reported by all mass media. Researchers focus on studying cohesion and coherence in online media because one of the achievements of learning to read news text content is that students are able to study discourse analysis with cohesion and coherence. Discourse analysis has the function of maintaining the connection and coherence between sentences in a discourse. So, the ability to understand the content of news texts can be studied using cohesion and coherence analysis. Based on the background of the research problem, this research has three aim research focuses, namely 1) forms of cohesion in Middle Eastern news discourse on *Sindonews.com* June 2024 edition, 2) forms of coherence in Middle Eastern news discourse in the June 2024 edition of *Sindonews.com*, and 3) implications for Indonesian language learning in high school.

Method

This research method uses qualitative research methods. Qualitative research is research that produces findings that cannot be achieved (obtained) using statistical procedures or other methods of measurement (Moleong, 2018). This research focuses on collecting data in the form of words, phrases, clauses, sentences and discourse. This data contains a description of the form of cohesion and coherence in news text discourse. The data source for this research is news articles from the June 2024 edition. Researchers used 1 data per day for 30 days, so that the data used was 30 news articles with the theme of Middle East issues, namely the genocide committed by Israel against Palestine in the June 2024 edition.

The data analysis technique uses Miles and Haberman data analysis theory (Onwuegbuzie & Weinbaum, 2016). Data analysis was carried out in several structured and comprehensive steps. These steps include: 1) Data Reduction: The first stage in data analysis is reduction, where research data is collected and categorized according to the theory used. 2) Data Presentation: Once the data has been reduced, present the data in a structured way. Research data is structured in a structured manner according to the research focus and theory used. Finally, 3) Draw Conclusions: The final step of data analysis is drawing conclusions that can provide deep insights. This involves confirming the findings from the data that has been analyzed, as well as drawing in-depth conclusions regarding data cohesion and coherence in the news text.

Results and Discussion

Based on the research results, 283 cohesion data and 31 coherence data were found. Based on these results, it can be concluded that the Middle Eastern news discourse in the June 2024 edition of *Sindonews.com* applies grammatical and lexical cohesion appropriately. It can be said that this news discourse has used a coherent and well-structured discourse. The grammatical cohesion found in Middle Eastern news discourse in the June 2024 edition of *Sindonews.com* is reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction. Meanwhile, the lexical aspects found were repetition, synonymy (similar words), antonymy (opposite words), collocation (opposite words), hyponymy (top-down relationship), and equivalence (equivalence). The forms of coherence found are cause and effect, conditions for results, applicative, identification, specific generic, conclusion background, and means of results.

Form of Cohesion of Middle East News Discourse on *sindonews.com* June 2024 Edition

Grammatical Cohesion

Grammatical cohesion is a cohesive relationship in discourse achieved by the use of grammatical elements and systems or relationships between elements. Grammatical cohesion elements consist of reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. In this research, 283 forms of cohesion were found, 210 forms of grammatical cohesion.

1. Appointment (Reference)

Designation or reference is a reference or linguistic expression to refer to a particular reference. References usually use pronouns or personal pronouns. References are divided into three types, namely personal references, demonstrative references and comparative references. In this research, data was found that contained elements of pronouns and demonstratives. The following is data that shows these references:

The Lebanese fighter group explained, "Islamic resistance fighters, at 09:15 on Tuesday, 4/6/2024 launched an airstrike with a squadron of attack drones against the 810th Hermon Brigade at the Maale Golani barracks in the occupied Syrian Golan, targeting locations and settlements of Muslim officers and soldiers, and they achieved confirmed casualties." (June 5, 2024)

Hezbollah fighters succeeded in confusing the Israeli military. Why not, recently they managed to shoot down sophisticated drones of fantastic value belonging to Israel. On the other hand, Hezbollah's Kamikaze drones and rockets were able to penetrate Israel's air defenses and enter the territory of the Zionist state. Reporting from News Week, the militant group Hezbollah emerged during the Lebanese civil war in the 1980s. This group was initially formed as a response to the Israeli occupation.

In the passage above there is a use of references. References to the data show a form of demonstrative reference. The use of the word functions as a pronoun that refers to things that have been mentioned previously. The data above also shows the existence of third person plural pronouns. Their use of the word refers to Islamic resistance fighters and Hezbollah fighters. The use of third person plural is used to avoid the use of the previous sentence. The use of demonstrative references aims to maintain the unity of the news text.

2. Conjunction

Conjunctions are connecting words in sentences. Conjunctions function to connect syntactic units, both between words and words, phrases and phrases, sentences with sentences and also paragraphs with paragraphs (Mulyono: 2013). The following is the use of coordinating conjunctions and subordinating conjunctions.

At 16:50, Tuesday, Hezbollah targeted a gathering of Zionist enemy soldiers in the Baram Forest with artillery shells and managed to hit the target directly.

Furthermore, in February 2024, Hezbollah also succeeded in hijacking and confiscating the Israeli Skylark surveillance drone.

In the discourse fragment above there is the use of the subordinative conjunction tool with. The conjunction with is used to connect two clauses that are not in the same position in a sentence. The subordinating conjunction with in the news fragment above connects the main clause of the Hezbollah attack with the subordinate clause of the use of artillery shells used. The fragment of news discourse above also shows the use of the coordinating conjunction and. The conjunction and is used to show that the two events

occur simultaneously and sequentially. This conjunction also functions to mark the addition of elements. The next use of inter-sentence conjunctions, these conjunctions are used to connect one sentence with the next sentence, showing the continuation of an event.

3. Ellipsis

Elimination or ellipsis is a tool of grammatical cohesion which refers to the removal of words that can be reappeared based on previous information. When dissolving, the replacement element is expressed in empty form (\emptyset). The following is a fragment of news discourse that shows the use of ellipsis.

Islamic resistance fighters, on Tuesday, targeted the newly established Liman Battalion headquarters with artillery shells, and \emptyset managed to hit the target directly.

Although Hezbollah occasionally uses surface-to-air missiles, their effectiveness is questionable. However, recently, Hezbollah successfully shot down an Israeli drone using such a missile, \emptyset marking a potential increase in its air defense capabilities.

The \emptyset sign in the data above is a pun on the phrase Islamic resistance fighters. Even though this phrase is omitted, readers can understand the discourse well because they have read the previous sentence. Even though you use puns, the overall meaning of the piece of news discourse above is maintained and does not change the meaning. removal of the attribute subordinating conjunction which. This conjunction is omitted to make the sentence more concise without reducing the meaning to be conveyed. This omission occurs because the conjunction is already understood from the previous context.

4. Replacement (substitution)

Substitution is a relationship between elements in the text, something that is used to replace repetition (Zaimar and Harahap, 2011). The following is a piece of news discourse that shows the use of substitution.

This week, Hezbollah again issued a warning to Israel regarding the ongoing conflict in Gaza. The group's deputy military commander, Naim Qaseem, said he was ready to engage in a full-scale conflict if necessary.

Hezbollah has Iranian-made models of rockets and land-attack missiles. Hassan Nasrallah, the leader of Hezbollah, said in 2022 that it had the capability to modify rockets with guidance systems to make them precision missiles.

In the news fragment above there is a nominal substitution. In data 1 the use of the group phrase is used as a substitution for Hezbollah. Naim Qaseem used as a substitute for deputy military commander. The Hezbollah leader's phrase serves as a substitute for Hasan Nasrallah. The use of this substitution is to avoid excessive repetition and to emphasize a clear relationship between parts of the sentence.

Lexical Cohesion

Lexical cohesion is the semantic relationship between elements in discourse which includes repetition, synonyms, antonyms, collocations and equivalence. Coherence is achieved through word choice. In research found 283 data forms of cohesion, 78 data forms of lexical cohesion

1. Repetition (Repetition)

Repetition is a tool of lexical cohesion which refers to repeating words or parts of sentences that are considered important to provide emphasis in an appropriate context. The following is a fragment of news discourse that shows repetition.

"Islamic Resistance fighters, at 09:15 on Tuesday 4/6/2024 targeted the Ramim barracks with artillery shells," said the Hezbollah statement. The Lebanese militant group explained, "Islamic Resistance fighters, at 09:15 on Tuesday 4/6/2024 launched an airstrike with a squadron of attack drones against the 810th Hermon Brigade at the Maale Golani barracks in the occupied Syrian Golan, targeted locations and settlements of Israeli enemy officers and soldiers, and they achieved confirmed casualties."

In the piece of news discourse above there is a repetition of tautotes on Islamic resistance fighters, on Tuesday 4/6/2024, and the word targeting. The function of repetition in the phrase Islamic Resistance fighters is to highlight the identity of the group of fighters. The repetition of the phrase on Tuesday 4/6/2024 reveals the timing of the attack, and the repetition of targeting ties to the target to be achieved in the attack.

2. Antonyms

According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), antonyms are defined as words that have the opposite meaning to another word. The function of antonyms in text is to differentiate two opposite things or situations.

"Islamic Resistance fighters, at 16:55 on Tuesday, 06-04-2024, targeted the Zionist enemy army deployment around the Ramtha location in the occupied hills of Kfar Shuba, Lebanon with rocket weapons," Hezbollah said.

Hezbollah's arsenal has become a center of tension and concern for regional and international actors.

In the news fragment above, the antonyms of fighter and enemy are found. The meaning of warrior in KBBI is a person who fights, while enemy in KBBI is an opponent fighting. Regional and international antonyms. The two words have opposite meanings. Regional refers to something that is local, while international refers to something that is global or between countries.

3. Synonyms

Synonymy is a word that has the same or similar meaning. Synonymy is defined as two words that have the same meaning or significance.

Hezbollah receives support and weapons supplies from Iran. It is not surprising that its military strength is quite capable, supported by sophisticated rockets, drones and other weapons.

In the piece of news discourse above, there are synonyms for support and support. Both are the act of providing assistance to someone or something. Support or support is usually used to refer to various forms of assistance, such as moral, financial or physical assistance.

4. Collocation

Collocations are markers of relationships between words that reflect the same environment or field. The function of collocation is to connect one sentence with another sentence, thereby making the text coherent. The following is a fragment of news discourse that shows the element of collocation.

Video footage of missiles fired by Hezbollah at Israeli military barracks shows Zionist soldiers running helter-skelter as missiles from Lebanon approach. The soldiers looked scared out of their hiding barracks as the missiles approached quickly to destroy them.

In the news fragment above, it shows the existence of collocation. The word missile in the first sentence refers to the type of weapon used to attack and the missile in sentence two also refers to the type of weapon. Missile and missile are collocated words because they are both types of weapons used to destroy targets

5. Hyponymy

Hyponymy is a relationship between general-specific lexical units. Hyponymy or hyponymy is an expression that is part of the meaning of another expression. The following data contains elements of hyponymy.

Hezbollah has advanced anti-tank missiles, including the Russian-made Kornet and the Iranian-made Toophan, which are reverse-engineered versions of the American TOW missile.

In the news fragment above there are elements of hyponyms found. Anti-tank missiles are a hypernym that includes more specific types of missiles such as Kornet and Toophan. Therefore, Kornet and Toophan are hyponyms of anti-tank missiles.

6. Equivalence

It is a relationship between a particular lingual unit and other equivalent lingual units in a paradigm. Shown in words that undergo the affixation process of the same original morpheme.

Hezbollah's military wing is considered stronger than Lebanon's national army and has been involved in many conflicts, including with Israel. Hezbollah's arsenal has become a center of tension and concern for regional and international actors.

The equivalence data found is tension and worry. These two words use the same prefix to- in their base words and become nominal words. The purpose of this matching is to show the parallelism or suitability of a sentence. The author uses this to make it easier for readers to understand the meaning of the sentence.

Forms of Coherence in Middle East News Discourse in Sindonews.Com June 2024 Edition

According to Mulyana (2015) Coherence means coherence and comprehensibility between units in a text and the relationship between paragraphs. Coherence is the connection of elements in discourse. In this research, 31 forms of coherence data were found. The coherence relationships that emerge are cause and effect, conditions for results, applicative, identification, specific generic, conclusion background, and means of results. Meanwhile, the coherence relationship that dominates in the research data is the cause-and-effect relationship.

Cause and effect relationship

Islamic Resistance fighters, at 09:15, on Tuesday, 4/6/2024 launched an airstrike with a squadron of attack drones against the 810th Hermon Brigade in the Maale Golani barracks in the occupied Syrian Golan, targeting the location and settlements and soldier's enemy, and they achieved confirmed casualties.

The data above shows a cause-and-effect relationship. This was marked by Islamic resistance fighters launching air attacks with drone squadron units against the 810th Hermon Brigade in the occupied Syrian Golani Maale Barracks, targeting the locations and residences of enemy officers and soldiers as a cause and effect of these actions was that they achieved confirmed victims. In this context, the actions of Islamic resistance fighters targeting military locations and settlements occupied by the enemy were the cause and the result was that the Islamic resistance fighters received confirmation of the number of casualties achieved.

Amplifying Relationships

In an ampliative relationship, this coherence is expressed by the idea stated in the first sentence and confirmed by the idea in the next sentence. The following data contains elements of amplifying relationships.

Hezbollah receives support and weapons supplies from Iran. It is not surprising that its military strength is quite capable, supported by sophisticated rockets, drones and other weapons. The following is a list of weapons that Hezbollah has, according to a report from Reuters, namely rockets and missiles, anti-tank missiles, anti-aircraft missiles, anti-ship missiles, drones, rockets and land attack missiles.

In the news fragment above there is an idea regarding the supply of weapons from Iran and this idea is expanded with details of the types of weapons that Hezbollah has, such as advanced rockets, drones and other weapons.

Identification Relationships

Hezbollah receives support and weapons supplies from Iran. It is not surprising that its military strength is quite capable, supported by sophisticated rockets, drones and other weapons. The following is a list of weapons that Hezbollah has, according to a report from Reuters, namely rockets and missiles, anti-tank missiles, anti-aircraft missiles, anti-ship missiles, drones, rockets and land attack missiles.

In the news fragment above there is an identification relationship. The first sentence is a general statement about Hezbollah receiving weapons supplies from Iran. The weapons supply is classified in the next sentence, which states the types of weapons that Hezbollah has.

d. Specific Generic Relationships

In short, the power of Hezbollah which is supported by Iran cannot be underestimated. Their protest against Israel's atrocities against Palestinians in Gaza and Rafah was realized in real form. This week, Hezbollah again issued a warning to Israel regarding the ongoing conflict in Gaza.

The news fragment above shows the existence of a specific generic relationship. The first sentence is a general idea about the power of Hezbollah, which is supported by Iran. In the next sentence, it specifically explains the actions carried out by Hezbollah, such as protests against Israel's atrocities against Palestinians and Hezbollah warning Israel regarding the conflict in Gaza.

e. Additive Relationships

Additive relationships in coherence are expressed by relationships in which one statement or information is added to other information to provide a more complete picture.

In additive relationships, words such as "also", "and", "and" are usually used. The following data contains elements of additive relationships.

Not only were they successful in defeating sophisticated Israeli drones, Hezbollah drones were also recorded as being able to penetrate the Galilee Panhandle region in Northern Israel and cause major fires.

In the news fragment above it can be found additive relation. the second sentence is an additional information from the first. it is being reinforced by using the word "also" which shows that the second sentence is an additional to the first information concerning the ability of Hizbullah's drone. with the additional information it can clarify the capability and the successfulnes of Hizbullah.

The results of the discussion in this study indicate that the forms of cohesion present in the news discourse about the Middle East on Sindonews.com in the June 2024 edition are lexical and grammatical. In terms of grammatical cohesion, the most prevalent elements are reference and conjunction. Conversely, lexical cohesion is dominated by repetition. The forms of coherence present in the news discourse about the Middle East in the June 2024 edition of Sindonews.com encompass cause and effect, result conditions, amplicative, identification, specific generic, conclusion setting, and means of results. The dominant coherence relationship is that of cause and effect.

In contrast to Widiatmoko (2015) who has been researched that, the most cohesion is found in the national rubric news discourse in *Detik Online Magazine's* September-October 2014 edition. This cohesion takes the form of grammatical cohesion, namely references and conjunctions. Meanwhile, other types of cohesion and coherence are less prevalent. This demonstrates that *Detik Magazine* places less emphasis on linguistic aspects and is primarily concerned with the accuracy and content of the news.

Similarly, Astutik (2021) research demonstrates the incohesiveness and incoherence of discourse through several factors, including the inaccuracy in the use of pronouns, which is not aligned with the discourse's purpose, and the use of conjunctions at the beginning of sentences. Inappropriate diction is also used, which creates other meanings. Ambiguous words and sub-sentences, as well as parent sentences that cannot be distinguished, are employed. Furthermore, excessive or insufficient language elements are used in an illogical manner, which results in an unclear meaning. Finally, the writing structure is incoherent, as evidenced by the paragraph arrangement of the discourse.

Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion above, the following conclusions are obtained there are 288 forms of cohesion found in Middle Eastern news discourse in the June 2024 edition of Sindonews.com. Grammatical cohesion is 210. Meanwhile, lexical cohesion is 78 data. The grammatical cohesion found in Middle Eastern news discourse in the June 2024 edition of Sindonews.com is reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction. The lexical aspects found are repetition, synonymy (similar words), antonymy (opposite words), collocation (opposite words), hyponymy (top-down relationship), and equivalence (equivalence). The dominant forms of grammatical cohesion are references and conjunctions. Meanwhile, the lexical form that dominates is repetition. There are also 31 forms of coherence found in Middle Eastern news discourse in the June 2024 edition of Sindonews.com. The coherence relationships that emerge are cause and effect, conditions for results, applicative, identification, specific generic, conclusion background, and means of results. Meanwhile, the coherence

relationship that dominates in the research data is the cause-and-effect relationship. The implications of the research in learning are that the form of cohesion and coherence of Middle Eastern news discourse in the June 2024 edition of Sindonews.com can be used as a teaching material for Indonesian language subjects as news text material in high school. This is in accordance with one of the CPs in the teaching module in the independent curriculum, namely reading news texts. Reading news texts must be accompanied by an understanding of the content of the news discourse. The goal is so that students can thoroughly understand the content being discussed. One of the learning outcomes in reading the contents of news texts can be optimized by studying news texts with analysis of cohesion and coherence.

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