

Analysis on Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion Found in BBC News Instagram Post Captions

Analisis Kohesi Gramatikal dan Leksikal yang ditemukan pada Post Caption Instagram Berita BBC

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Article info

<p>Keywords: <i>Grammatical cohesion, lexical cohesion, BBC news Instagram captions.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p><i>This study aimed to identify the types of grammatical and lexical cohesion in the BBC news Instagram post caption. The descriptive qualitative method was used in this study. The data sources were taken from BBC news Instagram post caption start from July 1st 2022 until June 30th 2023. The data was analysed using theory of Halliday and Hasan (1976) about grammatical and lexical cohesion. Based on the results of the analysis, the types of grammatical cohesion were found in Instagram captions were: reference with used 14 data, substitution 1 data, ellipsis 3 data, and conjunction 5 data. The results showed that the most dominant type of grammatical cohesion is reference. The types of lexical cohesion were found reiteration with used 13 data and collocation 4 data. The most dominant type of lexical cohesion is repetition. The total data of analysis grammatical and lexical cohesion in the BBC news Instagram caption are 40 data and all types were found in this analysis.</i></p>
<p>Kata kunci: Kohesi gramatikal, Kohesi leksikal, Keterangan unggahan Instagram BBC news</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstrak</p> <p>Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis kohesi gramatikal dan leksikal pada keterangan unggahan Instagram BBC News. Metode kualitatif deskriptif digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Sumber data diambil dari keterangan unggahan Instagram BBC News mulai tanggal 1 Juli 2022 sampai dengan 30 Juni 2023. Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan teori Halliday dan Hasan (1976) tentang kohesi gramatikal dan leksikal. Berdasarkan hasil analisis, jenis kohesi gramatikal yang ditemukan pada keterangan Instagram adalah: referensi dengan penggunaan 14 data, substitusi 1 data, elipsis 3 data, dan konjungsi 5 data. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa jenis kohesi gramatikal yang paling dominan adalah referensi. Jenis kohesi leksikal ditemukan reiterasi dengan menggunakan 13 data dan kolokasi 4 data. Jenis kohesi leksikal yang paling dominan adalah repetisi. Total data analisis kohesi gramatikal dan leksikal pada keterangan unggahan Instagram BBC News adalah 40 data dan semua jenis ditemukan dalam analisis ini.</p>

INTRODUCTION

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:4) cohesion occurs when the interpretation of some element in the discourse is dependent on the other, for example one element presupposes the other element. Cohesion is the grammatical and lexical linking within a

text or sentence that holds a text together and gives it meaning. Cohesion needs to be signaled between pronoun and previous noun phrase (O'Halloran, 2008) in Winda et al (2022). Cohesion is divided into two parts which are lexical cohesion and grammatical cohesion (Halliday & Hasan, 1976). They also explain that grammatical cohesion is divided into several parts they are references, conjunction, ellipsis, and substitution. Then lexical cohesion is divided into reiteration and collocation. Reiteration has many parts which are repetition, synonym or near-synonym, general words, and superordinate. In general, cohesion is a relation that forms a text or a set of certain relations which, if joined in a sentence structure, will have certain boundaries and these structures will unite to form a text (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:9).

There are two examples of the previous research about analysis of cohesion, first: "Lexical and Grammatical Cohesion in The Lion King Movie Script" by Resty Wahyuni & Oktaviany (2021), this study discussed the types of grammatical and lexical cohesive devices used in The Lion King Movie Script. Second, "An Analysis of Lexical Cohesion in OP-ED Article of the Jakarta Post" by Destia Lismar Yuhaimi (2018). This research discussed the types of lexical cohesion used in Op-Ed articles of the Jakarta Post and to analyze which kind of lexical ties predominate in the Op-Ed articles. Based on the previous research of grammatical and lexical cohesion analysis, this study chose text caption on BBC News Instagram caption as the object.

Text is a unit of discourse. A discourse is stretches of language perceived to be meaningful, unified and purposive (Cook, 1989:156). A discourse is meaningful if it is arranged in a correct way and perceived as being related in some way. Discourse analysis is a research study of language-related to its social context to comprehend how language is utilized. Discourse is a written and spoken language associated with cohesion. Spoken language is a language conveyed by speaking. This language is usually used in daily conversation, announcement, speech, etc. Written language is a language conveyed by written text. Written language usually used in short stories, novels, magazines, news, poems, social media, books, articles, etc.

This study used BBC News Instagram post captions as the data of this research. For example, the caption, "Hey do you want to come and sing with us? Eurovision's Sam Ryder has invited fans to be in his new single, Somebody". The word "you" is personal pronoun so it is including in personal reference. Nowadays, Instagram is an application or social platform which is very popular (Damayanti & Santoso, 2019). Instagram is a communication tool used to share photos and videos in a social network. Instagram has function to promote products and services, entertainment, share news and also, people can express feelings and situations, through photos or videos posted by providing a description in the Instagram caption (Gunantar & Transinata, 2019). To be able to understand a caption well, the reader must reread it to find out how to interpret the words or sentences used in the caption. Deep understanding is considered as important information that most readers focus on.

BBC news is the United Kingdom's public broadcaster, Headquartered at Broadcasting House in Westminster, London, the BBC is the oldest national broadcaster in the world, and the broadcaster with the largest number of employees in the world. BBC News Instagram contains a lot of diverse and interesting news information which is updated by providing explanations through captions where captions are part of text which is a collection of sentences or words that have meaning so it is interesting to study grammatical and lexical cohesion on the BBC news Instagram account.

There is no study that analyzes the grammatical and lexical cohesion on BBC News Instagram post captions. Therefore, this study is interesting to analyze. Based on the explanation, this research was conducted using grammatical and lexical cohesion analysis proposed by Halliday and Hasan theory (1976). That is the strong reason this study chooses this topic, to analyze the types of grammatical and lexical cohesion by using Halliday and Hasan theory (1976).

METHOD

The method that was used in this study was descriptive qualitative method. According to Bogdan and Biklen (1992) "qualitative methodology" as the research procedures which produce descriptive data in the form of words written or spoken of people and behaviors that can be observed. The data in this study was taken from BBC News Instagram Post Caption with username @bbcnews. The data of this study are types of grammatical and lexical cohesion which are found in BBC News Instagram post caption. The data are in the form of words, phrases, or sentences in the caption of pictures on the BBC News account.

The method and techniques used in collecting data in this study. According to Lincoln and Guba (1984) stated collecting data in qualitative research is done directly by the researcher through observation, interviews, and documentation. This study has some techniques to collect and explore data by observation reading the captions that are posted on BBC News Instagram account, documentation by taking screenshot of the data selected one by one, and classification the data is classified into the types of grammatical cohesion consists of reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Lexical cohesion consists of repetition and collocation using theory of Halliday and Hasan 1976.

The techniques of analyzing, this study started by analyzing the data into the types of grammatical and lexical cohesion. According to Sugiyono (2004:169), descriptive analysis is an analysis used to analyze data by describing or describing the data that has been collected. The techniques of analyzing the data in this study divided into: First, select the data that have been collected. Second, classified the data into the types of grammatical and lexical cohesion using theory by Halliday and Hasan (1976). Third, mention and explain the types of grammatical and lexical cohesion based on Halliday and Hasan theory (1976) Cohesion in English.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

The results of this study show that BBC News Instagram Post Caption uses all types of Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion theory of Halliday and Hasan (1976).

Tabel 1. Types of Grammatical Cohesion Found in BBC News Instagram Post Caption

No	Types of Grammatical Cohesion	Quantity
1	Reference	14
2	Substitution	1
3	Ellipsis	3
4	Conjunction	5

Tabel 2. Types of Lexical Cohesion Found in BBC News Instagram Post Caption

No	Types of Lexical Cohesion	Quantity
1	Repetition	8
2	Synonym	1
3	Superordinate	1
4	General Word	3
5	Collocation	4

Discussion

Types of Grammatical Cohesion

1. Reference

According to Halliday and Hassan (1976: 31), reference is the specific nature of the information that is signaled for retrieval. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976) reference is divided into three types they are personal, demonstrative, and comparative reference. Personal reference is reference by means of function in the speech situation, through the category of person.

Data 1: Montreal Pride Festival was cancelled hours before the event - but many showed up anyway. Organizers said that **they** had to call the parade off because there were not enough security staff to ensure safety.

The data above was uploaded by BBC News Instagram account with the name @bbcnews in which the caption gives an explanation about the pride festival of Montreal which was canceled by the organizers hours before the event started due to lack of security staff for the event. The Montreal pride festival is the largest LGBTQ festival in Canada and the largest LGBTQ gathering in the world. In addition, this caption contains grammatical cohesion seen from the word **they**. **They** as a personal pronoun which has a function in the caption through category person of other roles that refers to the organizers of the Montreal pride festival. Based on the textual of reference the word **they** classified into anaphora which is reference to preceding text.

2. Substitution

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976) substitution is a relation in the wording rather than in the meaning. Substitution is a relation between linguistic items, such as words or phrases on the lexicogrammatically level, the level of grammar and vocabulary, or linguistic 'form'. Based on Halliday and Hasan (1976:91), substitution divided into three parts they are nominal substitution, verbal substitution, and clausal substitution. The first is nominal substitution is used to substitute one/ones (singular and plural) and same. Nominal substitution is only used to substitute a noun as the head of the nominal group (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:91).

Data 15: Ewe got to be kidding me...

A flock of sheep are sporting a pretty pink look after rubbing themselves against a red feeder while eating.

"They're starting to look like a bunch of old ladies who've had the **same** hair do," said farmer Richard Nicholson from Barnsely, England.

He initially thought it was his colleagues using spray markers "too enthusiastically", before realising the feeder was to blame.

The text in the caption above includes nominal substitution. The nominal substitution in the caption is the word **same**. The word **same** which refers to the hairdo of a flock of sheep. The caption of Instagram photo provides an explanation of the flock of sheep appearing pink after rubbing against the red feeder while feeding and the flock looking like an old woman with the same hairstyle until farmer Richard Nicholson thought the flock was colored with marker by his colleagues.

3. Ellipsis

Halliday and Hasan (1976) stated that Ellipsis is the omission of an item structure where something necessary is unmentioned in the structure. There are three types Ellipsis such as nominal ellipsis, verbal ellipsis, and clausal ellipsis.

a. Nominal ellipsis

Nominal ellipsis is the omission of nominal group or ellipsis in a nominal group which is a modifier to combine with another structure (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:150).

Data 16: Uganda has passed a **new bill** making **it** illegal for people to identify as LGBT. The new bill threatens LGBT individuals with 10 years in jail.

The caption above is about the country of Uganda which has passed a new law that prohibits people from identifying as LGBT with a penalty of 10 years in prison. Despite of that, there is an ellipsis in the sentence for the omission of the predicate **new bill**. The phrase **new bill** functioning as head is omitted and is replaced by personal pronoun modifier **it**. The word **it** is used to shorten the sentence. The phrase new bill here as a nominal group so it is called nominal ellipsis.

b. Clausal ellipsis

Clausal ellipsis is the omission of clausal group. The clause in English considered as the expression of the various speech functions, such as statement, question, response and has a two-part structure consisting of modal element and proportional element (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:197).

Data 18: "This is a source of great embarrassment."

Drone footage has captured the scenic **River Drina in the Balkans filled with plastic waste**.

It's been a problem for 20 years and experts have said household items including fridges are also floating in the water.

In the caption above there is an ellipsis. The caption provides a statement that the drone footage has captured the view of the Drina River in the Balkans which is full of plastic waste and even household waste. In the second sentence the clause **River Drina in the Balkans filled with plastic waste** is omitted in the next sentence and replaced with the word **it's**. The word **it's** refers to the River Drina in the Balkans which is filled with plastic and household waste which is the cause of the problem for 20 years. Therefore, the word **it's** is included as an ellipsis clause.

4. Conjunction

Conjunction is a word that connect words, phrases, clauses in the sentences. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:238-239) there are four types of conjunction; additive, adversative, causal, and temporal.

a. Additive Conjunction

Additive conjunction used to give additional information without changing information in the previous phrase or clause. There are kinds of additive conjunction: *and, also, further (more), moreover, besides that, by the way, or, nor, either*. (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:244-245).

Data 19: Justin Bieber has sold his share of the rights to his music, joining a growing group of artists who have cashed out on their catalogues.

One of the best-selling artists of the 21st century, Bieber sold his songs to Hipgnosis Songs Capital for a reported \$200m.

The firm now owns the pop star's stake in some of his biggest hits of recent years, like 'Baby' **and** 'Sorry'.

That means Hipgnosis will be paid every time a song in which they have a part is played in public.

The caption above explains that Justin Bieber has sold the rights to his music catalog for \$200 million to the Hipgnosis Songs Capital company. As a result, Hipgnosis now owns the rights to some of Bieber's biggest hits, such as "Baby" and "Sorry". As the owner of the rights to these songs, Hipgnosis will receive payment whenever the songs are played in public. There is the word **and**, in the caption, which is an additive conjunction. The word **and** between the word **baby** and **sorry** used to adds specific examples of Bieber's biggest hits that are now owned by the firm. This information is also closely related to the previous sentence, which mentions that the firm now owns the pop star's stake in some of his biggest hits. In both cases, the additive conjunctions serve to provide additional details that supplement the information presented in the preceding sentences.

Types of Lexical Cohesion

1. Repetition

Repetition is the repetition of a word or phrase to refer back to the previous phrase or the repetition of a word or phrase in the same way. Repetition is a component of lexical cohesion that involves the repetition of lexical items. (Halliday and Hasan, 1976 cited in Nisa Pratiwi 2019).

Data 24: "If you're a **tourist**, then act like a **tourist**."

Indonesian island Bali is planning to ban foreign **tourists** from using motorbikes after a spate of cases involving people breaking traffic laws.

Tourists will instead get around on vehicles provided by travel agents.

"You [should] not roam about the island using motorbikes, without wearing shirts or clothes, no helmet, and even without a licence," Governor I Wayan Koster said.

More than 171 foreign nationals have violated traffic orders from late February to early March, according to local police records. Some **tourists** also use fake licence plates.

The plan has been divisive as tourism continues to recover after Covid losses.

The caption above explains about Bali's plan to ban foreign tourists from using motorbikes due to cases of tourists breaking traffic laws. The ban is expected to encourage tourists to use vehicles provided by travel agents instead. The governor of Bali, I Wayan Koster, emphasized the importance of tourists behaving responsibly while on the island and following traffic laws. There is a repetition in the caption above. The word **tourist** is the repetition. The first sentence uses the word "tourist" to establish the main topic of the text. Then the word tourist is repeated in the next sentence.

2. Synonym or Near-Synonym

Synonym or Near-synonym is the repeating word by using another word that has the same meaning or almost the same (Cutting, 2002:14 cited in Halimatus 2018). Synonym is the type of lexical item that share the same meaning. Synonyms are lexical items that imply that two or more forms may have one meaning, or that two or more meanings may have the same form. Furthermore, the dictionary is used as a supporting theory to analyze the data.

Data 32: Several Twitter accounts that had changed their name to Elon Musk and mocked the billionaire have been banned.

The name changes were a reaction to Twitter boss Elon Musk's announcement where he said that users engaging in impersonation without clearly specifying it as a parody account will be permanently suspended.

Twitter previously **issued** a warning before suspending accounts, but there would now be no warning, he **announced** in a series of tweets.

The company's new owner laid off about half of the company's workforce at the end of last week.

The text in the data above include with lexical cohesion in the form of synonym or near-synonym. In the caption above the word **issued** and **announced** in the third sentence have the same meaning. Based on dictionary checked the word **issued** and **announced** have the near-synonym. The use of different words with the same meaning aimed to make the sentence look varied so that the repetition of the same word does not occur. The caption explains that several accounts were banned for changing names to Elon Musk and mocking the billionaire, the accounts were permanently suspended for engaging in impersonation and the caption also informed that Twitter previously issued a warning before suspending the account, but now there will be no warning, Twitter announced in a series of tweets.

4. Superordinate

Superordinate is a term for a general word used in the text to refer to or refer to a more specific word. The definition of superordinate is the connection of the meaning between more general term and more specific term (Fromkin, 2003: 84 cited in Yuhaimi 2018).

Data 33: "When the first glints of gold started to emerge from the soil, we knew this was something significant."

Archaeologists have found a "once-in-a-lifetime" gold **necklace** dating back to 630-670 AD and described as the richest of its type ever uncovered in Britain. The **jewellery** has at least 30 pendants and beads made of Roman coins, gold, garnets, glass and semi-precious stones.

The 1,300-year-old object was spotted in a grave thought to be of a woman of high status, such as royalty.

Experts hailed the discovery as internationally significant

The data above explains about the discovery of a gold necklace dating from AD 630-670 as the richest type ever encountered in England which contained at least 30 pendants and beads made of Roman coins, gold, garnets, glass and semi-precious stones. There is subordinate that found in this caption. The superordinate is **jewellery**. The word 'jewellery' refers to the word 'necklace' and 'jewellery' is a superordinate of 'necklace'.

5. The general word

The general word which are appropriate for major classes of lexical items or relates to common noun, are used very specifically with cohesive force. A general word occurs when it has the same referent as the implied item and is accompanied by a reference item. (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:280- 281). General word also can be general nouns, as in thing, stuff, place, person, women and men or general verbs, such as do and happen.

Data 34: "A highly symbolic and powerful object."

An "incredibly rare" ancient comb made from a human skull has been identified among thousands of artefacts recovered during archaeological excavations.

The accessory, dubbed **the Bar Hill Comb**, was found near Cambridge, UK, by scientists from the Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA).

MOLA's Michael Marshall described the Iron Age discovery as "truly astonishing".

He said only two other comparable examples have ever been found in Britain - both within 15 miles (24km) of the Bar Hill Comb.

The data above explains about the discovery of an extremely rare ancient comb made from a human skull found near Cambridge, England, by scientists from the Archaeological Museum of London (MOLA). There is general word in the caption above. The general word is **the accessory**. The accessory refers to the Bar Hill Comb. "The accessory" in the third sentence is classified as general words, because "the accessory" refers to "the Bar Hill Comb" which is comb is one of accessory.

6. Collocation

Collocation is known as a kind of natural language because it deals with how the words that combined together can produce natural sound. Collocation is lexical cohesion that is achieved through the association of lexical items that regularly co-occur (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 284). Collocation is achieved through the association created by the co-occurrence of two lexical items. These items occur in similar environments because they describe things or happenings that occur in similar situations. For example, boy and girl are cohesive because they have opposite meanings, but laugh and joke, and boat and row are also cohesive, although they are not systematically related, only "typically associated with one another" (Halliday & Hasan 1976: 284-286).

Data 37: "Watch out!"

The moment a woman was trampled by a moose while walking her dog in Alaska, US was caught on video.

The caption above explains the video posted on the Instagram account @bbcnews where a woman is stepped on by a moose while walking her dog. In the caption there is a collocation that is **watch out**. The phrase **watch out** is written by the caption writer is addressed to readers to be careful. **Watch out** is classified as a collocation because it is words that are combined to form a natural sound and **watch out** describes what happened in the Instagram video.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that there were all types of grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion are appeared in this study. The first is grammatical cohesion with total 23 data, there are reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. The results showed grammatical cohesion found are reference with 14 data. There were: personal reference, demonstrative reference and comparative reference. Substitution with 1 data. There is only nominal substitution. Ellipsis with 3 data. There were: nominal and causal ellipsis. Conjunction with 5 data. There were: additive conjunction, adversative conjunction, causal conjunction and temporal conjunction. The second is lexical cohesion there are reiteration and collocation. The results showed lexical cohesion with total 17 data, there are reiteration with 13 data. There are repetition, synonym or near synonym, superordinate and general word. Collocation with 4 data. Therefore, the most dominant type of analysis grammatical and lexical cohesion on the BBC news Instagram post caption is grammatical cohesion as a reference.

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