CHAPTER III

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE TOPIC

3.1 The Description of Paragraph

A paragraph is a basic unit of organization in writing in which a group related sentence develops one main idea. (Longman, 1999: 16) The paragraph can be as short as one sentence or it may be as long as ten sentences, as long as it has a main idea. Main idea has a function as a leader of a paragraph. The number of sentence in paragraph does not important, however, as long as the main idea develops clearly. A paragraph has three major structural parts, which are a topic sentence, supporting sentence, and a concluding sentence. In addition to the three major structural parts of paragraph, a good paragraph also has the elements of unity and coherence. In this sub chapter, the writer analyses two data with the markers, which are from the position of the topic sentence in the paragraph resulting "is the paragraph deductive or inductive?" and "the coherence devices that are used in the paragraph".

3.2 Data Analysis

In this sub chapter, the writer provides two data taken from the research article entitled "Nephropathy and Encephalopathy in Dengue Viral Infection" by Dedi Rahmadi when the writer conducted the job training.

Data 1:

[1]The pathogenic links between viral infections and concomitant renal dysfunction are often difficult to establish. [2]The causal association could be suggested by factors such as serological identification of specific viral antigenemia and detection of viral antigens and host antibodies in renal structures. [3]While it may not possible to demonstrate complete cure after eradication of the virus in all cases, improvement of the renal disease concomitant with the clearance of the suspected antigen or recurrence of the glomerulonephritis after reinfection may be additional criteria to prove the causal-effect link. [4]The present case provokes several such issues, which relate to the immunopathology mechanisms operating in the course of dengue infection and its implications in the renal injury.

Analysis 1:

In this data, the topic sentence is in the sentence [1], which is, "The pathogenic links between viral infection and concomitant renal dysfunction are often difficult to establish." This paragraph is deductive, because the topic sentence is in the sentence [1] that is located in the first sentence or the beginning of the paragraph. The cohesion device that is used in line 5 and line 10 is reference. "It" in line 5 refers to "the causal association" in line 2 and "its" in line 10 refers to "the present case". The sentence [2] shows the cohesion device that is used, which is substitution and conjunction that the phrase "serological identification of specific viral antigenemia and detection of viral antigens" with

“host antibodies in renal structure” are the substitute of “factors”. The “factors” means plural, so that is divided by conjunction “and”. The conjunction “while” in the beginning of sentence [3] is also used as a cohesion device, that the function is to make a coherence between sentence [2] and sentence [3] and to make the paragraph development as a causal-result. Finally yet importantly, repetition is used in this data as a coherence device too. On the topic sentence, there are two words, which are “viral” and “renal”. Those words is repeated in the supporting sentence and concluding sentence because their position in the beginning of the sentence, as a part topic sentence and main idea. So that there are repeated in the supporting sentence and concluding sentence to make the paragraph well develop.

Data 2:

[1]The pathogenesis of nephropathy dengue may be same to those in acute-post streptococcal glomerulonephritis, which there is a complex antigen-antibody on glomerulus in several cases. [2]Various mechanisms are involved in this pathogenesis, which can be classified as circulation mechanism and in-situ mechanism. [3]In circulation mechanism, the viral antigen would be deposit as itself or develop an antigen-antibody complex or conduct a change in their protein so an antibody would be recognized as an antigen then they deposit on glomerulus. [4]The in-situ immune mediated mechanisms involving viral antigens bound to glomerular structures that conduct humoral and cellular responses including cytokines and chemokines. Appel underlined how the immune complex-induced glomerular injury in viral disease. [5]They are circulating of immune

complex of viral antigen and viral antibody. [6]Immune complex that composed by cell injury induced by the antigen and the antibody, in-situ immune complex that make the antigen then deposit in glomerular structures, mimicry effect, autoimmune reaction, activation of the cytokines and adhesion molecules by virus, and direct cytopathic effect of viral proteins on glomerular and tubular cell. [7]The pathogenesis also determined by host factor such as age, sex, genetic background, socio-economic status, and access to hospital. [8]In addition, there are some hypotheses that some viruses have a nephropathogenic characteristic.

Analysis 2:

This data is the next paragraph of the data 1. In this paragraph, the topic sentence is in the last of the paragraph, which is "In addition, there are some hypotheses that some viruses have a nephropathogenic characteristic." Therefore, that paragraph develops inductively. The rests are the explanation of hypotheses as a supporting sentence or ideas. The coherence device that is clearly seen in this paragraph is repetition the key word; the word pathogenic is repeat 3 times as a supporting sentence in sentence [1], [2], and [7]. The reference is also used in the paragraph, "they" in line 7 refer to "the viral antigen", and "they" in line 11 refers to "the immune complex-induced glomerular injury". The conjunction "and" often appears in the data to combine the phrase. As well as the substitution that use in this paragraph occurs in sentence [2], which is "Circulation mechanism" and "in-situ mechanism" the substitute "various mechanisms.

3.2 Problem and Solution

In this sub chapter, the writer explains about the problem that is faced when the writer conducted the job training. In addition, the writer also provides the solution to the problem.

3.2.1 Problem

- In the first day, the writer felt confused what should he did in the job training place, because the training coordinator did not give any job at all.

3.2.2 Solution

- The writer asked to the training coordinator about “what he could do?” “Was there any job to do?” and “what can I help for you?” The writer did that for proving that the writer has initiative when he conducted a job training. The result was the supervisor gave the writer some kind of job, even the job was just help the supervisor dividing the data of reviewers.