

LEXICAL AND GRAMMATICAL COHESION OF SHORT TEXT IN INDONESIAN TEXTBOOK FOR THE ELEVENTH GRADE OF SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL PUBLISHED BY THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

1st Tri Lande¹, 2nd Yuriska Dewi², 3rd Anwar Efendi³, 4th Prihadi⁴
{trilande.2021@student.uny.ac.id¹, yuriskadewi.2021@student.uny.ac.id²,
anwar@uny.ac.id³, prihadi@uny.ac.id⁴}

Magister Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia, Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni,
Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Indonesia¹²³⁴

Abstract. This study aims to analyze words, phrases, clauses, and sentences in short stories, categorized as lexical and grammatical cohesion. The data sources of this research are short stories and short stories excerpts published in Indonesian textbooks for IX grade of Senior High School written by Suherli et al. 2017 revised edition. This Indonesian textbook is published by the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia. The technique of collecting data for this research is listening and note-taking strategies. This research used a quantitative descriptive to analyze the data based on the perspective of the theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) M.A.K. Halliday. Data validity test was carried out using intrarater and interrater techniques. The results of this study are 1) There is lexical and grammatical cohesion according to the perspective of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) in the short story discourse contained in the Indonesian language books of SMA/SMK/MA/MAK class XI students; 2) Lexical cohesion was found total 178 data, dominated by repetition with 94 data or 53%, then followed by collocation with 41 data (23%), antonyms with 21 data (12%), synonymy with 18 data (10%), and hyponymy, co-hyponymy, and hypernymy with 4 data (2%); 3) Grammatical cohesion was found total 876 data dominated by references with 437 data (50%), then followed by conjunctions with 352 data (40%), substitution with 46 data (5%), and ellipsis with 41 data (5%).

Keywords: lexical cohesion, grammatical cohesion, short stories, SFL, student books.

INTRODUCTION

Wiratno (2018) argues that Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a linguistic school introduced in the early 1960s by Michael Alexander Kirkwood Halliday, a British-born linguist. The word system in systemic refers to the system of choice, namely that in a paradigmatic way, the use of language lies in the choice of form. The functional word means that language is in the context of use and that the forms of language carry functions. Thus, SFL is linguistics concerned with selecting language forms in the context of using language as text (Wiratno, 2018).

SFL is classified into four groups, namely: 1) the SFL group pioneered by M.A.K. Halliday; (2) the Prague Functional Linguistics group pioneered by František Daneš; 3) the European Functional Linguistics group (specially developed in the Netherlands and Belgium) pioneered by Simon C. Dik; and 4) The North American Functional Linguistics Group pioneered by Talmy Givon (Tomlin, 1990).

Approaches to SFL theory are widely applied in discourse analysis. This is because the object studied in SFL is text or discourse. Even though this study or analysis only focuses on certain grammatical aspects used in a text, this kind of SFL analysis is automatically a discourse analysis. In other words, SFL analysis is discourse analysis.

Discourse or text is a complete unit of language realized in a complete essay, for example, a short story. Short stories are stories that, according to the form of their contents, are short. The length of a story is relative. However, short stories generally can be read in about ten minutes or half an hour (Suherli, 2017). Short story text contains cohesion. Cohesion is a lexical or grammatical link between the lexicogrammatical elements in the text. Cohesion in the SFL perspective is divided into lexical and grammatical cohesion.

Lexical cohesion consists of repetition; synonyms (synonyms); opposite words (antonymy); synonyms (collocations); and top-down relationships (hyponymy). Grammatical cohesion consists of omission (ellipsis); substitution; references; and conjunctions.

Unfortunately, many need to learn and aware of the existence of lexical and grammatical cohesion in a short story. Based on this, this study raises the problem of classifying lexical and grammatical cohesion in short stories based on the SFL perspective.

Research on lexical and grammatical cohesion has been conducted in Indonesia, including Hanafiah's research (2015); Hidayat (2016); Arifiani (2016); Rahma & Swasono (2017); Meri Sudani et al. (2017); Asri Astuti et al. (2017); Dwinuryati et al. (2018); Aisya (2018); Khairunisa (2019); Sanajaya et al. (2021); Nurkholifah (2021); and Suhendra (2021).

These studies take the object of general short stories (Hidayat, 2016; Meri Sudani et al., 2017; Rahma & Swasono, 2017; Asri Astuti, K et al., 2017; and Sanajaya et al., 2021), short stories essays students (Suhendra & Patriani, 2021); novels (Khairunisa, 2019), exposition texts (Dwinuryati et al., 2018), online media (Nurkholifah, 2021), speeches (Aisya, 2018; Arifiani, 2016), and bulletins (Hanafiah, 2015). Unfortunately, of the many studies conducted, no one has taken the object of short story texts in student textbooks even though student books are books widely used in learning and, of course, close to the world of education or academics.

This research is necessary because it aims to analyze lexical and grammatical cohesion focused on studying words, phrases, and short story text clauses in Indonesian books for class XI high school students. This research also proves that the Systemic Functional Linguistics theory developed by M.A.K. Halliday is indeed implemented in language learning in schools.

Cohesion is a lexical or grammatical link between lexicogrammatical elements in discourse/text. Cohesive relationships in text or discourse are generally characterized by grammatical and lexical cohesion. This is in line with the opinion of Halliday & Hasan (1976), who argued that elements of cohesion include lexical and grammatical.

Lexical cohesion is formed from semantic relationships between one lexis and another (Wiratno, 2018: 234). These relations include repetition, synonymy, antonym, hyponymy, co-hyponymy, hypernymy, and collocation.

- 1) Repetition; repetition lexis in the form of complete repetition, derivational, and inflectional. For example, the grow lexis can be repeated as growing, growing, growing, growing, or growing. This repetition can be addressed to lexis in different classes. For example: "Weeds keep growing around the rice plants. If growth is not controlled, it will affect crop yields."
- 2) Synonyms; is a lexical relationship that shows a similarity or similarity of meaning. For example: "Vitamin E contains antioxidants that are useful for protecting the face or face from the sun."
- 3) Antonymy; is a lexical relationship that shows a contradictory or opposite meaning. Antonymic lexis must be in the same class. For example: "Good or bad treatment of others depends on our behaviour."
- 4) Hyponymy, co-hyponymy, and hypernymy; Hyponymy is a lexical meaning relationship that shows the relationship between class and subclass (class members), and co-hyponymy is a lexical relationship that shows the relationship between subclasses. Hypernym refers to a general part that includes hyponymy and co-hyponymy. For example: "Mother buys fruits, including apples, grapes, and sapodilla."
- 5) Collocations or synonyms; is a specific association in word choices that tend to be used side by side. Collocated words tend to be used in a particular domain or network (Sumarlam, 2019).

Grammatical cohesion is formed from links between one grammatical element and another. There are four ways to create cohesion in English: (i) conjunctions, (ii) references, (iii) ellipsis, and (iv) lexical organization (Halliday, 2014:603).

- 1) Substitution (extortion); is a change of grammatical form as a constituent in a clause into another grammatical form. Grammatically, the constituent clauses replaced are the predicator and its complement. Substitution is divided into three, namely: nominal substitution (noun), verbal substitution (verb), and clausal substitution (clause). For example: "Abas plans to say something that is not true to Raya, and Gita knows about it."
- 2) Ellipsis (disappearance); is the release of a constituent in a clause that occurs in some or all constituents. The ellipsis functions to activate the mind of the reader or listener on things not expressed in a language and for the practicality of language, especially in communicating orally (Sumarlam, 2019). The ellipsis is denoted by three dots that begin and end with a space, except if there is no space at the end of the sentence but immediately punctuation (...), (...?) (...?).
- 3) References (reference); is a system of mentioning objects as participants or circumstantial elements after the objects or elements were previously mentioned, either directly or indirectly (Halliday via Wiratno, 2018: 249). Once an object is mentioned, it can be repeated in its entirety or in the form of a pronoun (personal reference). Indirectly, ideas that have been mentioned in a clause, these ideas can be repeated (demonstrative references and relative references).
- 4) Conjunction (combination); is a liaison between one element and another in discourse. Conjunctions are words or expressions connecting words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. (Halliday & Hasan, 1976: 238-239) distinguishes conjunctions into four types, namely addition, adversative, causal, and temporal. Example: "Sinta has tried hard in the competition but had to accept defeat too".

Abrams and Harpham (2012: 365) write that short stories are short works of prose fiction, and most of the terms for analyzing component elements, types, and narrative techniques in novels also apply to short stories. The length of the short stories varies; there are short stories and long short stories. The preface to Somerset Maugham's *Complete Short Stories* states that the shortest items run to about 1,600 words (although some are shorter) and the longest to about 20,000 words. Most short stories will fall somewhere in between (Cuddon, 2013 :365).

Baldick (2001: 236) argues that short stories are fictional prose stories of unspecified length but are too short to be published as separate volumes, like novels. In line with this definition, Edgar Allan Poe emphasized that one of the characteristics of a short story is that it will usually be read out in just one sitting (Aziz, 2010:33).

Like novels, short stories also organize the characters' actions, thoughts, and dialogue into beautiful plot patterns, directing specific effects to the audience or readers (Abrams & Harpham, 2012: 365). It is just that a short story usually concentrates on one event with only one or two characters, which is more economical than a novel continuous exploration of social settings (Baldick, 2001: 236).

Thus, a short story is a literary work in the form of a narrative and contains a short story that can be read in one sitting and has elements (a description of the life of the characters and the plot of events) that are simpler than the novel.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research focuses on words, phrases, clauses, and sentences in short story text categorized as lexical cohesion (repetition, synonymy, antonym, hyponymy, co-hyponymy, hypernymy, and collocation) and grammatical cohesion (substitution, ellipsis, reference, and conjunction). The data source for this research is short stories and excerpts or fragments of short stories published in the SMA/MA/SMK/MAK Class XI Indonesian language book written by Suherli et al., the 2017 revised edition published by the Indonesian Ministry of Education and Culture. These short stories are:

1. short story "Robohnya Surau Kami " (The Collapse of Our Surau) (RSK) by A.A. Navis;
2. fragment of the short story "Gerhana" (Eclips)(G) by Muhammad Ali;
3. excerpt from the short story "The Last Day to Love You" (HTM) by Kurnia Efendi;
4. short story "Hari Terakhir Mencintaimu" (The Sun Does not Rise This Morning) (MTTPI) by Fakhrunnas MA Jabbar; and
5. fragment of the short story "Pejuang" (Fighter) (P) by Maria Maghdalena Bhoernomo.

Data collection techniques using observation and note-taking techniques. The data analysis technique was carried out quantitatively based on the perspective of the Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) theory. Test the validity of the data using the intrarater technique (repeatedly reading so that data consistency is obtained) and the interrater technique (discussions with colleagues, supervisors, and expert judgment or judgments made by experts)

RESULT AND ANALYSIS

1.1 Results

Based on the analysis that has been carried out using a Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) perspective on five short stories and short stories published in Indonesian books for class XI SMA/SMK/MA/MAK students, the findings of lexical cohesion include repetition, synonymy, antonym, hyponymy, kohyponimi, hypernymy, and collocation (Wiratno, 2018: 234). The findings are presented in the following table.

Table 1. Lexical Cohesion of Short Text in Indonesian Textbook for the Eleventh Grade of Senior High School

No.	Type of Lexical Cohesion	Title of Short Stories					Jmlh
		RSK	G	HTM	MTTPI	P	
1.	Repetition	23	4	7	46	14	94
2.	Synonymy	6	-	-	7	5	18
3.	Antonymi	4	2	1	12	2	21
4.	Hyponymy	-	-	2	1	1	4
	Co-hyponymy						
5.	Hypernymy	10	1	9	14	7	41
	Collocation						
TOTAL							178

Table 1 shows that lexical cohesion is used in as many as 178 data findings. These findings were dominated by repetition type cohesion (repetition), namely as many as 94 data, and collocations (adjunctions) of 41 data. In contrast, other types were also found, but not in significant quantities, including lexical cohesion of the type of Synonyms (word equivalents) in 18 data; Antonyms (opposite words) in as many as 21 data; and hyponymy, co-hyponymy, and hypernymy (top-down relationship) as many as 4 data—all data in table 1. It will look like the following figure if converted and presented in a pie chart.

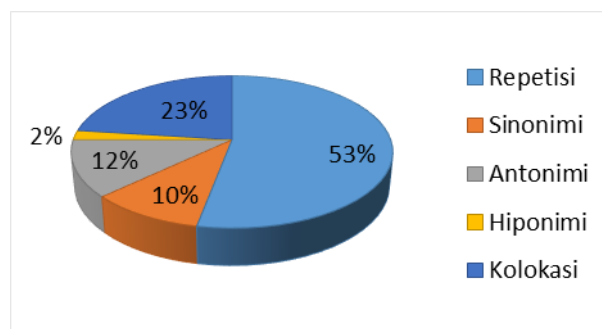


Fig 1. Percentage of Lexical Cohesion

Based on the data in Figure 1, the percentage of lexical cohesion can be broken down as follows: Repetition is 53%, Synonymy is 10%, Antonymy is 12%, Hyponymy/Co-hyponymy/Hypernymy is 2%, and (5) Collocation is 23%.

Meanwhile, based on the analysis that has been carried out on five short stories and short stories published in Indonesian books for class XI SMA/SMK/MA/MAK students using a Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) perspective, the findings of grammatical cohesion formed from links between elements one grammar and other grammatical elements, namely: (i) Substitution, (ii) Ellipses, (iii) References, and (iv) Conjunctions (Halliday, 2014: 603). The grammatical cohesion findings are presented in the following table.

Table 2. Grammatical Cohesion of Short Text in Indonesian Textbook for the Eleventh Grade of Senior High School

No.	Type of Grammatical Cohesion	Title of Short Stories					Jmlh
		RSK	G	HTM	MTPI	P	
1.	Substitution	14	5	8	11	8	46
2.	Eliption	15	1	6	12	7	41
3.	Reference	216	5	16	153	47	437
4.	Conjungtion	124	8	10	153	57	352
TOTAL							876

Table 2 shows that there is a higher use of grammatical cohesion than lexical cohesion, namely as many as 876 data findings. The findings are in the form of Substitution (replacement) of 46 data; ellipsis (disappearance) of 41 data; References (reference) of as many as 437 data; and conjunctions (sequences) of 352 data. Table 2 data, if converted or presented in a pie chart, will look like the following figure.

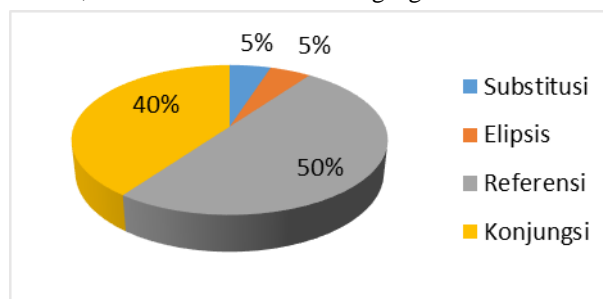


Fig 2. Percentage of Grammatical Cohesion

Based on the data in Figure 2, the percentage of grammatical cohesion can be broken down as follows: (substitutions (exchange) by 5%; ellipsis (abstentions) by 5%; references (reference) by 50%; and conjunctions (sequences) by 40%.

1.2 Discussions

Based on the research results, the aspects of lexical and grammatical cohesion following the Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) perspective have been applied or implemented by the author in writing or creating his work (short stories). Overall, these short stories have made good use of lexical and grammatical cohesion.

Some of the short stories in the book only contain stories in the form of fragments or story snippets. In other words, they are not complete short stories. This has led to fewer data findings in several short stories, and several aspects of lexical cohesion need to be found in them. For example, in the short story "Gerhana" by Muhammad Ali and excerpts from the short story "The Last Day to Love You" by Kurnia Efendi. The two short story fragments do not contain synonymous lexical cohesion. In addition, the short story "The Collapse of Our

Surau" by A.A. Navis and fragments of the short story "Gerhana" by Muhammad Ali does not contain hyponymy/co-hyponymy/hypernymy lexical cohesion. Even so, all of these short stories can still be well understood and enjoyed by readers. The following is a more detailed discussion regarding lexical and grammatical cohesion in short story texts.

1.2.1 Lexical Cohesion

Discussion of research results in the form of lexical cohesion in short stories is as follows.

1) Repetition

Repetition is the repeating of a lexis. Of the 178 data found, there were 94 data (53%) of repetitions consisting of complete repetitions, derivational repetitions, and inflectional repetitions. As in data 1, 2, and 3:

(1) *Pernahkah kau merasakan sesuatu yang biasa hadir mengisi **hari-harimu**, tiba-tiba lenyap begitu saja. **Hari-harimu** pasti berubah jadi pucat pasi tanpa gairah.* (Cerpen "Matahari Tak Terbit Pagi Ini" karya Fakhrunnas MA Jabbar).

(Have you ever felt something that used to be present to fill **your days**, suddenly just disappeared. **Your days** must turn pale white without passion.)

(2) ***Apakah cinta pantas dikenang? Apakah cinta dibangun demi memberikan rasa kehilangan?*** (Cerpen Hari Terakhir Mencintaimu karya Kurnia Efendi).

(**Is love** worth remembering? **Is love** built for the sake of giving a sense of loss?)

(3) *Dokter-dokter yang **menolong mereka menduga mereka mati akibat serangan jantung. Dukun-dukun yang mencoba menolong mereka menduga mereka mati akibat terkena santet. Pemuka-pemuka agama yang mencoba menolong mereka menduga mereka mati akibat kutukan Tuhan karena mereka telah banyak berbuat dosa.*** (Cerpen "Pejuang" karya Maria Maghdalena).

(The doctors **who helped them suspected that they had died of a heart** attack. The shamans **who tried to help them suspected that they died due to** witchcraft. The religious leaders **who tried to help them suspected that they had died as a result of God's curse because** they had sinned a lot.)

Data (1) shows a complete repetition of lingual units **your days** (*hari – harimu*) in the first and the following sentences. In data (2), there is a lingual unit, **whether love** is in the first sentence and repeated in the following sentence. Likewise, in data (3), there is a complete repetition of lingual units, **helping them suspect they died** (*menolong mereka menduga mereka mati akibat*) due to the first, second, and third sentences.

2) Synonyms (match words)

Synonyms are lexical relations that show similarities or similarities in meaning. Of the 178 data found, there are 18 data synonyms (10%). As in data 4 and 5:

(4) *Dengan menyamar sebagai penjual tape singkong dan air perasan tape singkong yang bisa diminum sebagai pengganti **arak** atau **tuak**.* (Cerpen "Pejuang" karya Maria Maghdalena Bhoernomo).

(By disguising himself as a seller of cassava tape and cassava juice which can be drunk as a substitute for **wine** or **palm wine**).

(5) *Pernahkah kau merasakan sesuatu yang biasa hadir mengisi hari-harimu, tiba-tiba **lenyap** begitu saja. Saat kau hendak mengembalikan sesuatu yang **hilang** itu dengan sekuat daya, namun tak kunjung tergapai.* (Cerpen Matahari Tak Terbit Pagi Ini Karya Fakhrunnas MA Jabbar).

(Have you ever felt something that used to be present to fill your days suddenly just **disappeared**? When you want to return something **lost** with all your might, you cannot reach).

In data (4), the words **wine** and **palm wine** show similarities or similar meanings and refer to the same object, namely alcoholic beverages. In data (5), the words **vanished** and **lost** are also included in the synonymy category because they refer to the same meaning or meaning, namely, no more.

3) Antonym

Antonymy is a lexical relationship that shows opposite or contradictory meanings. Of the 178 data found, there are 21 data antonyms (12%), for example, in the following data 6, 7, and 8.

(6) *Tak lagi dijajah oleh bangsa lain. Tidak lagi berperang gerilya **keluar masuk hutan**.* (Cerpen "Pejuang" karya Maria Maghdalena Bhoernomo).

(No longer colonized by other nations. No more guerrilla warfare **in** and **out** of the forest. (The short story "Fighter" by Maria Maghdalena Bhoernomo).

(7) *Tetapi Haji Saleh ingin juga kepastian, apakah yang dikerjakannya di dunia ini **salah** atau **benar**.* (Cerpen "Robohnya Surau Kami" karya AA Navis).

But Haji Saleh also wanted certainty, whether what he was doing in this world was **wrong** or **right**. (Short story "The Collapse of Our Surau" by AA Navis).

(8) *Soal **kecil** yang **dibesar-besarkan** bisa mengakibatkan keriuhan dalam kampung.* (Cerpen "Gerhana" karya Muhammad Ali).

Small or **big** issues can cause chaos in the village. (The short story "Gerhana" by Muhammad Ali).

The words **wrong** and **rights** in the data (6), the words **out** and **in** in the data (7), and the words **small** and **big** in the data (8) are considered antonyms because they have opposite meanings, which respectively mean: (6) if it is wrong it means it is not right and if it is correct it means it is not wrong; (7) if you leave, it means you do not enter, and if you enter, you do not leave; and (8) if it is small it means it is not exaggerated and if it is big it means it is not tiny.

4) Hyponymy, Co-hyponymy, and Hypernymy

Hyponymy, co-hyponymy, and hypernymy are lexical meaning relationships that show class and subclass relationships and subclass and subclass relationships. Of the 178 data found, there were hyponymy, co-hyponymy, and hypernymy in 4 data (2%), as found in data 9 and 10.

(9) *Mereka mendapat berbagai **fasilitas mewah**. Seperti **rumah, mobil, dan juga perempuan-perempuan cantik**.* (Cerpen "Pejuang" karya Maria Maghdalena Bhoernomo).

(They get various luxurious facilities. Such as houses, cars, and also beautiful women).

(10) *O, Tuhan kami yang Mahabesar. Kami yang menghadap-Mu ini adalah umat-Mu yang paling **taat beribadat**, yang paling taat menyembah-Mu. Kamilah orang-orang yang **selalu menyebut nama-Mu, memuji-muji kebesaran-Mu, mempropagandakan keadilan-Mu**.* (Cerpen "Robohnya Surau Kami" karya AA. Navis).

(O, our great God. We who face You are Your people who are the most obedient in worshipping You, who are the most obedient in worshipping You. We are the ones who always chant Your name, praise Your greatness, and propagate Your justice).

In data (9) there are phrases **house, car, and beautiful women** which are hyponyms for **luxury** facilities. The phrase of the **house** and the **car** is a co-hyponymy. **Luxury** amenities are a hypernym for **houses, cars, and beautiful women**.

In data (10) there is a phrase that always mentions **Your name, praising Your greatness, and propagating Your justice** which is a hyponym for obedience to worship. The phrase of **always chanting Your name and propagating Your justice** is a co-hyponymy. The phrase **obedient to worship** is a hypernym of **always chanting Your name, praising Your greatness, and propagating Your justice**.

5) Collocation

Collocations or synonyms are specific associations in word choices used side by side. Of the 178 data found, there were collocations of 41 data (23%), as in data 11, 12 and 13.

- (11) *Tak ingin menulis surat atau meneleponmu.*
(Did not want to write to you or call you.)
- (12) *Tidak memberimu bunga saat ulang tahun.*
(Not giving you flowers on your birthday.)
- (13) *Tidak memandang matamu, menyentuh tanganmu, dan sesekali mencium.*
(Does not look you in the eye, touch your hand, and occasionally kiss.)

The data above shows word choices used side by side or collocated. The word **write** is juxtaposed with the word **letter** (11); the word **repeat** is juxtaposed with the word **year** (12); the word **looking** is juxtaposed with the word your eyes. Moreover, the word **touch** is juxtaposed with the word **your hand** (13).

1.2.2 Grammatical Cohesion

The discussion of research results in the form of grammatical cohesion of short story texts in Indonesian textbooks for Senior High School students is as follows.

1) Substitution (replacement)

Substitution is the replacement of a grammatical form as a constituent in a clause into another grammatical form. Of the 876 data, there is 46 data (5%) ellipsis consisting of nominal substitution (noun), verbal substitution (verb), and clausal substitution (clause), as found in data 14 and 15.

(14) *"Tidak ia tahu Kakek meninggal?" "Dan ia meninggalkan pesan agar dibelikan kafan buat Kakek tujuh lapis."* (Cerpen "Matahari Tak Terbit Pagi Ini" karya Fakhrunnas MA Jabbar).

("Don't he know Grandpa **died**?" "And he left a message to buy a seven-layer **shroud** for Grandpa.")

(15) *Seandainya aku tidak mencintaimu, tidak akan terbit rindu sewaktu berpisah. Tak ingin menulis surat atau meneleponmu.* (Cerpen "Hari Terakhir Mencintaimu" karya Kurnia Efendi).

(If **I did not love you**, there would be no longing when parting. **Did not want to write to you or call you**).

In data (14), there is a cohesion of **seven-layer shroud** substitution, which signifies or replaces the word **died** in the previous sentence. In data (15), there is a cohesive substitution clause of **not wanting to write letters or call you**, which signifies or replaces the clause **I do not love you** in the previous sentence.

2) Ellipsis (escape)

Ellipsis is the omission or release of a constituent in a clause. Of the 876 data found, there was an ellipsis of 41 data (5%) which consisted of omissions of words, phrases, and clauses, as shown in data 16 and 17 below.

- (16) *Lelaki tua itu selalu suka mengenakan lencana merah putih yang disematkan di bajunya. Di mana saja ... berada, lencana merah putih selalu menghiasi penampilannya.* (Cerpen “Pejuang” karya Maria Magdalena Bhoernomo).

The older man always liked to wear a red and white badge pinned to his shirt. Wherever ... , red and white badges always adorn your appearance).

- (17) *Percintaan ini penuh wangi dan warna. ... penuh hijau daun dan kupu-kupu yang menyemai spora di mahkota bunga.* (Cerpen “Matahari Tak Terbit Pagi Ini” karya Fakhrunnas MA Jabbar).

(This romance is full of fragrance and color. ... full of green leaves and butterflies seeding the spores on the flower crowns).

Quotations in data (16) contain an ellipsis that refers to the word **he**. If it is not removed, it will become The old man always likes to wear a red and white badge pinned to his shirt. Wherever **he** is, a red and white badge always adorns his appearance. Data (17) contains an ellipsis that refers to this **love** phrase. If it is not removed, it will become a love full of fragrance and color. This **love** is full of green leaves and butterflies seeding the spores in the flower crown.

3) Reference (reference)

Reference is a system of mentioning objects as participants or circumstantial elements after the objects or elements were previously mentioned, either directly or indirectly. Of the 876 data found, there were 437 data references (50%) consisting of personal, demonstrative, and comparative references. For example, in data 18 and 19:

- (18) ***Mereka** tega mengorbankan anak bangsa sendiri demi keuntungan pribadi. **Mereka** mendapat berbagai fasilitas mewah. **Seperti** rumah, mobil dan juga perempuan-perempuan cantik. **Ia** tiba-tiba teringat pengalamannya membantai sejumlah pengkhianat bangsa di masa penjajahan. **Saat itu ia** ditugaskan oleh Jenderal Sudirman untuk membersihkan negara **ini** dari pengkhianat bangsa yang telah tega mengorbankan siapa saja demi keuntungan pribadi. “Para pengkhianat bangsa adalah musuh yang lebih berbahaya dibanding Kompeni.* (Cerpen “Pejuang” karya Maria Magdalena Bhoernomo).

(They have the heart to sacrifice their nation's children for personal gain. They get various luxurious facilities. Such as houses, cars and also beautiful women. He suddenly remembered his experience of massacring several traitors to the nation during the colonial period. At that time, he was assigned by General Sudirman to rid this country of traitors to the nation who had the heart to sacrifice anyone for personal gain.").

- (19) *Sedang harta bendamu **kau** biarkan orang lain mengambilnya untuk anak cucu **mereka**. Dan **engkau** lebih suka berkelahi antara **kamu** sendiri, saling menipu, saling memeras. **Aku** beri **engkau** negeri yang kaya raya, tapi **kau** malas. **Kau** lebih suka beribadat saja, karena beribadat tidak mengeluarkan peluh, tidak membanting tulang. Sedang **aku** menyuruh **engkau** semuanya beramal di samping beribadat.* (Cerpen “Robohnya Surau Kami”, A.A. Navis).

(As for your property, you let other people take it for their children and grandchildren. Moreover, you prefer to fight among yourselves, deceive, and extort one another. I gave you a rich country, but you are lazy. You prefer to worship only because worship does not bring about sweat, does

not toil. At the same time, I command you all to do good deeds besides worship).

The short story excerpts on data (18) contain personal references (**they, he, and them**), demonstrative references (**then and now**), and comparative references (**such as**). The short story excerpts on data (19) contain personal references: **-you, you, him, them, you, you, and me**.

4) Conjunctions (sequences)

Conjunctions are links between one element and another in discourse. Of the 876 data found, there were 352 data conjunctions (40%) consisting of conjunctions between clauses, between sentences, and between paragraphs, as well as other conjunctions which were differentiated based on their function, as in data 20 and 21.

(20) *Pak, pohon pepaya di pekaranganku telah dirobohkan **dengan** tak semena-mena, tidaklah sepatutnya hal itu kulaporkan? Itu benar, **tapi** jangan melebihi-lebihkan. Ingat, **yang** harus diutamakan ialah kerukunan kampung. Soal kecil **yang** dibesar-besarkan bisa mengakibatkan kericuhan dalam kampung. Setiap soal mesti diselesaikan **dengan** sebaik-baiknya. Tidak boleh main seruduk. Masih ingatkah kau pada peristiwa Dullah **dan** Bidin tempo hari? Hanya **karena** soal dua kilo beras, seorang kehilangan nyawa **dan** yang lain meringkuk di penjara.* (Cerpen "Gerhana" karya Muhammad Ali).

(Sir, the papaya tree in my yard has been knocked down arbitrarily; shouldn't I report that? That is true, but do not exaggerate. Remember, what must be prioritized is village harmony. Minor issues that are exaggerated can cause chaos in the village. Every problem must be solved as well as possible. I cannot play ramble. Do you still remember the Dullah and Bidin incident the other day? One person lost his life just because of two kilos of rice, and the others are in jail).

(21) *"Tanahnya **yang** mahakaya raya, penuh **oleh** logam, minyak, **dan** berbagai bahan tambang lainnya, bukan?"* (Cerpen "Robohnya Surau Kami"). ("The land is prosperous, full of metals, oil and various other minerals, isn't it?").

(22) *Matahari tak terbit pagi ini. Begitulah kita merasakan saat diri kita berada di kutub **yang** berjauhan. Diperlukan garis waktu untuk mempertemukan kedua tebing kutub itu. **Atau**, kita harus kuat merenangi laut salju **yang** kental **atau** menyelam di bawah bongkahan es yang dingin menyengat tubuh. Begitu diperlukan segala daya untuk menemukan sesuatu yang lenyap begitu cepat saat diri memerlukan setitik cahaya.* (Cerpen "Matahari Tak Terbit Pagi Ini" karya Fakhrunnas MA Jabbar).

(The sun did not rise this morning. That is how we feel when we are at the far poles. It takes a timeline to bring the two polar cliffs together. Alternatively, we must be strong to swim in the sea of thick snow or dive under the cold chunks of ice that sting our bodies once it takes all our power to find something that disappears so quickly when the self needs a speck of light).

Quotations in data (20) contain several conjunctions: **with, but, which, and, and because**. Data (21) contains several conjunctions: **which, by, and and**. Data (22) also contains several conjunctions: **or and which**.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, the forms of gender inequality found in the collection of stories of the Book of Marriage by Laksmi Pamuntjak include 1 data on subordination, 3 data on stereotypes, 6 data on violence, and 1 data on workload. The formation of gender inequality is caused by a patriarchal system that grows inherent in people's lives. Gender discrimination requires women to obey and fulfill their nature as a party considered weak, irrational, emotional, unable to make decisions, and others. Causing their position to be insignificant to men, so it is assumed that women must depend on men for their lives. The patriarchal system is considered an enormous contribution to shaping gender inequality for women in all aspects of life, such as power, education, employment, ownership of wealth and assets, good health, and a decent living. Thus, it can be concluded that women occupy an inferior position in society because everything related to the power structure is assessed from the male point of view.

References

- Aisya, S. (2018). Kohesi Gramatikal dan Leksikal pada Pidato Malala Yousafzai: "The Pen Is Mightier Than The Sword." 1–15. Retrieved from
- Arifiani, D. M. (2016). An analysis of grammatical and lexical cohesion in Emma Watson's speech text on gender equality. Under Graduate Thesis. Retrieved from
- Asri Astuti, K, N., Suwari Antari, N., & Mulyawan, I. (2017). Lexical Cohesion Found in Story the Tell-Tale Heart By Edgar Allan Poe. *Humanis*, 18(1), 176–183.
- Aziez, Furqonul dan Abdul Hasi. (2010). *Menganalisis Fiksi*. Bogor: Ghalia Indonesia.
- Baldick, C. (2001). *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Literary Terms*. London: Oxford University Press.
- Cuddon, J. A. (2013). *A Dictionary of Literary Terms and Literary Theory* (5th Ed). Wiley-Blackwell Publication.
- Dwinuryati, Y., Andayani, A., & Winarni, R. (2018). Analisis Kohesi Gramatikal dan Leksikal pada Teks Eksposisi Siswa Kelas 10 Sekolah Menengah Atas. *Scholaria: Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Kebudayaan*, 8(1), 61–69.
- Halliday, M.A.K. (revised by Matthiessen, C. M. I. M. . (2014). *Halliday's Introduction to Functional Grammar* (Fourth). London: Routledge.
- Halliday, M. A. ., & Hasan. (1976). *Cohesion in English*. New York: Longman Inc.
- Hanafiah, W. (2015). Analisis Kohesi dan Koherensi pada Wacana Buletin Jumat. *Epigram*, 11(2), 135–152. Retrieved from
- Hidayat, A. (2016). An Analysis of Grammatical Cohesive Device of the Short Story the Little Match Girl by Hans Christian Andersen 2016/2017. *English Education: Jurnal Tadris Bahasa Inggris*, 9(2), 232–244. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.24042/ee-jtbi.v9i2.282>
- Khairunisa, H. D. (2019). Kohesi Leksikal dan Kohesi Gramatikal dalam Novel Hujan Karya Tere Liye. *Jurnal Undip*, 1–16. Retrieved from <http://eprints.undip.ac.id/77150/>
- Meri Sudani, N., Tika, I., & Sudana, I. (2017). The Grammatical Cohesion with Reference to Short Stories Entitled "the Twelve Dancing Princesses" By Brothers Grimm and "the Whale Sound" By Roger Dean Kiser. *Humanis*, 18(1), 39–46. Retrieved from
- Nurgiyantoro, B. (2015). *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.
- Nurkholifah, A., Supriadi, O., & Mujtaba. (2021). Analisis Kohesi dan Koherensi pada Isu Nasional di Media Online Kompas . com dan. 3(6), 4309–4319.
- Rahma, E. N., & Swasono, E. P. (2017). Grammatical Cohesion in the Short Story "Tanya's Reunion" by Valarie Flournoy. *NOBEL: Journal of Literature and Language Teaching*, 8(1), 60–70. <https://doi.org/10.15642/nobel.2017.8.1.60-70>
- Sanajaya, S., Saragih, G., & Restoeningroem, R. (2021). Kohesi Gramatikal dan Kohesi Leksikal dalam Kumpulan Cerpen Konvensi Karya A. Mustofa Bisri. *Diskursus: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Indonesia*, 3(03), 261.

- Suhendra, S., & Patriani, A. (2021). Analisis Penggunaan Kohesi Leksikal pada Teks Cerita Pendek Siswa Kelas XI SMA Negeri 4 Bogor. *Triangulasi: Jurnal Pendidikan Kebahasaan, Kesastraan, Dan Pembelajaran*, 1(1), 14–22. Retrieved from
- Suherli, dkk. (2017). Bahasa Indonesia untuk SMA/SMK/MA/MAK Kelas XI. In Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan. Jakarta: Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan RI.
- Sumarlam. (2019). Teori dan Praktik Analisis Wacana. Surakarta: Pustaka Cakra.
- Tomlin, R. S. (1990). Functionalism in Second Language Acquisition. *Studies in Second Language Acquisition*, 12(2), 155–177. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0272263100009062>
- Wiratno, T. (2018). Pengantar Ringkas Linguistik Sistemik Fungsional. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.