A Grammatical Cohesion Analysis in the News Discourse: A Case of Russia-Ukraine War

Zainur Rofiq[1], Dhea Syahzana Sahreebanu[2]

[1,2]*Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang*
Email: zainurrofiq@uin-malang.ac.id, 18320119@student.uin-malang.ac.id

Abstract- This paper examines how the use of grammatical cohesion contributes to the coherent of the news discourse in The Jakarta Post reporting on the war between Russia and Ukraine. It identifies and analyzes grammatical cohesion, specifically reference, substitution, and ellipsis, which exist in the news text to bring coherence in the news text. The results revealed the most dominant type of references applied in the text were anaphoric references, and these references are very important to ensure the integrity and readability of the text. The study therefore reveals a lack of substitution because there is the need for precision in war reporting. The insights gained contribute to a deeper understanding of how linguistic devices are employed in the media to build cohesive and coherent narratives, offering valuable implications for both discourse analysis and English language education.

Keywords: Grammatical Cohesion, Coherence, News Discourse, Russia-Ukraine War, Reference.

I. INTRODUCTION

The conflict between Russia and Ukraine can be rightly called as one of the most important global issues of recent years. On February 24, 2022, the Russian Federation opened a full-scale military operation against Ukraine—an attack that represented a critical intensification of the seven-and-a-half-year-long war between Ukraine and Russia. However, tensions between Russia and Ukraine have a long history, deeply rooted in political and economic relations. Ukraine's territorial integrity has been threatened by the separatists of Eastern Ukraine and Crimea, which are also deeply integrated with economic connections with Russia. The continuing war has caused a massive number of casualties from both sides; it is an effect not only limited in its territory but also globally, such as the increase in the prices of basic goods by many nations.

This notion holds paramount relevance in discourse analysis, otherwise defined by Yule (2020, p. 168) as the study of language beyond individual sentences but, rather, dealing with coherence and unity within texts. Furthermore, Halliday & Hasan (1976) categorize cohesion into two: grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion, while Yule (2020) denotes it as grammatical or lexis. Cutting (2005) expands on Halliday & Hasan's (1976) framework by discussing how cohesion operates through both grammatical elements, such as reference, substitution, and ellipsis, and lexical elements, including repetition, synonyms, superordinates, and general words. Such classification emphasizes the dual nature of cohesion, connecting grammar with vocabulary to ensure

the text's overall coherence (Delfia et al., 2023). This distinction is therefore very essential for the analysis of discourse, especially towards a clear understanding of how different elements of a text are connected in such a manner that its meaning and clarity are enhanced (Noprival et al., 2022).

Technically, cohesion, also referred to as co-text, represents the internal connectivity within a text. As noted by Cutting (2005), cohesion refers to the context embedded within the text itself. Halliday and Hasan (1976) emphasized that discourse should be cohesive, meaning that the different parts of the text must be interconnected, contributing to an overall unified meaning. Dastjerdi and Samian (2011) elaborated on the role of cohesion, describing it as a guiding mechanism that helps readers connect meanings within the text. Similarly, Hinkel (2003) defined cohesion as the link between ideas in a discourse that contributes to the creation of unified information. Reid (1992) further described cohesion as the use of phrases or words that function as cues to the reader, pointing towards references that have been or will be mentioned in the text. De Beaugrande & Dressler (1990) considered text as a unity composed of a person's thoughts, actions, communication, and collaboration, visible above the sentence level and structured by a set of linguistic rules that organize sentences and create meaning. This perspective aligns with Chen et al. (2003) view of text as an interactive system of communicative contexts. Therefore, in the literature, the terms 'text' and 'discourse' are often used interchangeably, with both playing a crucial role in communication (Georgakopoulou & Goutsos, 2019).

Terminologically, grammatical cohesion is a linguistic characteristic that makes the diverse elements in a text coherent and clear. This is further explained by Cutting (2005) as an element of grammatical cohesion that plays a critical role in knitting different parts of the text to make it comprehensible and hence, coherent. Cutting (2005) identifies three primary types of grammatical cohesion: reference, substitution, and ellipsis (Nurwahidah et al., 2022).

As the first type, reference involves the use of linguistic expressions that refer to something within or outside the text. According to Cutting (2005), references can be divided into two main categories: exophoric and endophoric references. Eggins (2007) adds that references allow authors to introduce participants into the text, enriching the narrative. By definition, exophoric references

are those that point to something outside the text itself. Cutting (2005) explains that exophoric reference depends on the context external to the text for its meaning. An example might be: "President Vladimir Putin declared an explosion on the bridge to Crimea to be a terrorist attack." Here, 'President Vladimir Putin' is an exophoric reference, as it refers to a person outside the immediate text (Khalifah et al., 2019).

Meanwhile, endophoric references refer to elements within the text. These can be further divided into anaphoric references, which refer back to something previously mentioned, and cataphoric references, which refer forward to something mentioned later. Halliday and Hasan (1976) emphasize that endophoric references are crucial for avoiding repetition and maintaining textual cohesion. For example, in the sentence "In a park, a soldier cut through the clothes of a woman who lay in the grass to try to treat her wounds," the phrase 'a woman' and the word 'her' are anaphoric references that link back to the initial mention of the woman (Sumanti, 2015). Anaphora involves linking back to something mentioned earlier in the text meanwhile Cataphora involves linking forward to something that will be mentioned later. For example, "This is also his response to all appeasers who want to talk with him about peace: Putin is a terrorist who talks with missiles." Here, 'his,' 'him,' and 'Putin' are cataphoric references (Rokhayati et al., 2020). The proper understanding and application of grammatical cohesion, particularly references, are essential for creating texts that are both coherent and unambiguous.

Further, Cutting (2005) identifies a linguistic phenomenon known as associative endophora, where noun phrases (including both nouns and pronouns) are not directly related to each other. Instead, one noun phrase is associated with forms linked to other noun phrases through contextual or background knowledge, whether personal or cultural. Associative endophora, therefore, occupies a conceptual space between endophora (where the reference is within the text) and exophora (where the reference is outside the text). For instance, in the sentence "The central streets of Kyiv have been blocked by law enforcement officers, rescue services are working," the terms 'Kyiv,' 'law enforcement,' and 'rescue services' are examples of associative endophora, as their association relies on shared knowledge of the context rather than direct textual reference (Crossley et al., 2016).

The second type of the grammatical cohesion is substitution. It involves replacing a word or phrase with a 'filler word' (e.g., do, so, one) when the meaning is clear and unambiguous. This technique serves a similar purpose to endophoric reference by promoting textual cohesion and avoiding unnecessary repetition. Substitution is typically categorized into three types: clausal, verbal, and nominal. Clausal substitution involves replacing an entire clause, often in responses like "yes" or "no." Verbal substitution replaces a verb phrase, as in using "do" or "did." Nominal substitution replaces a noun phrase with a term like "one" or "ones." For example, in the sentence "Explosions take place in Kyiv... A witness in Russia's Belgorod region near the Ukrainian border also heard one from the border area," the word "one" substitutes for "explosion." The primary distinction between substitution and reference lies in substitution's focus on the word level, while reference deals with meaning relations (Shet, 2021).

Finally, as the third type, ellipsis is the omission of a word or phrase that is unnecessary because it has already been mentioned, yet the meaning remains clear. According to Halliday & Hasan (1976), ellipsis can be considered a 'substitution by zero.' Like substitution and endophoric reference, ellipsis enhances textual cohesion by eliminating redundancy without introducing ambiguity. It is prevalent in both spoken and written texts but more common in speech due to its informal nature. Ellipsis can occur at three levels: verbal (omitting verb phrases), nominal (omitting noun phrases), and clausal (omitting large parts of a clause). For instance, the sentence "Unfortunately, there are dead and wounded" is an elliptical form of "there are people dead and wounded," whereby it means "people" though not literally used. This technique does not only save the user from repetition but also contributes to the fluency and clarity of the discourse (Cabrejas, 2022; Afzaal et al., 2019).

Over the last few years, a number of studies have been carried out over grammatical and lexical cohesion across different contexts. For instance, Nurwahidah et al. (2022) found that, in a high school English textbook, the use of references as cohesive devices is dominant, followed by the conjunctions and ellipses with much less frequency. Besides, Hirmoyo et al. (2022) have identified references and conjunctions as the most common cohesive devices in sports news texts; which underlines their very important role in securing clarity and coherence. In the same vein, Setiawan and Taiman (2021) revealed that repetition and reference are the most frequently-used types of cohesive devices in the student-textbooks. Then, Li and Fan (2015) added that reference and conjunctions also are an essential part of the structural coherency in radio interviews. Next, Subrayan Michael et al. (2013)discourse analysis of Malaysian newspapers found out how the grammatical cohesion contributed to textual unity. Finally, in the spoken discourse, Gomez Gonzalez (2013) has disclosed that one of the discoursal devices to cohere a text is lexical cohesion which allows controlling topics and interpersonal relations in an oral mode of discourse.

However, the existing research reviewed above on the grammatical cohesion showed a lack of a thorough analysis of news texts based on the Russia-Ukraine war. It has been confirmed by now that the studies exploring grammatical coherence are implemented in various scopes, like newspapers (Subrayan Michael et al., 2013), sports news columns (Hirmoyo et al., 2022), or even radio broadcasts (Li & Fan, 2015), with none of them touching the topic of the geopolitical tension between Russia and Ukraine. It is such an important gap because the use of cohesive devices in relating such a conflict is important in coming up with an information-valid and coherent report to the readers.

The present study fills this gap in the related literature on grammatical cohesion in news texts in the context of the Russia-Ukraine war. This study examines the types of grammatical cohesion, such as references, substitution, and ellipsis, in one selected article from The Jakarta Post and discuss how the devices are applied to enhance the article's overall coherence. This research was based on an article entitled "Russia Bombs Cities Across Ukraine at Rush Hour in Apparent Revenge Strikes," published on October 19, 2022, by the Jakarta Post. The researchers aimed to draw upon Cutting's (2005) theory of grammatical cohesion in order to show how a cohesive news article has been made.

This research is very crucial and is expected to contribute in terms of linguistic investigation and educational purposes. It extends the knowledge regarding grammatical cohesion within news texts and offers valuable insights for both learners and instructors in the study and teaching of English literature. Since it solely focuses on a news article concerning the Russia-

Ukraine war, hence serving a dual purpose—namely, first, as linguistic analysis of the news discourse in detail and, second, as a learning resource for students majoring in English Studies or English language learners in general. This discourse analysis may help to improve students' writing competencies to attain higher levels of coherence and cohesion in their essays. Besides, it will also enhance how linguistic strategies used in news media that report complex geopolitical events.

II. METHODS

In this regard, descriptive qualitative research design investigates the description and analyses of cohesion in written texts through the classification of the types of cohesion and how they function within a news text. This descriptive qualitative design is well-suited for this research because it offers a flexible, comprehensive, and contextually rich approach to examine the grammatical cohesion. Besides, this is similar to prior research that views qualitative methods as critical in analyzing textual cohesion, more so for complex discourse, such as news articles (Emilia et al., 2018). The research is based on a news text with the title "Russia bombs cities across Ukraine at rush hour in apparent revenge strikes" from The Jakarta Post of October 19, 2022 (The researchers are certain that the use of the copyrighted material within the limits of fair use for purposes such as criticism or scholarly analysis is typically allowed). It had to be picked up for research because it is relevant to a major global event, the critical timing of the occasion, the specificity and the impact of the event under coverage, the trustworthiness of the news outlet, and the profundity of the reportage. All these features serve as an ideal and rich materials for studying the broader implications of the Russia-Ukraine warfare.

The process of data collection is elaborated subsequently through the following steps: firstly, the researcher visited the official website of The Jakarta Post. Then, he or she went on reading several news reports that were on the war. Subsequently, the researcher chose an appropriate report from The Jakarta Post about the war and printed that particular news report from the internet and then carefully scanned it to see which words, phrases, or sentences are there in this report that appropriately illustrate various types of grammatical cohesion.

The researchers adopted a manual yet systematic approach in analyzing the data of the present study by taking the following processes, including a thorough reading, orderly categorization of the data based on Cutting's (2005) framework, cross-verification (conducted by involving both authors in a thorough data verification) for consistency, and tedious review of the data classification to confirm the data trustworthiness and soundness in the use of grammatical cohesion in the chosen news report. Through this technique, it paved the way for carrying out an analysis and interpretation of the classified information in the provision of answers to the research questions of types of cohesion and how applied in the news text. Finally, conclusions were drawn, based on findings of the research, which gave insight into the use of cohesion in news discourse.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1: The Occurrences of Grammatical Cohesion Types in the News Text.

Types of Grammatical Cohesion			Frequency	Amount	Total
Reference		Exophora	10		
	Endophora	Anaphora	13	32	
		Cataphora	2		
	Associative Endophora		7		35
Substitution			0	0	
Ellipsis			3	3	

Types of grammatical cohesion in the news text under investigation are found in thirty-three (33) data. However, out of the thirty-three (33) data, the total number of types of grammatical cohesion is thirty-five (35) forms. It is because there are two data that each contains two types of grammatical cohesion. The types of grammatical cohesion found in the news text include thirty-two (32) instances of reference and three (3) forms of ellipsis. Further classification of the most frequently used types is as follows; endophora in the form of anaphora thirteen (13) instances; followed by exophora ten (10) occurrences; associative endophora seven (7) instances; ellipsis three (3) occurrences; and endophora in the form of cataphora two (2) instances. Meanwhile, none of the substitution types appear in the analyzed news texts. In this regard, the researchers describe the occurrence of types of grammatical cohesion in news text as follows. However, for the purpose of this paper and due to the space limit, we presented only ten (10) out of thirty-three (33) data, while the rest are presented in an appendix.
Reference
In the news text studied above, both types of

references appear; they are the exophoric reference and endophoric reference in the form of anaphora and cataphora. Moreover, there is also associative endophora found in news texts.

Exophoric Reference

Exophoric reference is a type of grammatical cohesion whose meaning depends on the context outside the text because there is no mention of the referent in the previous text. The exophoric reference appears in ten (10) data in the news text.

Datum 1

"Russia bombed cities across Ukraine ... after President Vladimir Putin declared an explosion on the bridge to Crimea to be a terrorist attack."

"President Vladimir Putin" is a proper noun which is the president of Russia. The excerpt of the news text above shows no previous mention of the proper noun. Therefore, "President Vladimir Putin" is an exophoric reference whose meaning depends on the context that is not in the text. In this case, it can be understood that the text informs that "President Vladimir Putin" stated that Russia's attack on Ukraine was a revenge attack for the explosion on the bridge to Crimea. This exophoric reference occurs because there is a proper noun in the form of a person's name. The proper noun connects the sentence by pointing to people not mentioned in the previous text. In this datum, the proper noun is "President Vladimir Putin." Even though it has never been mentioned and explained before, the readers can understand that the proper noun is the President of Russia. It is due to the writing of the word "President" at the beginning of the proper noun, as well as people's knowledge about the name of the President of Russia. In addition, "President Vladimir Putin" can be used as a reference for news texts written afterward by using the pronouns "he," "him," or "his."

Datum 2

"They are trying to destroy us and wipe us off the face of the earth,'President Volodymyr Zelenskiy said on the Telegram messaging app.'"

"President Volodymyr Zelenskiy" is a proper noun, which is the president of Ukraine. As can be seen, there is no mention of "President Volodymyr Zelenskiy" in the previous text, so the proper noun in the news text is an exophoric reference. The news excerpt informs about "President Volodymyr Zelenskiy," who announced via the Telegram application that Russia attacked and tried to attack Ukraine.

This exophoric reference takes place because there is a name of a person, which is a proper noun. In this datum, the proper noun is "President Volodymyr Zelenskiy," it is essential because it makes the news text unified. Although it has never been mentioned in the news text before, the proper pronoun tells the reader that he is the President of Ukraine. This situation happened because of the context in the news text, the writing of the word "President" at the beginning of a proper noun, and the readers' knowledge of the name of the President of Ukraine. Moreover, "President Volodymyr Zelenskiy" can be replaced with the pronouns "he," "him," or "his" as a reference for news texts written afterward.

Datum 3

"Foreign Minister Dmytro Kuleba tweeted: 'Putin's only tactic is terror on peaceful Ukrainian cities, but he will not break Ukraine down...'"

"*Foreign Minister Dmytro Kuleba*" in the news text above is a proper noun that refers to someone who has never been mentioned before. Thus, "Foreign Minister Dmytro Kuleba" is an exophoric reference. From the text of the news, it can be seen that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dmytro Kuleba, informed through the Twitter application that President Putin would not destroy Ukraine. Still, his only tactic is to terrorize cities in Ukraine.

In this datum, exophoric references are indicated by a proper noun in the form of a person's name. The proper noun referred to in this datum is "Foreign Minister Dmytro Kuleba." Readers can understand that the proper noun is the Foreign Minister because it completes the sentence by pointing to people not mentioned in the previous news text. Furthermore, the news text can be easy to understand because the context is clear, and also the writing of the phrase "Foreign Minister" at the beginning of a proper noun. Later, "Foreign Minister Dmytro Kuleba" can be used as a reference for news texts written afterward by using the pronouns "he," "him," or "his."

There are eleven (11) data of endophoric reference in the form of anaphora in the news text. Still, the total number is thirteen (13) because there are two forms of anaphora in one sentence as illustrated in datum 4 and datum 5.

Datum 4

"Missiles tore into Kyiv, the most intense strikes on the capital since Russia abandoned an attempt

to capture it in the early weeks of the war."

The words "it" and "Kyiv" refer to the same reference, namely the capital of Ukraine, which was attacked by Russia. The sentence is an endophoric reference in the form of anaphora because "Kyiv" comes before the word "it" in the text. It is in accordance with the understanding of anaphora, which is a pronoun that refers to a word whose position is in the previous. In that sentence, the meaning of the news conveyed is that after ignoring efforts to seize Kyiv in the early days of the war, Russia sent missiles to attack it.

In this datum, the words "Kyiv" and "it" are related and are a type of anaphora. This anaphora occurs because the word "Kyiv" is written before the pronoun "it" in the sentence. Thus, the term "it" is written to refer to the same thing as the word "Kyiv," which is the capital city of Ukraine. In this case, replacing "Kyiv" with the word "it" aims to shorten the sentence so that no repetition of words occurs. Furthermore, besides being able to be replaced with the pronoun "it," "Kyiv" can also be replaced with the pronoun "its" as the writing for the sentence that follows later.

Datum 5

"...the most intense strikes on the capital since Russia abandoned an attempt to captured it in the early weeks of the war." "'They are trying to destroy us and wipe us off the face of the earth,' President Volodymyr Zelenskiy said on the Telegram messaging app."

The news excerpt above mentions "they" as a pronoun for "Russia." From the writing position, the word "they" is in the text after "Russia," which was written in the preceding part. As a result of referring back to something in the previous text, the excerpt is an anaphora. Although "Russia" is the name of a country, the pronoun "they' can be used to refer to the figures behind attacks on behalf of that country.

This datum is an anaphora because the word "Russia" is written in the sentence that comes before the pronoun "they." Therefore, the word "Russia" and the pronoun "they" connect the sentences because the word "they" that is written after the intended reference, which is "Russia," both refer to the Russian state or, more precisely, the Russian government. This is done because the anaphora is intended to use the word "they" as a pronoun for "Russia" to avoid repeating the word. For writing in the following sentence, apart from being replaced by the pronoun "they," the word "Russia" can also be replaced by using the

pronouns "their" and "them."

Datum 6

"In a park, a soldier cut through the clothes of a woman who lay in the grass to try to treat her wounds."

In the sentence above, the word "her" is a possessive adjective of "a woman." As previously explained, anaphora is a link back to something in the preceding text. As a result of the phrase "a woman," whose position is before the word "her," the sentence is an anaphora. The meaning of the sentence is to inform the readers that a woman who was injured in an attack is being handled by a soldier in the park. Therefore, the anaphora in this sentence is the word "her," which means that the one whose wound is being treated is "a woman."

This anaphora takes place because, in the way of writing, the phrase "a woman" is written before the pronoun "her." That way, the word "her" works as a pronoun, which links back to the word written before "a woman." Therefore, the phrase "a woman" and the pronoun "her" refer to the same thing, namely, a woman who is injured and is being treated. Replacing "a woman" with the word "her" is done with the aim of avoiding repetition of words so that "a woman" is not mentioned more than once in the sentence.

Cataphora

In contrast to anaphora, a form of endophoric reference often used, only two (2) data use the type of endophoric references in the form of cataphora in news texts.

Datum 7

"'They are trying to destroy us and wipe us off the face of the earth,' President Volodymyr Zelenskiy said on the Telegram messaging app. 'The air raid sirens do not subside throughout Ukraine.'"

The news excerpt above mentions the word "us" as the pronoun of "Ukraine." As we can see from the writing position, the term "us" is in the text before "Ukraine," which is written after it. Due to the forward link to something in the following text, the excerpt is an endophoric reference in the form of a cataphora. Although "Ukraine" is the name of a country, the pronoun "us" can be used to refer to Ukrainian society, including government figures and civilians.

This datum is a type of cataphora because the pronoun "us" is written in the sentence that comes before the word "Ukraine." Although the

term "Ukraine" comes after the pronoun "us," the word "Ukraine" and the pronoun "us" can still connect the sentences. This situation is because the term "us" shares the same meaning as the intended reference: "Ukraine," the two words refer to the Ukrainian state, or more precisely, the Ukrainian people. The use of cataphora has done with the aim of avoiding the repetition of words.

Datum 8

"This is also his response to all appeasers who want to talk with him about peace: Putin is a terrorist who talks with missiles."

In the news excerpt above, there are two forms of cataphora, namely "his" and "him," which refer to the proper noun "Putin," which is located after the two words. The sentence informs that the only tactic from Putin is to terrorize cities in Ukraine. The pronoun "his" is the possessive adjective intended to explain that the response referred to in the text is the response of Putin. Then, the personal pronoun "him" relates directly to the proper noun "Putin." That way, "Putin" is not written many times in one sentence.

This cataphora takes place because, in the way of writing, the pronoun "his" and "him" are written before the word "Putin." Accordingly, the terms "his" and "him" work as pronouns, which link forward to the word written after the pronouns: "Putin." Therefore, the word "Putin" and the pronouns "his" and "him" refer to the same person, the President of Russia. Replacing "Putin" with the words "his" and "him" is done with the aim of avoiding repetition of words so that "Putin" is not mentioned more than once in the sentence. As has been found in the previous type, apart from being replaced by the pronoun "his" and "him," the word "Putin" can also be replaced by using the pronouns "he."

Datum 9

*"A witness in Russia's Belgorod region near the Ukrainian border also **heard a blast** from the border area."*

In the excerpt from the news text above, it can be concluded that the phrase "a witness" mentioned is someone who knew or heard the explosion at the exact moment it happened. It can be understood by drawing the reader's knowledge about the presupposition "heard a blast" mentioned in the excerpt. Therefore, the news excerpt above is an associative endophora.

Associative endophora in this datum is the phrases "a witness" and "hear a blast," which gives a presupposition relationship. In the writing sentence, the verb phrase "hear a blast" requires a subject for the sentence to be complete, in which case, in this sentence, the subject is the phrase "a witness." Thus, the terms "a witness'" and "hear a blast" are complementary. The two phrases provide clues to the reader because they contain presuppositions related to each other, making the news text easier to understand.

Datum 10

"Explosions were also reported in Lviv, Ternopil and Zhytomyr in Ukraine's west, Dnipro and Kremenchuk in central Ukraine, Zaporizhzhia in the south and Kharkiv in the east."

In the news excerpt above, "in the south" and "in the east" are forms of ellipsis. This condition is caused by the mention of "in the south" and "in the east," which are different from "in Ukraine's west" and "in central Ukraine." That way, it can be seen that the word "Ukraine" was omitted on purpose. It is in line with the function of the ellipsis and is conducted to avoid repeating words. The ellipsis found in news texts works as a type that makes the text more formal and concise without changing its content or meaning.

The ellipsis on this datum is marked by the omission of the mention of the word "Ukraine" in the sentence. It is indicated by the omitting of the word "Ukraine" in the two phrases "in the south" and "in the east." In contrast to "in Ukraine's west" and "in central "Ukraine," which mention the word "Ukraine." However, both of them mentioning the omitting "Ukraine" can still be understood because they are still in one context. Thus, what is meant in the text could be: "Ukraine's south" and "in Ukraine's east," or "in the south of Ukraine" and "in the east of Ukraine."

The current study has picked up on the different types of grammatical cohesion in the news texts: reference, ellipses, associative endophora, but no case of substitution is found. This might be a lack of substitution because, in general, it does not contribute to the formality of news reporting, where filler words have to be avoided. This corresponds to what Nurwahidah et al. (2022) also noted as they pointed out that news texts are far less avoid substitution, particularly in contexts that require a formal mood and serious tone. Clipping out of substitution probably emanates from the need for an explicit

and accurate expression of information; in war reportage, the higher the stakes, and the audiences' need to grasp.

With regard to the news texts analyzed here, references came out as the most used form of grammatical cohesion. To be specific, the most applied is the endophoric reference, especially anaphora. This confirms what Karim (2015) has done by pinpointing the fact that references—especially anaphora—are the ruling coherers in news reporting. Of course, the use of anaphora, in the present study, for references to political figures and locations respectively, enables a stream of information that proceeds without redundancy. In so doing, it operates in keeping the text coherent so that it can further guide the reader along the path being drawn through the argument or descriptive account.

For example, in one of the texts being analyzed, mentions of important actors or events are cross-referenced with 'he' and 'it,' making links between various parts of the text and ensuring coherence. This use of reference is concordant with the observations made by Afzaal et al. (2019), who opined that the references help to create textual cohesion by relating back to previously mentioned entities and thereby ensuring that the reader can easily follow the narrative.

Furthermore, anaphoric references such as 'President Vladimir Putin' and 'President Volodymyr Zelenskiy' are exophoric; they refer to an entity that is outside the text, but this is for the purpose of placing the news in the correct geopolitical framework. It supplies more information to war reporting, properly identifying key figures, thus making it possible for the audience to understand what exactly is happening. The same conclusion is arrived at if one correlates it with Van Dijk's (1983) work, who places high relevance on the use of exophoric references to anchor news stories in contexts from the real world, therefore adding to the relevance and vividness of the report.

Much less frequently observed in the examined news text than the incidence of reference, ellipsis is made use of in these texts as a device for abbreviation and formality of reportage, which enables cutting out the word which would be redundant even if it were present and does not change the meaning or some other aspect of the sentence. This finding agrees with what Crossley et al. (2016) discussed—that ellipsis is characterized in formal writing by brevity and conciseness in language use.

In the essay, there is a fair amount of ellipsis in an attempt to prevent the paper from being too wordy regarding repeated phrasing, especially for places and events. Instead of repeating 'in Ukraine' when locations are mentioned, such as regions, the information reads 'in the south' or 'in the east,' assuming that it is redundant by this point in the essay, to remind the reader that these references are within the country of Ukraine. This approach makes the text more concise and, at the same time, helps keep the focus on the most important information, which is very important in news reporting.

In fact, the study has also pointed out that substitution, as a grammatical device, does not appear so vividly in the studied news texts. Substitution is a device found in wide application in many types of writing as a means of replacing a word or phrase with a shorter form to avoid repetition. Its relative scarcity from news articles may indicate the tendency of journalists not to indulge in such luxuries of linguistic presentation but rather aim at simplicity and directness. It is in line with earlier investigation by Dastjerdi and Samian (2011) that substitution does not often take place in formal texts, where there is the need for precision and clarity.

More specifically, in the context of war reporting, where a mistake about the facts can mean life or death, avoiding the use of substitution is therefore more preferable. It might be applied in order that the information is delivered clearly, without any further misinterpretation and ambiguity. This directness is more or less the same focus that Cook (1989) notices, including the need for very explicit and clear language in news texts—where each word can have a serious impact on the message or information delivered to the readers.

This thereby solidifies earlier efforts to understand how grammatical cohesion works in news writing. For example, Lukin (2013) indicates that cohesive devices are indeed salient in the Iraq invasion news reports, where reference, especially anaphora, remains dominant among the most frequently used devices. Following the same note, Karim's (2015) study found out that references are also the most frequently used form of grammatical cohesion in sports news. Based on the explanation above, besides the present research, some other pieces of research also indicate the fact that references play an important role in news discourse, since they maintain coherence and enable readers to follow the text.

The other thing is that the study has brought out some interesting differences. Where Lukin (2013) mentioned that 'this' is the most frequent reference word in the news texts she looked at, for this study, it was 'he' and 'it'. It may be a difference caused by the specific context within which the news is reported, e.g., a war, where attention might change to key political figures or important events. This example demonstrates the content and intention of news that ought to be considered in the process of analyzing the realization of grammatical cohesion.

In the scrutinized news texts, Grammatical cohesion is one of the very important links while analyzing news text in order to connect a story or secure a smooth flow with its coherence. Therefore, it is with the help of such cohesive devices as reference, ellipsis, and associative endophora that there is created a seamless link of sentences into paragraphs in this information stream. This is particularly important in the crafting of news stories, in which clarity and cohesiveness are crucial for conveying the content.

The findings from this study reveal that grammatical cohesion is inherently crucial for news writing in order to communicate complex and sensitive information clearly and effectively. It is an area where journalists need to pay extra attention to ensuring that their application of cohesive devices will help to disseminate accurate and reliable news since it is considered part of their professional duty. Besides, the findings of this study will enlighten educators and learners in the journalism and linguistics sectors on the practical application of grammatical cohesion in real news contexts and the importance of articulate, coherent communication in high-stakes reporting.

Despite supporting existing theories, the present study advances new perspectives that have been introduced to extend the field of discourse analysis, specifically towards war reporting. The current research thus presents ways in which grammatical cohesion is applied in war reporting towards the maintenance of clarity, precision, and professionalism. These results imply theoretical studies on the usage of cohesive devices and practical applications in journalism or language education. They provide a better understanding of how cohesive devices work in different contexts to acquire effective communication.

IV. CONCLUSION

From the foregoing discussion, it emerges that grammatical cohesion is the underlying consideration in news writing, not to mention war reporting. The high presence of references, such as anaphora and exophora, ensures the coherence of the story, hence easy understanding by readers. Ellipsis largely contributes towards ensuring the text is concise and does not portray informality. Also, the apparent failure to avoid substitution justifies the need for clarity and precision in journalism.

The present research's finding is in agreement with others, and it reinforces the idea that grammatical cohesion is universal for news discourse. It is essential for the information flow and therefore to the reader's proper comprehension of content. As it can be well understood from this analysis, cohesive devices used in news texts make writing quite organized and definitely ensure that the information is forwarded accurately and professionally.

However, future research in grammatical cohesion within news reporting might consider comparative analyses across different genres, a longitudinal study of cohesion in war reporting, and cross-cultural examinations. Other possible research in this area may also extend to the studies on the effect of digital media on cohesion, the impact of different uses of cohesion on reader comprehension, and how cohesion works in multimedia news reporting. Further research could also examine crisis communication beyond news reporting and determine the effect of AI-generated journalism on grammatical cohesion, in maintaining clarity and coherence.

REFERENCES

Afzaal, M., Hu, K., Chishti, M. I., & Imran, M. (2019). A Study of Pakistani English Newspaper Texts: An Application of Halliday and Hasan's Model of Cohesion: A Discourse Analysis. International Journal of English Linguistics, 9(5), 78. https://doi.org/10.5539/ijel.v9n5p78

Cabrejas, MMr. (2022). View of Cohesive Devices on the Abstracts of Selected Research Articles Presented in the International Academic Forum (AIFOR)_ A Discourse Analysis.

Chen, J., Chau, R., & Yeh, C.-H. (2003). Discovering Parallel Text from the World Wide Web. http://www.info.gov.hk,

Cook, G. (1989). Discourse. Oxford University Press.

Crossley, S. A., Kyle, K., & McNamara, D. S. (2016). The tool for the automatic analysis of text cohesion (TAACO): Automatic assessment of local, global, and text cohesion. Behavior Research Methods, 48(4), 1227–1237. https://doi.org/10.3758/S13428-015-0651-7

Cutting, J. (2005). Pragmatics and Discourse: A Resource Book for Students. Pragmatics and Discourse. https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203994597

Dastjerdi, H. V. & S. S. H. (2011). Quality of Iranian EFL Learners' Argumentative Essays: Cohesive Devices in Focus MCSER-Mediterranean Center of Social and Educational Research Quality of Iranian EFL Learners' Argumentative Essays: Cohesive Devices in Focus. Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences, 2(2). www.mcser.org

De Beaugrande, R.-A., & Dressler, W. (1990). Introduction to Text Linguistics. http://www.beaugrande.com/introduction_to_text_linguistics.htm

Delfia, E., Dewa, I., Wijana, P., Mastoyo, T., & Kesuma, J. (2023). Lexical and Grammatical Cohesion in the Regional Regulation Discourse of West Sumatra Province. Journal of Language and Literature, 23(2), 447–463. https://doi.org/10.24071/JOLL.V23I2.6081

Eggins, Suzanne. (2007). An introduction to systemic functional linguistics. Continuum.

Emilia, E., Habibi, N., & Bangga, L.A. (2018). An Anlysis of Cohesion of Exposition Texts: An Indonesian Context. Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics, 7(3), 515–523. https://doi.org/10.17509/ijal.v7i3.9791

Georgakopoulou, Alexandra., & Goutsos, Dionysis. (2019). Discourse analysis : an introduction. Edinburgh University Press.

Gomez Gonzalez, M. D. L. A. (2013). A Reappraisal of Lexical Cohesion in Conversational Discourse. Applied Linguistics, 34(2), 128–150. https://doi.org/10.1093/applin/ams026

Halliday, M. A. K., & Hasan, R. (1976). Cohesion in English. https://philpapers.org/rec/HALCIE-3

Hinkel, E. (2003). Simplicity without Elegance: Features of Sentences in L1 and L2 Academic Texts. TESOL Quarterly, 37(2), 275. https://doi.org/10.2307/3588505

Hirmoyo, W., Prayitno, J., Huda, M., & Rahmawati, L. E. (2022). Grammatical Cohesion of Sports News Texts on Electronic News Media and Their Implications for Learning Indonesian.

Karim, M. F. (2015). Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion Analysis in Sport News Text on The Jakarta Post: A Thesis Submitted to English and Humanities Faculty in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Strata One.

Khalifah, M. S., Wibowo, J. C., & Rahmijati, C. (2019). An Analysis of Endophoric Reference Cohesion Devices in Mark Zuckerberg Biography. 2(2).

Li, Y. & F. C. (2015). An In-depth Discourse Analysis of One Radio Interview From the Perspective of Cohesion. Sino-US English Teaching, 12(4). https://doi.org/10.17265/1539-8072/2015.04.006

Lukin, A. (2013). What do texts do? The context-construing work of news. Text & Talk, 33(4–5). https://doi.org/10.1515/text-2013-0024

Noprival, N., Alfian, A., & Soma, R. (2022). Analyzing Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion in A Legendary Short Story. Indonesian Journal of EFL and Linguistics, 7(2), 251. https://doi.org/10.21462/ijefl.v7i2.488

Nurwahidah, N., Hidayat, D. N., Husna, N., & Alek, A. (2022). A Discourse Analysis of Grammatical Cohesion in News Item Text of "Symphony 3" XII Grade English Textbook. Journal of English Language Teaching and Linguistics, 7(1), 171. https://doi.org/10.21462/jeltl.v7i1.764

Reid, J. (1992). A computer text analysis of four cohesion devices in english discourse by native and nonnative writers. Journal of Second Language Writing, 1(2), 79–107. https://doi.org/10.1016/1060-3743(92)90010-M

Rokhayati, R., Nafilah, I., & Fransori, A. (2020). Analysis of Grammatical Cohesion Tools in Students Essay at Indraprasta PGRI University. Hortatori : Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia, 3(2), 125–132. https://doi.org/10.30998/jh.v3i2.225

Setiawan, F., & Taiman, T. (2021). Cohesion and Coherence in Written Texts of Health Medical Laboratory Students. Indonesian EFL Journal, 7(1), 59–68. https://doi.org/10.25134/IEFLJ.V7I1.3991

Shet, J. P. (2021). Identification of substitution and Ellipsis in Leo Tolstoy's short story by English Language major students. Journal of Language and Linguistic Studies, 17(2), 1075–1085. https://doi.org/10.52462/jlls.75

Subrayan Michael, A., Muthusamy, C., CSuppiah, P., Joseph, C., & Che Razali, S. M. binti. (2013). Cohesion in News Articles: A Discourse Analysis Approach. International Journal of Applied Linguistics & English Literature, 2(3), 129–133. https://doi.org/10.7575/aiac.ijalel.v.2n.3p.129

Sumanti, S. (2015). Analisis Wacana Novel Supernova : Akar Karya Dee Lestari Sebuah Tinjauan Referensi. Indonesian Language Education and Literature, 1(1), 16. https://doi.org/10.24235/ileal.v1i1.49

Van Dijk, T. A. (1983). Discourse Analysis: Its Development and Application to the Structure of News. Reprinted From Journal of Communication Spring, 33(2).