



Text news in Japanese: The study of Behavior the relationship between elements of Text

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ABSTRACT:

The Japanese news text is interesting to study to find out and describe the relationship between the elements that make up a coherent and logical text. This is important because the role of the mass media, including news that is usually broadcast by metro TV, such as 'top nine news', 'metro highlights', the election channel' has become a commodity for news hunters in Indonesia. Errors in using references, lexical equivalence, and other forms can cause errors in interpreting the message conveyed through the text. If this happens, the function of the mass media as a provider of information quickly, let alone reaching the wider community, becomes ineffective. This is also what underlies the author to examine the relationship between the elements that make up news texts in Japanese, which aims to explain and describe the relationship between the elements that make up news texts in Japanese. The research data were analyzed using content analysis with the results of the research (1) British English text as shown in paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) ; news writers only use the name of the institution, the name of the area, and the name of the person. References are not used, (2) the word seifu is substituted by sushou'prime minister'. nichithe 19th' is substituted by jitsu'on the same day', the word chiji'governor' is substituted by osakafu'Osaka government', (3) there are the sentences Tokyo and Hyogo ni tsuite no yosei o kanto. Tokyo and Hyogo requesting an emergency statement are currently coordinating. The word seifu'government' is not mentioned. It is clear that the news text in Japanese entitled '3-dome no sengen nara kyuugyou yousei dono gyoushu made atama kakaeru seifu ni' contains elements of cohesion, substitution, ellipsis. Substitution only occurs around the change of government name, position according to the type of news which is classified as straight news. The conclusion in this study is that the specificity of the news text in Japanese is a reference that refers to the name of a person, but the name of the person, the name of the object, and the name of the institution are not used. The use of ellipsis is difficult to understand because the distance between one element that is omitted in the sentence and the substitute element is quite far away. The use of substitution in the text will be easier to understand if the reader/listener has adequate knowledge about the object, in this case about the country of Japan (geographically and geographically). culture)

KEYWORDS: elements text, text news, oral speak psychology, interpreting the message

Introduction

The language used always has a social purpose because humans in their lives cannot be separated from the process of interacting both between individuals, between groups, as well as parents and groups. Makhson (2014:1) suggests that the language used for social purposes is called text. Through text messages can be conveyed in the form of a series of sentences with the elements of their formation so that they become coherent and coherent.

Text is often messed up with the meaning of discourse. Noth Dakam Kutha Ratna (2009:218) suggests that text and discourse have the same identity so that both are synonyms. The essence of discourse is the relationship between sentences in a social context. According to Khutha Ratna (2009: 220) a discourse is not solely determined by the structure of the language, but rather the cohesion and coherence of the relationship between elements and makes sense. According to Edmonson in Djayasudarma (2006: 2) discourse is a structured event





that is manifested in linguistic behavior. It is clear that discourse (text) is formed by language units that have a harmonious and reasonable relationship.

One of the text genres that is commonly read and listened to in daily activities is news text. According to Willard G. Bleyer in Tambiwoka (2013: 87) news is anything that is warm and attracts the attention of a number of readers. The news text is interesting to study from the relationship between the elements of text formation like other text genres. What is interesting about this news text is that in addition to being actual, news texts can touch linguistic aspects such as references, substitutions, lexical equivalence, conjunctions as elements of cohesion, a discourse, as well as aspects of coherence, both of which are the focus of the study.

The Japanese news text is interesting to study to find out and describe the relationship between the elements that make up a coherent and logical text. This is important because the role of the mass media, including news that is usually broadcast by metro TV, such as 'top nine news', 'metro highlights', the election channel' has become a commodity for news hunters in Indonesia. Errors in using references, lexical equivalence, and other forms can cause errors in interpreting the message conveyed through the text. If this happens, the function of the mass media as a provider of information quickly, let alone reaching the wider community, becomes ineffective.

The study of news texts in Japanese in this context is the text as revealed by Ricoer (2014: 195), namely in a text the meaning contained in 'what is said' (what is said) regardless of the process of disclosure (the act of saying) which always involves the intonation of the expression and the gesture. What is meant by Ricoer is written news text.

This is also what underlies the author to examine the relationship between the elements forming the news text in Japanese, which aims to explain and describe the relationship between the elements forming the news text in Japanese.

The urgency of this research consists of 1) mass media, especially news in foreign languages including Japanese, are the main commodities for the community as stakeholders in Indonesia. Errors in understanding the elements that make up the news text will have an impact on the ineffectiveness of communication, 2) the news text deserves to be studied from the aspect of the elements forming the text such as the use of references, ellipsis, substitution, lexical equivalence because apart from not being analyzed this has also become material input for readers to increase knowledge of Japanese language.

Theoretical Foundation

2.1 Cohesion Tool as an Element of Text

The analysis of language in relation to language teaching resulted in four strata. The four strata in question include the strata of (1) sound, (2) grammatical, (3) lexical, and (4) discourse. Based on the four strata, Stern (1884: 183) revealed that based on the four strata, there are four categories of language learning activities that cannot be separated from one another. The four categories include language learning activities related to (1) structural aspects, namely language learning activities that seek to understand grammatical aspects, (2) notional namely language learning activities related to semantic aspects, (3) functional, namely language learning activities that relating to the analysis of the function of linguistic forms in discourse, and (4) experiential, language learning activities related to the use of language as a vehicle in communication.

The experimental aspect is still divided into four skill categories, namely (1) listening skills, (2) speaking, (3) reading, and (4) writing.

Writing as the equivalent of the term composing has the meaning of the whole series of one's activities in expressing ideas and conveying them through written language to the reader to understand. This writing activity is very concerned with the elements of thought, reasoning and factual because the resulting form is in the form of scientific or non-fiction writing (Marwanto, et al 1985: 12), (Brotowidjoyo, 1985: 16).

Based on its scope and aspects, writing can indeed be reviewed and studied from various aspects. Corbert and Burke (1971: 2) reveal that writing involves activities including (1) processing ideas, (2) structuring sentences, (3) developing paragraphs and (4) developing essays in certain types of discourse.

2.1. Cohesion Tools in Text

Text or essay is formed from a number of supporting elements, namely words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and paragraphs. These elements are required not only to have a relationship that describes unity, but also to have a close arrangement and relationship between one element and another, so as to create text harmony. This





arrangement and interweaving of elements is qualitatively referred to as a cohesive relationship. Cohesion is a semantic concept that refers to the linking of grammatical elements in a written text using formal connecting tools. In other words, Sihombing (1985: 2) reveals one element presupposes another element; and what is presumed can be in the form of words, clauses, sentences, or speeches that are larger than sentences.

In the essay text, cohesion or the harmonious relationship between the supporting elements of the text is not only related to the linguistic structure unit, it is also related to the aspect of meaning. To realize the harmonious relationship in the text, connecting tools such as pointers, conjunctions are needed. These connecting devices are commonly called markers or cohesion devices. In connection with this Levy (1979: 184) explains that cohesion, they say, is part of the system of language. The potential for cohesion lies in the systematic resource of reference, ellipsis and so on that into the language itself.

Research Methodology

The method used in this research is descriptive method. The author describes by explaining 'explanation' (Dilthey in Ricoer, 2014: 177) that explanation analysis can be used as an initial stage to examine the static dimensions of the text, in this case written text.

The source of the research data is the news text in Japanese entitled *3dome no sengen nara kyuugyou yosei dono gyoushu made atama kakaeru seifu ni*.

To collect data, the technique used is documentation. The technique used to analyze the data is the content analysis technique of news text in Japanese. The content analysis procedure in news texts should meet the requirements (a) the text needs to be processed systematically, using a theory that has been previously designed, (b) the text is searched for units to be analyzed and adapted to the theory, (c) the analysis process must be able to contribute to understanding theory, (d) the analysis process is based on the description, (e) the analysis is carried out qualitatively (Endraswara, 2013: 162).

Research Results

This section describes the Japanese news text which consists of three paragraphs. The text is analyzed from the aspects that form a cohesive or cohesive text which includes references, substitutions, and ellipsis, each of which will be described as follows:

Seifu' shinkei shingata corona virus no kansen ga kyuukakudai suru. Osakafu ni taishite ' tokubetsu sochihou ni kitsuku kinkyuu kedasu tame ni jitai sengen o kentou ni haitta'mulai Katou Katsunobu kanbo choukan sekretariat wa 19 ni no kishakai de yosei ga kari ni dasa rereba sumiyakan kentou o okonatte iku hitsuyou ga ane to nobe kinkyuu jitai sengen' 'tokyo to Hyogo' ni tuite no yosei o kanto shite. Tokyo ya Hyogo ni tame tsuite mo kongo chosen o susumaru'

Katoshi wa kansen kakudai o boshi suru dono youni jikkosei no aru taisaku o kojite iku kada, to nobe, to kinimets no eiguu ni renkeishite' iru o kyouchou shita o Sugayoshihide sugayoshihide sushoumo dou jitsu , kisha ni taishi(kiwamete kikikan o mette taio shite iru. Joukyou o minagaara Osakafu tome sodan o shitesesuai to katatta

Osakafu ni wa 5 nichi kara sangen nijunzun man'en boshi to 'dll' juuten sochi ga tekiyo sare chiji Osaka shinai no inshokuten ni gogo 8 ji made eigyo jikan tanshuku no yosei ya, fuyo fukyuu no gaishutsu jishuku no yobikake o shite iru o tada funai no shinki kansen sasuu wa 13 nichi ni 1 sen ri okoe , 18 nichi ni wa 1220 ri' de kako saita ni. Jushousha no byoushou shiyouritsu wa 9 wari' o kaeru kibishi jotai ga tsudzuku.

The results of the analysis of texts 1, 2, and 3 above are as follows.

Reference

Reference is the relationship between words and things (Lubis 1993,28). Reference means pointing / referring. Personal references involve first person pronouns, second person pronouns, and third person pronouns. The third person pronoun does not only refer to the name of a person but can also refer to the name of objects, names of institutions, places and so on.

In the Japanese text (paragraph 1) there is no use of references referring to *seifu* 'government, *Kato Katsunobu*, *Osakafu* 'Osaka government', *Tokyou* and *Hyougo*, this text requires old information 'old news' which informs Tokyo and Hyougo in paragraph (2) personal name, institution name repeated again.





Katoushi; 'lord Kato', *Osakafu* 'Osaka government', *shushou* 'prime minister' *Yoshihide Suga*. The use of references that refer to the words above are not found.

In paragraph (3) only the name of the institution and the name of the region are used by the author in the text. The word *chiji* 'governor' refers to *Osakafu*. The name of the Osaka prefectural institution, the name of the area of Osaka city and the title of *chiji* 'governor' used were also not found.

So, in the Japanese English text as shown in paragraphs (1), (2) and (3); news writers only use the name of the institution, the name of the area, and the name of the person. In other words the reference is not used.

2. Substitution

Substitution is replacing certain elements in a sentence with other parts that are considered cohesive.

Paragraph 1 of the word *seifu* is substituted by *sushou* 'prime minister'. *nichi* 'the 19th' substituted by *jitsu* 'on the same day'

Paragraph 3 words *chiji* 'governor' is substituted by *osakafu* 'Osaka government'

3. Ellipse

Ellipsis is the nature of removing the elemental part of the sentence elements that are considered coherent. In paragraph 1, there are the sentences *Tokyo* and *Hyogo ni tsuite no yosei o kanto*. *Tokyo* and *Hyogo* requesting an emergency statement are currently coordinating. The word *seifu* 'government' is not mentioned.

It is clear that the news text in Japanese entitled '*3-dome no sengen nara kyuugyou yousei dono gyoushu made atama kakaeru seifu ni*' contains elements of cohesion, substitution, ellipsis.

Substitution only occurs around the change of government name, position according to the type of news which is classified as straight news.

This is also what distinguishes it from informational news which is classified as soft news. Substituting the name of a person or place as a news element whose description is not limited. Understanding of substitution can be done by means of (the listener) that the reader must have adequate knowledge about the country of Japan.

In the type of ellipse, namely the omission of certain parts or elements that should have been previously mentioned, namely at the beginning of the paragraph. This can be interpreted that news readers/listeners must have shared knowledge about Japan (geographically and culturally).

Discussion

The news text analysis was conducted to determine the relationship between the elements in the news text. The news analyzed did not significantly represent the next text. At least this analysis has brought a 'fresh air' to readers/listeners that the characters of news texts in Japanese are different from those in Indonesian. The specification or specialty is that in Indonesian the reference can refer to the word before, asking or (anaphora) and the real word (cataphora) (Lubis, 1993). In Japanese, not the same way references are not used.

The use of substitution and ellipsis in news texts is the same as their use in Indonesian. It's just that news readers/listeners must have adequate knowledge of Japanese culture, a high level of concentration, and the ability to connect between elements in the news text. The location of the omitted elements with text elements as substitutes is quite far and this can cause miscommunication between readers/listeners and the news they read/listen to.

Conclusion

The conclusions in this research are:

1. The relationship between elements of news text in Japanese is not much different from news text in Indonesian.
2. The specificity of news text in Japanese is a reference that refers to the name of a person, but the names of people, names of objects, names of institutions are not used.
3. The use of ellipsis is difficult to understand because the distance between one element that is omitted in the sentence and the substitute element is quite far.
4. The use of substitution in the text will be easier to understand if the reader/listener has adequate knowledge about the object, in this case about Japan (geographically and culturally).

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Introduction

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that is manifested in linguistic behavior. It is clear that discourse (text) is formed by language units that have a harmonious and reasonable relationship.

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Theoretical Foundation

2.1 Cohesion Tool as an Element of Text

The analysis of language in relation to language teaching resulted in four strata. The four strata in question include the strata of (1) sound, (2) grammatical, (3) lexical, and (4) discourse. Based on the four strata, Stern (1884: 183) revealed that based on the four strata, there are four categories of language learning activities that cannot be separated from one another. The four categories include language learning activities related to (1) structural aspects, namely language learning activities that seek to understand grammatical aspects, (2) notional namely language learning activities related to semantic aspects, (3) functional, namely language learning activities that relating to the analysis of the function of linguistic forms in discourse, and (4) experiential, language learning activities related to the use of language as a vehicle in communication.

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Research Methodology

The method used in this research is descriptive method. The author describes by explaining 'explanation' (Dilthey in Ricoer, 2014: 177) that explanation analysis can be used as an initial stage to examine the static dimensions of the text, in this case written text.

The source of the research data is the news text in Japanese entitled *3dome no sengen nara kyuugyou yosei dono gyoushu made atama kakaeru seifu ni*.

To collect data, the technique used is documentation. The technique used to analyze the data is the content analysis technique of news text in Japanese. The content analysis procedure in news texts should meet the requirements (a) the text needs to be processed systematically, using a theory that has been previously designed, (b) the text is searched for units to be analyzed and adapted to the theory, (c) the analysis process must be able to contribute to understanding theory, (d) the analysis process is based on the description, (e) the analysis is carried out qualitatively (Endraswara, 2013: 162).

Research Results

This section describes the Japanese news text which consists of three paragraphs. The text is analyzed from the aspects that form a cohesive or cohesive text which includes references, substitutions, and ellipsis, each of which will be described as follows:

Seifu' shinkei shingata corona virus no kansen ga kyuuakudai suru. Osakafu ni taishite ' tokubetsu sochihou ni kitsuku kinyuu kedasu tame ni jitai sengen o kentou ni haitta'mulai Katou Katsunobu kanbo choukan sekretariat wa 19 ni no kishakai de yosei ga kari ni dasa rereba sumiyakan kentou o okonatte iku hitsuyou ga ane to nobe kinyuu jitai sengen 'tokyo to Hyogo' ni tuite no yosei o kanto shite. Tokyo ya Hyogo ni tame tsuite mo kongo chosen o susumaru'

Katoshi wa kansen kakudai o boshi suru dono youni jikkosei no aru taisaku o kojite iku kada, to nobe, to kinimets no eiguu ni renkeishite' iru o kyouchou shita o Sugayoshihide sugayoshihide sushoumo dou jitsu , kisha ni taishi(kiwamete kikikan o mette taio shite iru. Joukyou o minagaara Osakafu tome sodan o shitesesai to katatta

Osakafu ni wa 5 nichi kara sangen nijunzun man'en boshi to 'dll' juuten sochi ga tekiyo sare chiji Osaka shinai no inshokuten ni gogo 8 ji made eigyo jikan tanshuku no yosei ya, fuyo fukyuu no gaishutsu jishuku no yobikake o shite iru o tada funai no shinki kansen sasuu wa 13 nichi ni 1 sen ri okoe , 18 nichi ni wa 1220 ri' de kako saita ni. Jushousha no byoushou shiyouritsu wa 9 wari' o kaeru kibishi jotai ga tsudzuku .

The results of the analysis of texts 1, 2, and 3 above are as follows.

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In the Japanese text (paragraph 1) there is no use of references referring to *seifu* 'government, *Kato Katsunobu*, *Osakafu* 'Osaka government', *Tokyoo* and *Hyougo*, this text requires old information 'old news' which informs Tokyo and Hyougo in paragraph (2) personal name, institution name repeated again.





Katoushi; 'lord Kato', *Osakafu* 'Osaka government', *shushou* 'prime minister' *Yoshihide Suga*. The use of references that refer to the words above are not found.

In paragraph (3) only the name of the institution and the name of the region are used by the author in the text. The word *chiji* 'governor' refers to *Osakafu*. The name of the Osaka prefectural institution, the name of the area of Osaka city and the title of *chiji* 'governor' used were also not found.

So, in the Japanese English text as shown in paragraphs (1), (2) and (3); news writers only use the name of the institution, the name of the area, and the name of the person. In other words the reference is not used.

2. Substitution

Substitution is replacing certain elements in a sentence with other parts that are considered cohesive.

Paragraph 1 of the word *seifu* is substituted by *sushou* 'prime minister'. *nichi* 'the 19th' substituted by *jitsu* 'on the same day'

Paragraph 3 words *chiji* 'governor' is substituted by *osakafu* 'Osaka government'

3. Ellipse

Ellipsis is the nature of removing the elemental part of the sentence elements that are considered coherent. In paragraph 1, there are the sentences *Tokyo* and *Hyogo ni tsuite no yosei o kanto*. *Tokyo* and *Hyogo* requesting an emergency statement are currently coordinating. The word *seifu* 'government' is not mentioned.

It is clear that the news text in Japanese entitled '*3-dome no sengen nara kyuugyou yousei dono gyoushu made atama kakaeru seifu ni*' contains elements of cohesion, substitution, ellipsis.

Substitution only occurs around the change of government name, position according to the type of news which is classified as straight news.

This is also what distinguishes it from informational news which is classified as soft news. Substituting the name of a person or place as a news element whose description is not limited. Understanding of substitution can be done by means of (the listener) that the reader must have adequate knowledge about the country of Japan.

In the type of ellipse, namely the omission of certain parts or elements that should have been previously mentioned, namely at the beginning of the paragraph. This can be interpreted that news readers/listeners must have shared knowledge about Japan (geographically and culturally).

Discussion

The news text analysis was conducted to determine the relationship between the elements in the news text. The news analyzed did not significantly represent the next text. At least this analysis has brought a 'fresh air' to readers/listeners that the characters of news texts in Japanese are different from those in Indonesian. The specification or specialty is that in Indonesian the reference can refer to the word before, asking or (anaphora) and the real word (cataphora) (Lubis, 1993). In Japanese, not the same way references are not used.

The use of substitution and ellipsis in news texts is the same as their use in Indonesian. It's just that news readers/listeners must have adequate knowledge of Japanese culture, a high level of concentration, and the ability to connect between elements in the news text. The location of the omitted elements with text elements as substitutes is quite far and this can cause miscommunication between readers/listeners and the news they read/listen to.

Conclusion

The conclusions in this research are:

1. The relationship between elements of news text in Japanese is not much different from news text in Indonesian.
2. The specificity of news text in Japanese is a reference that refers to the name of a person, but the names of people, names of objects, names of institutions are not used.
3. The use of ellipsis is difficult to understand because the distance between one element that is omitted in the sentence and the substitute element is quite far.
4. The use of substitution in the text will be easier to understand if the reader/listener has adequate knowledge about the object, in this case about Japan (geographically and culturally).

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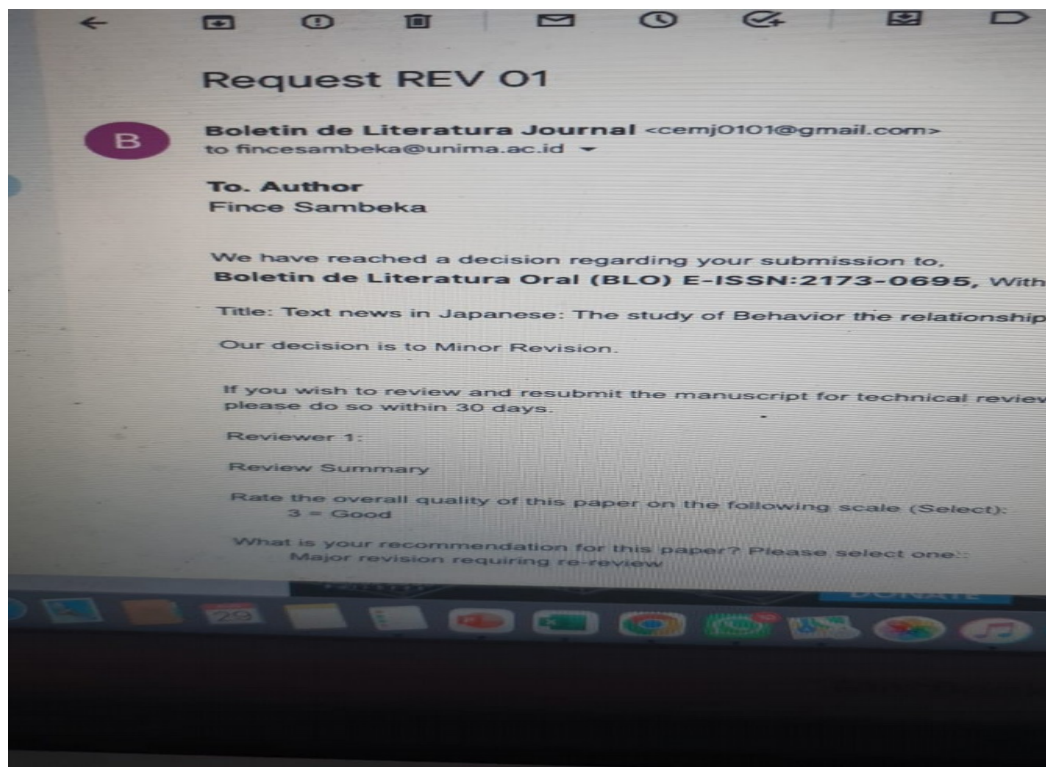
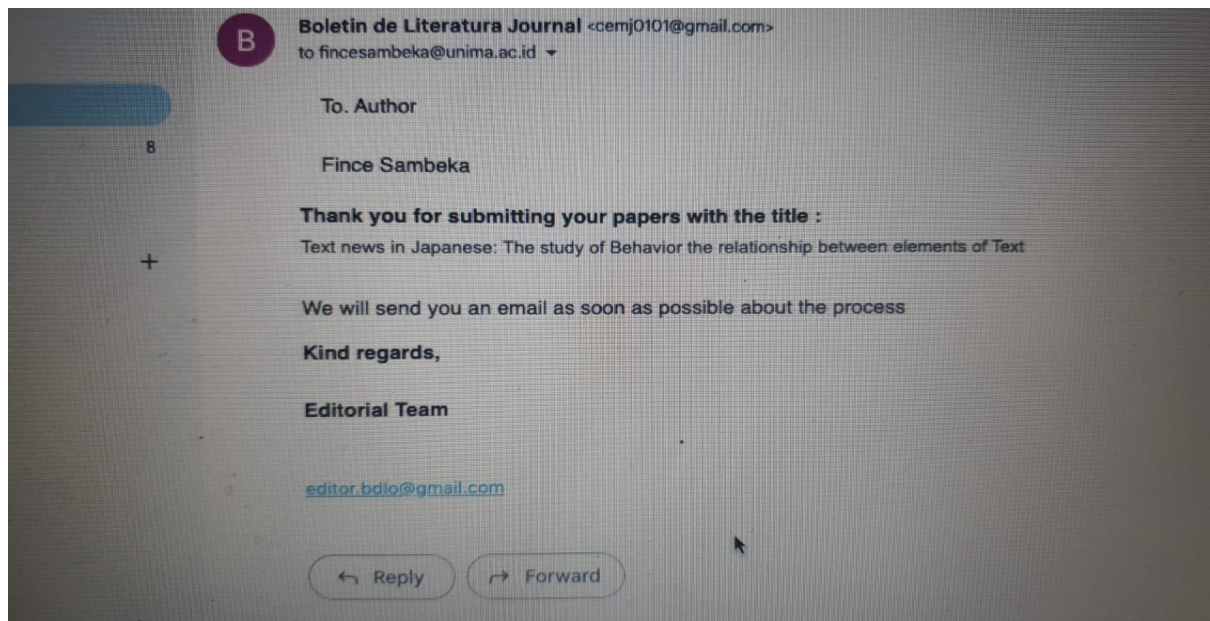
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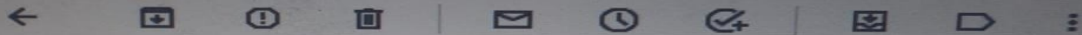
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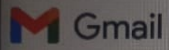
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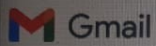
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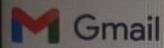
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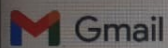
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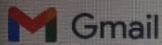
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