

COHESION IN ANNE HATHAWAY'S SPEECH TEXT ON "PAID PARENTAL LEAVE IS ABOUT CREATING FREEDOM TO DEFINE ROLES"

Slamet Utomo¹, Dita Indah Sekti²

Muria Kudus University

Abstract

This research aims to identify the grammatical and lexical cohesion used in Anne Hathaway's speech text on "Paid Parental Leave is about Creating Freedom to Define Roles", and interpret how grammatical and lexical cohesion are used in Anne Hathaway's speech text on "Paid Parental Leave is about Creating Freedom to Define Roles". The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. The result of this research shows that all types of grammatical and lexical cohesion are used in the speech text. For the grammatical cohesions are: reference (personal, demonstrative and comparative reference), substitution (nominal substitution), ellipsis (verbal and clausal ellipsis) and conjunction (additive, adversative, causal and temporal conjunction). Meanwhile, the lexical cohesions are: reiteration (repetition, synonym, superordinate and general word) and collocation. The most dominant of cohesive devices used in the speech text is reference especially for personal reference. All those cohesive devices are used clearly, it means that the speech text of Anne Hathaway entitled "Paid Parental Leave is about Creating Freedom to Define Roles" used grammatical and lexical cohesion well. Finally, the writer suggests that cohesion is important to be studied in language learning because cohesion can be used as a strategy to construct and comprehend any text especially for speech.

Keywords: Cohesion, Speech Text, Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion

INTRODUCTION

Speech is one of example of spoken text. Speech refers to the communication practice from the speaker to the listeners or audience that shown in public. Speech is used to express an opinion or give overview about things or events should be discussed. The goals of speech are influencing, encouraging, educating, giving explanation and providing information to people. From the mentioned goals above, speech must be well organized and delivered in comprehensible in order to make the listeners easy to understand the speech. In the result, the goals of communication can be achieved.

The goals of communication concern in comprehension. There are at least two aspects influences a text,

namely cohesion and coherence. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976: 4), "cohesion refers to the relation of meaning that exists within the text and defines it as a text. Cohesion occurs when the interpretation of some elements in the discourse". Cohesion is one of the two qualities that make a text unified and meaningful, the other is coherence. A text becomes coherence through cohesion.

Halliday and Hasan (1976) explain that cohesion can be achieved through grammatical aspect and the selection of vocabulary. Grammatical cohesion includes reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction. And lexical cohesion includes reiteration (repetition, synonym, near-synonym, superordinate, general word) and

collocation. Cohesion is important to be applied in a text in order to make the listeners easy to understand the text.

On International Women’s Day, 8th March, 2017, Anne Hathaway, an actress and Goodwill Ambassador for United Nations Women gave a powerful message concerning the issue of paid parental leave. She was delivered her campaign speech about “Paid Parental Leave is about Creating Freedom to Define Roles”. In her speech, Anne made an important point to achieve paid parental leave.

As students of English Education Department, knowing more about cohesion is really important. Cohesion connects one sentence to another and makes a text unified and meaningful. Cohesion can be as a strategy to comprehend the text as well to construct a good text. Cohesion makes the readers/listeners get easy to understand the text. To build a good communication in speaking or writing, cohesion is really needed in it.

From those explanations, the writer knows that how important of cohesion in creating a unified and meaningful text especially for speech.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

FINDING

1. The Types of Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion Used in Anne Hathaway’s Speech Text

Types of Cohesion		Frequency	Percentage %
Grammatical Cohesion	Reference	177	56,19%
	Substitution	1	0,32%
	Ellipsis	5	1,59%
	Conjunction	29	9,21%
Lexical Cohesion	Reiteration	59	18,73%
	Collocation	44	13,97%
Total		315	100%

2. The Uses of Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion in Anne Hathaway’s Speech Text

The writer describes the use of grammatical and lexical cohesion in Anne Hathaway’s speech text on “Paid Parental Leave is about Creating Freedom to Define Roles” based on the quality of text and the frequency of occurrence.

a) The use of grammatical and lexical cohesion based on the quality.

The use of four types of grammatical cohesion to organize of text is clearly used. For reference, the writer found that the speaker uses exophoric and endophoric reference. For exophoric reference is used cohesively because whether it is exophoric but the same reference is repeated in several times in the next clauses and forming a chains so it is considered to be cohesive. For anaphoric reference, the speaker used

the reference to refer back to the preceding clause (anaphoric) or the following clause (cataphoric). All of the references are mentioned clearly in the speech text. Conjunction is used to relate between clauses and sentences are used properly. There are some coordinative conjunctions but it is not considered to be cohesive. The use of substitution and ellipsis to replace an item by another and to omit an item by nothing are obviously used to make an effective sentence.

Then, the use of two types of lexical cohesion is based on the context of the speech is appropriately used. For reiteration, repetition is used to emphasize an important part is mentioned properly. The synonym is used to vary vocabulary which has similar meaning in this speech. Superordinate is used to mention the general word that has relation with the specific word. Then, general word is used to mention the most general word that has relation to the other word semantically. And the last, collocation is used to mention pairs or chains of word which often occurs together in the same context or similar environment.

All the grammatical and lexical cohesions are used appropriately and clearly, it means that the grammatical and lexical cohesion are used well-constructed in Anne Hathaway's speech text on "Paid Parental Leave is about Creating Freedom to Define Roles".

b) The use of grammatical and lexical cohesion based on the frequency.

Based on the frequency of occurrence of grammatical and lexical cohesion, the use of reference is the most dominant in this speech text especially personal reference for the words "I" and "we". The second is collocation especially for the words 'women' and 'men'. The third is repetition in particular for the word 'paid parental leave'. The fourth is conjunction especially additive conjunction "and". Meanwhile, the occurrence of ellipsis and substitution are not frequent used in this speech text.

DISCUSSION

1. The Types of Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion Used in Anne Hathaway's Speech Text

A. Grammatical Cohesion

❖ Reference

The writer found some reference words used in Anne Hathaway speech text such as: *I, my, me, you, your, they, their, them, we, our, us, she, her, he, his, it, this, these, that, those, then, now, the, better, so many, equally, easier*. Those are represented personal, demonstrative and comparative reference.

a) Personal Reference

In the first type of personal references, the writer found some personal reference words such as: *I, my, me, you, your, they, their, them, we, our, us, she, her, he, his, it*.

The personal reference “I” is used 31 times. All refers to Anne Hathaway as the speaker of the speech. The pronoun “my” which is used 24 times. All refers to Anne Hathaway as the speaker of the speech. Then, the pronoun “me” is used 6 times and all refers to Anne Hathaway as the speaker of the speech.

The pronoun “you” is used 6 times. Each of the pronoun “you” has different reference. The pronoun “you” is used in this speech refers to the listeners of paid parental leave campaign with 5 words and Dads with 1 word. Then, for the pronoun “your” is used 2 times and refers to the listeners of paid parental leave campaign and Dads.

The personal reference “we” is used 28 times which each has different reference. Those refer to Anne Hathaway and her father with 3 words, Anne Hathaway and her husband with 4 words, Anne Hathaway and her family with 1 word and Anne Hathaway and the listeners of paid parental leave campaign with 20 words. Furthermore, the pronoun “our” is used 13 times and refers to Anne Hathaway and her husband with 1 word, Anne Hathaway’s family with 2 words and Anne Hathaway and the listeners with 10 words. The pronoun “us” is used 2 times and all refers to Anne Hathaway and the listeners.

The pronoun “they” is used 6 times which each has different referring items. The pronoun “they” refers to one in four American

women who go back to work two weeks after giving birth with 1 word, American womenwho can afford to take the full 12 weeks with 1 word, most fathers with 2 words, policies not based on gender with 1 word and all parties concerning with paid parental leave with 1 word. The pronoun “their” is used 4 times and refers to American womenwho can afford to take the full 12 weeks, the most fathers, parents and every generation. And, the pronoun “them” is used 3 times and refers to women and men, some families who have two daddies and all parties concerning with paid parental leave.

The pronoun “he” is used 4 times and refers to Anne Hathaway’s father with 3 words and Anne Hathaway’s brother with 1 word. The pronoun “his” is used once and refers to Anne Hathaway’s father. And also the pronoun “him” is used once and refers to Anne Hathaway’s brother. The pronoun “she” is used once and refers to Emma Watson. The pronoun “her” is used 2 times and refers to Anne Hathaway’s mother and Emma Watson.

The last, the pronoun “it” is used 15 times and refers to the north with 1 word, Anne Hathaway’s first experience become a parent with 1 word, the information about statistic for the US’s policy on maternity leave with 1 word, 12 weeks unpaid leave with 1 word, womenwho can afford to take the full 12 weeks with 1 word, paid parental leave with 4 words, the data from the international Men and Gender

Equality Survey with 1 word, maternity leave with 4 words and the announcement of paid parental leave policy with 1 word.

For example: “*One in four American women go back to work two weeks after giving birth because they can’t afford to take any more time off than that*”. In the example above, the pronoun “they” refers anaphorically to ‘one in four American Women’.

b) Demonstrative Reference

In this speech text, the writer found some demonstrative reference words such as: *this, these, that, those, then, now, the*.

The demonstrative reference “that” is used 6 times and each has different reference. 2 words refer to Anne Hathaway’s memory when was child related in finding north with her father, 1 word refers to Anne Hathaway’s first experience become a parent, 1 word refers to the statistic of the US’ policy on maternity leave, 1 word refers to two weeks and 1 word refers to 6.7 per cent. Then, the word “those” is used 3 times and refers to all parties concerning with paid parental leave, parents and the highest levels of power (companies, countries and institution).

The demonstrative reference “this” is used 4 times and refers to the limitation between women and men’s participation and connection within the family and society, paid parental leave issue, paid parental leave and the announcement of paid parental leave policy. Meanwhile, “these” is used once and refers to the

limitation between women and men’s participation and connection within the family and society.

The demonstrative reference “then” is used once and refers to at the time when Anne Hathaway was child. The demonstrative reference “now” is used 2 times and refers to the time as an adult person and at the moment. The last is the demonstrative reference “the” is used 3 times and refers to the indescribable moment of Anne Hathaway’s experience become a parent for the first time, the truth about how does 12 weeks unpaid leave economically work and Anne Hathaway’s memory when was child.

For example: “*First Lady Charlene McCray and Mayor Bill de Blasio have granted paid parental leave to over 20,000 government employees in NYC. We can do this*”. In the example, the demonstrative reference “this” refers anaphorically to ‘paid parental leave.

c) Comparative Reference

The writer found some comparative references used in the speech text such as: *better, so many, equally, easier*. All of the occurrences exemplify the comparison by using adjective and adverb.

The comparative reference “better” is used to compare between the past and at the time at finding the north. Then, comparative reference “so many” is used to compare parents as a whole in general. And comparative reference “equally” is

used to compare the same disturbing between women who can take 12 weeks full and who can't. And the last, comparative reference "easier" is used to compare between the life for women before and after implementing maternity leave.

For example: "*Which way is north?*" *Over time, I got **better** at finding it.* In the example, the comparative reference "better" is used to compare between the past and at the time at finding the north.

❖ Substitution

In this speech text, the writer only found one instance of substitution and it is represented by nominal substitution. For example: "*The **memory** of being in the city with my Dad is a particularly meaningful **one**.*" In the example, "one" substitutes "the memory" as the noun. It belongs to nominal substitution.

❖ Ellipsis

In this speech text, the writer found 5 instances of ellipsis. Those are represented by 1 instance of verbal ellipsis and 4 instances of clausal ellipsis. For example: (1) "*How does 12 weeks unpaid leave economically **work**? The truth is, for many people, it doesn't (0)*". From the example, "0" omits the verb "work". It belongs to verbal ellipsis. (2) "*If 100,000 people become 100 million. (0)A billion.(0)More*". In the example, the first "(0)" omits 'if 100,000 people become' and the second "(0)" is the same. The complete sentence is 'if 100,000 people become a billion' and 'if 100,000 people become more'. The

omission is the subject and the verb. So, it belongs to clausal ellipsis.

❖ Conjunction

In this speech text, the writer found some conjunction words such as: *and, in other words, but, in fact, since, though, because, so, then, and at this moment.* Those are represented by additive, adversative, causal and temporal conjunctions.

a) Additive Conjunction

In this speech text, the writer found 13 additive conjunctions. There are "and" with 12 words and "in other words" with 1 word.

For example (1) "***And** it cannot serve the reality of a world in which there is more than one type of family*". (2) "***In other words**, to liberate women, we need to liberate men*".

b) Adversative Conjunction

In this speech text, the writer found 4 adversative conjunctions. There are "but" with 2 words, "in fact" with 1 word and "though" with 1 word.

For example: (1) "*Not just by how far my life has come since then, **but** by how meaningful that seemingly small lesson has been*". (2) "***In fact**, a study in Sweden showed that every month fathers took paternity leave, the mothers' income increased by 6.7 per cent*". (3) "***Though** it was created to make life easier for women, we now know it creates a perception of women as being inconvenient to the workplace*".

c) Causal Conjunction

In this speech text, the writer found 7 causal conjunctions. There are “because” with 4 words “so” with 2 words and “since” with 1 word.

For example: (2) “**Because** paid parental leave does more than give more time for parents to spend with their children”.(2) “**So** why do we continue to undervalue fathers and overburden mothers?” (3) “**since** he was the sole breadwinner in our house, and my brothers and my time with him was always limited by how much he had to work.

d) Temporal Conjunction

In this speech text, the writer found 2 temporal conjunctions. There are “then” with 1 word and “in this moment” with 1 word.

For example: (1) “...and we would meet under the Upper Platform Arrival and Departures sign in Penn Station. We would **then** get onto the subway together and, when we surfaced, he would ask me,...”.(2) “Maternity leave, or any workplace policy based on gender, can **at this moment** in history only ever be a gilded cage”.

B. Lexical Cohesion

❖ Reiteration

In this speech text, the writer found some reiterations are used such as: repetition, synonym, superordinate and general word, meanwhile there is no near synonym.

a) Repetition

The writer found some repetitions are used in this speech text such as: “paid parental leave” is

used 12 times, “north” is used 5 words, “father(s)” is used 6 times, “parent(s)” is used 6 times, “career” is used 2 times, “husband” is used once, “6.7 per cent” is used once, “the family” is used once, “Danone” is used 3 times, “love” is used once, “women” is used 3 times, “men” is used once, “gender” is used once, “honor” with is used 2 times, “maternity leave” is used once, “children” is used 2 times, “dad” with is used once and “12 weeks unpaid leave” is used once.

For example: “In my own country, the United State currently the only high income country in the world without paid maternity let alone **paid parental leave** great work has begun in the states of New York, California, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Washington which are currently implementing **paid parental leave** programs. First Lady Charlene McCray and Mayor Bill de Blasio have granted **paid parental leave**.....”. From the example, it can be seen clearly that “paid parental leave” is repeated several times because the speaker wants to emphasize the main topic of the speech.

b) Synonym

The writer found some synonym words used in this speech text such as: *dad(dies) = father(s)*, *see = saw*, and *children = kids*. For example: “I don’t mean to imply that you need to have **children** to care about and benefit from this issue whether you have or want **kids**,....”

From the example, “children” and “kids” are synonym.

c) Superordinate

The writer found superordinate words are used in the speech text such as: *direction (north), parent (father and mother) and gender (men and women)*. For example: “*I wasn’t very good at finding **north** at the beginning but I auditioned fair amount....When I was child, my father developed my sense of **direction**....*”

d) General Word

The writer found general words used in the speech text such: *family (parent, father, mother and son) and humans (women, men and children)*. For example: “*Let us lead by example in creating a world in which **women** and **men** are not economically punished for wanting to be parents. I don’t mean to imply that you need to have **children** to care about and benefit from this issue....they make us fully **humans***”. From the example, “humans” is the general word and has semantic relation with women, men and children.

❖ Collocation

The writer found collocation words are used in the speech text such as: *(men and women), (American parent, American women and American men), (adult and child), (family, parent, father and mother), (career, job and promotion), (household, homemaker, mother and children), (fathers and mothers), (companies, employees, employee retention, absenteeism and*

training costs), (paternity leave, maternity leave and paid parental leave), (dads and kids), (countries, companies and institution). For example: “***American women** are currently entitled to 12 weeks’ unpaid leave. **American men** are entitled to nothing*”. From the example, “American women” and “American men” are complementary collocation.

2. The Use of Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion in Anne Hathaway’s Speech Text

a) The use of grammatical and lexical cohesion based on the quality.

The use of four types of grammatical cohesion to organize of text is clearly used. For reference, the speaker uses exophoric and endophoric reference. For exophoric reference is used cohesively because whether it is exophoric but the same reference is repeated several times in the next clauses and forming a chain so it is considered to be cohesive. For endophoric reference, the speaker used the reference to refer back to the preceding clause (anaphoric) or the following clause (cataphoric). For example:

1. “*Along with UN Women, **I** am issuing a call to action for countries, companies and institutions globally to step-up and become champions for paid parental leave*”.

(The pronoun “I” refers exophorically to Anne Hathaway. The pronoun ‘I’ is cohesive because

the same reference is repeated several times in the next clauses and forming a chain).

2. *“One in four American women go back to work two weeks after giving birth because **they** can’t afford to take any more time off than that”.*

(The pronoun “they” refers anaphorically to one in four American women).

3. *“**That’s** 6.7 percent more economic freedom for the whole family.*

(The demonstrative reference “that” refers cataphorically to 6.7 per cent).

All of the references are mentioned clearly in the speech text. Then, conjunction is used to relate between clauses and sentences are properly used. There are some coordinative conjunctions but it doesn’t contribute to the cohesion. The conjunction is considered to be cohesive if it connects between clauses and phrases. For example: *“In my own household, my mother had to choose between a career and raising three children a choice that left her unpaid and underappreciated as a homemaker **because** there just wasn’t support for both paths”.* There is only one conjunction in the example that is “because” that forms cohesiveness between two clauses. For “and” here is coordinative conjunction and it doesn’t contribute to the cohesion. The use of substitution and ellipsis to replace an item by another and to omit an item by nothing are obviously used to

make an effective sentence. It can be seen in the clause number 60 for substitution and clause number 52, 55, 79 and 146 for ellipsis. In this case, the speaker does not use substitution and ellipsis frequently but it does not matter because basically the use of cohesive devices are based on the need to make the purpose of the speech are well delivered.

Then, the use of two types of lexical cohesion is based on the context of the speech is appropriately used. For reiteration, repetition is used to emphasize an important part is mentioned properly. For example: *“**Paid parental leave** is not about taking days off work, it is about creating freedom to define roles, to choose how to invest time, and to establish new, positive cycles of behavior. Companies that have offered **paid parental leave** for employees have reported improved employee retention, reduced absenteeism and training costs, and boosted productivity and morale. Far from not being able to afford to have **paid parental leave**...”* In this example, it can be clearly seen that “paid parental leave” is repeated for several times because the speaker wants to emphasize the main topic of this campaign. Next, the synonym is used to vary vocabulary which has similar meaning in this speech. For example: *“...that you need to have **children** to care about and benefit from this issue whether you have or want **kids**,...”*. In the example, “children” and “kids” are synonym.

It is used by the speaker to vary vocabulary which has similar meaning and to establish semantic relation between clauses. Superordinate is used to mention the general word that has relation with the specific word. Take for example: *“I wasn’t very good at finding **north** at the beginning but I auditioned fair amount....When I was child, my father developed my sense of **direction**....”* From the example, the superordinate is “direction” which has relation with “north” as the specific word. Then, general word is used to mention the most general word that has relation to the other word semantically. It can be seen from the example in clause number 98-101 and clause 106. From the example, the most general word is “human” which has semantic relation with women, men and children. And the last, collocation is used to mention pairs or chains of word which often occurs together in the same context or similar environment. *For example: “In other words, to liberate **women**, we need to liberate **men**”.* In the example, “women” and “men” are complementary collocation. The speaker tends to use them together because it refers to the main target of this paid parental leave program.

All the grammatical and lexical cohesions are used appropriately and clearly, it means that the grammatical and lexical cohesion is used well-constructed in Anne Hathaway’s speech text on

“Paid Parental Leave is about Creating Freedom to Define Roles”.

b) The use of grammatical and lexical cohesion based on the frequency.

Based on the frequency of occurrence of grammatical and lexical cohesion, the use of reference is the most dominant used especially personal reference for the words “I” and “we”. Anne Hathaway uses the pronoun “I” to refer to herself as the speaker of the speech. The pronoun “I” shows that she is the dominant subject of this campaign. She told her personal life and family related to paid parental leave issue to contextualize the purpose of the speech. She also uses the pronoun “we” that refers to herself and the listeners (the unity of paid parental leave campaign). She uses the pronoun “we” because she wants to persuade and invites the listeners to do paid parental leave program. Since it is a campaign speech, the pronoun “we” is very effective to convince people to do an action. The second is collocation especially for the words ‘women’ and ‘men’. Those words refer to the main target of this campaign. The third dominant is reiteration especially repetition for the word ‘paid parental leave’ that refers to the main topic of this campaign. The third is repetition in particular for the word ‘paid parental leave’ that refers to the main topic of this campaign. The fourth is conjunction especially additive conjunction “and”. The speaker mostly uses the simple conjunction

because it is used to make the speech text easier to be interpreted. Meanwhile, the occurrences of ellipsis and substitution are not frequent used in this speech text. In this case, the speaker does not use substitution and ellipsis frequently but it does not matter because basically the use of cohesive devices are based on the need to make the purpose of the speech are well delivered.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

CONCLUSION

1. The types of grammatical cohesion are used in Anne Hathaway's speech text on "Paid Parental Leave is about Creating Freedom to Define Roles" are reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction. For lexical cohesion, there are reiteration (repetition, synonym, superordinate, general word) and collocation.
2. The use of grammatical and lexical cohesion which mostly seen in this speech text is reference, collocation and repetition. Reference is the most dominant used especially for personal reference for the words "I" and "we". The pronoun "I" refers to Anne Hathaway. It is used by the speaker to tell her personal life and family related to paid parental leave issue to contextualize the purpose of

speech. The pronoun "we" is used to refer to Anne Hathaway and the listeners. The pronoun "we" is very effective to persuade and invite the listeners to do paid parental leave program. The second is reiteration especially for repetition. The speaker repeats "paid parental leave" several times because it refers to the main issue of campaign. The third is collocation. The speaker mostly uses "men" and "women" that refer to the main target of this campaign. The fourth is conjunction. Meanwhile, the occurrences of ellipsis and substitution are not frequent used in this speech text. All those cohesive devices are used appropriately and clearly with their functions so it means that Anne Hathaway's speech text on "Paid Parental Leave is about Creating Freedom to Define Roles" is cohesive.

SUGGESTION

1. The readers
The readers are suggested to use the knowledge of cohesion as a strategy to comprehend any text as well as to construct a good text, especially for speech in order to build a good communication.
2. The next researchers
The next researchers are suggested to explore more the object of analysis. They can

analyze kinds of text. It can be in the form of written and spoken text.

3. The Students of English Education Department

As students of English Education Department as a speaker or writer should be careful with the quantity and

quality of using grammatical and lexical cohesive devices in their speech or writing, the point is they should use the cohesive devices in appropriately in order to make the listeners or readers easy to understand their speaking or writing.

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