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DEMONSTRATIVE REFERENCE ANALYSIS IN THE JAKARTA POST HEALTH NEWS OCTOBER 2020 EDITION

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Abstract

Demonstrative reference is required to conduct a well-written text. Because it performs a specific function, such as referring to items in the text or signal specificity, etc., it must be clear to avoid misinterpretation of the news and make it understandable to the readers. As a result, the purpose of this qualitative study was to look into the occurrence, function, and specific pattern of demonstrative references in the Jakarta Post health news October 2020 edition. Halliday and Hasan's theory of cohesive devices was used to conduct the study. There were XXX demonstrative references found in the 10 news of health topic October 2020 edition as the object of the study. The most demonstrative reference was used by news xxx, which had 368 items, while the least was used by news xxx, which only had 2 items. The specific pattern found in the news by using the types and functions of demonstrative reference is that the news conveys cautions, preventions, suggestions, expectations, and hopes for the reader to understand the current situation conveyed by the news and build a better world after the chaos brought by the virus.

Keywords: *demonstrative reference, health news, The Jakarta Post*

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ANALISIS REFERENSI DEMONSTRATIF DALAM BERITA KESEHATAN THE JAKARTA POST EDISI OKTOBER 2020

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Abstrak

Referensi demonstratif diperlukan untuk membuat teks yang baik. Hal ini dikarenakan referensi demonstratif menjalankan fungsi tertentu, seperti merujuk pada item dalam teks atau kekhususan sinyal, dll., yang tentunya harus jelas untuk menghindari salah tafsir berita dan membuatnya mudah dipahami oleh pembaca. Oleh karena itu, tujuan penelitian kualitatif ini adalah untuk melihat kemunculan, fungsi, dan pola spesifik referensi demonstratif dalam berita kesehatan The Jakarta Post edisi Oktober 2020. Teori perangkat kohesif Halliday dan Hasan digunakan untuk melakukan penelitian. Terdapat XXX referensi demonstratif yang ditemukan dalam 10 berita topik kesehatan edisi Oktober 2020 sebagai objek penelitian. Referensi demonstratif paling banyak digunakan oleh news xxx yang berjumlah xxx item, sedangkan yang paling sedikit digunakan oleh news xxx yang hanya memiliki xxx item. Pola khusus yang ditemukan dalam berita dengan menggunakan jenis dan fungsi referensi demonstratif adalah bahwa berita tersebut menyampaikan peringatan, pencegahan, saran, dan harapan kepada pembaca untuk memahami situasi terkini yang disampaikan oleh berita dan membangun dunia yang lebih baik setelah kekacauan yang dibawa oleh virus Corona.

Kata kunci: *referensi demonstratif, berita kesehatan, The Jakarta Post*

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A. Introduction

Language is a tool as well as a bridge to build up a conversation among people on a daily basis. Gee (2001:1-2) claims that language is more than just communicating or exchanging information because he considers language to be much more functional than simply giving and receiving information. Language, he believes, is a fundamental human instrument that serves as a shield to the context of social interactions and human associations within cultures, societies, and organizations.

Furthermore, there are two types of languages that can be used as a medium in the communication process: spoken and written languages. According to Akinnaso in Alsaawi (2019:195), spoken language differs from written language due to different mechanisms of acquisition. The statement implies that there are distinctions between spoken and written language acquisition processes. Spoken language in which the language conveyed by the conventional sound system is obtained naturally (Nordquist,

2019). As a result, it is a natural phase that helps accelerated its acquisition. It can be seen in children who are able to speak spontaneously without having explicit instructions from the elderly.

Meanwhile, Nordquist (2019) claims that written language, in which the language is communicated through a traditional system of visual signs or letters, is learned. As a result, it is a mechanical process that slows its acquisition. According to Smith (2012) in the same article, there is a significant difference between spoken and written language because each mode of communication serves a specific purpose and function. Writing, as an activity derived from written language, is, however, the best method of providing and transmitting science, such as history or literature, as opposed to relying on insufficient human memory (Alsaawi, 2019:196).

Writing, according to Linse and Nunan (2005:98), is both a process and a product. The process is defined as the act of gathering ideas and working with them

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until they are understandable to the readers. The staged process of prewriting, writing, revising, editing, and publishing is significant because it results in the final piece of writing, a product, which is a text.

The term text, as used above, refers to any length passage, whether spoken or written, that forms a unified whole (Halliday & Hasan 1976:1). According to the 9th edition of the Oxford Dictionary, 'unified' is derived from 'unify,' which means to bring together people, things, parts of a country, and so on to form a single unit; whereas 'whole' is defined as all of something; full; complete. It means that all passages written within the text should be connected or adhered to one another. To be united in this context corresponds to the definition of cohesion proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1976:4), who define cohesion as a semantic relationship between one element and another that exists within the text. In addition, they also state that cohesion is the relation or connectivity represented when the interpretation of a textual element (a word in one sentence) depends

on another element in the text. Therefore, cohesion relates to semantic ties within the text that are expressed in the relation between an item and other items to create meaning.

However, it should be noted that a text cannot be excluded from cohesion because it is a link between one element and another in a text that allows the reader to understand it properly. It employs tools such as grammatical and lexical items to deliver a coherent text. According to Halliday and Hasan in Renkema and Schubert (2018:85), cohesion occurs when the interpretation of one element of discourse is dependent on another element that can be identified in the discourse. As a result, for cohesion to occur, the element must be dependent on the other.

Furthermore, there are various types of texts, such as magazines, newspapers, and so on. As a result, the subject of this research is a newspaper. According to Corroy in Ripolles (2012:152), newspapers have traditionally been regarded as the primary

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source of information because they cover a wide range of topics such as politics, business, sports and arts, and health, and include materials such as opinion columns, weather forecasts, local service reviews, obituaries, birth announcements, comic strips, and advisory columns, among others. However, newspapers have been digitalized and are now available as online news.

In Indonesia, there is a lot of online news available, either nationally or regionally. The Jakarta Post news, which provides news both online and offline, is one of the oldest English language news sources, having been founded in 1983. The Jakarta Post is an English-language news website. It is evident when you visit the website at www.jakartapost.com.

However, due to the difficulty of mastering the language, news production in Indonesia as an expanding circle or an EFL country according to Kachru's Circle in Schmitz (2014) is hardly feasible. According to Kachru in Schmitz (2014), the expanding circle is learning English as a foreign language. As a result, mastering

the English language requires a significant amount of effort, including time. Furthermore, it implies that non-native English speakers, such as Indonesians, would have a difficult time determining whether or not a series of sentences is related. A native English speaker, on the other hand, will immediately recognize it. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:1), if an English speaker hears or reads a passage of more than one sentence in length, they will usually determine without difficulty whether it is a unified whole or only a series of uncertain sentences.

As a result, the study examined demonstrative reference as part of grammatical cohesion of cohesive devices used in news published by The Jakarta Post on the topic of 'Health' in October 2020, because a well-written piece of news requires appropriate use of cohesive devices to create a text with good cohesion and coherence. It is supported by the theory of cohesive devices developed by Halliday, Hasan, and Renkema. As a result, the study suggests that if there is an



element of cohesion, the text's unity will be coherent.

Producing coherent and cohesive instruments to ensure the cohesion of the written text unified whole is something that should be done. It is essential for news to have good cohesion because well-written news will convey information to the reader appropriately often without misunderstanding. Readers are likely to misinterpret news that does not unite in sentences. As a result, this study examined demonstrative reference types and its function in the news. It is carried out to determine whether it employs cohesive elements when constructing texts in order to avoid confusion, misperception, and misunderstanding among the readers.

Consequently, the "Health" topic must be written with a clear sense of cohesion and coherence, as it would be devastating if the news caused a misperception as a result of disorganized text. According to Callahan (2014:77), the World Health Organization defines health as the state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being. As a result, it is

concerned about the absence of disease as well as human mental and social interaction. As a result, a false assumption about health news will have a huge impact on readers if it is not delivered in a well-written text. Besides, health is a basic human need that helps to sustain all of the activities that people engage in on a daily basis. If a person is not in a good state, his/her daily routine will be affected.

Therefore, the study aimed at identifying the types and function of demonstrative reference used within the news and its function as well as describing certain patterns proposed by the news. The method used within the analysis is qualitative method that applying content analysis because the object of the study is newspaper. It is specifically health news that has health tag at the top of it and discuss COVID-19 in general. The object was taken randomly according to the date of the news published.

B. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Demonstrative reference belongs to cohesive devices, specifically it is part of

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grammatical cohesion. The referent is identified by the speaker using a proximity scale. It means that the demonstrative reference is keeping track of the information through the use of proximity such as the, this, that, these, those, here, there, now, and then.

The adverbial demonstratives here, there, now, and then refer to the time or space location of a process. Simultaneously, the remaining demonstrative this, these, that, those, and the all refer to the location of something, usually an entity – a person or an object – that is involved in the process; they then appear as elements within the nominal group, whereas the adverbial demonstrative typically function as an adjunct in the clause rather than as elements within the nominal group. Here is an example of illustrative reference:

Sella lives in Lombok. There is a lot of beautiful scenery there.

There in the example given refers to the place where Sella lives which is Lombok, Indonesia. The view refers

specifically to the scenery of Lombok mentioned previously in the sentences.

1. Types

Subsequently, here are the types of demonstrative references found in the news.

No.	News	Items
1	1	33
2	2	40
3	3	49
4	4	23
5	5	23
6	6	26
7	7	52
8	8	36
9	9	55
10	10	31
Total		368

Table 1. Demonstrative Reference Items

The highest use of demonstrative reference belonged to news 9, while the least was news 4 and 5. The highest number of demonstrative references found in each news is affected by the length of the news provided. The longer

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the news is, the higher possibility the items will be used. See the news below:

*Since **the** beginning of **the** global pandemic, coughing and sneezing in public can feel similar to taking your kid to **the** hairdressers when they've got nits. You're **THAT** person. (News 3)*

The news given contains only 3 lines. There were 4 items of demonstrative reference found in the news. If you add some more sentences to the given paragraph as below, the elements of demonstrative reference will automatically be increased. Pay attention to the below paragraph:

*Since **the** beginning of **the** global pandemic, coughing and sneezing in public can feel similar to taking your kid to **the** hairdressers when they've got nits. You're **THAT** person.*

*People look, they glare, they judge, making you feel like some kind of pariah. While it's impossible to stop yourself from coughing or sneezing, **there** are ways of doing so you can limit **the** spread of covid-19, as well as all other viruses doing **the** rounds **this** winter. **Here's** how to go about*

*coughing and sneezing in **the** age of covid-19. (News 3)*

The preceding paragraph contains a total of eight lines. With the addition of 5 lines, the total number of the items found is 10. As a result, the length of the passages provided has an effect on the items of demonstrative reference used. However, there are some news that used the same number of reference use. This could be because the passages contain the same number of lines or have a similar number of words in each line.

2. Function

Demonstrative reference found in the news delivered specific functions according to the items found in the news.

(Data 1 of news 3)

*Since **the** beginning of **the** global pandemic...*

The aim of **the** as demonstrative reference above is to signal the specificity or definiteness of an object that served to identify a specific individual within the class designated by the noun. Additional information about the data is described below:

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(Data X of news 3: Since the beginning)

The beginning is interpreted as the first case of COVID-19 in Indonesia, which occurred in March. It provides the precise time when the first case was discovered.

(Data 2 of news 3: **The** global pandemic)

The global pandemic then refers to the Covid-19 pandemic, which emerged in China in 2019. It is a pandemic that affects everyone in the majority of the world's countries.

(Data 5 of news 3: To **the** hairdresser)

Furthermore, *the* hairdresser refers to the person who usually cuts, colors, and styles the readers' hair. The individual is dependably distinct from a reader and another.

Although *the* appears to be an unimportant article, it is actually necessary to use it within a passage, particularly news, because it serves to specify and identify which pandemic or hairdresser, etc., that was previously

mentioned. Take a look at the following data from News 3:

*Since **the** beginning of a global pandemic...*

If the article is changed from *the* to *a* to, it will undoubtedly differentiate the specification of which global pandemic the author is referring to. *The beginning of a global pandemic* could be interpreted as the onset of any pandemic that humans face over time. It could be Ebola, Cholera, or another disease. As a result, the use of *the* specifies and identifies which pandemic was mentioned previously in the passage.

3. *Specific pattern*

This section of the study examined specific patterns using the types and functions of cohesive devices discovered. The data for analyzing this data is taken randomly from the first to the last news.

News 1

The title of news 1 is *HIV treatment has no benefit for hospitalized COVID-19 patients: Study*. The drug or medicine that can be used to treat coronavirus disease is discussed in the news. Unfortunately, the

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drug commonly used to treat HIV has no beneficial effect in patients hospitalized with the Covid-19 virus, according to a randomized trial study.

Furthermore, the World Health Organization discontinued the HIV treatment trial on hospitalized patients because the results showed that it did not reduce mortality, length of hospital stay, or the possibility of patients being placed on a ventilator.

The news primarily focuses on the efforts of various parties to combat the coronavirus in order to save the world, as well as the person who was sentenced positive for Covid-19. It is supported by data from cohesive device types discovered in the news:

(Data 3 of news 1)

*British scientists running **the RECOVERY trial at the University of Oxford...***

(Data 16 – 20 of news 1)

*"Results from this trial show **that it is not an effective treatment for patients admitted to hospital with COVID-19,**" said Professor Martin Landray from **the Nuffield***

*Department of Population Health at **the University of Oxford, who co-leads the RECOVERY trial.***

(Data 22 of news 1)

The company had increased its supplies while it was determining whether it can be used to treat COVID-19.

(Data 23 of news 1)

The World Health Organization (WHO) in July discontinued its trial...

The British scientists who conduct the trial, the Nuffield Department of Population Health at the University of Oxford, the company that supplies the medicine, and the World Health Organization (WHO) who supervise the trial are all actively involved in developing the drug to combat coronavirus disease.

These data demonstrate that the struggle to combat the virus after it emerged in March – six months after the initial case – is real. Furthermore, it implies that many parties want a better world for all people to live in by putting significant effort in finding a cure for Covid-19 patients.



News 2

The title of news 2 is *One in 10 may have caught COVID, as world heads into 'difficult period': WHO*. The news discusses the rise in coronavirus disease cases and deaths in a number of countries around the world. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), coronavirus disease may have infected 10% of the world's population. As a result, approximately one in every ten people is positive for Covid-19, leaving the rest of the population vulnerable to the virus. It causes the world to enter a difficult period because the disease continues to spread globally, despite the struggle and effort. WHO is attempting to regularly update information about the outbreak so that health institutions around the world can participate in the process of combating the virus and achieving better outcomes for all parts of society. Here is the data that supported the statement:

(Data 1 of news 2)

*Roughly one in 10 people may have been infected with **the** coronavirus...*

Based on the demonstrative reference data discovered, the second news delivered information about the rise of Covid-19 cases and deaths, emphasizing the difficult period that all parties are going through, so that readers of the news are aware of how vulnerable a person is to the virus and how emergency and risky the world is at the moment. People are expected to be more cautious as a result of the increased awareness, and to consider the consequences of their recklessness if they try to ignore safety during the pandemic.

News 3

The title of news 3 is *The art of coughing and sneezing in the age of COVID-19*. The news discusses ways to limit the spread of the coronavirus disease by offering suggestions and advice such as carrying tissues and a spare mask, as well as how to cough and sneeze properly without spreading the disease. Here is the data:

(Data 5 – 7 of news 3)

*...**there** are ways of doing so **that** can limit **the** spread of covid-19.*

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(Data 20 of news 3)

Here's how to go about coughing and sneezing in the age of covid-19.

It is affirmed that there are some methods that can be used to limit the spread of the novel coronavirus. During the Covid-19 pandemic, one of the things a person can do is cough and sneeze properly. Before the outbreaks began in late 2019, a sneeze or cough was simply a common cold. As a result, it has become a major concern in the age of coronavirus disease because it is one of the first symptoms for patients who have tested positive for the virus. The statement is supported by the data's use of demonstrative references:

(Data 15 – 17 of news 3)

*...but at worst, tiny droplets will have been carried through **the** air, potentially landing on your neighbor, contributing to **the** spread of **the** novel coronavirus.*

(Data 30 – 32 of news 3)

*...as scientists consider **this** to be **the** best way of preventing respiratory droplets from spreading through **the** air.*

Whereas virus spread can occur as a result of tiny droplets produced by a person when he or she sneezes, it is critical to sneeze or cough into your elbow to prevent virus transmission through the air. Scientists also believe that this is the best way to prevent the virus from infecting the person next to you or the person opposite you.

They also advise covering the mouth and nose with a tissue to prevent droplets from escaping and then discarding the tissue immediately after use. However, if you are in a confined space, such as your office or home, the proper and best way to deal with coughing and sneezing is to go outside. It is emphasized in the data by the use of demonstrative reference, which specifies the object of the following article:

(Data 41 – 42 of news 3)

*Indeed, **the** scientist recommends covering your mouth and nose with **the** tissue to prevent particles from escaping,*

As a result, the 3rd piece of news focuses on preventing and limiting the spread of the novel coronavirus so that the

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number of cases is reduced as people become more aware of ways to limit it. The use of cohesive devices in the news helps readers understand why it is important to cover your mouth and nose when coughing and sneezing, to cough or sneeze into your elbow, and to leave if you are in a confined space to avoid contributing to the spread of the virus.

News 4

The title of news 4 is *Novel coronavirus survives 28 days on glass, currency, Australian researchers find*. The news discusses the virus's ability to survive for 28 days on smooth surfaces at 20 degrees Celsius, according to a study published by Australian researchers. It means that the virus will remain infectious on your phone's screen, glass, money, and other surfaces. As a result, the researchers advise the general public to clean and wash their hands frequently in order to limit the spread of the novel coronavirus through the items they use and bring with them on a daily basis. Here is a data of demonstrative references emphasizing the preceding statement.:

(Data 1 – 3 of news 4)

***The virus that** causes COVID-19 can survive on banknotes, glass and stainless steel for up to 28 days, much longer than **the** flu virus...*

(Data 4 – 5 of news 4)

*...highlighting **the** need for cleaning and handwashing to combat **the** virus.*

Likewise, based on the data presented above, researchers recommend daily and frequent cleansing and handwashing because people will be unaware that something they use on a regular basis contains the virus because it is invisible to the human eye. However, knowing this fact assists researchers in better detecting and preventing its spread, as well as better protecting society by informing what to do and what not to do.

News 5

The title of news 5 is *Coronavirus survives on skin five times longer than flu: Study*. The news discusses the importance of hand hygiene because the coronavirus can survive not only on smooth surfaces but also on human skin for nine hours. The survival time is five times longer than that

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of the flu virus. The longer it remains on the skin, the greater the risk of contact-transmission, which later led to the virus's contribution. This means that the pandemic will spread faster as a result of contact transmission. Here is the relevant data:

(Data 1 of news 5)

***The** coronavirus remains active on human skin for nine hours*

(Data 2 – 3 of news 5)

*...**the** need for frequent hand washing to combat **the** COVID-19 pandemic.*

To limit the spread of the Covid-19, it is critical to wash both of your hands on a regular basis, use hand sanitizer, and clean the items you carry.

News 6

The title of news 6 is *Hospitalized patients can have ongoing symptoms for months: Study*. The news discusses the symptoms that threatened more than half of the hospitalized Covid-19 patients two to three months after the initial infection. Patients who have had the virus and have been discharged from the hospital are said

to have ongoing symptoms such as shortness of breath, fatigue, anxiety, and depression. As a result of the virus infecting them, the organs of the sufferers become abnormal. The organs that become abnormal, according to the study, are the lungs (60 percent), kidneys (29 percent), hearts (26 percent), and livers (10 percent). As a result, it affects not only the patients' minds but also their bodies.

The following data emphasizes this:

(Data 1 of news 6)

*...according to **the** findings of a small UK study.*

(Data 3 of news 6)

*...**the** long-term impact of COVID-19 in 58 patients...*

(Data 8 and 10 of news 6)

*...**that** some patients have abnormalities in multiple organs after being infected with **the** novel coronavirus.*

(Data 15 of news 6)

*...a wide range of symptoms affecting all parts of **the** body and mind...*

(Data 25 of news 6)

"The abnormalities detected...

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The information about the symptoms experienced by people who were hospitalized after being infected with Covid-19 may warn the reader to protect themselves and their families from the virus. By understanding the news, it will improve the readers' knowledge.

News 7

The title of news 7 is *New tool predicts risk of COVID hospitalization, death*. The news discusses the discovery of a new tool to assess the risk of hospitalization and death among people who, for the most part, did not have Covid-19 and were intended to be shielded. Many parties, including health institutions, professors, and the general public, are encouraged by the findings.

(Data 25 – 26 of news 7)

"This provides support for the concept of targeted shielding,"

(Data 28 of news 7)

...describing the study as "a very striking result."

Although the tool must be updated on a regular basis, it still provides hope and expectation in the age of the novel

coronavirus in order to avoid the mess and chaos caused by the pandemic.

News 8

The title of news 8 is *Asymptomatic virus sufferers lose antibodies sooner: Study*. The loss of antibodies in Covid-19 patients is discussed in the news. According to a British study, asymptomatic coronavirus patients appear to lose detectable antibodies faster than those who have COVID-19 symptoms. Antibodies fell by 26.5 percent over three months. It demonstrated that the virus interferes with the person's immune response, causing them to lose antibodies over time. It is highlighted in the following data:

(Data 5 of news 8)

...the prevalence of virus antibodies fell by more than a quarter...

(Data 6 – 7 of news 8)

The research, commissioned by the British government and published Tuesday by Imperial,

(Data 13 – 15 of news 8)

The results showed the number of people with antibodies fell by 26.5 percent

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over **the** approximate three-month period...

Therefore, people must take precautions to avoid being infected with the virus. During the pandemic, following the guidelines and protocols will help reduce the number of cases and limit the spread of the disease.

News 9

The title of news 9 is *Vaccine hopes rise as Oxford jab prompts immune response among old as well as young adults*. The development of the AstraZeneca vaccine as a light out in the Covid-19 era is discussed in the news. Despite the fact that it is still in the testing phase, the vaccine's appearance provides a way out of the virus's gloom and chaos.

(Data 8 – 10 of news 9)

A vaccine **that** works is seen as a game-changer in **the** battle against **the** novel coronavirus.

Because the immune system decreases with age and older people are more likely to die from the virus, the discovery that older people develop an immunological response to the vaccine is

encouraging. If successful, a vaccine would allow the world to regain some degree of normality after the pandemic's chaos.

News 10

The title of news 10 is *Covid's cognitive costs? Some patients' brains may age 10 years*. The news discusses recovering Covid-19 patients may have their brains aged by ten years. According to the study, even if the person has no ongoing symptoms after recovery, they may suffer from cognitive deficits as a result. Cognitive refers to the brain's ability to perform tasks such as remembering words. According to the study's findings, as shown in the data below:

(Data 15 – 18 of news 10)

...**the** researchers said, with **the** worst cases showing impacts "equivalent to **the** average 10-year decline in global performance between **the** ages of 20 to 70".

Although some professors claim that the study was not entirely reliable, as civilians who do not fully comprehend such matters, you must still stay safe and protect yourself from the virus.

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Furthermore, no one knows what will happen if you are infected with the virus, so the best thing to do is protect yourself from the novel coronavirus.

Subsequently, the Jakarta Post's health news October 2020 conveys different patterns by utilizing demonstrative reference within the news. The following is the specific pattern conveyed by the news:

News 1: The struggle and effort made by many parties to combat the virus after it emerged in March in order to create a better world for people to live in.

News 2: The rise in Covid-19 cases and deaths so that news readers are conscious and aware of how vulnerable a person is to the virus and how emergency and risky the world is.

News 3: The prevention and limitation of novel coronavirus transmission, so that the number of cases is reduced as people become more aware of ways to limit the spread.

News 4: The study on the length of time the virus can survive on smooth surfaces aids researchers in limiting

the spread by informing society to practice regular cleaning and handwashing.

News 5: The study on the length of time the virus can survive on human skin aids researchers in preventing the virus's spread by informing society to practice regular hand hygiene.

News 6: The symptoms experienced by those hospitalized following Covid-19 infection may serve as a warning to the reader to protect themselves and their families from the virus.

News 7: In the age of the novel coronavirus, the discovery of a new tool to assess the risk of hospitalization and death among people raises hopes and expectations for escaping the mess and chaos caused by the pandemic.

News 8: The loss of antibodies described in the news will raise readers' self-awareness and encourage them to stick to the protocol during the pandemic.

News 9: The appearance of the AstraZeneca vaccine helps to raise

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hope and becomes the path out of the virus's gloom and chaos.

News 10: The brain aging experienced by some of the Covid-19 recovery patients raises awareness about how to protect yourself from the virus.

The news is dominated by studies and research to find the best treatment to combat the coronavirus and keep it from spreading from person to person. As a result, the pattern obtained from the news through the use of cohesive devices, specifically demonstrative reference as the highest use, is the news as a caution, prevention, suggestion, and expectation of a better world.

The author is trying to warn readers that the virus is real and contagious. Because the novel coronavirus differs from the flu virus, everyone should be aware of its dangers. The novel coronavirus is far more fatal because it has a long-term impact on people who have been infected with it. The long-term effect includes ongoing symptoms after the infection, organ damage, decreased or

even loss of antibodies, brain aging to 10 years old, and even death.

The news, on the other hand, offers suggestions, recommendations, and advice to limit transmission, such as coughing and sneezing into the elbow, wearing a mask, implementing social distancing, and carrying a spare mask, tissue, and hand sanitizer if you want to go out. Also, consider to practice regular hand hygiene, such as handwashing and using hand sanitizer, to render the virus inactive.

The discovery of the risk-assessment tool and the AstraZeneca vaccine also provides hope and confidence in the battle against the virus. To avoid the gloom brought on by the outbreaks, all parties must actively participate in combating the virus. It will be ineffective if only one or two parties try to neutralize the corona virus and reduce cases. As a result, cooperation in combating this illness is critical for the world to improve and begin to recover.

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C. Conclusion

According to the study's findings, there are 368 demonstrative references in the 10 news. The specific nature of the information, signaled for retrieval that function to refer to the information provided in the text, is known as the specific nature of the information. It is also used to identify the specific thing, class, or object being referred to

Furthermore, demonstrative reference communicates specific patterns described in the news. The pattern derived from the news is caution, prevention, suggestion, and expectation for the readers to build a better world following the gloominess brought about by the novel coronavirus.

The author wants to inform readers that the virus is real and can be transmitted. Everyone should be aware of the novel coronavirus's threats because it differs from the flu virus. The novel coronavirus is even more dangerous because it has a long-term effect on those who become infected. Long-term consequences include persistent

symptoms after infection, organ damage, decreased or even lost antibodies, brain aging up to ten years old, and even death.

The news, on the other hand, offers suggestions, recommendations, and advice to limit transmission, such as coughing and sneezing into the elbow, wearing a mask, implementing social distancing, and carrying a spare mask, tissue, and hand sanitizer if you want to go out. Additionally, do not forget to do regular hand hygiene such as handwashing and applying hand sanitizer to inactivate the virus that is sticking on.

The discovery of the risk-assessment tool and the AstraZeneca vaccine also provides hope and confidence in the fight against the virus. To avoid the despair brought on by the outbreaks, all parties must actively participate in combating the virus.

Because the study focused on demonstrative references in health news as the object, the author advises other researchers to collect additional research objects such as articles or news from

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international, national, business, archipelago, and other topics if possible.

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