



Elements of Cohesion and Coherence in Chinese Narrative Discourse Texts in Newspapers 国际日报 *Guoji Ribao*

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Abstract. Cohesion and coherence are essential elements that have a role in forming structural coherence and coherence of the meaning of discourse texts. The formation of a coherent structure and semantic relationship cannot be separated from using the correct elements of cohesion and coherence, which are marked by the accuracy of using lingual units as markers of the type of cohesion and coherence. This study examines the form of cohesion and coherence in the Chinese narrative text of the daily newspaper 国际日报 *Guoji Ribao* November 4, 2019 edition. This study uses a qualitative approach because the data are in the form of narrative fragments in discourse texts that have elements of cohesion and coherence markers. The research results are presented in a descriptive form in the form of a description that provides a concrete, detailed, comprehensive explanation/description according to the facts and the focus of the research. Thirty-four lingual units of cohesion markers and 26 lingual units of coherence markers were found. Data collection techniques used document analysis techniques, namely, a way of collecting data by analyzing the contents of documents related to the problem under study, then presenting the results descriptively.

Keywords: Grammatical cohesion · Lexical cohesion · Coherence · narrative · Text discourse

1 Introduction

Cohesion and coherence must be present in the structure of the discourse text so that the reader can understand the overall meaning because cohesion devices are formal markers that play a role in connecting elements in discourse [1] and [2]. Furthermore, [2] explains that discourse, as the most prominent and highest level in the linguistic hierarchy, is composed of several sentences and their related elements. Following the rules, especially those related to the narrative flow. So that the series of sentences form a picture of a series of events and stories that are sequential, coherent, and intertwined

so that they are integrated to form a unified structure of a complete discourse text. The discourse text, in terms of the form or structure of the discourse, is called the grammatical aspect. This means that the integration and integrity of the discourse text structure will contribute positively to the formation of the meaning structure of the discourse text itself. Because the relationship and interrelationships between sentences that make up the structure of the discourse text describe the form (form), which is a description of the discourse text's physical structure, also called the cohesion aspect. At the same time, the relationship and semantic linkage of sentence elements is a picture of the integration and wholeness of the meaning (meaning) of the discourse text, which is a form of the mental structure of the discourse text, which is also called coherence. Connection Inter-sentences in a written discourse are arranged continuously and form a coherence based on the attachment/linkage and coherence of the structure and coherence of meaning in written discourse is one of the essential factors to improve the readability aspect.

Discourse, as the highest level in the language level, has a variety of more complex phenomena because the components involved in forming the structure of discourse texts are very varied. Therefore, no matter how complex the phenomenon of discourse texts is, the discourse structure must still consider the principle of unity and coherence to form a cohesive and coherent discourse. Cohesion is the harmonious relationship of elements in the discourse. At the same time, coherence is the coherence of discourse in terms of meaning so that the discourse is intact and integrated because it contains only one idea or idea the reader can understand. In line with the opinion [3] states, the relationship in discourse can be divided into two types, namely, the relationship of the form called cohesion and the relationship of meaning or semantic relationship called coherence (see also, [4]. Reinforcing the above opinion [5] and [6] argues that the role of cohesion and coherence is essential in the formation of discourse. Therefore, both are things that should not be left out when analyzing discourse. The above statement carries the consequence that discourse must have good cohesion and coherence because, with good cohesion and coherence well, the meaning of the discourse will be easy to understand and understand.

Discourse, as the highest language level and the complete forming element, is sure to have a more complex linguistic phenomenon. [7] defines *discourse* as a series of related sentences that connect propositions in a unified meaning. It can be understood that discourse is the highest language organization whose position is above the sentence. Meanwhile [8] conveyed, discourse can be known easily because a particular context systematically forms a concept so that it affects how a person thinks and acts. That is, discourse is not only built by linguistic elements but also elements outside of language that function as context. Meanwhile, [9] argues that discourse is a unit of a language that contains the complete language structure consisting of one or more sentences and in spoken or written form. The quote above confirms that, based on its form, there are two types of discourse, one of which is written discourse. Written discourse is a type of discourse in which the form delivery of content, information, and all the things contained in the discourse is delivered in writing. Thus, written discourse places the reader as the destination for delivering the contents of the discourse. The author intends that what is to be conveyed can be understood and interpreted by the reader through written media in the form of discourse [10].

The function of discourse, apart from being a form of communication and social interaction, also functions as a textual function. One of them is a textual function in the form of newspaper/newspaper print media, in which Study Program students write Chinese opinions. Chinese Language and Culture at Padjadjaran University, Bandung. Text of The Chinese language discourse contains information about the Mandarin Language Study Program, strategies for obtaining scholarships, and the privilege of taking Chinese language expertise, which is more intended to motivate readers who have not chosen the Chinese language expertise field. This daily newspaper is used as a means of communication in the form of written language. As a result of providing information/news and insights published in the daily newspaper, 国际日报 *Guoji Ribao* significantly influences the reading community. As a news discourse text, the linguistic aspect is essential for readers to understand the news, especially the integration of form and meaning. If the aspects of the structure's coherence and the coherence of the meaning of the text of the news discourse are lacking, it can interfere with understanding the news content. As an illustration, the following is an example of a piece of text about Chinese news discourse in the daily newspaper 国际日报 *Guoji Ribao*. The function of discourse, apart from being a form of communication and social interaction, also functions as a textual function. One of them is a textual function in the form of newspaper/newspaper print media, in which Study Program students write Chinese opinions. Chinese Language and Culture at Padjadjaran University, Bandung. Text of The Chinese language discourse contains information about the Mandarin Language Study Program, strategies for obtaining scholarships, and the privilege of taking Chinese language expertise, which is more intended to motivate readers who have not chosen the Chinese language expertise field. This daily newspaper is used as a means of communication in the form of written language. As a result of providing information/news and insights published in the daily newspaper, 国际日报 *Guoji Ribao* significantly influences the reading community. As a news discourse text, the linguistic aspect is essential for readers to understand the news, especially the integration of form and meaning. If the aspects of the structure's coherence and the coherence of the meaning of the text of the news discourse are lacking, it can interfere with understanding the news content. As an illustration, the following is an example of a piece of text about Chinese news discourse in the daily newspaper 国际日报 *Guoji Ribao*.

中文教我们

习惯用我们的两个大脑。学习中文这件事帮我习 ☑ 大脑的能力。

Mandarin teaches **us to** get used to using our **two brains**. Learning **Mandarin** helps us to train **our brain** skills.

The passage of the discourse text above uses the means of grammatical cohesion by referring to the plural personal pronoun I, which is indicated using 我们 **our** lingual unit. In addition to the use of personal pronouns, there is also an ellipsis/missing of lingual units in the form of phrases, namely, the absence of the phrase 我们的大脑 **our brain** in the second sentence marked with the ☐ constituent and used, conjunctions/couplings that refer to the meaning of the goal in both the first sentence and the second sentence, namely, marked using the ☐ lingual unit and the use of the form of repetition, which is marked using the lingual unit of the personal pronoun I plural 我们 **us** in the first and

second sentences, and the use of the referent lingual unit of possession ~ 的 ~ ~ **de** ~ in the first and second sentences.

Discourse texts originating from media such as the daily newspaper 国际日报 Guoji Ribao can be studied in terms of form (cohesion) and meaning (coherence). Discourse texts in media such as newspapers that use journalistic language have their uniqueness and are fascinating to study. Based on the description above, this article uses the Chinese discourse text in the daily newspaper 国际日报 Guoji Ribao, as an object of study and is examined through a discourse analysis approach, especially the analysis of cohesion and coherence in the Chinese language discourse text on the information rubric of the daily newspaper 国际日报 Guoji Ribao.

1.1 Discourse Analysis as an Approach

As the highest unit at the language level, discourse is a form or picture as well as an expression and representation of the phenomena of human life. [11] and [12] mention that discourse is a unit of behavior that is realized by lingual units. Meanwhile, [13] To clarify, as a product produced by communication events, discourse is a series of linguistic units that are meaningful and grammatical and contain messages. Discourse analysis interprets and interprets language forms by paying attention to context because context is an element that helps build a discourse text which also has a relationship in shaping the overall meaning of a discourse text.

It has been mentioned above that discourse analysis examines discourse organization above the sentence or clause level. Therefore, discourse analysis examines linguistic units in conversational and written texts at a higher/higher level. [14] discourse analysis also discusses the use of language in social contexts, including interactions between language speakers (see also [15]). The contexts contained in a discourse text aims to explain the relationship between sentences that form a unified whole discourse structure, thus giving birth to an understanding (see also [16] & [17]).

Two principles are treated in discourse analysis: the principle of local interpretation and the principle of analogy interpretation. The first is local interpretation, namely the interpretation of discourse based on things that localize the performance of the discourse aspect inside and outside the text. Meanwhile, [12] calls it the principle of local interpretation, namely the principle that gives instructions to the reader/listener so as not to form a broader context than is necessary to arrive at an understanding (see also [18, 19]).

The second principle is analogy interpretation, based on previous experiences that are the same or according to what they have had. Interpreting analogies can help make it easier for an analyst to understand discourse in the relevant context. The working mechanism of the analogy principle emphasizes that the interpretation of discourse or discourse elements is based on cases or other related events, which are used as the basis for analogizing certain discourses or elements of an address. Discourse is interpreted from the point of view of experience with similar discourses in the past through analogies with similar texts [12].

1.2 Cohesion

Cohesion is the realization of the relationship and coherence between parts and or sentences in a discourse text as its constituent elements. [20] states that cohesion is the relationship between sentences and clauses in a text, both at the grammatical and lexical levels. Meanwhile, [21] says cohesion is a harmonious relationship between one element and another in the discourse to create a slick or coherent understanding. That is, the elements that make up the structure of the discourse text must have a relationship and coherence to form a continuous and interdependent relationship. [2] mentions that sentences or words used as elements to create the structure of a discourse text must be interrelated and mutually support each other to form an integrated meaning. Supported by opinion [22], a reader has a network, and this is what distinguishes it from non-text. This network is made up of cohesive relations. Meanwhile, [12] revealed that the determinants of the main factor in determining whether a set of sentences is a text depends on the cohesive relationships within and between sentences that can form a network or texture (texture). The meaning of one sentence connects to the purpose of the following sentence so that it includes a series of substances in a coherent, interrelated, and integrated way.

1.3 Coherence

Coherence is the compactness of the relationship of meaning between sentences in a discourse text structure. [2] mentions sentences will only become discourse texts if there is a relationship of meaning (meaning) between the sentences themselves (see also, [23]; [24]; [25]. Meanwhile, [22] also emphasizes that the structure of the discourse text is not a syntactic structure but a semantic structure, namely the semantics (meaning) of sentences in which it contains propositions. The two quotes above emphasize the meaning (meaning) between sentences as an element forming the structure. Therefore, coherence can occur implicitly (hidden) because the concept of coherence is related to the field of language sign meaning, so interpretation is needed to get its meaning. The coherence relationship can be understood by concluding the relationship between propositions in the text structure of the discourse. Refers to how textual, such as the configuration of concepts and relationships that underlie a discourse text structure, are mutually acceptable and related. It is reinforced by opinions [17] and [26] that, in general terms, in addition to cohesion tools, many other factors allow the creation of coherence, including the background of language users on the subject matter and knowledge of cultural and social backgrounds., the ability to "read" about things between the lines, and so on. From the above opinion, it can be understood that coherence functions to connect utterances in the sense of being complementary, interlinked, and mutually sustainable so that the meaning of discourse becomes logical and intact.

2 Methods

This study uses a qualitative research approach because the data in this research are in the form of fragments of written discourse in Chinese in the daily newspaper 国际日

报 Guoji Ribao November 4, 2019, edition, in which there is a relationship of form or cohesion, and there is a relationship of meaning or coherence. The number of written discourse texts used as research objects is five written discourse texts. Based on the results of data identification, 34 cohesion data were obtained, and 26 coherence data were obtained. Furthermore, the data is classified based on the type of each form of cohesion and coherence. The data collection technique used is the document analysis technique, a data collection technique carried out by analyzing the contents of documents related to the focus of the problem under study. Furthermore, the data that has been collected is identified and classified according to the problem and research objectives. The analysis results are then described to provide a concrete and detailed description of the elements that build the cohesion and coherence of the written discourse in Mandarin in the daily newspaper 国际日报 Guoji Ribao November 4, 2019, edition from the aspect of discourse.

3 Results and Discussion

3.1 Cohesion

The form of cohesion of the Chinese narrative text in the daily newspaper 国际日报 Guoji Ribao is presented as follows.

3.1.1 Grammatical Cohesion

Using language elements as a form of obedience to linguistic rules is a tool or marker of grammatical cohesion. One primary function of grammatical cohesion devices is to connect ideas/ideas between sentences so that their use is tied to the relationship of ideas/ideas and the form of the sentence that is followed. The types of grammatical cohesion found in Chinese discourse texts in the daily newspaper 国际日报 Guoji Ribao November 4, 2019, edition are as follows.

3.1.1.1 Reference

The grammatical cohesion of designation, also called a reference, is a personal pronoun shown as a subject or actor. Based on the findings, the grammatical cohesion of the appointment in the form of personal pronouns consists of the first and third personal pronouns, as follows.

(A) First-person pronoun

- (1) "那一天我就对你一见钟情, 所以我不能让你嫁给别人" (On that day, I fell in love with you at first sight, so I could not let you marry someone else).
- (2) "所以, 如果我们真热心, 我们可以得出结" (So, if we are enthusiastic, we can conclude).

In the discourse text, it is found that the singular first-person pronoun is represented by the lingual unit / 我 / (I) in the data quote (1). This lingual unit has a single personal reference meaning or one, which refers to the personal reference meaning of Magongzi.

The data source also found plural first-person pronouns, namely the lingual unit /我们/ (us), in the data quote (2). This lingual unit /我们/ (us) has the meaning of more than one personal reference. The author includes other parties in his scope, which result in the existence of other personal reference meanings besides the author in the word /我们/ (us) so that the number of reference meanings is more than one personal or plural.

(B) Third-person pronoun

The third personal pronoun used in the discourse text is in the form of a singular third pronoun, as in the following data quote.

- (3) "他独自一个人坐在房间里一句话不说, 一坐就是半天, 也不愿意和其他人说话" (He sat alone in the room without saying a word, once sitting for a long time, too do not want to talk to other people).
- (4) "她名叫风丁金, 自幼父亲去世了, 离开她和她的老母娘" (His name is Feng Dingjin, since childhood his father has passed away, leaving him and his mother).

The use of third-person pronouns is found in the discourse text of the daily newspaper 国际日报 Guoji Ribao, November 4, 2019. The lingual unit is /他/ (dia) in the data quote (3), the lingual unit is /风丁金/ (Feng Dingjin), /父/ (father), and /老母娘/ (mother) in the data quote (4), lexically all these lingual units refer to the reference meaning of the persona who is the object of the conversation of the first person and the second person who acts as the subject/actor. The existence of the reference meaning referred to by all personal pronouns in the data quotes (3) and (4) above is outside the first and second person. Therefore, the reference meaning of all the personal pronouns above refers to the meaning of the third-person pronoun.

3.1.1.2 Substitution

There is only one type of duplication contained in discourse texts, namely the type of little duplication, in the form of nominal objects and personal nominals, as in the following quote.

- (5) "中文的笔迹很难, 但是我的老师告诉我在书写汉字时, 汉字笔划容易出错" (Chinese characters are complicated, but my teacher told me when I write Chinese, it is easy to make mistakes in writing the order hanzi scratch).
- (6) "什么?! 刘太守的儿子 刘阿撞?不, 女儿不嫁" (What? Liu Taishou's son Liu Azhuang? Girls do not want to get married).

In the data quote (5), there is grammatical cohesion in the form of substitution/substitution, which replaces the presence of the word /汉字/ (Chinese). Substitution "中文的笔迹" (Chinese character) contained in the data quote (5) is a form of paraphrase used to mention in a more concrete and detailed explanation the noun /汉字/ (hanzi); because the typeface is in Chinese, there is only /汉子/ (hanzi) and no other fonts. Likewise, in the data quote (6), the grammatical cohesion of the duplication form also has the same phenomenon. The difference is that "刘太守的儿子" (Liu Taishou's son) is used to refer to the persona /刘阿撞/ (Liu Azhuang), because /刘阿撞/ (Liu Azhuang) is the son of /刘太守/ (Liu Taishou), as mentioned in the dubbing form. Therefore, the

existence of the dubbing form “笔迹” (language letters Mandarin) in the data quote (5) can be replaced with the word /汉字/ (hanzi), and the “刘太守的儿子” (Liu Taishou’s son) substitution in the data quote (6) can be replaced with /刘阿撞/ (Liu Azhuang).

3.1.1.3 Ellipsis

Ellipsis is one type of grammatical cohesion in the omission of specific lingual units because the omitted lingual units have been mentioned in the previous section. The removed element (a constituent) is marked with a symbol/sign (\emptyset), which is placed at the position where the depletion of the constituent occurs. In the text of the newspaper discourse 国际日报 Guoji Ribao also found the form of omission as below.

- (7) “这个时候就需要大家怎么去表达自己的情感， \emptyset 如何释放自己的情感” (At this time, everyone needs to express their emotions, how expresses their emotions).
 (8) “他独自一个人坐在房间里一句话不说，一坐就是半天， \emptyset 也不愿意和其他人说话” (He sat alone in the room without saying a word, once sitting for a long time, also does not want to talk to other people).

The deletion that occurs in the data quotes (7) and (8) above is due to the omission of constituents that were previously present in the structure of each text. The type of omission that occurs is in the form of omitting the lingual unit of word class, namely the word /大家/ (person) in the data structure (7) and the word /他/ (dia) in the data structure (8). As a result of the omission of the constituents, a sign is presented in each position that the omitted constituent should occupy as a marker. Therefore, the presence of the sign in the data structure (7) can be replaced with a constituent /大家/ (person), and the constituent /他/ (he) can replace the position of the sign in the data structure (8).

3.1.1.4 Conjunction

The conjunction is one type of grammatical cohesion that connects the elements forming language structure in one text discourse. The assembled elements can be in the form of lingual units of words, phrases, and clauses. In the text of discourse in the newspaper 国际日报 Guoji Ribao, there are two types used, namely, additive or combined conjunctions and conditional or conditional conjunctions, as below.

- (9) “马公子是①个好人，②很帅，而且是③个读书人” (Magongzi is a good person, handsome, and after all, educated).
 (10) “如果我们真①热心，我们②可以得出结论” (If we are enthusiastic, we can conclude).

The lingual unit /而且/ (after all) in the data quote (9) above is a form of conjunction, namely a type of additive conjunction because it has a function to combine attribute elements, and in data (9) which have the same position or equal. Moreover, the three identical attribute elements have a function to explain one ordinate element, namely /马公子/ (Magongzi). Next is the conjunction /如果/ (if) in the data quote (10) because it shows that there is a relationship between the constants as a condition for the occurrence of the constituents, or it can also be interpreted that the constituents cannot occur if there

are no constituents. Therefore, it can be ascertained that the lingual unit/如果/ (if) in the data quote (10) is conditional or conditional conjunction.

3.1.2 Lexical Cohesion

Several forms of lexical cohesion are found in the text. Chinese discourse in the daily newspaper 国际日报 Guoji Ribao is as follows.

3.1.2.1 Repetition

Repetition is a form of repeating the lingual unit as an emphasis because it is considered the most crucial element in the text according to the context. The following is an example of lexical cohesion data citations of the type of repetition used in discourse texts.

- (11) “语言让我们互相理解, 互相认识, 互相尊重”(Language makes us understand, know each other, and respect each other).
- (12) “汉语独特因其具有的字符信。汉语很独特因为每个词都有自己的意思。” (Chinese is unique because it has characters. Chinese is unique because each word has its meaning).

In the data quote (11), there is a repetition of the word class unit, which is indicated by the mention of the word /互相/ (mutually) at one grammatical level. By being repeatedly mentioned, it can be interpreted that the emphasis of the semantic message on the data structure (11) is focused on the word element /互相/ (mutually). Therefore, through signifying repetition, the word element is positioned as a component that is considered important in the data quote (11) above. While the form of repetition in the data quote (12) in the form of a phrase class unit, which is indicated by the phrase “汉语独特” (unique Chinese). The repetition of this phrase is to strengthen the delivery of the message to the reader regarding the author’s impression of the Chinese component, starting with the hanzi typeface, which has different writing characters from other types of writing, the existence of one letter character that already has meaning and the like. The author carries out this strategy to strengthen the narrative text’s character, which has the function of influencing the reader.

3.1.2.2 Hyponymy

Hyponymy can be interpreted as a language unit that has a top-down relationship or a language unit whose meaning is considered part of the meaning of another lingual unit. Data on the use of hyponymy forms in Chinese discourse texts in the daily newspaper Guoji Ribao are as follows.

- 13 “汉语独特因其具有的字符信。汉语很独特因为每个词都有自己的意思。” (Chinese is unique because it has a character typeface. Mandarin is unique because each word has its meaning).

The word /汉语/ (Chinese) in the data quote (13) is a lingual unit that acts as the parent/upper part of the lingual unit /字/ (letters), /词/ (words), and /意思/ (meaning). This means that the lingual unit /字/ (letters), /词/ (words), and /意思/ (meaning) are part

of the verbal unit /汉语/ (Mandarin language. Therefore, there is a relationship between specific lingual units as part of the unit). Lingual, which has a broader scope of meaning as in the example (13) above, is evidence of using hyponymy forms in Chinese discourse texts as a data source.

3.1.2.3 Synonym

Synonymy can be interpreted as another name for the same thing or thing or an expression that has a similar meaning to another expression. The use of synonyms is found in the data sources below.

- (14) “这个时候就需要大家怎么去表达自己的情感，如何释放自己的情感” (At this time, everyone needs to express their emotions, how to express their emotions).
 (15) “他独自一个人坐在房间里一句话不说，一坐就是半天，也不愿意和其他人说话” (He sat alone in the room without saying a word, sitting for a long time, (he) also does not want to talk to other people).

Based on the examples of data citations (14) and (15) above, there are two types of synonyms used by the author. What are synonyms in the lingual unit of the word class in example (14) and the clause class unit in example (15). The synonyms that create the coherence of the discourse text in the examples above each have the same semantic concept or have similarities. Semantically the words /表达/ (express) with /释放/ (overflow) in the data (14) both contain the concept of essential meaning, 'the process of issuing or conveying'. While the data in example (15) is semantic, the concept of the essential meaning contained in the two synonymous clauses is that 'silence does not produce an utterance'.

3.2 Coherence in Discourse Text

Coherence is the coherence and integration of the relationship between sentences as a structural element in one discourse text. The relationship between sentences in one discourse text must-have elements of cohesiveness, linkage, and linkage between one sentence and the following sentence to form a unified whole and unified meaning. The types of coherence markers found in this study are as follows.

3.2.1 Addition Coherence

The coherence of addition or addition is coherence that is formed due to the existence of other statements beyond those previously stated, which function to add to the previous statement. The following is an example of additional coherence data contained in the data source.

- (16) “在这里我们可以有新的事情是每年都有学生交流和暑期课程甚至是第一年的学生。而且如果咱们能很好地学习商业策略，那么咱们就能像中国人一样成功” (Here, we can have something new. Namely, there are student exchanges, summer classes, and even first-year students. Moreover, if we can study business strategies well, we can be successful like the Chinese).

- (17) “中文教我们习惯用我们的两个大脑，学习中文这件事帮我们练习大脑的能力。而且汉语很有意思，汉语会让我们越来越好，并激励我们成为成功的人” (Chinese teaches us to get used to using our two big brains, and learning Mandarin, helps us train our brain skills. Also, Mandarin is exciting; Mandarin can make us better and more successful people).

The lingual unit /而且/ (and again) contained in the data quotes (16) and (17) above has a function as additional coherence because the statement on the right side or after the conjunction /而且/ (and again) is used to add the previous statement, which is on the left side or before the conjunction. This is because there is a possibility that the author considers the previous statement is still not enough, so there needs to be an addition to complete the previous statement.

3.2.2 Speech Coherence

Successive coherence is the coherence that is formed due to the form of expressions that state the circumstances/conditions, events, and or actions/actions that occur or are performed successively. The data excerpt (18) below shows an example of speech coherence.

- (18) “在这里我们可以有新的事情是每年都有学生交流和暑期课程甚至是第一年的学生。而且如果咱们能很好地学习商业策略，那么咱们就能像中国人一样成功”

(Here, we can have something new. Namely, there are student exchanges, summer classes, and even first-year students. Moreover, if we can study business strategies well, we can be successful like the Chinese).

The lingual unit /是/ (ie) in the data quoted above is a marker for forming the type of speech coherence. Because, by using the lingual unit /是/ (that is), it marks the occurrence of the process of exposure or disclosure of an event/event, activity/action, and or condition/condition that is conveyed through subsequent expressions, all of which are a continuation of the previous explanation. Therefore, the description of events, actions, and circumstances form a sequential exposure with the exposure before the marker as a characteristic form of the type of speech coherence.

3.2.3 Coherence of Resistance/Opposition

The relationship of the meaning of resistance is a concept of meaning that describes a non-linear or contradictory meaning between the first expression and the next expression, which is marked by the presence of conjunctions that mark the meaning of resistance, such as /但是/但 (but/but) and the like. In the Chinese text, the author also uses the type of coherence of resistance as in the data quote (19) below.

- (19) “中文是世界上最难学的语言，但考虑到中文在当今这个时代的重要性，我对学习汉语更加有信心” (Chinese is the most difficult language in the world, but

considering the importance of Chinese today, I am more confident in learning Chinese).

The conjunction /但/ (but) in the data quoted above has a function to indicate the meaning of the contradiction between the meaning of the statement before and after the conjunction /但/ (but). Concretely the meaning of the clause "中文是世界上最难" (Mandarin is the most difficult language) in the statement before the conjunction is contrasted with the meaning of the clause "学习汉语更加有信心" (more confident in learning Chinese), so the relationship between the two meanings is not linear, because the meaning of the word /最难/ (difficult) is not used as something that scares or discourages the author, but is positioned as a challenge that must be faced. Moreover, based on the meanings of the two sentences, both can be combined into one logical sentence if they are connected by conjunctions that signify the meaning of opposition.

3.2.4 Cause-Effect Coherence

The causal relationship of meaning is a semantic relationship characterized by the relationship of two clauses/sentences, one of which states the occurrence of an event or action, and the other states the result of the event or action. The forms of causal coherence used in discourse texts include the following.

- (20) “①因为公司找中文系专业毕业的学生, ②所以我想更努力地学习中文”
(Because the company is looking for Chinese graduates, so I want to study Chinese diligently).

The first sentence ① in the data quoted above is a sentence that states the cause; this is evidenced by the presence of the type of conjunction which semantically has a function to express the meaning of ‘cause’ /因为 / (because). In comparison, the second sentence ② is a sentence that expresses the effect marked by the use of a type of conjunction that has a semantic function to signify the meaning of the effect /所以/ (so/consequently). Therefore, the sentence structure ① and the sentence structure ② can be combined into a single sentence structure because conjunctions connect them to signify causal coherence, namely /因为 / (because) in the first clause ① and /所以/ (so) in the second clause ②. In other words, the two clauses in data (20) above have a cause-and-effect relationship.

3.2.5 Condition Coherence

The relationship meaning condition occurs when one of the clauses or sentences states that an action, event, and or condition can be done/occurred if the event, action, or condition stated in another clause acts as a condition. In Chinese, one of these terms is indicated by the conjunction /如果/ (if/if), as in the sample data quote (21) below.

- (21) “①如果 我们真热心, ②我们可以得出结论” (If we are enthusiastic, (the result) we can conclude).

The conjunction /如果/ (if), which is used at the beginning of the first clause in the data quoted above, is a sign of the relationship between the terms of the first clause ① and

the second clause ①. When viewed from the semantic relationship, the action stated in the first clause ① becomes a condition for the occurrence of the conditions stated in the second clause ①. Alternatively, conversely, the circumstances stated in the second clause ② can occur on condition that (if) the actions stated in clause one ① are performed.

4 Conclusion

Based on the data analysis results, variations in lexical cohesion, grammatical cohesion, and coherence forms in Chinese discourse texts in the daily newspaper 国际日报 Guoji Ribao were found. The widespread use of the elements of cohesion and coherence is very appropriate. It forms a coherent meaning of the text-forming elements to form a unified and coherent meaning of the text. Several types of grammatical cohesion are used, consisting of reference cohesion in the form of the use of singular and plural first-person pronouns and singular and plural third-person pronouns. Types of cohesion are substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. The types of lexical cohesion used to consist of cohesion markers of repetition meaning at the word and phrase class level, hyponymy meaning markers, and synonymy meaning markers in word and phrase classes. The use of coherent elements in Chinese discourse texts in the daily newspaper 国际日报 Guoji Ribao is written coherently, thus forming a systematic and coherent narrative flow. The forms of coherence obtained include addition coherence, speech coherence, contradictory coherence, causal coherence, and conditional coherence. Each element of coherence markers plays a role according to their respective functions, thus helping to facilitate the process of understanding the reader's understanding of one sentence as the main element of the text through the relationship between clauses to find the overall meaning of the text of discourse.

Authors' Contributions. C. Arista, M. F. Masrur, and H. Y. T. Dasion contributed to the design and implementation of the study. Moreover, S. Subandi, Y. B. Adimas, and R. Aditya analyze results and supervised the writing of the manuscript.

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