

# Missing Pieces in Realizing Unity and Coherence in *The Jakarta Post* News Articles

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**Abstract:** This research examines the missing elements in realizing unity and coherence in The Jakarta Post news articles. Five news articles issued in first week of November 2024 were analyzed qualitatively to get the description whether unity and coherence realized in the news articles or not. The results show that four news articles have strong element unity realization, however those news articles lack in realizing coherence because of missing elements like spelling, punctuation, and capitalization. In contrast, one news article is coherent but not unified due to the loss of main idea. Four news articles have one main idea, supporting sentences without conclusion. One news article has two main ideas, supporting sentences without conclusion. The inexistence of conclusion in the writing does not impactful in realizing unity of the articles as long as the supporting sentences develop the main ideas completely (Oshima & Hogue, 2006). Five news articles applied key nouns repetitively, conjunctions, and logical sequence which flowed smoothly between one to another sentences. Nevertheless, four news articles have missing elements in spelling, capitalization, and punctuation. In conclusion, although each news article has missing pieces in realizing one of the elements of unity and coherence, The Jakarta Post news articles still can be a real-world context model of writing which contributes to the higher learning which expose and guide the readers how to write paragraphs well.

**Keyword:** *Unity, Coherence, News Article, The Jakarta Post*

## INTRODUCTION

In academic disciplines particularly in the level of higher education institutions concerning with English language learning, writing is indeed one of the fundamental skills which has to be mastered. Writing is considered the hardest skill to be mastered since it involves an advanced level of learning. Sholah (2020) defines that writing is a skill that demands proficiency in grammar, vocabulary, and precise language use. Since writing is not a spontaneous activity, learners need to do continuous practices over and over again. In the pedagogical curriculum of higher education institutions, before reaching academic writing, learners have taken up sentence and paragraph writing as fundamental process of learning writing.

For a particular country which does not have English as a native language such as Indonesia, English becomes the biggest barrier for learners. The ability to write academically in English has become a common concern in the context of English as a Foreign Language (Teng et al., 2022). Beyond that, most of Indonesian learners encounter a lack of understanding of the major devices such as grammar and syntax in English language learning. Whereas, in writing, grammar and syntax are essential for helping learners construct clear and coherent sentences (Aziz, 2020). The lack is not only in understanding that matter but also in organizing ideas into well-developed sentences. Moreover, writing good paragraphs encounters challenges that make it more than revealing a critical paradigm. Most encountered cases, Indonesian learners and writers would prefer to write free paragraphs without referring to the elements of good paragraphs rather than write structured and developed paragraphs. These are in line with Sholah (2020) who states that the primary reason is that learners feel they have nothing to write about, and even when they organize ideas are going to discuss about, a lack of vocabulary, grammar, and sentence organization which prevents them from expressing their thoughts effectively. Therefore, learners are supposed to regulate themselves in employing the appropriate strategies and consider the fundamental elements for gaining good quality of paragraph writing as well. They have to achieve good paragraphs writing as stated by Oshima & Hogue (2006) that good

paragraphs writing consists of three parts paragraph structure called topic sentence, supporting sentences, and concluding sentence (additional). Additionally, these three parts of paragraph structures build up good writing which lead to form of unity and coherence.

Furthermore, Oshima & Hogue (2006) explain that unity in writing means a paragraph should focus on a single main idea from beginning to end. This main idea is then supported by sentences that directly explain or prove it. Similarly, Dasril et al., (2019) emphasize that unity in writing refers to the connection of all ideas into a cohesive whole centered around a single topic. It refers to the quality where all parts of writing work together cohesively toward a single purpose or main idea. When a piece of writing has unity, everything in it from individual sentences to entire sections contributes to the central focus. Coherence, on the other hand, refers to the connection between one to the next sentences that must hold together. Moreover, the sentences should flow logically and smoothly from one to the next. There should be no sudden jumps and each sentence should naturally lead into the following one (Oshima & Hogue, 2006). Coherence appertains with the quality that makes a text logically connected and easy to follow which creates a smooth flow of ideas where each sentence and paragraph connect meaningfully to what came before and what follows. In other words, Bamberg (1983) states that a paragraph shows coherence when the paragraph is read, it moves easily as a unified whole rather than appearing as a series of separate sentences from one to the next sentences. To achieve coherence in writing, Oshima & Hogue (2006) identify four key ways include repeating key nouns, maintaining consistent pronouns, using transition signals to link ideas, and organizing ideas in a logical sequence. Repeating key nouns entails the recurrence of major words or nouns from the topic sentence throughout the paragraph. Maintaining consistent pronouns entails use the same pronoun forms uniformly throughout the paragraph. Using transition signals refers to words and phrases employed to seamlessly connect concepts between sentences. Organizing ideas in a logical sequence denotes the systematic arrangement of a paragraph or text according to particular patterns. Hence, both Indonesian learners and writers have to write the paragraph by considering the coherence so that between one sentence to the other sentences will flow smoothly and logically.

One of the pieces of writing, news articles, plays a very crucial role as a media for public literacy reported events from various occasions around the world. The good writing of a news article depends on the quality of writing utilized by the writer. Readers are typically used to selecting news articles with good writing content to obtain a clear understanding and accurate information for their daily needs. In the modern era of mass communication and digital journalism, the quality of news articles remains a critical factor in effectively disseminating information to the public. Besides that, before the invention of digital mass media technology, obtaining essential information about global events was challenging. People could not instantly learn about specific issues as they occurred. However, nowadays, news from around the world is easily accessible (Fitriani et al., 2021). One of the media publications that produce news articles, The Jakarta Post, serves as a vital source of genuine English writing within the Indonesian environment.

Since in the spotlights, unity and coherence have attracted so many researchers' attention to know more deeper about the existence of unity and coherence. Researches focusing on unity and coherence have been done since years ago. The first research has been done by Dasril et al. (2019) entitled *Coherence and Unity of Students' Writing on Background of the Study of Research Proposal*. This research aims to examine the coherence and unity of students' writing in the context of research proposals, as well as the challenges experienced and the underlying causes of these difficulties. This research employed a descriptive qualitative design. The data source was the study's context. The findings demonstrate that the majority of students' writing exhibited cohesiveness and unity. Nevertheless, they persisted despite facing numerous challenges. The coherence flaws included the absence of essential noun repetition, inappropriate pronoun usage, insufficient transitional signals, and illogical sequencing. The issues of unity included unclear subject sentences, the introduction of several ideas, irrelevant sentences, a lack of a general-specific structure, and vague thesis statements. Subsequently, the issues faced included poor pupil comprehension, inadequate paragraph composition skills, and low proficiency in English. In conclusion, most students' writing concerning the study's context demonstrated consistency and unity. The second research has been done by Leli (2020) entitled *Analysis of Coherence and Cohesion on Students' Academic Writing: A Case Study at the 3rd year Students at The English Education Program*. This research aims to investigate the comprehension of

coherence and cohesiveness among third-year students in the English education program regarding their academic writing at the Islamic Institute of Bukittinggi. This research employed a descriptive qualitative design. The data source was a mid-semester examination from twenty-nine students in PBI-A, serving as documentation for the instrumentation. The research findings indicated that pupils still struggled to formulate ideas cohesively and logically. The assessment of pupils' comprehension of coherence and cohesiveness revealed that 59% need improvement, whereas 27% demonstrated satisfactory performance, and 14% exhibited commendable proficiency. It can be articulated that kids lacked the ability to express their ideas coherently and grammatically accurately. The interview results indicated three primary causes for this. The factors include a deficiency in motivation, restricted lecture duration, and insufficient prior understanding of English. The third research has been done by Wahyuni & Syamsudin (2021) entitled *An Analysis of Coherence and Cohesion in Students' Descriptive Writing at Senior High Schools in Cirebon*. This research aims to examine the utilization of coherence and cohesiveness in the descriptive texts of tenth-grade students at a state senior high school in Cirebon. This research employed a descriptive qualitative design. The data originated from 46 pupils composing descriptive paragraphs. The results indicated that 46 students' proficiency in writing descriptive texts had improved through the stages of Identification and Description. Subsequently, while examining coherence 76% of pupils achieved a good level of coherence, 19% were rated as fair, 2% as less, and 3% as poor in the analysis of cohesiveness. There are 1,052 cohesion markers, comprising 852 grammatical cohesion markers (596 reference markers and 256 conjunction markers) and 200 lexical cohesion markers (200 repetition markers). The fourth research has been done by Septiwan & Al Hafizh (2021) entitled *An Analysis of Coherence in Writing Essay Written by Students at Universitas Negeri Padang*. The objective of the research is to examine the coherence in essays written by English education undergraduate students at Universitas Negeri Padang. This research employed a descriptive qualitative design. The data source comprised students' essays prepared as mid-term examinations during the teaching and learning process, with document analysis employed as the instrument. The results indicated that the examination of coherence in essay writing was recognized and categorized according to many factors. To assess the coherence of an essay, it involves the repetition of key nouns, the consistent use of pronouns, the incorporation of transitional signals, and a logical sequence. The fifth research has been done by Putra et al. (2022) entitled *Cohesion and Coherence: An Analysis of The Students' Narrative Writings*. The objective of the research is to examine the cohesiveness and coherence present in the narrative writings of 20 students at SMAN 4 Praya. This research employed a descriptive qualitative design. The data source comprised the narrative writing assignments of 20 students. The data yielded the following results: (a) grammatical coherence; reference 61.09%, substitution 13.53%, ellipsis 04.88%, and conjunction 26.50%; (b) lexical cohesion; repetition 72%, synonym 18%, and collocation 10%. (b) the coherence of the tales generated by the pupils; the evolution of themes and general structure. The data indicates that pupils successfully organized their ideas cohesively and coherently. The pupils' writing proficiency was adequately enhanced by the utilization of cohesion and coherence mechanisms.

Those previous researches laid a strong foundation for the researchers to do further research to dig deeper on the substance of unity and coherence in paragraphs. The researchers focus on the missing elements in the news articles of The Jakarta Post that should be latched in the structure of building unity and coherence in the paragraphs viewed from Oshima and Hogue's theory. In regard to that, The Jakarta Post has been using English as the language in publishing news articles which gives both Indonesian learners and writers the exposure and model presenting an ideal case study for examining how professional writers implement fundamental elements of good paragraphs writing and development in a real-world context in spite of non-native English country, particularly in academic contexts where such as publications may serve as exemplars. Furthermore, it also helps Indonesian learners and writers recognize and avoid common unity and coherence problems in their own academic and professional writing.

This research analyzed five news articles published in the first week of November 2024 from the random sections encompassing Indonesia: Politics, Jakarta, Society, Archipelago; Business: Economy, Tech, Regulations, Markets; World: Asia & Pacific, America, Europe; Opinion: Editorial; Culture: Entertainment, Art & Culture; and Front Now. These employ a descriptive qualitative method while the data are gathered through document analysis. Each news article is analyzed viewed from two

fundamental elements by Oshima and Hogue's theory: unity and coherence focusing on the missing pieces in the realization of unity and coherence within those news articles. By highlighting the missing pieces from unity and coherence, this research addresses the following research questions: (1) Are unity and coherence realized in the news article paragraphs viewed from good paragraph elements? (2) What are elements from unity and coherence missing from the news articles?

## METHOD

This research analyzed five news articles published in the first week of November 2024 carefully selected to represent the newspaper's standard journalistic practices from the random sections encompassing Indonesia: Politics; Business: Economy, Tech, Regulations, Markets; World: Asia & Pacific, America, Europe; Opinion: Editorial; Culture: Entertainment, Art & Culture; and Front Now. Thus, the paragraphs of these news articles were analyzed viewed from two fundamental elements of good paragraphs writing by Oshima and Hogue's theory which contains two elements: unity and coherence focusing on the missing pieces in the realization of unity and coherence within those news articles.

The research design implemented a descriptive qualitative method. For data collection, it employed a document analysis approach using the rubric which contains a set of criteria as a guidance for researchers to determine the existence of unity and coherence in the article. The rubric criterion is as in Table 1. by the following:

**Table 1.** Rubric Criterion of Analyzing the Elements of Writing used in News Article Paragraphs

Fundamental Elements of Good Paragraph	Criterion	Existence	
		(E)	(IE)
Unity	1. The paragraphs discuss one main idea.		
	2. The paragraphs directly explain or prove the main idea.		
	3. The sentences belong to the complete sentences.		
	4. The sentence consists of the parts of a topic sentence: topic and controlling idea.		
	5. The sentence has a related controlling idea.		
	6. The sentences belong to the supporting sentences.		
	7. The sentences contain the kinds of details: example and quotation (direct or indirect quotation).		
	8. The sentence belongs to the concluding sentence (additional).		
Coherence	1. The paragraphs use repetition of the key nouns.		
	2. The paragraphs use consistent pronouns.		
	3. The paragraphs use transition signals.		
	4. The paragraphs have a logical sequence.		
	5. All sentences use correct spelling.		

	6. All sentences use correct capitalization.		
	7. All sentences use correct punctuation.		

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the analysis of the five text items taken from The Jakarta Post can be seen below:

**Table 2.** Results of The Analysis of Five Text Items

News Article	Unity	Coherence	Missing Element
1	✓	–	This news article lacks coherence in spelling and punctuation.
2	✓	–	This news article lacks coherence in spelling and capitalization.
3	–	✓	This news article lacks unity in discussing one main idea.
4	✓	–	This news article lacks coherence in capitalization.
5	✓	–	This news article lacks coherence in capitalization.

The table above summarized the results of five text items analysis. Four out of five text items are considered unified but not coherent. Those are Text 1, 2, 4, and 5. While only one text is considered coherent but not unified; it is Text 3. For more results, each of the table below presents the details.

**Table 3.** Analysis Results for Text 1

News Article	Fundamental Elements of Good Paragraph	Criterion	Existence	
			(E)	(IE)
1	Unity	1. The paragraphs discuss one main idea.	✓	
		2. The paragraphs directly explain or prove the main idea.	✓	
		3. The sentences belong to the complete sentences.	✓	
		4. The paragraphs have a topic sentence.	✓	
		5. The sentence has a related controlling idea.	✓	
		6. The sentences belong to the supporting sentences.	✓	
		7. The sentences contain the kinds of details: example and quotation (direct or indirect quotation).	✓	
		8. The sentence belongs to the concluding sentence (additional).		✓

Coherence	1. The paragraphs use repetition of the key nouns.	✓	
	2. The paragraphs use consistent pronouns.	✓	
	3. The paragraphs use transition signals.	✓	
	4. The paragraphs have a logical sequence.	✓	
	5. All sentences use correct spelling.		✓
	6. All sentences use correct capitalization.	✓	
	7. All sentences use correct punctuation.	✓	

News Article 1 entitled *Ex-KPK officer urges suspect Thomas to name sugar import 'mafia'* published on November 1, 2024 by News Desk (The Jakarta Post)

There is one main idea lies in the first paragraph directly explains or proves the main idea so that there is one topic sentence. All sentences belong to the complete sentence which relates to the controlling idea. The sentences of paragraph 2-9 belong to the supporting sentences. The sentences contain the quotation with 2 direct quotations and 7 indirect quotations. One of two direct quotations is: *"Tom Lembong must become a justice collaborator," Yudi Purnomo said in a written statement on Thursday, as quoted by Kompas.com, referring to the Harvard-educated politician by his nickname.* While one of seven indirect quotations is: *Yudi also said the ongoing investigation into the case spanning a period of nearly nine years suggested the possibility that a wider network of corruption existed in the sector.* There is no concluding sentence in all of the paragraphs. Furthermore, it uses the repetition of the key nouns and consistent pronouns which state one of them is: *A former investigator of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) one time, Yudi Purnomo one time, Yudi two times, he one time, and The ex-KPK investigator one time.* In short, these names refer to the same person whose name is *Yudi Purnomo*. Thus, it indicates that there is a repetition of the key nouns and consistent pronouns. Moreover, it uses five transition signals, these are: *Last month, subsequently, also, If so ... then, and By.* It also has demonstrated effective logical sequence throughout its one and the other paragraphs presenting the chronological order where describes past events and presents arguments in a coherent sequence that helps readers understand the situation and its significance. The information flows naturally from one paragraph to the next, with each new section building upon previously established information. Overall, all sentences use correct spelling, capitalization, and punctuation. However, there is error in spelling, that is: *can not* should be written as one word *cannot*.

In short, from the explanation above, this news article maintains strong unity throughout its content. In contrast, coherence remains unrealized due to an inaccuracy spelling. A spelling inaccuracy exists in: a modal auxiliary verb *can not* is incorrectly written as two separate words, it should appear as single word *cannot*. This error appears in a direct quotation within the article. The paragraph should be written as follows: *"By cooperating, Thomas cannot only defend his own innocence but also expose those who have exploited the system," Yudi said in his statement.* This correction would enhance the article's overall coherence.

**Table 4.** Analysis Results for Text 2

News Article	Fundamental Elements of Good Paragraph	Criterion	Existence	
			(E)	(IE)
2	Unity	1. The paragraphs discuss one main idea.	✓	
		2. The paragraphs directly explain or prove the main idea.	✓	
		3. The sentences belong to the complete sentences.	✓	
		4. The paragraphs have a topic sentence.	✓	
		5. The sentence has a related controlling idea.	✓	
		6. The sentences belong to the supporting sentences.	✓	
		7. The sentences contain the kinds of details: example and quotation (direct or indirect quotation).	✓	
		8. The sentence belongs to the concluding sentence (additional).		✓
	Coherence	1. The paragraphs use repetition of the key nouns.	✓	
		2. The paragraphs use consistent pronouns.	✓	
		3. The paragraphs use transition signals.	✓	
		4. The paragraphs have a logical sequence.	✓	
		5. All sentences use correct spelling.	✓	
		6. All sentences use correct capitalization.	✓	
		7. All sentences use correct punctuation.		✓

News article 2 entitled *Hashim to defend Prabowo's food estate program against environmental concern* published on November 1, 2024 by Karyza (The Jakarta Post)

There is one main idea lies in the first paragraph directly explains or proves the main idea so that there is one topic sentence. All sentences belong to the complete sentence which relates to the controlling idea. The sentences of paragraph 2-14 belong to the supporting sentences. The sentences contain the quotation with 4 direct quotations and 5 indirect quotations. One of four direct quotations is: "[I will] also refute several [reports] of deforestation allegations that have made the food estate program appear destructive. The Indonesian government disagrees with those [allegations]. We can establish food estates while protecting the environment," he said in Jakarta on Thursday, as reported by Detik Finance. While one of five indirect quotations is: Hashim said he would raise several issues during the summit, including accusations of

*environmental degradation leveled against the food estate program.* There is no concluding sentence in all of the paragraphs. Furthermore, it uses the repetition of the key nouns and consistent pronouns which state one of them is: *Hashim Djojohadikusumo* one time, *Hashim* two times, *he* four times, *me* one time, and *I* one time. In short, these names refer to the same person whose name is *Hashim Djojohadikusumo*. Thus, it indicates that there is a repetition of the key nouns and consistent pronouns. Moreover, it uses ten transition signals, these are: *also*, *Last month*, *previously*, *but*, *also*, *because*, *Therefore*, *but*, *with*, and *according to*. It also has demonstrated effective logical sequence throughout its one and the other paragraphs presenting the chronological order where describes past events and presents arguments in a coherent sequence that helps readers understand the situation and its significance. The information flows naturally from one paragraph to the next, with each new section building upon previously established information. Overall, all sentences use correct spelling, capitalization, and punctuation. However, there are two errors in spelling, those are the misspelling *Rio de Jeneiro* should be *Rio de Janeiro*. There is one error in capitalization in the sentence *The President will also attend the APEC Leaders Meeting in Lima, Peru*, the word *President* is unnecessarily capitalized mid-sentence when referring to *President Prabowo*. It should be lowercase *president* as it is not being used as a title directly with his name. There is one error in punctuation, that is in the list *including sugar, garlic and rice* there should be a comma (,) after *garlic*.

Briefly, based on the preceding explanation, this news article preserves a unified focus throughout its coverage. In contradiction, the piece fails to achieve complete coherence, containing one error in spelling, one error in capitalization, and one error in punctuation. First, one error in spelling in the city name which should be written *Rio de Janeiro* is incorrectly spelled as *Rio de Jeneiro*. Second, one capitalization error in the sentence *The President will also attend the APEC Leaders Meeting in Lima, Peru* where the noun *President* in the sentence should be lowercase *president* since it is not directly stating *President Prabowo's name* previously. Based on those errors in spelling and capitalization, the paragraph ought to be constructed as such: *Hashim will lead around 570 delegates, representing President Prabowo, who will attend the G20 Rio de Janeiro summit in Brazil. The president will also attend the APEC Leaders Meeting in Lima, Peru.* Third, one punctuation error in the sentence *The country continues to regularly import staple foodstuffs, including sugar, garlic and rice* which lacks the necessary serial comma (,) as a parallel sentence since a coordinating conjunction *and* used in this sentence as a connector after noun *garlic* and should be written *The country continues to regularly import staple foodstuffs, including sugar, garlic, and rice.* The paragraph should be structured like this: *Jokowi made a similar promise when he was first elected in 2014 but did not fulfill this goal during his decade-long presidency. The country continues to regularly import staple foodstuffs, including sugar, garlic, and rice.* This correction would lead to a more coherent article overall.

**Table 5.** Analysis Results for Text 3

News Article	Fundamental Elements of Good Paragraph	Criterion	Existence	
			(E)	(IE)
3	Unity	1. The paragraphs discuss one main idea.		✓

		2. The paragraphs directly explain or prove the main idea.	✓	
		3. The sentences belong to the complete sentences.	✓	
		4. The paragraphs have a topic sentence.	✓	
		5. The sentence has a related controlling idea.	✓	
		6. The sentences belong to the supporting sentences.	✓	
		7. The sentences contain the kinds of details: example and quotation (direct or indirect quotation).	✓	
		8. The sentence belongs to the concluding sentence (additional).		✓
		Coherence	1. The paragraphs use repetition of the key nouns.	✓
	2. The paragraphs use consistent pronouns.		✓	
	3. The paragraphs use transition signals.		✓	
	4. The paragraphs have a logical sequence.		✓	
	5. All sentences use correct spelling.		✓	
	6. All sentences use correct capitalization.		✓	
	7. All sentences use correct punctuation.		✓	

News article 3 entitled *Volunteers bring ray of light to Spanish towns shattered by floods* published on November 2, 2024 by Doce & Manez (Reuters)

There are two main ideas lies in the first paragraph and the third paragraph so that there are two topic sentences. All sentences belong to the complete sentence which relates to the controlling idea. The sentences of paragraph 2-15 belong to the supporting sentences. The sentences contain the quotation with 6 direct quotations and 1 indirect quotation. One of six direct quotations is: *"To Paiporta, to help," answered a group of young men, walking briskly, when asked where they were headed, referring to one of the hardest-hit suburbs of the regional capital, Spain's third-biggest city.* While the indirect quotation is: *By Friday afternoon, regional authorities thanked the volunteers profoundly in a post on X, but asked people to keep out of the worst-affected areas, saying large crowds of volunteers could complicate access for the emergency services.* There is no concluding sentence in all of the paragraphs. Furthermore, it uses the repetition of the key nouns and consistent pronouns which state one of them is: *Thousands of volunteers of all ages* two times, *Some* one time, *others* one time, *a group of young men* one time, *many volunteers* one time, *Thousands of people* one time, *a big corridor of people* one time, *some volunteers* one time, *volunteers* one time, *large crowds of volunteers* one time. In short, these names refer to the same people declared as *Volunteers who help to clean up after catastrophic floods in Spanish towns.* Thus, it indicates that there is a repetition of the key nouns

and consistent pronouns. Moreover, it uses three transition signals, these are: *while*, *amid*, and *By Friday afternoon*. It also has demonstrated effective logical sequence throughout its one and the other paragraphs presenting the chronological order where describes past events and presents arguments in a coherent sequence that helps readers understand the situation and its significance. The information flows naturally from one paragraph to the next, with each new section building upon previously established information. Overall, all sentences use correct spelling, capitalization, and punctuation. However, there is a repeated paragraph in the first paragraph same as the third paragraph, it should be stated once in the first paragraph, that is: *Thousands of volunteers of all ages, walks of life and different nationalities showed up on Friday in Spain's eastern Valencia region to help with clean-up efforts after catastrophic floods that have killed at least 205 people.*

In summary, as demonstrated in the above explanation, the coherence of this news article remains consistent from beginning to end. In opposition, it does not achieve unity because of a missing element. This news article develops two separate main ideas through repeated content in its first and third paragraphs which make this main idea of news article redundant. Within the news article, the paragraph that appears twice states: *Thousands of volunteers of all ages, walks of life and different nationalities showed up on Friday in Spain's eastern Valencia region to help with clean-up efforts after catastrophic floods that have killed at least 205 people.* This paragraph should be positioned once in the first paragraph because it conveys the outline of this news article which is identified as the main idea of this news article. By this identification, the news article would achieve unity in how it maintains a singular focus.

**Table 6.** Analysis Results for Text 4

News Article	Fundamental Elements of Good Paragraph	Criterion	Existence	
			(E)	(IE)
4	Unity	1. The paragraphs discuss one main idea.	✓	
		2. The paragraphs directly explain or prove the main idea.	✓	
		3. The sentences belong to the complete sentences.	✓	
		4. The paragraphs have a topic sentence.	✓	
		5. The sentence has a related controlling idea.	✓	
		6. The sentences belong to the supporting sentences.	✓	
		7. The sentences contain the kinds of details: example and quotation (direct or indirect quotation).	✓	
		8. The sentence belongs to the concluding sentence (additional).		✓
	Coherence	1. The paragraphs use repetition of the key nouns.	✓	

	2. The paragraphs use consistent pronouns.	✓	
	3. The paragraphs use transition signals.	✓	
	4. The paragraphs have a logical sequence.	✓	
	5. All sentences use correct spelling.	✓	
	6. All sentences use correct capitalization.		✓
	7. All sentences use correct punctuation.	✓	

News article 4 entitled *Beyond BRICS rhetoric* published on November 4, 2024 by Editorial board (The Jakarta Post)

There is one main idea lies in the first paragraph directly explains or proves the main idea so that there is one topic sentence. All sentences belong to the complete sentence which relates to the controlling idea. The sentences of paragraph 2-19 belong to the supporting sentences. The sentences contain the example with one example and quotation with 2 indirect quotations. The example is: *China*. One of two direct quotations is: *Foreign Minister Sugiono, a protégé from Prabowo's Gerindra Party, expressed the government's intention for Indonesia to join the group of emerging economies*. There is no concluding sentence in all of the paragraphs. Furthermore, it uses the repetition of the key nouns and consistent pronouns which state one of them is: *BRICS* seven times and *BRICS Summit* two times. In short, these abbreviated words refer to the same abbreviated word, that is *BRICS*. Thus, it indicates that there is a repetition of the key nouns and consistent pronouns. Moreover, it uses three transition signals, these are: *However, This is not only because... but also because, Aside from, True, But, In fact, Moreover, For example, In addition, While*. It also has demonstrated effective logical sequence throughout its one and the other paragraphs presenting the chronological order where describes past events and presents arguments in a coherent sequence that helps readers understand the situation and its significance. The information flows naturally from one paragraph to the next, with each new section building upon previously established information. Overall, all sentences use correct spelling, capitalization, and punctuation. However, there is one error in capitalization, that is: *first president Sukarno* should be written as *First President Sukarno*.

To be concise, as shown in the detailed previously, this news article demonstrates exceptional topical unity from beginning to end. Contrastingly, coherence is not achieved because of a lacking element. This lacking element found in one of the capitalizations of the following sentence *This also resonates with the country's free and active foreign policy stance, which led to first president Sukarno founding the Non-Aligned Movement at the height of the Cold War*. The subject noun *first president Sukarno* is incorrect, it should be written as *First President Sukarno* using capitalized in each first letter. The paragraph ought to be composed in this way: *Many consider the pursuit of BRICS membership proof of Prabowo's "good neighbor" policy. This also resonates with the country's free and active foreign policy stance, which led to First President Sukarno founding the Non-Aligned Movement at the height of the Cold War*. By this analysis, coherence of this news article would be strengthened completely.

**Table 7.** Analysis Results for Text 5

News Article	Fundamental Elements of Good Paragraph	Criterion	Existence	
			(E)	(IE)
5	Unity	1. The paragraphs discuss one main idea.	✓	
		2. The paragraphs directly explain or prove the main idea.	✓	
		3. The sentences belong to the complete sentences.	✓	
		4. The paragraphs have a topic sentence.	✓	
		5. The sentence has a related controlling idea.	✓	
		6. The sentences belong to the supporting sentences.	✓	
		7. The sentences contain the kinds of details: example and quotation (direct or indirect quotation).	✓	
		8. The sentence belongs to the concluding sentence (additional).		✓
	Coherence	1. The paragraphs use repetition of the key nouns.	✓	
		2. The paragraphs use consistent pronouns.	✓	
		3. The paragraphs use transition signals.	✓	
		4. The paragraphs have a logical sequence.	✓	
		5. All sentences use correct spelling.	✓	
		6. All sentences use correct capitalization.		✓
7. All sentences use correct punctuation.		✓		

News article 5 entitled *Thyssenkrupp, BayernLB host forum on green transformation* published on November 4, 2024 by Front Row (The Jakarta Post)

There is one main idea lies in the first paragraph directly explains or proves the main idea so that there is one topic sentence. All sentences belong to the complete sentence which relates to the controlling idea. The sentences of paragraph 2-6 belong to the supporting sentences. The sentences do not contain the example and quotation. There is one concluding sentence lies in the end of the paragraph, that is: *To that end, thyssenkrupp and BayernLB's joint event highlighted Southeast Asia's climate imperatives and economic strengths, with a primary goal of sharing advanced technological and financial insights tailored to the Southeast Asian context.* Furthermore, it uses the repetition of the key nouns and consistent pronouns which state one of them is: *Thyssenkrupp Decarbon Technologies and BayernLB* one time and *thyssenkrupp and*

*BayernLB's* one time. In short, these names refer to the same names of company who held the forum, they are *Thyssenkrupp Decarbon Technologies and BayernLB*. Thus, it indicates that there is a repetition of the key nouns and consistent pronouns. Moreover, it uses three transition signals, these are: *while, as well as, also, like, To balance, and To that end*. It also has demonstrated effective logical sequence throughout its one and the other paragraphs presenting the chronological order where describes past events and presents arguments in a coherent sequence that helps readers understand the situation and its significance. The information flows naturally from one paragraph to the next, with each new section building upon previously established information. Overall, all sentences use correct spelling, capitalization, and punctuation. However, there is one error in capitalization which makes this becoming the missing pieces of this news article, that is: *thyssenkrupp* should be *Thyssenkrupp* with an uppercase 'T' since it is the name of the company.

Shortly, as indicated by the previous explanation, throughout its entirety of this news article presents a well-integrated unity. On the contrary, coherence is not realized due to a missing element in capitalization. The missing capitalization found in the subject noun *thyssenkrupp* which is stated in the sentence as follows *To that end, thyssenkrupp and BayernLB's joint event highlighted Southeast Asia's climate imperatives and economic strengths, with a primary goal of sharing advanced technological and financial insights tailored to the Southeast Asian context*. The subject noun *thyssenkrupp* should be corrected using capital T in the first letter, which is written as *Thyssenkrupp*. Thus, the correct should be written as the following: *To that end, Thyssenkrupp and BayernLB's joint event highlighted Southeast Asia's climate imperatives and economic strengths, with a primary goal of sharing advanced technological and financial insights tailored to the Southeast Asian context*. So that with this correction, this news article would achieve coherence entirely.

## CONCLUSION

Paragraph writing has to be thoroughly mastered before achieving the academic writing according to pedagogical curriculum of higher education institutions with the aim of producing the good quality of writing which is scientifically and academically proven in a massive regardless of some lacks the higher education institution learners and writers face with in the writing process. In relation with that, a real-world context model of writing such as news article is highly needed as an exposure where the publications may serve as exemplars. Furthermore, it also helps Indonesian learners and writers recognize and avoid common unity and coherence problems in their own academic and professional writing. In this research, one of media publications, The Jakarta Post, is accustomed to producing pieces of writing, that is news articles in their daily works. Bearing out that, then, as much as five news article paragraphs of The Jakarta Post are analyzed viewed from the experts, Oshima and Hogue, who reveal that there are two fundamental elements of good paragraph writing, these are unity and coherence. In this research, the researchers focus on the missing pieces in the realization of unity and coherence within those news articles. The results show that four news articles have strong unity realization, however those news article lacks in realizing coherence because of missing pieces in spelling, punctuation, and capitalization. In contrast, one news article has strong coherence realization, however it lacks in realizing unity because of missing pieces in discussing one main idea. The details analysis based on rubric criterion: four of them have one main idea lies in the first paragraph of each news article directly explains or proves the main idea so that there is one topic sentence following with the controlling idea and the next sentences belong to the supporting sentences. All sentences of those four news articles

belong to the complete sentence which relates to the controlling idea. Overall, five of them have the kinds of details, however, there is only one news article that has example, four of them have direct quotations, and five of them have indirect quotations. Moreover, five of them do not have a concluding sentence in all of the paragraphs. This is not a problem considering the good paragraph writing does not always need a concluding sentence. Furthermore, five of them use repetition of key nouns, consistent pronouns, transition signals, and logical sequence. Nevertheless, there are missing pieces in spelling, capitalization, and punctuation. And also there is missing pieces in discussing one main idea because there is a repeated paragraph in the first paragraph same as the third paragraph. In conclusion, although each news article has the missing pieces in realizing one of unity and coherence, The Jakarta Post news articles can be as a real-world context model of writing which contributes to the higher education institutions the exposure and guidance in how to write paragraphs writing.

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