

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bachtiar, Aminah Purnamasari. 2014. *Cohesive Device in Students' Thesis Proposal: A Discourse Analysis*. Unpublished Skripsi Sarjana, Makassar: English Department Faculty of Letter Hasanuddin University.
- Bahazig, Afnan. 2016. *Cohesive Devices in Written Discourse: A Discourse Analysis of a Student's Essay Writing*. <http://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/EJ1101750.pdf> (Accessed on 7 August 2017).
- “Bengkulu”. *Colours*, May 2017, p. 136
- Cahyani, Risna. 2010. *Formal Links Approach to Grammar and Lexicon Used in Barack Obama's Speech “Pulang Kampung Nih”*. <http://download.portalgaruda.org/article.php?article=121609&val=937> (Accessed on 10 October 2017).
- Chaer, Abdul. 2007. *Linguistik Umum*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Cook, Guy. 1989. *Discourse*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Crysal, David. 1991. *A dictionary of Linguistic Phonetics*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.
- Dietsch, Betty Mattix. 2003. *Reasoning & Writing Well: A Rhetoric, Research Guide, Reader, and Handbook Third Edition*, New York: The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc, in Muslikh (2014:21).
- Djuharie, Otong Setiawan (2007). *Genre*. Bandung: Yrama Widya.
- Fakuade, Gbenga and Emanuel C. Sharndama. 2012. *A Comparative Analysis of Variations in Cohesive Devices in Professionall and Popularaized Legal Texts*. http://www.bjournal.co.uk/paper/BJASS_4_2/BJASS_04_02_14.pdf (Accessed 8 August 2017).
- Feliks, Tans. 2017. *Coherence and Cohesion in an EFL Essay of a Graduate Student*. https://www.ijelr.in/4.1.17a/281-292_TANS_FELIKS.pdf (Accessed on 7 August 2017).
- Gerot, Linda and Wignell Peter. 1994. *Making Sense of Functional Grammar*. Sydney: Gerd Stabler.

- Halliday, M.A.K. dan Ruqaiya Hasan. 1976. *Cohesion In English*. New York: Longman Inc.
- Halliday, M.A.K. 1985. *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*. London: Edward Arnold a division of Hodder and Staighon.
- Heffernan, James A. W. and John E. Lincoln. 1986. *Writing: A College Handbook*, New York: W. W. Norton & Company, Inc, in Muslikh (2014:20).
- Iqra, Asad, and Mudassar. 2013. *Ellipsis, References & Substitution as Cohesive Devices "The Bear" by Anton Chekhov*. [http://www.savap.org.pk/journals/ARInt./Vol.4\(6\)/2013\(4.6-15\).pdf](http://www.savap.org.pk/journals/ARInt./Vol.4(6)/2013(4.6-15).pdf) (Accessed on 7 August 2017).
- Knapp, Peter and Megan Watkins. 2005. *Genre, Text, Grammar: Technologies for Teaching and Assessing Writing*, Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Ltd, in Muslikh (2014:21).
- Kondal, Bonala and Swamy Bairi. 2016. *The Use of Discourse Connectives in the Academic Writing of Professional Students*. <https://www.ijelr.in/3.1.16/143-148%20BONALA%20KONDAL.pdf> (Accessed on 7 August 2017).
- Malah, Zubairu. 2015. *Lexical Cohesion in Academic Discourse: Exploring Applied Linguistics Research Articles Abstracts*. <http://www.rjelal.com/3.4.15/291-299%20ZUBAIRU%20MALAH.pdf> (Accessed on 8 August 2017).
- Manalu, Santi Agustina. 2016. *Cohesion Devices in Relation to Quality of Engineering Students' Genre-Based Writings*. <http://jurnal.fkip.uns.ac.id/index.php/ictte/article/viewFile/7611/5452> (Accessed on 7 August 2017).
- McCarthy, Michael. 1991. *Discourse Analysis for Language Teacher*. Cambridge University: Britain.
- Mf, Fatris. "Pekanbaru". *Colours*, April 2017, p. 102 - 104
- Muslikh. 2014. *The relationship between students' vocabulary mastery and their writing descriptive text ability*. Skripsi Sarjana, Jakarta: Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teachers' Training Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University. <http://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/dspace/bitstream/123456789/25294/1/MUSLIKH-FITK.pdf> (Accessed on 11 July 2017).
- Narbuko & Achmadi. 2013. *Metodologi Penelitian*. Jakarta: PT. Bumi Aksara.

- Norplk, Delima Rosa. 2009. *Formal Links (Cohesion Devices) of the article of Korea English Magazine "Korea's stance in the face of global warming"*. Unpublished Skripsi Sarjana, Makassar: English Department Faculty of Letter Hasanuddin University.
- Nusu, Ashariah Chairul. 2013. *Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion in Speech: A study of the Second Inaugural speech of Barack Obama*. Unpublished Skripsi Sarjana, Makassar: English Department Faculty of Letter Hasanuddin University.
- Oshima, Alice and Ann Hogue. 2007. *Introduction to Academic Writing*, New York: Pearson Education, Inc.
- Ploeger, Katherine. 2000. *Simplified Paragraph Skills*, Illinois, Lincolnwood: NTC/Cotemporary Publishing Group.
- Puspitorini, Indah. 2011. "Analysis on Cohesive Devices Used in Descriptive Texts of English Senior High School Books" Skripsi Sarjana, Tulungagung: Faculty of English Education STAIN. <http://repo.iain-tulungagung.ac.id/1213/> (Accessed on 12 July 2017).
- Qudah, Mahmud. 2016. *The Use of Lexical Devices in Political Discourse*. <https://www.ijelr.in/3.1.16B/487-493> MAHMOUD QUDAH.pdf (Accessed on 12 June 2017).
- Renkema, Jan. 1993. *Discourse Studies : an introductory textbook*, Amsterdam : John Benjamins Publishing Co.
- Sharif, Aysha Mohd. 2015. *The Analysis of Cohesive Devices in Psychology Research papers using Discourse Analysis Technique*. <https://www.ijellh.com/the-analysis-cohesive-devices-psychology-research-papers-using-discourse-analysis-technique>. (Accessed on 7 August 2017).
- Suryaman, Gugus & Noun Aliza. "Muna Island". *Colours*, September 2017, p. 107 - 108
- Wardiman, Artono, Masduki B. Jahur, and M. Sukirman Djusma. 2008. *English Fokus1: For Grade VII Junior High School (SMP/MTs)*, Jakarta: Pusat Perbukuan, Depdiknas. http://assets.annibuku.com/bse/Kelas7/Kelas7_English_in_Focus_66.pdf. (Accessed on 20 June 2017).
- Yurni. 2012. *The Analysis of Cohesive Devices in the Jakarta Post newspaper: "Indonesian bureaucratic reform in the making"*. Unpublished Skripsi

Sarjana, Makassar: English Department Faculty of Letter Hasanuddin University.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1

PEKANBARU

Colours Garuda Indonesia Magazine, April, 2017, Page 102 - 104

(1) **The Siak River**, still **and** quiet without a ripple, sits on **the** edge of a **city** once known as Senapelan. (2) For centuries trade ships carrying commodities **and natural resources** from **the** island of **Sumatra** would dock along **this river**. (3) **It** is a **river** tightly entwined with trade **and the** power of **the** kings of bygone eras.

(4) Today, **the city** goes by **the** name of **Pekanbaru**, capital of **Riau** – one of Indonesia's richest provinces, with income from a wealth of **natural resources**. (5) Over **the** past decade, **Pekanbaru** has become of **Sumatra's** faster growing **cities**.

(6) **We** start **our road** trip driving in **the dark** to explore **Sumatra**, where **the roads** grow increasingly quiet **and the** temperature cools. (7) Above **us**, a start – studded **sky and** a glowing moon hang low. (8) Shortly after, rubber **and** palm oil plantations come into view, two commodities that have helped to change **the** face of **Sumatra**. (9) At night, **the** forest seems unmoved.

(10) **We** stop at **the** quiet **Muara Takus village** in **Riaus's** **Kampar** district. (11) A traditional gate marks **our** arrival, **and I** walk past an unlock portal where stacks of centuries – old stones stand tall, enveloped in early – morning silence. (12) **The** yellow – **and** brown – brick **Muara Takus Temple** points to **the sky** above **the** canopy of **the** surrounding expansive plantation. (13) **The temple** complex comprises **the Candi** Tua, **Candi** Bungsu, **Candi** Mahligai and Palangka. (14) A few other structures stand by, waiting **their** turn for careful restoration.

(15) **The** sun begins to rise as **I** leave **the** temple, **and** after a rocky three-hour car ride, **I** make **it** to **scorching-hot Pekanbaru**. (16) **The** last time **I** set foot in **this city** was 12 years ago, **and I** barely recognize **it** today. (17) Signs of change are everywhere. (18) **Its** streets are wide **and crowded**, most like a metropolis, lined with big government office, luxury hotels, malls **and** other shopping centres **and** restaurants offering endless culinary options.

(19) **Pekanbaru** may be **more** popular for **its** oil, **but the city** itself is never short of fascinating points of interest to visit. (20) **The** Alam Mayang Recreational **Park** is one of **the most** favoured spots for locals. (21) **Located** not far from **the city** centre, **the space** – adorned with animal ornaments such as tiger **and** elephant sculptures – offers a sense of **calm and quiet for city** – dwellers. (22) **Those** visiting with **their** families can also enjoy fun activities such as water bikes, banana boats, a magical carpet **and** ball pit.

(23) Further along **the** coast, **you** can find **the** **Kampar River's** world – famous **Bono Waves**. (24) To catch **this** tidal bore, **you** will need to get close to **the**

mouth of river, **here the waves** break a little higher – take a speedboat from Teluk Meranti **village**. (25)**The waves** might be brown as **it is a river wave, but the Bono Wave** stands up against **its** ocean rivals, attracting both local **and** international surfers.

(26)In downtown **Pekanbaru**, **the** quaint Raya An-Nur **Mosque** is not to be missed, with **its** five iconic domes **and** a tower reaching up to **the sky**. (27)**Located** on an expansive 12.6 hectares, there is plenty to **see at the mosque**, from **its** spacious rooms, some of which function as offices, to park, where kids can enjoy frolicking in **the sun**. (28)**The** construction of **this mosque** began in 193 **and it** was completed five years later. (29)**It** includes architectural influences from Malay **and** Middle Eastern cultures. (30)Across from **this** grand establishment stands at Batak-Protestant church (HKBP). (31)In **Pekanbaru**, citizens with different religious backgrounds have been living together in harmony for years.

(32)As sun begins to set in **Pekanbaru**, **the streetlight** come to life. (33)**I** walk along Hang Tuah Street, taking in **the city's** crowded corners, **its** bridges, **the** rows of majestic office buildings bathed in light. (34)**I'm** getting hungry, so **I** decide to stop by a restaurant on Sudirman Street. (35)There are plenty of dining venue to choose from in **this city, and I** am determined not to miss **its** most famous local delicary: a smoked-fish dish with a variety of servings, from fried to curried. (36)From **the** restaurant, **I** follow **the** strong aroma of coffee **and** find a **crowded** row of cafes that seem determined to def **the** evening's call for sleep.

(37)Half an hour from **Pekanbaru**, **we** arrive at **the** Minas **Elephant Training Center**, where **I** find myself making new acquaintances **Reno and** some of **his** gigantic friends as **they** dine on **their** lunch.

(38)After **their** mealtime, **Reno and the** other elephants are taken to **the river** for a bath, **and** a group of visiting tourists take turns hopping on **their** backs to have **their** photos taken **and** have a go at scrubbing **their** hides.

(39)**I** leave **the Elephant Training Center**, heading east. (40)After a three-hour drive, **we** arrive at **the** gate of **Siak Sri Indrapura**, **the** district capital of **Siak**. (41)Several minutes past **the** gate of **this** quiet **city**, a magnificent bridge welcomes **us** to cross **the Siak River**. (42)Shortly after, **we** arrive at **the city** centre.

(43)Aside from **the** splendid **Siak Palace and the** historic museum in **the city** centre, there is a network of sprawling **parks and green spaces** in **the heart of Siak Sri Indrapura**. (44)One **park** has been **designed** especially to help children understand traffic signs, while another is **designed** for rollerblading youngsters. (45)There are no palm trees within **the city**; instead, there gazebos to hide from **the scorching-hot sun and** schools with yards so extensive **and** spacious that **they** double as camping grounds. (46)**Its parks and green areas** are a little haven of **quiet and** give **the city** a magical calmness.

(47)Back in **Pekanbaru** – which is noted as one of Indonesia’s cleanest **cities**, having won **the ‘Adipura’** (cleanest city) award seven times in a row – **I** think of **its** high – rises, streets **and** intersections as take a dip in a pool perched up on a concrete building. (48)**The** wind is blowing from **the Siak River**, **and** in my mind **I** imagine **the temples, the elephants, and the many rivers** that stretch along **this** magnificent region.

Appendix 2

BENGKULU

Colours Garuda Indonesia Magazine, May, 2017, Page 136

(1)**Bengkulu** is like a hidden pearl on **the** west coast of **Sumatra**. (2)From **the Rafflesia flower** to natural tourism, as well as historical **and** cultural tourism, **it** has a lot of to offer.

(3)Do **you** want to sunbathe on **the beach**? (4)**Bengkulu** has **Panjang Beach**, which resembles **the** Gold Coast in Australia. (5)There are seven kilometers of coastline that lie at **the** corner of **the** street, longer than Kuta **beach**. (6)**The** sand is clean **and** white, **and the beach** is 500 meters wide. (7)**It** is truly a comfortable **place** to relax while enjoying **the** waves **and the** sunset.

(8)From **Panjang Beach**, **you** can see **Tikus Beach**, which can be **reached** by boat in 25 minutes. (9)**This island** of 1.5 hectares is surrounded by sturdy corals. (10)**The water** is very clear, **and you** can see a wide variety of **fish** below **the** surface. (11)**This place** is good for diving enthusiasts.

(12)As well as Tikus Island, another main destination is **Enggano Island**. (13)**It** can be **reached** by small aeroplane **or** boat, which will take approximately six hours. (14)However, **the** exertion will be repaid by **the** exoticism of Enggano, with **its** rare plants **and** sea life. (15)**Enggano Island** is a heaven for fishers.

(16)**You** can also experience relaxing moments at cool **Kaba Hill, Curup**, which **you** can **reach** in around three hours.

(17)**Here**, there are eight volcanic craters, some of which are covered by dense vegetation. (18)To enjoy **Kaba Hill**, visitors must climb 307 stairs. (19)From **the** top of **the hill**, **you** can see **the** lights of **Curup City**, **the** capital of Rejang Lebong district.

(20)Still in **Curup**, **you** should not miss **the panoramic view** of **the flower** garden. (21)**The** carpet of colorful **flowers** emits a fresh, fragrant aroma **and** is surrounded by green **hills**.

(22)**Bengkulu** offers a variety of amazing tourism sites. (23)There is lake Mas (Mas Harun Lestari), which is located only 17 kilometers from **Curup**, and Lake Dendam Tak Sudah, in **Bengkulu City**. (24)Do **you** want to enjoy a **panoramic view** of a **tea plantation**? (25)**Then** visit Kepahiang, which is **the** neighbor of **Curup**. (26)**The** atmosphere is similar to **the tea plantations** in West Java.

(27)**Bengkulu** is also an important part of Indonesian history **because** in **this city**, Indonesian Proclamator Bung Karno was exiled (1938-1942).

(28)Moreover, traces of English colonialism in Indonesia can also be found at Fort Marlborough. (29)**The** location is very strategic, standing majestically on top of an artificial **hill**, back to back with **the** Indian Ocean.

Appendix 3

MUNA ISLAND

Colours Garuda Indonesia Magazine, September, 2017, Page 107- 108

(1)In **Muna** ('mai te wuna'), in **the** district of Southeast Sulawesi, be inspired by how **our** forefathers lived in prehistoric times as **you** discover sites rich with epic stories. (2)**The** sea, **the** mountains **and the** cave all unfold **their** own timeless tales.

(3)**The** source of **the** stories of **Muna** lies in **Liang Kobori village**, in **the** sub-district of **Lohia**. (4)From Raha, **the** capital of **Muna** Regency, **the** village is 30 minutes south, along **the** coast, by motorcycle **or** car.

(5)**The** village is home to a number of prehistoric sites, including 30 **caves**, each of which has been named according to **its** location, functions **or** **the** drawings found on **its** walls. (6)One such **cave** is **Metanduno**, which is known as a **cave** for men **because** there's a horned **painting** there.

(7)**Metanduno** cave, which is 22m wide, 4m high **and** 24 long, boasts **the** highest number of **the** cave **paintings** in **the** area, with 364, **and** it is **the** first **cave** **you**'ll come across. (8)**It** serves as **the** ideal starting point to discover **the** rich **history** of **Liang Kobori**, **and** behind **Metanduno** lie more **caves**, including **Kabori**, Promnisa, **and** Sugi Patani.

(9)**We** visit **Kabori** cave next with **our** guide, La Ode Koasi, who tells **us** about **the** research results of Balai Pelestarian Cagar Budaya (BPCB) South Sulawesi. (10)**It** is BPCS's obligation to protect, develop **and** utilise cultural heritage.

(11)True to **its** name, **Kabori** (art **cave**) has no fewer than 205 **paintings**, complete with scribbles **and** writing in **the** **Muna** language. (12)**The** **paintings** really depict primitive life **here**, **and** **the** 20 m **cave** is known by **the** locals to have once

served as a **place** for primitive hermits. (13)**Clear water** drips from **the** stalactites in **the cave**, **and** is in fact a **water** source for local residents.

(14)Kosasi next leads **us** to Liang **Sugi Patani** (named after one of **Muna's** rulers). (15)On **the cave** wall there's a red *oker* (ochre) **painting** of a **man** flying a kite near a coconut tree. (16)Traditional **Muna** kites, called *caghati*, are often flown by farmers so safeguard **their** fields.

(17)In **these caves**, there are hundreds of **paintings** of humans, animals **and** boats. (18)Many of **the paintings** depict **the** daily activities of **the** people, such as hunting archery, battles, sailing **and** even mutual cooperation. (19)According to archeological researchers, **the** ink used for **the paintings** is thought to be made from **the** sap of specific tress, mixed with **the** blood animals **and** clay, which is why **the paintings** have not faded. (20)Please don't touch **them!**

Picture perfect

(21)Danau **Napabale**, in **the Lohia** Regency, is a **salt-water lake**, located in **Napabale village**. (22)**The lake** is steeped in history **and** is rightly a favourite tourist destination for visitors to **Muna**. (23)Spread over an area of around 4 hectares, **the lake** sits nestled among small verdant hills dotted with tress, **and** acts as a gateway to an area rich in picture-postcard vistas.

(24)**The lake's salty water** changes colour **and the lake** level rises **and** falls each day with **the** movement of **the** tides. (25)**It's** connected to **the** ocean by a natural tunnel, some 30m long and 9m wide, which reveals itself at low tide. (26)**Fishermen** use **this** opening as a track when leaving **and** returning, while tales from **the fishermen** of old reveal that **the lake** was used as a port **and** as hiding **place** for pirates, given how **it's** neatly hidden from **the** open seas.

(27)**Visitors** can swim, dive **and** play around on **this lake**. (28)For a fee of around Rp. 50,000 to Rp. 500,000, which is charged per **boat** with a capacity of up to 20 **people**, **you** can sail out to **the** open sea in a **local fisherman's boat**, **or** just visit **the local** beaches, ensuring **you** return while **the** tide is low **and the** tunnel isn't filled with **water**. (29)La Hauli is one such **local Lohia fisherman** who cares to **visitors**; **he** will take people around **the lake**, including to where **the** seaweed farmers ply **their** trade.

(30)Around 3km south of **Napabale** is Lakarinta **village**, where tourists are afforded views of **the karst** clusters on **Meleura beach** below. (31)**Meleura** has similar characteristics to **Napabale**, **but the** one that distinguishes **it** is **the** landscape that can be viewed from above in **the** settlements.

(32)An area of around to hectares, **Meleura** is surrounded by **coral** cliffs **and** overgrown bonsai-like wild plants, while mushroom-shaped **corals** are to be found scattered on **the beach**. (33)**The** cool atmosphere, quiet surroundings **and** beautiful

views make tourists feel right at home. (34)Activities at **Meleura** include **boat trips**, fishing, snorkeling **or** diving to see **fish and corals**.

(35)One unique aspect of **the** area is **the** locally planted **crops** that dot **the** rocky hills. (36)**Cassava, corn, fruits and vegetables** are all to be found clinging onto **the corals** that surround **Meleura beach**. (37)**This** practice has been passed on by **the locals'** ancestors as a way to provide for **their** families' daily needs.

(38)From **Meleura beach**, **you** can take a 15 minute ride aboard a *ketinting boat* to a **lake** that is said to have been hidden for thousands of years **and** was filled with thousands of **jellyfish** that do not sting. (39)**This** special **lake** is called Ubur-ubur (**jellyfish**) **lake**.

(40)Supposedly, **the jellyfish** in **this lake** were trapped when **the water** on **the lake** froze during **the** Ice Age. (41)For thousands of years **they** had no natural predators, so gradually **their** self-defence mechanism disappeared completely, hence no sting.

(42)**My** trip to beautiful **Muna** is fully sponsored by PT. Garuda Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. Branch Office Kendari. (43)**Rich in history**, **Muna regency** can now be accessed by **Garuda Indonesia**, which flies from Makassar's Sultan Hasanuddin Airport to west **Muna Regency's** Sugimanuru Airport Monday, Wednesday **and** Friday. (44)Through a collaboration between the **Muna Regency** government **and Garuda Indonesia**, **you** can now **reach the karst** island **more** conveniently by air than by sea.