

Discourse on Lexical Cohesion in the Melayu Deli Folklores

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Abstract

The research analyzed lexical aspects which have correlation among the elements in cohesion discourse systematically in the texts of Melayu Deli Folklores. Its objective was to identify and to describe the type of lexical cohesion devices in the texts of the tales, "Hikayat Putri Hijau", "Dongeng Batu Belah Batu Betangkup" and "Panglima Nayan". The analysis was focused on the types of lexical cohesion such as repetition, synonym, antonym, collocation, meronym, and hyponym. The background of the research was LSF (Systemic Functional Linguistics) with the study on the theory of cohesion discourse which states that social context can interpret language structure. The research used library research, descriptive qualitative approach, and primary and secondary data. The result of the research showed that there were the aspects of lexical cohesion such as repetition, synonym, antonym, collocation, meronym, and hyponym, and the most dominant aspect.

Keywords: Lexical Cohesion, Social Context, Melayu Deli Folklores, Language Structure, LFS.

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INTRODUCTION

Language as a means of communication should have a number of the same characteristics: language is generally spoken; in this case, it is, of course, a device to be spoken and understood. This makes the difference between the language of human beings from the language of the other creatures because only human beings who have languages with the system of meaning and expression.

A language has two sides: expression or form and meaning or content. Appearance or grammatical or lexical unit appearance is considered aphonic and graphemic [1]. The form of a language can be divided into segments, from the biggest one until the smallest ones such as discourse, sentences, clause, phrase, word, morpheme, and phoneme [2].

Discourse analysis is a branch of linguistics which has been developed to analyze a unit bigger than a sentence, paragraph, essay, short story, conversation, novel, poetry, and so on. Indonesian speakers understand that the sequence of sentences which has no connection between one to another is not a right text. There must be something which links the sentences to become a text so that the reader (or listener) will know that he/she is listening too facing a text or discourse. Therefore, it can be said that it can be called a text or a

discourse when its words are linked or connected so that they form a sentence. A text has its texture which is created by the existence of cohesive relation among the sentences in the text. Texture includes the link between one sentence and the other sentences. The significant device which links sentences in a discourse is cohesive meaning device (cohesion). A text has network and this makes the difference a text from non-text. The network is made by cohesive relation. Cohesion is a harmonious relation between one element and the other elements in a discourse so that good understanding or coherent is created [3].

Cohesion is referred to the link of form. The objective of this research is to analyze cohesions found in the Melayu Deli folklores. There are some types of folklores in the Melayu Deli oral literature – legend, myth, and fairy-tale. In this research, their lexical aspects were described.

Besides that, analysis on cohesion in the Melayu Deli folklores was limited to only three texts: a legend, "Hikayat Putri Hijau", and two fairy-tales "Batu Belah Batu Betangkup" and "Panglima Nayan", based on the consideration that the three texts contain educational aspect and moral teaching so that they are expected to be able to arouse moral values which seems to be weakened nowadays. In general, *Melayu Deli* folklores such as legends, myths, and fairy-tales come

from oral literature in the form of prose which is very difficult to separate from one another since oral literature contains these three elements [4].

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Cohesion

Cohesion has an element of semantic relationship among sentences in a text and this relationship is meaning relationship in a system and in a process. In the system relationship, cohesion is "...a set of possibilities that exists in the language for making the text hang together, the potential that speaker or writer has had his disposal." [5]

In other words, Halliday [5] points out that a wider semantic relationship in a discourse is not determined only by grammatical structure but also by non-structural sources - cohesion. To establish a discourse, we have to be able to create supplementary relation in a text which does not depend on infinity, relation which can involve wide elements, either the small ones or the big ones of the clauses or from one word to the longer parts of a text and which can link the distance, either in the clause or outside the clause. This can be performed by grammatical structure even though it also depends on other sources, non-structural sources for a discourse. It is what it means cohesion.

Lexical Cohesion

Halliday himself [5] generally divides lexical cohesion into three parts: repetition, synonym, and collocation, while antonym, hyponym, and meronym are special variants of synonym.

Repetition

Repetition occurs when two or more clauses are linked by one word in the first clause and it is repeated in the second clause or so forth/a part/variation [6].

Synonym

Synonym is two words which are synonymous in two clauses so that the two clauses are linked, but basically two words have no identical meaning [6].

Antonym

There is an opposite meaning between two words in two or more clauses, based on its nature [6]

Hyponym

Hyponym is a word of more specific meaning than a general or super ordinate term applicable to it. For example, spoon is hyponym of cutlery [6].

Meronym

Meronym is a semantic relation used in linguistics. It denotes a constituent part of, or a member of something. For example, 'finger' is a meronym of hand because a finger is part of a hand. In other words, meronym is the relation of the same parts [6].

Collocation

Collocation is a probability correlation in two or more words. When one word appears in a clause, another word most possibly appears in the second clause or in the next one [6].

Objective of the Research

The objective of the research was as follows:

- to describe the form of lexical cohesion in the legends and fairy tales;
- to describe the most dominant form of the elements found in lexical cohesion;
- to describe the impact of the dominant elements of lexical cohesion in establishing cohesive and understandable texts.

Research Method

The research used 'explication du texte' in French which is called textual approach in English in which it analyzes the text without paying any attention to the other approaches (Hardjana, 1987: 28). Therefore, this research could also be called descriptive research since it was focused on identifying cohesion.

DISCUSSION

Lexical cohesion found in the three texts of the *Melayu Deli* folklores: "*Hikayat Putri Hijau*", "*Panglima Nayan*", and "*Batu Belah Batu Betangkup*"

Classification and Frequency of Using Lexical Cohesion Device in the text of "Hikayat Putri Hijau"

Table-1: Lexical Cohesion Device in the text of 'Hikayat Putri Hjaiu'

No	Repetition	Sinonym	Antonym	Hiponym	Meronym	Colocation	Total	Percentage (%)
1a	full	-	-	-	-	-	18	12.0
1b	variant	-	--	--	---	-	14	9.3
2	--	V	--	--	---	-	11	7.3
3	--	--	V	--	--	-	6	4.0
4	--	--	--	V	---	-	13	8.7
5	-	-	-	-	V	-	14	9.3
6	-	-	-	-	-	V	74	49.3
7							150	100.0

The examples of using lexical cohesion device in the text of “Hikayat Puteri Hijau”

- Full repetition:raja yang menguasai sebuah negeri,negeri ini bernama
“...The king controls a *country*, this *country* is called ...”
- Varant Repetition:pada suatu hari raja jatuh sakit..., namun *penyakitnya*....
“...One day the King gets *sick*, but his *sickness*...”
- Synonym: Sudah banyak *tabib* dan *dukun*....
“...There had been many *medicines* and *traditional healers*...”
- Antonym:*hutan gunung* serta *lembah* yang dalam....

- “...*forest mount* and *deep valley*...”
- Hyponym:pergi bersama seorang *mentri* agar segenap negeri ini *patik* jelajahi....
“...going with a *Minister* so that your *humble servant* will scour it...”
 - Meronym:suatu *negeri* bernama *Labuhan Deli*....
“...a *country* named *Labuhan Deli*...”
 - Collocation: itu adalah *cahaya seorang puteri yang sangat elok rupanya*....
“...the *brightness of a princess who is beautiful*...”

Classification and Frequency of Using Lexical Cohesion in the Text of “Panglima Nayan”

Table-2: Lexical Cohesion Devices in the Text of “Panglima Nayan”.

No	Repetition	Synonym	Antonym	Hiponym	Meronym	Colocation	Total	Percentage (%)
1a	full	--	--	--	--	--	25	28.1
1b	variant	--	--	--	--	--	3	3.4
2	--	V	--	--	--	--	6	6.7
3	--	--	V	--	--	--	3	3.4
4	--	--	--	V	--	--	10	11.2
5	--	--	--	--	V	--	3	3.4
6	--	--	--	--	--	V	39	43.8
7							89	100.0

The examples of using lexical cohesion devices in the text of “Panglima Nayan”.

- Full repetition:merapatlah sebuah *sampan*,...dalam *sampan* itu....
“...a *sampan* moored, in the *sampan*...”
- Variant repetition:maksudnya hendak *meminang*,...putus mufakat *pinang*....
“...He wants to *propose*...it is agreed that the *proposal*...”
- Synonym:....*menewaskan* abangnya,...*kematian* abangnya....
“...to *kill* his brother, the *killing* of his brother...”
- Antonym: *di dalam* istana,...*diluar* istana....

- “...*inside* the palace,...*outside* the palace...”
- Hyponym:dihadapan *raja*..., dihadapi *orang-orang besarnya*....
“...before *the king*..., before his *generals*...”
 - Meronym:*tembakan* tak putus2nya,...tiba2 sebutir *peluru*....
“...*the shooting* continues...,suddenly a *bullet*...”
 - Collocation:Akhirnya *raja meminta maaf*....
“...finally the king *apologized*...”

Classification and Frequency of Using Lexical Cohesion in the Text of “Batu Belah Batu Bertangkup”

Table-3: Lexical Cohesion Devices in the text, “Batu Belah Batu Bertangkup”

No	Repetition	Synonym	Antonym	Hiponym	Meronym	Colocation	Total	Percentage (%)
1a	full	--	--	--	--	--	5	11.9
1b	variant	--	--	--	--	--	4	9.5
2	--	V	--	--	--	--	5	11.9
3	--	--	V	--	--	--	5	11.9
4	--	--	--	V	--	--	6	14.3
5	--	--	--	--	V	--	1	2.4
6	--	--	--	--	--	V	16	38.1
7							42	100.0

The examples of using lexical cohesion devices in the text, “Batu Belah Batu Bertangkup”

- Full repetition:pekerjaannya menangkap *belalang*. *Belalang* itu diletakkannya....
“...His job was to catch *grasshoppers*..., The *grasshoppers* were put on...”

- Variant repetition:mak *ambilkan* belalang,...lalu maknya *mengambil*....
“...Mom, please *take* the grasshoppers. His mom then *took*...”
- Synonym:*jangan* nanti marah..., *tidak* kata anaknya....

“...Don't do that..., *No*, said his son...”

- Antonym:sebagian tenggelam *di air* dan sebagian lagi *di darat*....

“...some of them sank into *the sea* and some on *the land*....”

- Hyponym:ampun *mak* kata *anaknya*....

“...Forgive me *Mom*,” said her *Son*....”

- Meronym: *Adiknya* hidup bersama *kakaknya* diistana....

“...His *little brother* lived with his *big brother*....”

- Collocation:istrinya berlari-lari dan *terus berlari*....

“...His wife *runs continuously*....”

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

The objective of the study was to describe the use of cohesion in the three texts of Melayu Deli folklores: “Hikayat Putri Hijau (HPH),” “Panglima Nelayan (PN),” and “Batu Belah Batu Betangkup (BBBT), based on the frequency and the percentage of its use. After that, the types of cohesion devices and the most dominant cohesion were determined.

The result of the research showed that the types of cohesion used in the three texts of Melayu Deli folklores lexical cohesive devices which consisted of repetitions, synonyms, antonyms, hyponyms, meronyms, and collocations. The frequency and the percentage of the use of cohesion devices were varied and different one to another in the three texts of Melayu Deli folklores. It was also found that collocation lexical cohesion device was more dominant in the three texts.

It was also found that the three texts of Melayu Deli folklores above were the type of oral literature, which were written and viewed from the study on lexical cohesion, and they had used lexical cohesion devices which made them cohesive.

The frequency and percentage of usage of the cohesion tool varies greatly from one to another in the three types of the Melayu Deli folklores, and the frequency and percentage of lexical cohesion tools for HPH, PN and BBBT story texts. Collocation as the lexical cohesion device is more dominant in the Melayu Deli folklores.

Suggestion

The scope of the study was limited in the finding of the types of cohesion and on determining which lexical cohesive devices that was the most dominant in the three texts of Melayu Deli folklores. The writer admitted that she had limitation in doing this study. Therefore, It is recommended that the next researchers do their researches on grammatical cohesion and determine its coherence so that Melayu Deli folklores can be viewed from various linguistic aspects. The description will provide profound knowledge of the Melayunese literature, especially Melayu Deli folklores.

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