



Lexical and Grammatical Cohesion in the Short Story *Rembulan Dalam Cappucino* by Seno Gumira Ajidarma and Its Implications for Learning in Junior High Schools

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Abstract. *Purpose:* The objectives of this study are: 1) to describe the use of lexical forms of cohesion in short stories entitled *Rembulan dalam Cappucino* karya Seno Gumiro Ajidarma. 2) to describe the use of grammatical cohesion forms in a short story entitled *Rembulan dalam Cappucino* by Seno Gumiro Ajidarma. *Methodology:* The method in this study is a qualitative descriptive method presented in the form of a narrative. The data collection technique in this study is by means of literature study. The data is collected in the form of documents that are then analyzed. The data collection uses note-taking and writing techniques. In this study, 58 lexical and grammatical cohesion data were found but only 39 data were taken as samples. Researchers chose 39 of these data because of the 58 data found, many similarities were found. *Results:* This short story tells of a woman who has just divorced her husband and then seeks tranquility to a café. The woman ordered a moon menu in a cappucino that her ex-husband had long targeted. In addition, the short story has many meanings to be used as an afterthought in human life as a social being. Seno Gumira Ajidarma wraps the short story with a title that has an implied meaning. The implied meaning is depicted in coffee which has a dark and deep nature with the addition of the moon in it. A night without a moon is indeed dark, then Seno Gumira Ajidarma describes the sad story of the divorce of lovers like a night without moon which is then depicted in his short story by choosing the title *Rembulan dalam Cappucino*. *Applications/Originality/Value:* The results of the study showed that the study of lexical and grammatical cohesion in short stories entitled *Rembulan dalam Cappucino* by Seno Gumira Ajidarma which is relevant in Indonesian learning in junior high school on phase D learning outcomes of reading and viewing elements.

Keywords: lexical and grammatical cohesion · learning in junior high school · *rembulan dalam cappuccino* · short story

1 Introduction

Short stories titled *Rembulan dalam Cappucino* (Moon in Cappucino) by Seno Gumira Ajidarma which is telling the story of a woman's divorce from her husband. Selection of short story discourses entitled *Rembulan dalam Cappucino* by Seno Gumira Ajidarma

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M. H. Hikmat et al. (Eds.): ICOLAE 2022, ASSEHR 757, pp. 1300–1323, 2023.

https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-38476-086-2_108

which is as an object of research considers several aspects. One of these aspects is that in writing short stories, there is a lot of lexical cohesion and grammatical cohesion so that short stories are easier to understand the content and storyline. Cohesion is the harmony of the relationship between one element and another in discourse, so that a slick understanding is created [1]. The study is expected to provide a more tangible analysis of lexical and grammatical cohesion. Because the problem of cohesion concerns the problem of dependence in the elements of discourse.

As a social creature human beings are inseparable from communication. In communicating humans need language as an intermediary to interact socially. Human language is divided into two, namely verbal language and nonverbal language. Verbal language is divided into two types, namely spoken language and written language. [2] says that Verbal communication can include means of communication orally and in writing. As for the linguistic level, language includes the levels of phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and discourse. Discourse is the most complete and highest unit of language at the linguistic level. Thus, if verbal language has spoken language and written language, then discourse also has oral discourse and written discourse. [3] says that discourse can be divided into two, namely oral discourse and written discourse. A series of sentences can be referred to as a discourse judging from the integrity of the elements of meaning and context that surround it. Thus, a solid discourse can be created using cohesion markers.

Cohesion is the relationship between parts in the text characterized by the use of language elements. Cohesion is an important aspect in the preparation of a discourse, arranged in an integrated manner to produce relationships between sentences [4]. Cohesion refers to form, meaning that a paragraph must consist of all five sentences that are cohesively interconnected. [5] said that if the progression in the discourse is unclear, it will cause the discourse to be ambiguous and incoherent. Thus, the aspects that make up cohesion in discourse must be mutually continuous and form a unity of the structure of the text in order to support the formation of coherence.

Cohesion can be divided into two, namely lexical cohesion and grammatical cohesion. According to [6] lexical cohesion is the relationship between elements of discourse in a semantic manner. Meanwhile, grammatical cohesion is a combination of discourse in terms of the shape and structure of a discourse. Meanwhile, according to [7] cohesion is the harmony of the relationship between one element and another in the discourse so as to create a slick or coherent understanding. Markers of this aspect of lexical cohesion include: repetition, synonyms (equations), antonyms (opposites), hyponyms (relationships of parts or contents), collocations (sanding words), and equivalence. While the markers of grammatical cohesion aspects consist of: reference, substitution, omission (ellipsis), and connecting words (conjunctions).

Discourse is the highest unit of linguistics in linguistics. The position of discourse in linguistics is the relationship of language elements in the form of sentences that become whole and interrelated unity [8]. Discourse Based on its nature, discourse can be divided into two, namely fictional discourse and non-fiction discourse. One of the discourses of fiction is a short story. Short stories are fictional discourses that are written narratively and are fictional. Short stories are classified as literary works that can provide an aesthetic experience to the reader and are imaginative. Short stories must have unity,

unification and development [9]. So writing short stories requires a high level of cohesion and coherence in order to form a complete and unified discourse. The plot in the short story must be told in harmony and in order to be easy to understand [10]. To create this harmony, the sentences in the short story must be written in cohesion and coherence (Fig. 1).

The next picture in Fig. 2 is a short story excerpt entitled *Rembulan dalam Cappucino* by Seno Gumira Ajidarma which is contained in a collection of compass short stories. The short story tells the story of a woman and her husband who have a big fight and decide to separate. After parting a woman went to one of the cafes and ordered a drink called rembulan in cappucino. After the woman ordered the menu, after one week a man came and ordered the same menu. But the waiter from the café said that the moon in cappucino had been ordered by a woman and wrapped it up. Seno Gumira Ajidarma likens coffee to darkness and the moon is a light in the darkness which means that the woman is lonely when she divorces her husband. Likewise, with a man or ex-husband of the woman who feels lonely after separating from his wife.

Kumpulan Cerpen Kompas

arsip cerita pendek Kompas minggu

Rembulan dalam Cappuccino

★★★★☆ 44 suara

Seminggu setelah perceraianya, perempuan itu memasuki sebuah kafe, dan memesan Rembulan dalam Cappuccino. Ia datang bersama senja, dan ia harus menunggu malam tiba untuk mendapatkan pesanannya.

Cappuccino¹ dalam lautan berwarna coklat, datang langsung dari tercemplung cangkir, tenggelam sebentar, tapi lantas pingpong-tapi bukan bola pingpong, ini rembulan. Semua orang berada dalam kafe diam-diam melangkah keluar, menengok ke langit, ingin membuktikan dengan mata kepala sendiri bahwa terapung-apung cangkir perempuan sebenarnya, seperti telah pelajari semenjak di sekolah dasar, yakni yang tiada pernah mereka saksikan sisi gelapnya, dan rembulan itu memang sudah tidak ada.

Fig. 1. Display of the short stories Rembulan in Cappuccino by Seno Gumira Ajidarma in Indonesian which are collected on the Kompas short story website. Source: <https://cerpenkompas.wordpress.com>

A week after her divorce, the woman
 walked into a cafe and ordered a Moon
 in a Cappuccino. It comes with dusk, and
 he has to wait for nightfall to get
 his order.
 Cappuccino' in a sea of brown, comes
 straight out of the cup, sinks for a second,
 but then ping pong-but not ping pong
 ball, it's the moon. Everyone in the cafe
 quietly stepped out, looked up at the sky,
 wanting to prove with their own eyes that the
 floating cup of a real girl, as they had
 learned since elementary school, was one they
 had never seen the dark side of, and the moon
 was indeed already not available.

Fig. 2. Display of short stories entitled *Rembulan dalam Cappuccino* by Seno Gumira Ajidarma translated into English.

Based on the background of the problem above, the formulations of the problem in this study are 1) What are the forms of lexical cohesion in the short story entitled *Rembulan dalam Cappuccino* by Seno Gumiro Ajidarma? 2) What are the forms of lexical cohesion in the short story entitled *Rembulan dalam Cappucino* by Seno Gumiro Ajidarma? Based on the formulation of the problem, the purpose of this study is 1) to describe the shape and markers of lexical cohesion in a short story entitled *Rembulan dalam Cappuccino* by Seno Gumiro Ajidarma, 2) describes the form and marker of grammatical cohesion in a short story entitled *Rembulan dalam Cappuccino* by Seno Gumiro Ajidarma.

2 Literature Review

2.1 Theoretical Review

Discourse

Discourse is the highest unit of linguistics in linguistics. Discourse is a text that is in a speech situation and discourse is a text in context [11]. Discourse has the main elements, namely external elements and internal elements. The internal element is related to the

formal aspects of language while the external element of the discourse is related to things outside the discourse itself [12]. The internal element of discourse consists of units of words or sentences that will later form a discourse. The external element of discourse is a complementary element to the formation of a discourse. External elements have a function to explain the purpose and purpose so that the meaning of a discourse is better known.

A discourse will be seen as a text that has very diverse interpretations. As per the opinion [11] that Discourse will be seen as a text that is an object and data that is always open to diverse readings and interpretations. A word will form a sentence, and a sentence will form a paragraph until it becomes a single entity as a discourse. So that a text that forms a discourse will have an interpretation or intention to be conveyed.

Lexical Cohesion

Lexical cohesion is the harmony of the relationship of elements to one another in a discourse so as to form a coherent or interrelated understanding with others and understandable in meaning. According to [13] lexical cohesion is the harmony of the relationship of elements to one another so as to form a coherent unit of word. Lexical cohesion is cohesion that signifies the cohesiveness achieved in a word selection. According to [14] lexical cohesion is used to indicate the existence of meaning relationships among discourse-building sentences. Lexical cohesion is one of the elements that influence the formation of discourse by utilizing words and analyzing based on words. Lexical cohesion can embellish language in a discourse [15]. Lexical cohesion is able to place emphasis in an appropriate context to describe similarities, differences, roles, results, and positions.

Grammatical Cohesion

Grammatical cohesion is the cohesion that forms the structure of discourse so that it forms a coherent unit of sentence. According to [13] grammatical cohesion is cohesion that involves the structure of the form of discourse. The grammatical element is an important element that captures the meaning of a discourse. Grammatical cohesion indicates the relationship of language forms between discourse-building sentences [14]. This agrees with [16] who said that grammatical cohesion is a marker that involves the use of linguistic elements to connect ideas between sentences. So it can be interpreted that grammatical cohesion is a means of connecting between sentences or between language elements between one another so that a relationship is formed in a discourse.

Short Stories

A short story is a fictional essay by an author that tells the life story of a person or event. A short story is a fictional prose or fictional story that tells the events or life story experienced by the main character [17]. A short story is a prose or fictional story that tells a story experienced by a character accompanied by conflict and resolution [18]. Short stories have a maximum word count of 10,000 words [19]. Whereas [20] says that a short story is a story that only contains storytelling that focuses on a central event. The characteristics of short stories are short stories that are limited in the number of words, only partially elevate events, have one plot, the use of words that are easy to experience, and the characterization of short stories is very simple not deep and short.

2.2 Relevant Research

Before this study is conducted, the researcher first refers to previous relevant studies. There are several previous studies that have been used as a reference for this research. Here are the previous studies that were used as a reference for this study:

First, the research conducted by [21] entitled “*Analisis Unsur Intrinsik dan Kohesi Leksikal Repetisi pada Cerpen “Tato, Ciuman, & Sebuah Nama” by Yetti A.Ka.*”. The purpose of this study is to describe intrinsic elements and identify lexical cohesion of repetisi forms in short stories entitled *Tato, Ciuman, & Sebuah Nama* by Yetti A.Ka. The data analysis technique used in this study is the agih method. The results of this study found data on 8 intrinsic elements and 7 kinds of lexical cohesion of repetisi forms consisting of 11 data.

Second, the research conducted by [22] entitled “*Analisis Interferensi Leksikal pada Kalangan Usia Dewasa Masyarakat Dayak Bidayuh di Badat Lama (Perbatasan Indonesia-Malaysia)*”. The purpose of this study is to find out or to analyze language errors of lexical form in the conversation of the Dayak bidayuh community. The method used in this study is a qualitative method with a type of survey research. Data collection techniques using recorded interviews with 25 respondents. Of these respondents, 17 respondents found lexical interference and 5 respondents who did not experience lexical interference.

Third, the research conducted by [23] entitled “*Analisis Kohesi Dan Koherensi Wacana Berita Rubrik Nasional Pada Majalah Online Tempo*”. This study aims to expose cohesion and coherence to the national rubric news discourse in tempo online magazines. The method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method. The results of this study show that grammatical cohesion of reference forms, substitutions, ellipses, and conjunctions can be found. As for the coherence aspect, there are causal, causal, generic specific, additive, amplicative, argumentation, and purpose conditions.

Fourth, a study conducted by [24] entitled “*Hubungan Koherensi dalam Autobiografi Narapidana di Lapas Kelas 1A Surakarta dan Implikasinya dalam Pembelajaran Bahasa di SMA*” (“The Relationship of Coherence in the Autobiography of Inmates in Surakarta Class 1A Prison and Its Implications in Language Learning in High School”). The purpose of this study was to identify the relationship of coherence in the autobiography of inmates in prison class 1A surakarta and describe its implications in language learning. Data collection techniques in this study were carried out by document analysis and interviews. With this technique, the coherence results contained in the prisoner’s autobiography are causes, reasons, conditions, identification, conclusions, reasons, and comparisons. The results of this study can be implied in Indonesian learning in the 2013 revised edition of the 2013 curriculum with basic competencies 3.4.

Fifth, the research conducted by [25] entitled “*Kualitas Argumentasi Mahasiswa dalam Wacana Debat “Budaya Literasi Sekolah” pada Pembelajaran Keterampilan Berbahasa*”. The purpose of this study is to analyze the quality of argumentation in student debate discourse. The method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method. The data collection technique uses the record and record method. The results showed that the quality of student debates is very good with the purpose and purpose of each argument.

Sixth, a study conducted by [26] entitled “*Bentuk-Bentuk Sinonimi dan Antonimi Dalam Wacana Autobiografi Narapidana (Kajian Aspek Leksikal)*”. The purpose of this study is to determine the form of lexical cohesion of synonymy and antonymy in the autobiographical discourse of the inmate. The method in this study uses qualitative descriptive method. The source of the data was obtained from the autobiography of the prison inmate of class 1A Surakarta. The result of this study was that it was found that the use of word synonymy with words is more dominant than other types of synonyms. The use of word synonyms with words is 48%, followed by free morphemes with bound morphemes by 16%, words with 12% phrases, words with 8% clauses, phrases with 8% phrases, and clauses with 8% clauses. The results of this study also showed that the use of antonymy consists of absolute opposition 36%, polar opposition 33%, relationship 17%, hierarchy 7%, and compound 7%.

Seventh, the research conducted by [27] entitled “Grammatical Cohesion of Sports News Texts on Electronic News Media and Their Implications for Learning Indonesian”. This study aims to describe the use of grammatical cohesion markers of reference, selection, suction, and linking words in sports news texts of electronic news media. The electronic media used as data sources are Bolasport.com, Tribunews.com, Okezone.com and Indosport.com. The results showed that the grammatical cohesion most used in sports news texts in electronic news media is reference. The results of this study can be implied in Indonesian learning in junior and senior high schools by linking competency standards and basic competencies.

Eighth, the research conducted by [28] entitled “*Analisis Kohesi leksikal dalam Wacana Berita Olahraga Majalah Panjebar Semangat Tahun 2019*”. This research discusses lexical cohesion in the sports news discourse of the 2019 spirit-spreading magazine. This type of research is included in a qualitative study with 12 data sources from the 2019 spirit spreading magazine. Then from the 12 data sources, samples were taken using purposive sampling techniques which resulted in 147 lexical cohesion data.

Ninth, a study conducted by [29] entitled “*Kohesi Leksikal Dalam Surah Al-Kahf: Kajian Analisis Wacana*”. The purpose of this study is to analyze discourses related to lexical cohesion in the translation of al-Kahfi’s letter. Researchers are interested in conducting this research because the language in the Qur’an has special features and is not the same as the style of language used in general. The data collection technique in this study uses literature studies that produce research data such as: Repetition in surah Al Kahfi in verses 32–33 and verse 51, synonyms in verses 30–31 and verse 54, hyponyms in verses 34–35, verses 50 and 54, metonyms in verses 9–10, and antonyms in verses 18, 63, and 17. Collocation is based on the relationship between the same words and the fact that often occurs around them, or connecting the meaning between one word and another in the same word.

Tenth, a study conducted by [30] entitled “*Analisis Kohesi Leksikal Dalam Majalah NADI Edisi Vol. 28 2021*”. This study discusses the lexical cohesion found in Nadi magazine issue vol.28 2021. The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative with the technique used, namely the basic technique of the tapping technique. The results in this study were found repetition markers or repetitions as many as 57 words that are often repeated, namely the word “Digital” which was found 99 times, the word “soziale” 41 times, the word “internet” 56 times, the word “medien” 46 times and the

word “information” 35 times, synonyms as many as 11 markers, antonyms as many as 24 markers, meronym 6 markers, hyponyms of 10 markers, and collocations of 15 markers.

Eleventh, a study conducted by [31] entitled “*Analisis Kohesi Leksikal dalam Antologi Cerpen Keloyang Karya Santri DAAR El-Qolam 3*”. The study discusses the markers of lexical cohesion in the anthology of the short story *Keloyang* by Santri Daar El-Qolam 3. The research methods used in this study are descriptive qualitative and techniques for reading, recording, and classifying data. With this data collection technique, 24 data markers of lexical cohesion were found in the anthology of the short story *Keloyang* by Santri Daar El-Qolam 3.

Twelfth, research conducted by [2] entitled “*Analisis Kohesi Gramatikal dan Leksikal pada Teks Eksposisi Siswa Kelas 10 Sekolah Menengah Atas*”. The study discussed the use of grammatical and lexical cohesion markers, variations in the use of grammatical and lexical cohesion markers, and the abuse of cohesion markers in student exposition. The method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method with a data source from a collection of expository texts of students, with purposive sampling data analysis techniques. With this method, 42 grammatical cohesion data and 13 lexical cohesion data can be found, the use of grammatical and lexical cohesion markers in writing expositions has been shown to vary and most often found abuse of grammatical cohesion in student exposition texts.

3 Method

The methods in this study belong to the type of qualitative descriptive method. Researchers choose this research topic because they are interested in the cohesion or continuity of sentences in short stories so that they can form discourse. The content of the story in the short story also has implied meaning and expressed meaning so that it can attract readers and make the storyline interesting even though the story is written briefly.

The subject of this study is a short story by Seno Gumira Ajidarma entitled *Rembulan* in *Cappucino*. While the object in this study is a sentence that contains lexical and grammatical cohesion in a short story by Seno Gumira Ajidarma entitled *Rembulan* in *Cappucino*. The short story tells the story of a lonely woman after divorcing her husband and going to one of the cafes to order a moon in cappucino. Researchers are interested in conducting research on grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion in this short story because when reading there are many sentences whose meaning is implied and are very continuous with the previous sentence so that the short story becomes more lively and more interesting.

The data used in this study is in the form of quotations of sentences and words that contain lexical cohesion and grammatical cohesion contained in the short story entitled *Rembulan* in *Cappucino* by Seno Gumira Ajidarma. While the source of data in this study is a short story by Seno Gumira Ajidarma entitled *Rembulan* dalam *Cappucino*. The data analysis technique in this study uses the *agih* method. The technique of the *agih* method can be divided into two, namely basic techniques and advanced techniques. The basic technique or technique for direct elements (BUL) is the method used at the beginning of the analysis work by dividing the data into several parts for later analysis

[32]. While advanced techniques are techniques used for determining the object of research target. In this technique, data collection is carried out by collecting data in the form of documents. The data collection technique in this study is to listen and record. The listening technique is done by reading a short story entitled *Rembulan in Cappucino* by Seno Gumira Ajidarma. After reading and finding the data, it is recorded in the data table.

Researchers found lexical and grammatical cohesion data of 58 data, but the data to be analyzed amounted to 39 data consisting of lexical cohesion and grammatical cohesion. The research steps before the data are shown in the analysis are: 1) the main data in the form of a short story entitled *Rembulan in Cappucino* by Seno Gumira Ajidarma. 2) short story texts are read and reviewed to find appropriate data, namely sentence data containing lexical cohesion and grammatical cohesion. 3) The data are grouped in a table of lexical cohesion and grammatical cohesion. 4) lexical forms of cohesion and grammatical cohesion are analyzed.

4 Result and Discussion

4.1 Result

The results of the data analysis of short stories entitled *Rembulan in Cappucino* by Seno Gumira Ajidarma can be found data on lexical cohesion and grammatical cohesion. Lexical cohesion was found with a total of 19 data consisting of meronymy, repetition, collocation, and equivalence forms. The grammatical cohesion data was found with a total of 39 data consisting of conjunctions, references, and substitutions. The findings are analyzed in the form of background descriptions and data descriptions. The recapitulation of the findings of such data in the form of percentages is as shown in Table 1 and Fig. 3.

The Table 1 and Fig. 3 are the result of a recapitulation of lexical cohesion found in the short story entitled *Rembulan dalam Cappucino* by Seno Gumira Ajidarma. The results of the study showed that there are 5 forms of lexical cohesion in short stories entitled *Rembulan dalam Cappucino* Seno Gumira Ajidarma's works are: Polysemy, meronymy, repetition, collocation, and equivalence. The form of polysemy was found as much as 1 data with a percentage of 5.26% of the total data, meronymy was found as much as 1 data with a percentage of 5.26% of the overall data, repetition as many as 10

Table 1. Results of the recapitulation of lexical cohesion markers.

<i>Number</i>	<i>Forms of Lexical Cohesion</i>	<i>Amount of data</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1.	Polisemi	1	5,26%
2.	Meronimi	1	5,26%
3.	Repitisi	10	52,26%
4.	Kolokasi	7	36,84%
5.	Ekuivalensi	1	5,26%
Total		19	

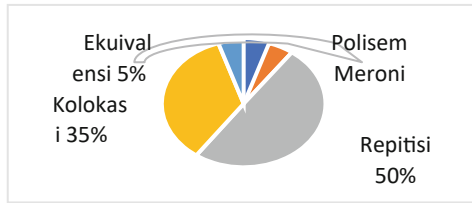


Fig. 3. Recapitulation of lexical cohesion in short stories

data with a percentage of 52.26% of the total data, collocation as many as 7 data with a percentage of 36.84% of the total data, and equivalence as much as 1 data with a percentage of 5.26% of the total data. From the overall data, it can be concluded that grammatical cohesion of repitisi forms is most commonly found in short stories entitled *Rembulan dalam Cappucino* by Seno Gumira Ajidarma.

The Table 2 and Fig. 4 are the result of a recapitulation of grammatical cohesion found in the short story entitled *Rembulan dalam Cappucino* by Seno Gumira Ajidarma. The results of the study showed that there were 4 grammatical cohesions of conjunction, ellipsis, repitisi, and substitution forms. The conjunction form found as many as 10 data with a percentage of 50% of the total data. The shape of the ellipsis is not found in this short story, and the repitisi form is found 5 data with a percentage of 25% of the total data. The form of substitution found 5 data with a percentage of 25% of the total data. From the overall data, it can be concluded that lexical cohesion of conjunction forms

Table 2. Results of recapitulation of grammatical cohesion markers.

Number	Forms of Grammatical Cohesion	Amount of data	Percentage
1.	Konjungsi	10	50%
2.	Elipsis	0	0%
3.	Repitisi	5	25%
4.	Subtitusi	5	25%
<i>Total</i>		20	

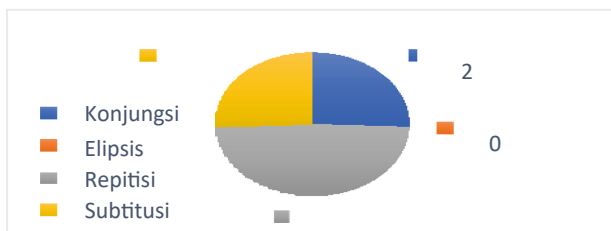


Fig. 4. Recapitulation of grammatical cohesion in short stories.

is most commonly found in short stories entitled *Rembulan dalam Cappucino* by Seno Gumira Ajidarma.

4.2 Discussion

Based on the results above, it can be seen that in the short story entitled *Rembulan dalam Cappucino* Seno Gumiro Ajidarma’s work found lexical cohesion of polysemy form with a percentage of 5.26%, meronymy with a percentage of 5.26%, repitisi with a percentage of 52.26%, collocation with a percentage of 36.84%, and equivalence with a percentage of 5.26%. As for grammatical cohesion, the conjunction form with a percentage of 25.64%, the ellipsis with a percentage of 0%, the repitition with a percentage of 48.71%, and the substitution with a percentage of 25.64%.

4.3 Lexical Cohesion

Lexical cohesion is the cohesiveness of words or sentences in forming a discourse. According to [33] lexical cohesion is the cohesiveness of discourse that can be achieved in the presence of lexical cohesion devices such as hyponymy, repitisi, and collocation. Whereas according to [34] lexical cohesion is lexical harmony in discourse to form cohesive harmony. Lexical cohesion in short stories entitled *Rembulan dalam Cappucino* Seno Gumira Ajidarma’s work found lexical cohesion forms of polysemy, meronymy, repitisi, collocation, and equivalence.

1. *Polysemy*

Polysemy is a word or form that has a double meaning that is related or related. Meanwhile, according to [35] polysemy is a linguistic unit (word or phrase) that has a double or more than one meaning. Polysemy found in a short story entitled *Rembulan dalam Cappucino* by Seno Gumira Ajidarma the following are (Table 3).

In the data (1) the word that has a double meaning is in the word “*kepala*”. The word head can mean a part of the body. Then the word “*kepala*” it is accompanied by the word “*dapur*” i.e. a place to cook. So the meaning of the word is the leader of the kitchen or someone who leads in the kitchen section.

2. *Meronymy*

A meronymy is a designated word that describes a part of another word that is overarching. A meronymy is a relationship of two or more words in which there are words that act as forming elements of other words [36]. Meronymy in the short story entitled *Rembulan dalam Cappucino* the work of Seno Gumira Ajidarma is as shown in Table 4.

Table 3. Lexical cohesion of polisemi forms

	Forms of Lexical Cohesion	Sentence
Data (1)	Polysemy	...dan kepala bagian dapur memijit-mijit nomor... (...and the head of the kitchen massages numbers...)

Table 4. Lexical cohesion of meronimi forms.

	Forms of Lexical Cohesion	Sentence
Data (2)	Meronimy	...Sehingga kepalanya menggelinding di jalanan..... (...So that his head rolls on the street...)

In the data (2) the word that includes meronimy is “*kepala*”. The word “*kepala*” it is a designated word to describe part of another word. Another designated word is to go to the explanation of the physical part or the human body. The word “*kepala*” it designates or describes another part of the word i.e. part of the human body.

3. *Repitisi*

Repitisi is a repetition of a lingual unit that is considered important to describe another lingual unit in order to put pressure on the appropriate context. The explanation is appropriate in [37] which says that repitisi is a repetition of a word to put pressure on a context. Repitisi in a short story entitled *Rembulan dalam Cappucino* the work of Seno Gumira Ajidarma is as shown in Table 5.

In the data (3) found repitisi in the word “*diam- diam*”. The word “*diam*” It is a repetition to emphasize that the woman is completely silent and does not speak anything. In the data (4) it is found that the repitisi is in the word “*terapung-apung*”. The word is to emphasize that the moon is really floating on the cup. As for the data (5) included in the repitisi is the word “*memijit-mijit*”. The “*memijit*” to emphasize from the previous word that is a man who is licking the calculator number. Even though the word can be used just once, namely the word “*memijit*”. In data (6) that shows the lexical cohesion of the repitisi form is the word “*seolah-olah*”. The word is to emphasize an event that is happening in the story.

As for the data (7) the word that includes lexical cohesion of the repitisi form is in the word “*orang-orang*”. The word could have been called “*orang*” but in the sentence it emphasizes an event that is happening that many people actually see something that is happening. In the data (8) the word that includes repitisi is the word “*mengaduk-aduk*” and “*sedikit-sedikit*”. The word is to give an emphasis that the woman is really stirring the cappucino and sipping it little by little.

As for the data (9) included in the repitisi is the word “*tamu-tamu*”. The word seems to give emphasis to explain that many guests have returned from the caffe. In the data (10) the word that includes repitisi is the word “*memotong-motong*” which gives emphasis to the word “*potong*”. As for the data (11) can be found lexical cohesion of the repetitive form in the word “*baik-baik*”. The word is to emphasize that a bad life can indeed come to good people. All of these words are a form of lexical cohesion because they explain and put pressure on the context contained in the sentence.

4. *Collocation*

Collocation is a certain association in using word choices that tend to be used side by side. Meanwhile, according to [37] collocation is a lexical aspect that supports the integration of discourse. In the data (12) to data (18) found lexical cohesion of the form of collocation. The collocation is contained in the data (12) i.e. in the

Table 5. Lexical cohesion of repitisi forms.

	Forms of Lexical Cohesion	Sentence
Data (3)	RepitisiPerempuan itu diam-diam (... <i>That girl was secretly...</i>)
Data (4)		...Ia memperhatikan rembulan yang terapung-apung di cangkirnya... (... <i>He noticed the moon floating in his cup...</i>)
Data (5)		...dan kepala bagian dapur memijit-mijit nomor.... (... <i>and the head of the kitchen massages numbers....</i>)
Data (6)		...seolah-olah ada persiapan khusus.... (... <i>as if there were special preparations....</i>)
Data (7)	Perempuan itu bukan tidak tahu kalau orang-orang memperhatikannya.... (... <i>That girl didn't know that people were watching her....</i>)
Data (8)		...betapa perempuan itu mengaduk-aduk Rembulan dalam Cappuccino, bahkan menyeruput cappuccino itu sedikit-sedikit ... (... <i>how that woman stirred the Moon in her Cappuccino, even sipped the cappuccino little by little...</i>)
Data (9)		...sampai tamu-tamu di kafe itu habis menjelang dini hari.... (... <i>until the guests at the cafe run out before dawn....</i>)
Data (10)	setan jalang yang memotong- motong (... <i>a dismembering bitch demon....</i>)
Data (11)	Hidup ini bisa begitu buruk bagi orang baik-baik ... (... <i>Life can be so bad for good people...</i>)

words “*ia datang bersama senja*” and the word “*malam* is used side by side so that the integration of sentences arises so that it is included in the lexical cohesion of the form of collocation. As for the data (13) found collocation, namely the words “*menyendoknya seperti menyendok es krim*”. The word “*menyendok*” is used side by side so that differences in meaning arise and form the integration of sentences. In the data (14) found collocation in the words “*panas bagaimana masih mendidih*”. The words “*panas*” and “*mendidih*” are used side by side so as to give rise to the

integration of sentences. As for the data (15) found lexical cohesion of the form of collocation in the word “*dingin tapi panas, panas tapi dingin*”. The word “*panas*” and “*dingin*” used side by side so as to provide the cohesiveness of sentences that explain the new meaning. In the data (16) it is contained in the word “*memandang ke arahnya*”. The words “*memandang*” and the word “*kearahnya*” are the words used side by side. The word “*melihat*” is definitely seeing and is supplemented by the word “*arahnya*”. As for the data (17) it is found that lexical cohesion of the form of collocation is found that it is contained in the words “*tidak peduli, padahal penasaran sekali*”. The words “*peduli*” and the word “*penasaran*” are used in one sentence so as to give the meaning of harmony. In the data (18) can be found collocation in the words “*digelandang*” and the word “*diarak*”. In midfielder and paraded have the same meaning and are used in one solid sentence.

Lexical cohesion of forms of collocation in short stories entitled *Rembulan dalam Cappucino* by Seno Gumira Ajidarma the following are (Table 6).

5. Equivalence

Equivalence is the equivalence between a lingual unit and another lingual unit in a paradigm. Equivalence can be described as the principles underlying a selection or combination. Equivalence is a similarity of sound [38]. Equivalence in the short story entitled *Rembulan dalam Cappucino* by Seno Gumira Ajidarma the following are (Table 7).

In data (19) it is a form of equivalence lexical cohesion because there is a harmony of words with other words. The words are “*tempat tanpa cahaya, kelam, begitu kelam, seperti ditenggelamkan malam...*” From the arrangement of words so that it forms the sentence gives its own meaning of the equivalence form. In the word “*tanpa cahaya*” accompanied by the word “*kelam*” which is repeated with the word “*begitu*”. It seems to describe that the atmosphere is indeed pitch black without any light. Then accompanied by the continuation of the word “*seperti ditenggelamkan malam sehingga bintang nampak jelas, terlalu jelas, seperti peta nama- nama kota*” which illustrates that the night was indeed so very dark.

Grammatical Cohesion

Grammatical is a meaning that changes according to context. Grammatical can be interpreted according to the grammar by which the word undergoes composition, duplication, and affixation [39]. Whereas according to [40] grammatical cohesion is the cohesiveness of a discourse achieved based on elements or rules used in grammatical. Grammatical cohesion in a short story entitled *Rembulan dalam Cappucino* written by Seno Gumira Ajidarma found grammatical cohesion forms of conjunctions, references, and substitutions.

1. Conjunction

A conjunction is a linguistic unit that functions as a connector, hook or connector. According to [41] conjunctions are cohesion tools that are in the form of words or groups of words that combine elements of language to be coherent. Grammatical cohesion forms conjunctions in short stories entitled *Rembulan dalam Cappucino* written by Seno Gumira Ajidarma is as shown in Table 8.

Table 6. Lexical cohesion of kolokasi forms.

	Forms of Lexical Cohesion	Sentence
Data (12)	kolokasi	...Ia datang bersama senja, dan ia harus menunggu malam tiba untuk mendapatkan pesannya.. <i>(...He comes with twilight, and he has to wait for nightfall to get his order..)</i>
Data (13)		...menyendoknya sedikit demi sedikit seperti menyendok es krim... <i>(...scooping it out bit by bit like scooping ice cream...)</i>
Data (14)		...cappuccino itu panas, bagaikan masih mendidih... <i>(...the cappuccino was hot, as if it was still boiling...)</i>
Data (15)		...dingin tapi panas, panas tapi dingin, segala sesuatu tidak selalu seperti tampaknya... <i>(...cold but hot, hot but cold, things are not always as they seem...)</i>
Data (16)		...Ia baru sadar semua orang memandang ke arahnya... <i>(...He just realized that everyone was looking at him...)</i>
Data (17)		...tamu-tamu lain itu segera berpura-pura tidak peduli, padahal penasaran sekali... <i>(...the other guests immediately pretended not to care, even though they were very curious...)</i>
Data (18)		...Digelandang dan diarak sepanjang kota... <i>(...Washed and paraded through the city...)</i>

Conjunctions found in short stories entitled *Rembulan dalam Cappucino* written by Seno Gumiro Ajidarma is a coordinate conjunction and a subordinate conjunction. All data (20) to (29) found the existence of coordinative conjunctions, namely: *dan, atau, tapi, pula*. Meanwhile, subordinative conjunctions in the data are found in the data (22), (23), (25), (26), and (28). Such subordinative conjunctions are: *namun, seperti, sehingga*.

2. Reference

A reference is the use of a word to designate a word or other grammatical unit. A reference is a piece of information that is searched. In the reference information sought is the referential meaning i.e. the class of an object or reference used as its reference source [42]. Grammatical cohesion of reference forms in short stories

Table 7. Lexical cohesion of equivalence forms.

	Forms of Lexical Cohesion	Sentence
Data (19)	ekuivalensi	... tempat tanpa cahaya, kelam, begitu kelam, seperti ditenggelamkan malam, sehingga bintang-bintang yang bertaburan tampak jelas, terlalu jelas, seperti peta dengan nama- nama kota... <i>(... a place without light, dark, so dark, as if drowned by night, so that the scattered stars are clear, too clear, like a map with the names of cities...)</i>

entitled *Rembulan dalam Cappucino* written by Seno Gumira Ajidarma is as shown in Table 9.

In the data (30) that includes the reference is the word “*ia*”. The word *ia* is referring to one of the characters in the short story, namely the woman who ordered the moon in Cappucino. Data in (31) that includes references is the word *mereka*. The word represents one of the figures, namely the guests in the café. In the data (32) what includes the reference is the word “*memperhatikannya*”, - *nya* It refers to the female character who ordered a drink, namely Rembulan in Cappucino.

Then on the data (33) included in the reference is the word “*katanya*”. The affixe -*nya* is referring to the female character who ordered the moon in the cappucino. Then on the data (34) that includes the reference is the word “*rembulan itu*”. The word *itu* refers to the order of drinks i.e. moon in cappucino by a woman.

3. Substitution

Substitution is the result of replacing language elements by other languages. Grammatical cohesion of substitution forms in short stories entitled *Rembulan dalam Cappucino* written by Seno Gumira Ajidarma is as shown in Table 10.

In data (35) there is a word that contains the meaning of substitution, namely in the word “*kafe itu*”. The word belongs to the grammatical cohesion of the form of substitution because it replaces the element of the word “*kafe yang didatangi oleh perempuan itu*”. Then in the data (36) is found in the word “*pesanan ini*”. The word is included in the substitution because it refers to or replaces other elements of the words “*pesanan rembulan dalam cappucino*”. In the data (37) included in the substitutions are the words “*minuman itu*” and “*lelaki itu*”. The word is included in the substitution because it replaces another element, namely the drink in the form of a moon in cappucino and the man is the ex-husband of the woman who ordered the drink.

Then on data (38) the words included in the substitution are the words “*perpisahan itu*”. The word “*itu*” replacing another element, namely the separation between a man and a woman who are husband and wife. As for the data (39) included in the substitution is the words “*kafe tersebut*” which replaces another element of the word is the word café visited by woman and man who are ex-husband and wife.

Table 8. Grammatical cohesion of Conjunction forms.

	Forms of Grammatical Cohesion	Sentence
Data (20)	Conjunction	...perempuan itu memasuki sebuah kafe, dan memesan Rembulan dalam Cappuccino... (... <i>the woman entered a cafe, and ordered the Moon in Cappuccino...</i>)
Data (21)		...Ia datang bersama senja, dan ia harus menunggu malam ... (... <i>She comes with the twilight, and she has to wait for the night ...</i>)
Data (22)		...Lelaki itu melangkah pergi, tapi sempat berbalik sebentar. “Dan tolong jangan panggil saya Tuan,” katanya, “seperti main drama saja.”.... (... <i>The man stepped away, but turned around briefly. “And please don’t call me Tuan,” he said, “it’s like playing a drama.”....</i>)
Data (23)		...Tidak pernah terbayangkan akan terjadi betapa tiada lagi rembulan di langit malam. Namun di kota cahaya, siapakah yang masih peduli rembulan itu ada atau tidak?.... (... <i>It never occurred to me that there would no longer be a moon in the night sky. But in the city of light, who still cares whether the moon exists or not?....</i>)
Data (24)	“Yang masih peduli hanyalah orang-orang romantis,” kata perempuan itu kepada dirinya sendiri. Atau pura-pura romantis,” katanya lagi.... (... <i>“The ones who still care are romantic people,” the woman said to herself. Or pretend to be romantic,” he said again.</i>)

(continued)

Table 8. (continued)

	Forms of Grammatical Cohesion	Sentence
Data (25)		<p>...Dia berada di suatu tempat tanpa cahaya, kelam, begitu kelam, seperti Ditenggelamkan malam, sehingga bintang-bintang yang bertaburan tampak jelas, terlalu jelas, seperti peta dengan nama-nama kota...</p> <p>(...He was in a place without light, dark, so dark, as if</p> <hr/> <p><i>drowned by night, so that the scattered stars were clear, too clear, like a map with the names of cities....)</i></p>
Data (26)		<p>...nasib yang sebetulnya jamak pula dialami siapa pun jua di muka bumi yang sebesar merica. Namun, ia merasa bagaikan kiamat sudah tiba. Agak malu juga sebetulnya.....</p> <p>(...a fate that is actually common for anyone on earth as big as a pepper. However, he felt as if the apocalypse had arrived. It's a bit embarrassing actually...)</p>
Data (27)		<p>....ada yang terasa hilang memang. Tapi selebihnya baik-baik saja...</p> <p>(....something feels missing indeed. But the rest is fine...)</p>
Data (28)		<p>....bagaimana rembulan itu seperti perahu yang membawa kelinci pada malam hari dan mendarat di Pulau Jawa...</p> <p>(...how the moon is like a boat that carries rabbits at night and lands on the island of Java...)</p>
Data (29)		<p>Apabila dunia kiamat, dan tidak ada sesuatu lagi kecuali dirinya sendiri entah di mana, ia bahkan masih memiliki sebuah dunia di dalam kepalanya.</p> <p>(If the world ends, and there's nothing but himself somewhere, he'll even have a world in his head)</p>

Table 9. Grammatical cohesion of Reference forms.

	Forms of Grammatical Cohesion	Sentence
Data (30)	Reference	... Ia datang bersama senja, dan ia harus menunggu malam tiba untuk mendapatkan pesannya.... (... <i>He comes with twilight, and he has to wait for nightfall to get his order...</i>)
Data (31)		... Mereka (para pengunjung café) bergumam, tapi tidak menjadi gempar, bahkan pura- pura seperti tidak terpengaruh sama sekali. Mereka kembali duduk, berbincang dengan bahasa yang beradab, namun diam-diam melirik, seperti kepalsuan yang telah biasa mereka peragakan selama ini.... (... <i>They (cafe visitors) muttered, but didn't get into an uproar; they even pretended that they weren't affected at all. They sat back down, conversed in civilized language, but glanced at each other in secret, like the fake they had been used to showing all this time....</i>)
Data (32)		...Para pelayan yang berbaju putih lengan panjang, mengenakan rompi, berdasi kupu-kupu, dan rambut nya tersisir rapi diam-diam juga memperhatik annya ... (... <i>The maids who wore long- sleeved white shirts, vests, bow ties, and neatly combed hair were also silently watching him...</i>)
Data (33)		...“Akhirnya tiba juga pesanan ini”, kat anya (pelayan), “aku sudah bosan melihat nya (rembulan) di daftar menu tanpa pernah ada yang pesan”.... (... <i>“Finally this order arrived”, he said (waiter), “I'm tired of seeing it (the moon) on the menu list without anyone ever ordering”....</i>)
Data (34)		...Perempuan itu bukan tidak tahu kalau orang-orang memperhatik annya . Apakah perempuan itu akan memakan rembulan itu, menyendok nya sedikit demi sedikit seperti menyendok es krim, atautkah akan menel annya begitu saja seperti Dewa Waktu menelan matahari?... (... <i>That girl didn't know that people were watching her. Would that woman eat the moon, scooping it up little by little like scooping ice cream, or would she just swallow it like the God of Time swallowing the sun?...</i>)

Table 10. Grammatical cohesion of Substitution forms.

	Forms of Grammatical Cohesion	Sentence
Data (35)	Substitution	...Semenjak kafe itu berdiri sepuluh tahun lalu, baru kali ini ada yang memesan Rembulan dalam Cappuccino. Kafe itu memang menyediakannya, dan minuman itu memang hanya bisa dipesan satu kali, karena rembulan memang hanya satu... <i>(...Since the cafe was established ten years ago, this is the first time that someone has ordered Moon in a Cappuccino. The cafe does provide it, and the drink can only be ordered once, because the moon is only one...)</i>
Data (36)		...Akhirnya tiba juga pesanan ini,” (pesanan menu rembulan dalam cappuccino).... <i>(...Finally this order arrived,” (order of the menu Rembulan dalam cappuccino)....)</i>
Data (37)		...”Oh, minuman itu sudah tidak lagi ada Tuan, seorang perempuan telah memesannya minggu lalu.” Lelaki itu terpana... <i>(...”Oh, that drink is gone sir, a lady ordered it last week.” The man is stunned...)</i>
Data (38)		...padahal perpisahan itu membuat peluangnya untuk bahagia terbuka seluas semesta... <i>(...even though the separation made her opportunity to be happy open as wide as the universe...)</i>
Data (39)	 Tiga minggu kemudian, pada hari hujan yang pertama musim ini, perempuan itu muncul lagi di kafe tersebut ... <i>(...Three weeks later, on the first rainy day of the season, the woman shows up at the cafe again...)</i>

5 Conclusion

After the researcher analyzed the data from the research results, the conclusion of this study was that 58 data were found in the form of lexical and grammatical cohesion in a short story entitled *Rembulan dalam Cappuccino* written by Seno Gumira Ajidarma. From the 58 data, the researcher chose 39 data to be used as a sample. Researchers only selected 39 data to be used as samples because out of 58 data, many similarities were found.

In a short story entitled *Rembulan dalam Cappucino* written by Seno Gumira Ajidarma found lexical forms of cohesion in the form of polysemy, meronimi, repitisi, collocation, and equivalence. As for grammatical cohesion, it is found in the form of conjunctions, substitutions, and references. Lexical cohesion data of polysemy forms were found with a percentage of 5.26%, meronymy with a percentage of 5.26%, repitisi with a percentage of 52.26%, collocation with a percentage of 36.84%, and equivalence with a percentage of 5.26%. As for grammatical cohesion, it is found the form of conjunction with a percentage of 50%, ellipsis with a percentage of 0%, references and substitutions with a percentage of 25%. In accordance with the results of the analysis, it can be concluded that the author of the short story more often uses lexical cohesion of repitisi forms and grammatical cohesion of conjunction forms.

Based on the results of the research above, it shows that the study of lexical and grammatical cohesion in short stories entitled *Rembulan dalam Cappucino* written by Seno Gumira Ajidarma is relevant to learning Indonesian phase D precisely at the 9th grade level of junior high school on the element of reading and learning with learning achievements students understand information in the form of ideas, thoughts, views, directions or messages from various types of texts such as description texts, narratives, poems, explanations and expositions of visual and audiovisual texts to find expressed and implied meanings.

Acknowledgments. The author would like to thank Mr. Yunus Sulistyono, S.S., M.A, Ph.D. for guiding and assisting in writing until the article can be completed. The author would like to thank the University of Muhammadiyah Surakarta for facilitating this program, so that the author gets the opportunity to write research. As well as a thank you to the organizers of the ISETH program for providing opportunities and experiences to students to contribute to scientific authorship.

Authors' Contributions. The first author contributes as a designer, implementer of research and analyzes existing data. The second author contributed as a reviewer and proofreading of the first author's writing.

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