

**Analysis of Lexical Cohesion by a Speech Indonesian Student  
in the United States**

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**Abstract**

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Finding cohesion and the kinds of lexical cohesion used by Indonesian students in United States speeches on YouTube social media is the goal of this study. The enunciation expressed by student speech produces sentences that contain lexical types by connecting sentence by sentence into one discourse, thus becoming a source of data in this research. After that, the data found is analyzed by identification based on the kinds of lexical cohesion obtained from the data source using the theory by Halliday & Hasan (1976) and also the Platridge Brian (2012) theory. This research was discovered using descriptive and qualitative methods. The collection of data was carried out using the observation technique. The study findings include a few expressions that combine to create sentences with the various lexical cohesion patterns observed in speech by Indonesian students in the United States: 8 data repetitions, 1 data synonymy, 4 data meronyms, and 2 data collocations. Lexical cohesion is widely used by Indonesian students in the United States in speeches. Lexical cohesion functions to create coherence between the meanings of sentences by selecting vocabulary or lexemes. Lexical cohesion also functions to connect elements in discourse semantically.

**Kata Kunci:**

*Leksikal kohesi,*

*Jenis leksikal kohesi*

**Abstrak**

Menemukan kohesi dan jenis kohesi leksikal yang digunakan mahasiswa Indonesia di Amerika dalam pidatonya di media sosial YouTube adalah tujuan dari penelitian ini. Pelafalan yang diungkapkan siswa dalam pidatonya menghasilkan kalimat-kalimat yang mengandung tipe leksikal dengan cara menghubungkan kalimat demi kalimat dalam satu wacana, sehingga menjadi sumber data dalam penelitian ini. Kemudian data yang ditemukan dianalisis dengan identifikasi berdasarkan jenis kohesi leksikal yang diperoleh dari sumber data dengan menggunakan teori Hallida & Hasan dan juga teori Platridge Brian, (2012). Penelitian

ini ditemukan dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Untuk mengumpulkan data dilakukan dengan menggunakan teknik observasi. Temuan penelitian mencakup beberapa ekspresi yang digabungkan untuk membentuk kalimat dengan berbagai pola kohesi leksikal yang diamati pada tuturan pelajar Indonesia di Amerika: 8 data repetisi, 1 data sinonimi, 4 data meronim, dan 2 data kolokasi. Kohesi leksikal banyak digunakan oleh mahasiswa Indonesia di Amerika dalam berpidato. Kohesi leksikal berfungsi menciptakan koherensi antar makna kalimat dengan memilih kosa kata atau leksem. Kohesi leksikal juga berfungsi menghubungkan unsur-unsur dalam wacana secara semantik.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Generally, one function of language is either a person's background or one's own identity. But as time passes, many societies will resort to undesirable language or void language codes. Hence, scholars have given rise to a variety of ways in which communities can use language properly and correctly according to the context. People must think of how to use language correctly and according to circumstances and conditions, meaning that the language in which it is spoken should be presented or written with the correct patterns and rules according to the language's grammar. Basically, discourse is the consideration of the contexts found in the text with the purpose of explaining the relationship between the sentences or between the speeches forming the discourse. According Platridge, (2012) Discourse analysis looks at language patterns found in textbooks and considers the connections between language and its use in social, cultural, and artistic contexts. The observation made in this research is how the use of language is told by connections between actors as well as the goods the use of language has upon social individualism and related.

The issues of lexical cohesion are not only found in discourses but also in scientific works such as novels, poetry, and speeches due to the connection of meaning in one sentence to another. The issue found by a researcher from social media, YouTube, on the speech of Selena Gomes, an American singer, in the

United States on May 2, 2020, was the use of word repetition in her speech on video. This speech published in You Tube channels on May 2, 2020 talks about her dream and history of life. She said, "So for me, thank you two years later. I got my own show, and **the first thought** wasn't that girl when I was eleven said I wouldn't carry my own show, and I did, I mean, I thought about that for a little bit." The substance of the narrative is lexicon cohesion, and its usefulness is very useful in perfecting sentences because the abstract aspects of the narrative determine the beauty and clarity of the meaning of the word in the sentences. One example of this type of lexical cohesion is repetition. When words appear again in a text, it is referred to as repetition mentioned by Paltridge (2012). In the Selena Gomez speech on social media YouTube in instance where it is evident that the term she employs is a component of lexical cohesion that is simultaneous word repetition, we can look at the example above.

The specific issue found based the data source in the speech Indonesia student in United States on video YouTube social media. Tonight, I want to talk about the **opportunity**, the **opportunity** that brought me to this country. Example sentence is Wrong One experienced sentence repetition say in durationand in the same situation, which is part cohesion lexical "**repetition**" with use word "**opportunity**". Mentioned by Paltridge (2012) words that are repeated in a text is repetition.

In conducting this research there were two previous studies that were used to support this research, one of the previous study by Wijayanti et al., (2022) Ayanti, etc (2022). This researcher examined the Types of lexical cohesion in song lyrics of the greatest showman movie soundtrack album used theory by Halliday & Hasan, (1976). The researcher used the quantitative method. The researchers findings demonstrated all varieties of lexical cohesion include: repetition, synonymy, superordinate, general words, and collocation.

The second previous studies, by Habibah, (2021). The researcher goals were to identify the different kinds of lexical cohesion in politic column as found in Jakarta post newspaper, as well the dominance of lexical cohesion in politic column, used theory by Halliday & Hasan, (1976).This researcher used qualitative

method, the study findings demonstrated that lexical cohesion comes in 5 different forms: repetition, synonymy, antonym, hyponym, hypernym and the dominant of lexical cohesion is repetition.

The current study differs from the previous study before in that it only used Halliday & Hasan, (1976) theory but the current research used two theories that support this research by Halliday & Hasan, (1976) and Platridge, (2012) theory. Because of this, the data source used in the early study differs from that used in the current study. In this research, we took a video of speech Indonesia student in United States on YouTube social media regarding issues related to lexical cohesion theory. Therefore, this research was conducted to serve as a reference for writers, in order comprehend the relationship between meanings in sentence text more fully.

Based on the analysis of these two researchers, they have found a number of similarities: one of the studies examines the same subject of analyzing lexical cohesion using a different source of data. The similarities between these two researchers are the result of analyzed research. In the first study, the song lyrics from the greatest showmen movie soundtrack album were examined for five different forms of lexical cohesion, as did the second researcher, who examined five different forms of lexical cohesion in the Jakarta Post newspaper politic section. Researchers employed two distinct methodologies: firstly, they employed the quantitative method, which involves gathering numerical data and analyzing it with a mathematically based technique called Creswell (2002), and secondly, they used the qualitative method because this research is described in the form of words. The first researcher used songs from the greatest showman movie soundtrack album as a data source, and the second researcher used a political column from the Jakarta Post daily as a data source.

### ***Cohesion***

One component of a language system is cohesion, mentioned by Halliday & Hasan, (1976). The possibility for cohesion lies in the systematized pocket of references. The Fawn (6:10) serves as an example of the most obviously expressed kind of lexical cohesion, in which the same term is used twice with the

same referent. As we have previously observed, there need not be a precise repetition of the identical term in the distinct case, it might be any kind of what we have up to now believed to be the identity of reference among the two. Furthermore, this implied that spoken cohesion could only be understood as accessory quality that could be connected to structural reference.

It brings us to the most troublesome aspect of lexical cohesion: the regularly occurring association of lexical particulars results in lexical cohesion. Repetition occurs not only when the same lexical item appears but is systematically and completely tied to the previous one as a synonym and superordinate. Grammatical cohesion is the grammatical attachment between parts of a discourse. Cohesion lexical is attachment lexical between parts of discourse. By that, cohesion can detail more and carry on to become four parts, namely (1) designation is Wrong One type of cohesion grammatical form is a lingual unit, indicating the lingual unit that precedes or follows it. Based on direction, appointments can be distinguished into two types: cohesion appointments that are anaphoric and cohesion appointments that are cataphoric. (2) Replacement is cohesion in grammatical form; a replacement constitution is certain with another constitution. (3) Discharge or disappearance is the cohesion grammatical form of dissolution. (4) Chaining is a type of cohesion grammatical form conjunction. The following is the suggested framework for lexical cohesion description: (1) repetition, type cohesion lexical with use repetition of the same word (2) hyponym, kind cohesion lexical without showing relationship coverage, meaning some lexical elements are certain (3) synonymy, kind cohesion, lexical form connection, two lexemes or more (4) antonym, type cohesion lexical with opposition meaning in partner lexical can step up, and (5) collocation, type cohesion lexical with association certain in use, choose inclined word used in a manner side by side.

#### ***Coherence***

Coherence refers to the elements internal to a text which consist of cohesion and register, mention by Halliday and Hasan (1976: 23). Coherence in the discourse is a semantic relationship meaning having interposition on the parts of each sentence. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976) the absence of consent the

presence meaning or information based on the identification suggests the harmony between cohesion and coherence. Coherence can be used to connect in each sentence to form a united paragraph. Coherence relationship is the linkage between one part with the other part, so the sentence has the intelligence of the meaning of intact. Coherent discourse has a character is the regular arrangement and the mandate is neatly, so it is easy to setup.

The aspects or means of coherence include the created order and the discourse of the discourse that has the nature of taste, queue, and logic. The nature of the taste means accordingly fitting and harmonious. The suitability lies in the basis of inter-opposition relations in the discourse of unconsciousness; reporting means sorting, systematically, not disconnected, but literate with each other. While the logical properties contain sense, they are reasonable, clear, and easy to understand.

### ***Lexical cohesion***

Lexical cohesion is the unity reader perceives in the text as a result of the writers employing of words with similar meanings. Because lexical cohesion can create connections between the meanings of sentences in a discourse, making it easier for people to learn it is typically achieved by the selection of items that are related in the same way. In general lexical cohesion in the form of free words or phrases that are able to maintain a cohesive relationship with the sentences that precede or follow it, therefore lexical cohesion is often used in compiling a sentence in analysing a discourse. According Paltridge (2012) the relationship in meaning between lexical items in a text, and specifically between content words is referred to as lexical cohesion. Mentioned by Paltridge (2012) kinds of lexical cohesion include: repetition, synonymy, antonym, hyponym, meronym, and collocation.

Repetition is a category of lexical cohesion in which items are repeated at a one-scaling stage. In discourse, the reiteration of words often occurs due to the use of language in the work and can also be influenced by the language used by the author of the discourse. Because the words used to compose sentences in the discourse are free forms of work, but this is also complemented by selecting

words that have a meaning connection. In addition to the sameness of meaning, synonymy also refers to lexical cohesion, which is the outcome of selecting a lexical item that is almost synonymous with a proceeding. Collocation, which is part of lexical cohesion, is based on a word's propensity to appear in a text. Meaning plays a major role in determining collocation, which can occasionally may be something unique and difficult to predict in terms of the meaning of the connected words.

### ***Types of lexical cohesion***

There are some types of lexical cohesion. *First*, repetition is one kind of reiteration. Words that are used repeatedly in a text are referred to as repetitions. According to Paltridge (2012), for example: My father goes to the office. The office is far from my house. Office for the first sentences and second sentence is repetition. Refers to lexical items whose meaning in the given instance is the same as the interpretation of a connected earlier lexical items. *Second*, synonymy is a word that has the same meaning as another or words in the language are called synonymy, mentioned by Paltridge (2012) example: Some students found difficulties in learning English. Besides, they also encountered difficulties grasping the materials. Used different words simply to make variation in the sentence, found and encountered is synonymous because the two words had a same meaning.

*Third*, antonymy is a word that has the opposite meaning of another word; it is called an antonym (opposite and contrastive meaning), as mentioned by Paltridge (2012): When my marriage fell apart one summer, I had to get out of the little flat in Kentish Town, where I had been first **happy** and then **sad**. Since the performed words **happy** and **sad** have opposite meanings, they are antonymous. Their relationship inside the text is referred to as antonymy, and it can help to create coherence and cohesion. *Fourth*, hyponymy is a class of lexical items with a general and a specific between them, referred to as hyponymy, as mentioned by Paltridge (2012). She'll win a **trophy** – the **award** makes a great happiness. Trophy and award is an example of a hyponym in which the word or phrase of meaning is included in more common words or phrases, such as the trophy of

meaning more commonly known to people is the award, which the trophy represents or some other item in a contest, but the word award is a formal recognition of excellence over achievement.

*Fifth*, meronymy (whole-part relation) is a figure of speech in which one word or phrase is substituted for another with which it is close, as mentioned by Paltridge (2012) example: But, as I have already observed, your *jesters*, in ninety-nine cases, are *fat*, *round*, and *unwieldy*. So that it was no small source of self-congratulation with our king that". In this sentence, several words have such meaningful connections as the jesters, fat, and round words. These three words have a part-to-part relationship with the word intact because the concept of a meronym describes the overall relationship between lexicon items in a sentence. *Finally*, collocation is like the conjunction of an adjective and noun, explaining associations between vocabulary items that tend to occur, as mentioned by Paltridge (2012). Example: "*Gotta stand* my ground even if it *rains* or *snows*." Collocations are an expression in the words "rains" and "snow." Both of them are part of the whole relationship when it comes to weather. . So the function of collocation in this sentence is to describe the situation.

The purpose of the present study is ascertain how forms of lexical cohesion are used in the data source by used Halliday & Hasan, (1976) and Platridge Brian, (2012) theory as guide.

## **METHOD**

The data in this study was descriptive because it analyzed words; the researchers employed a qualitative method to evaluate the concept of lexical cohesion. According to Creswell (2008), qualitative methods are methods that function to describe phenomena that can be found daily. The data source is everything that can provide information about the data, and the data is collected by using observation methods. This researcher used note-taking techniques. The techniques used by research are listening and watching with the five senses. There are steps for collecting the data: the first is listening to the video, and the second is watching the video. The researcher analyzed the data using the identification

method. In the process of analyzing the data, the researcher groups the data according to their own form and analyzes and evaluates the lexical cohesion in the Armaya speech. The researcher watched a video of a speech by an Indonesian student in the United States, in the speech by Armaya Doremi, there were several issues related to the use of types of lexical cohesion as performed in the data result: eight data repetitions, one data synonymy, four data meronyms, and two data collocations.

## **FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

### ***Finding***

The types of lexical cohesion found in this research were in video speeches by Armaya Doremi, an Indonesian student in the United States, on YouTube social media. There are 15 utterances that contain the type of lexical cohesion expressed in the speech. Several types of lexical cohesion are found in the utterances, such as repetition, synonymy, meronymy, and collocation.

**Table 1: Types of lexical cohesion by speech Indonesia student in United States**

No.	Types of lexical cohesion	Frequency
1	Repetition	8
2	Synonymy	1
3	Meronymy	4
4	Collocation	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>

### ***Discussion***

#### **Repetition**

##### **Data 1**

Context: *I* had to be realistic because *I* knew my English very very poor yet *I* persevered because *I* knew this opportunity would not come to my life again frequently described as a survivor *I* knew”

##### **Data 2**

Context: Before *I* begin *I* want to thank god for the hold and blessing that he gives us tonight, *I* also want to dedicated this speech to my mother who is

watching me from Indonesia this speech will help her recover from her knee injury sooner.

**Data 3**

Context: *My* mother told me she's so *proud* of *me* tonight the same way your family parents and friends are *proud* of you as well.

**Data 4**

Context: My journey at northeastern began with global pathways *program*, the *program* that assured me to American graduated school

**Data 5**

Context: This University made it possible for me taken on new opportunities my fellow huskies *this is the time, this the time* for us to take on challenge, this a time to persevere no matter has it brought upon"

**Data 6**

Context: *is* a *new* day *is* it a *new* dawn *is* in your life for us *is* your *new* day *is* a *new* time isn't your life for us and I'm feeling good"

**Data 7**

Context: Once again congratulations *thank you, thank you*"

**Data 8**

Context: The same way *your* family parents and friends are proud of *you* as well.

From some the data above, the speaker uses several word repetitions in his speech which one word repetition is part of lexical cohesion that occur at the same time and the same situation. Repetition is the repetition of words that have previously occurred in the text of the sentence and repeated again in the text mentioned by Halliday and Hasan (1976)

**Synonymy**

**Data1**

Context: This is the time to preserve, no matter the hardships brought upon by the time the *pandemic or world calamities*.

Pandemic and worlds calamities are near-synonymy, a pandemic is a phenomenon that has hit the world, and calamities is also the same words as a pandemic, namely a world disaster that has hit at a certain time mentioned by Halliday and Hasan (1976). Type cohesion lexical in a manner detail Wrong only one is lexical synonym, look on example sentence above.

### **Meronymy**

#### **Data1**

Context: I think we have new dean in the making of the *college* of professional *studies*.

#### **Data 2**

Context: Dear faculty, *parents, family*, friends, and of course my fellow huskies that graduating of the class of 2021.

#### **Data 3**

Context: Today marks my three *years* and four *months* speaking English

#### **Data 4**

Context: What are ways to celebrate it yeah three *years* and four *months* I am incredibly honored speaker”

Meronymy is the relationship of groups of words to the different parts of the whole mentioned by Platridge (2012). On the dialogue above the speaker says “I think we have new dean in the making of the college of profsssional studies” which word studies is part of the college, where the world had a related meaning.

### **Collocation**

#### **Data1**

Context: The opportunity that brought me to this country the opportunity to witness how multicultural and multilingual America.

#### **Data2**

Context: Dear faculty, parents, family, friends and of course my fellow huskies the graduating of the class 2021. “One day my *hard work, andmyeffortwere* recognized when the governor of east Indonesian.

A combination of two words with a new language meaning, with a different set of words and different class of words such as multicultural and multilingual words, they represent a combination of two distinct words, with the aim of producing a new meaning, multi (verb) and cultural (adjective). According Paltridge (2012) collocation describes associations between vocabulary items which have a tendency to co-occur such as combination of adjectives and nouns.

## **CONCLUSION**

This study found six types of lexical cohesion: repetition, synonymy, antonym, hyponym, meronym, and collocation. This study used theory by Halliday and Hasan (1976) and also theory by Paltridge (2012). In this study, the researcher found some data belonging to the types of lexical cohesion found in the data source used to support the analysis of the study. Some of the data found by researchers based grouping on the same type is the type of data from repetition is eight data, hyponym one data, synonymy one data, meronym four data, collocation two data. The types of lexical cohesion that do not have data are antonyms.

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