COHESION IN ESSAY WRITING:

A Study at Fourth Semester Students of English Education State Islamic

University

of Raden Intan Lampung in the Academic Year of 2016/2017

A Thesis

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for S1-Degree

By

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ABSTRACT

This research discusses about cohesion in essay writing at fourth semester student of English Education State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung.The objectives of this research are to analyze and describe the types of cohesion and to interpret the occurring types of cohesion in 26 essays written by fourth semester English Student at English Education Department in UIN Raden Intan Lampung.

This study applied descriptive qualitative method. The data were in the form of sentences and were collected by note taking. The instrument was the researcher herself. The data were analyzed using the categorization of cohesion, namely lexical and grammatical cohesion proposed by Halliday and Hasan.

The population of this research were students' essay with 231 sentences regarded as the sample of the research. The sample taken by using purposive sampling technique. The findings showed that reference appeared to be the most frequent types of all subcategories of cohesion. There were 508 instances of reference, or 36,4 % of the total occurrences. Based on the findings, it could be concluded that the students' essays analyzed in this research predominant use of grammatical cohesive device than lexical cohesive device. In the context of language teaching, the findings suggested that teachers should be able to make use of their knowledge about cohesion in selecting the texts as teaching materials.

Keywords: Discourse Analysis, Essay Writing, Grammatical Cohesion, Lexical Cohesion.

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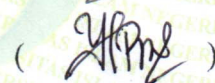**NIP. 198005152003122004**

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ADMISSION

A thesis entitled: **"COHESION IN ESSAY WRITING: A Study at Fourth Semester Students of English Education State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung in Academic Year 2016/2017". By: FILLZA SABADINI, NPM: 1311040228, Study Program: English Education,** was tested and defended in the examination session on Friday, March 9th 2018.

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to all people who always pray and give support in finishing this thesis for my success, they are:

1. My beloved daddy, Mr. Beni Lazuardi and My lovely mommy, Mrs. Nirwana Tanjung.

2. My little freaky brother, Alzhika Ramadhan.

3. My team, F class in English Education Department.

4. My almamater, UIN Raden Intan Lampung.

DECLARATION

The writer is a student with the following identity:

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Certify that this thesis is definetely on my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Other's people opinions of findings included in the thesis are quotes or cited in accordance with ethical standars.

Bandar Lampung,   2018

The writer,

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CURRICULUM VITAE

The writer's name is Fillza Sabadini. She was born in Bandar Lampung, on December 16th, 1995. She is the oldest daughter of Mr. Beni Lazuardi and Mrs. Nirwana.

She joined Permata Biru Kindergarten at Bandar Lampung in 2000. Then, she entered Elementary School in SDN 1 Sukabumi Bandar Lampung in 2001 and graduated in 2007. She continued her study in SMPN 21 Bandar Lampung and graduated in 2010. After that, she was registered at Senior High School in SMA Al-Huda Lampung Selatan and graduated in 2013.

She entered the S1 at the English Education Department of the Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty in Raden Intan state Islamic University of Lampung in 2013. From October to December 2016 she did the Teaching Practice Program (PPL) at SMP Al-Kautsar Bandar Lampung.

MOTTO

وَكُلُّ صَغِيرٍ وَكَبِيرٍ مُّسْتَطَرٌ ۝٥٣

Every matter, small and great, is a record.[1]

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[1] Abdullah Yusuf Ali, *The Meaning of the Holy Qur'an*, (Maryland: Amana Publication, 2001), p. 1395

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Bismillahirrohmanirrohim,

Alhamdulillah, praise to Allah SWT, the Most Merciful and Beneficent because of Allah's guidance and blessing, so the writer can finish this thesis as soon as possibble. Peace be upon the most honorable Prophet Muhammad SAW, with his family, all his disciples, and for those who follow them in goodness 'till the day of judgement.

The thesis entitled "Cohesion in Essay Writing: A Study at Fourth Semester Students of English Education State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung" is submitted as a compulsory fulfillment of the requirements for S-1 dgree of English Study Program at Tarbiyah and Teacher Trainning Faculty, State Islamic University (UIN) Raden Intan Lampung. The writer is fully aware that this thesis cannot be finished without other people's help. Therefore, in this opportunity, thr writer wants to express her deppest gratitute to:

1. Dr. H. Chairul Anwar, M. Pd., Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Trainning Faculty, State Islamic University (UIN) Raden Intan Lampung, with his personel who has given an opportunity and forbearance to the writer ongoing study until accomplishment of this thesis.

In the end, the writer realizes that this thesis is still far from perfect. Furthermore, critism and suggestions are welcome to make it better.

Bandar Lampung,   2018

The writer,

Fillza Sabadini

1311040228

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

And by the way, everything in life is writable about if you have the outgoing guts to do it, and the imagination to improvise. The worst enemy to creativity is self-doubt.[1] That is a piece of words from American poet that talk about creativity to imagine how was life by writing. Creativity is often associated with art, because art is a medium that gives plenty of space to hone creativity. In addition, creativity can be realized in various forms, for instance, through writing.

Writing requires creativity. Creativity relates to our imagination. If we imagine to improve one topic, it will be a longer typewrite. Then, if we want to write, we need the language. Language that leads us to an article which is essentially a creative thinking beyond a reasonable doubt.

If we are talking about writing, it is related to language. If language is defined merely as a system of communication, or the ability to produce speech sounds, then language is not unique to humans.[2] They are used not only to talk to one and

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[1] Karen V. Kukil, *The Unabridged Journals of Sylvia Plath* (New York: Anchor Books, 2000), p. 500

[2] Victoria Fromkin, et.al., *Introduction to Language* (Boston: Wadsworth, 2011), p. 37

another but also to do any activities such as writing letters, reading a text or a book, listening to the radio and so on. Why writing? Why not speaking? Because writing is possible to know the skill of someone's lexical and grammatical.

Furthermore, it is very important to understand how human communicate. As it is mentioned by Gelderen who states that language is a fundamental human faculty used for created expression, face-two-face communication, scientific inquiry, and many other purposes.[3] Language is integral to the fabric of our daily life: we talk, we listen, we read and we write.[4] Language, then, is a system of communication that relates sounds (or hand and body gestures) with meanings.[5]

The above definitions give us understanding that language is thing which can not be separated from our daily life, because by language we can interact to other people and express anything. Language, especially English is used not only in direct interaction like in conversation but also in indirect interaction like in newspaper, book, and etc, which occur indirectly between the writer and reader. Language also has a function to transmit information. As a result of that function, language has an important role in transferring the idea, information, and others between speaker and addressee. It basically can be learned deeply through linguistics**.** Linguistic is the scientific study of any aspect of language, these are

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[3] Elly Van Gelderen, *A History of the English Language* (Philadelphia: John Benjamin B. V, 2006), p. 1
[4] Nicola Woods, *Describing Discourse*, (London: Hodder Arnold, 2006), p. viii
[5] Vitoria Fromkin, *Op. C*it , p. 36

divided into two kinds such as micro linguistics (phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantic), and macro linguistics (discourse analysis and pragmatic).[6]

Most of academic discipline which studies about how language is used in real condition or situation is in discourse analysis. Discourse analysis is useful for drawing attention to the language skill, which put user's knowledge of phonological, grammatical and lexical resources into action whenever language users achieve successsful communication. In discourse analysis actually the data are text (written or spoken text). Discourse analysis also has many aspects to consider, one aspect is cohesion, which can be semantic relation that is realized through the lexicogrammatical system of a text.[7] In cohesion, they are two cohesive devices i.e lexical cohesive devices and grammatical cohesive devices.

Lexical cohesive devices deal with cohesion between or among sentence because of lexical choice. Lexical cohesive devices covering reiteration (repetition, synonimy, hyponymy, metonmy, and antonym), and collocation (describes a natural combination of words, it refers to the way English words are closely associated with each other). Then, grammatical cohesive devices deal with cohesion between or among sentences due to grammatical factor. The grammatical factor could be about cohesive devices covering reference (expression which the

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[6] Bruce M. Rowe and Diane P. Levine, *A Concise Introduction to Linguistic* (London: Routledge, 2016), p. 1

[7] Wafa Ismail Saud, *Cohesion in the Descriptive Writing of EFL Undergraduates*, International Journal of Humans and Cultural Studies, Vol 2 Isuue 2, September 2015, p. 442

meaning referring other words), elipsis (omission of parts of sentences under the assumption which the context makes the meaning clear), substitution (replacement a word or a group of word with other words which have some meaning), conjunction (a word which connect a word or a phrase or a clause.

The importance of studying cohesion is to create a good and systematic text, and to make the reader easily understand what information is delivered in it. Cohesive devices help the writer carry over a thought from one sentence to another, from one idea to another, or from one paragraph to another with words or phrases. Cohesive devices link the writer's sentences and paragraphs together smoothly so that there is no abrupt jump or break between ideas. Then, cohesive text helps the reader accurately understands and follows the writer's thought.

The researcher took an essay from fourth semester students. From the students essay, the researcher found some phenomena of cohesion. For example:

(1) If the students can *speak* more languages, then they can *talk* to someone easier.

From data (1), it can be seen that there is synonym as the cohesive device. The use of word *speak* has the same meaning as the word *talk.* Thus, synonym leads to the cohesion of discourse as can be seen in the data (1). Another type of cohesion can be seen from the following example:

(2) *Businessman* can find a parnet from other country to improve *their* business.

From data (2), the word *their* refers back anaphorically to *businessman*. Therefore, the reference leads to the cohesion of the discourse (2). (Appendix 1)

To prove originally of this research, the researcher presents some previous studies that deal especially with cohesive devices analysis. The first research is conducted by Agustine and Jemenez who studied cohesive devices analysis entitled lexical reiteration in EFL young learners' essays.[8] The result of the research shows that there were found differences in favour of content student concerning lexical variation, language level, and use of antonyms and general nouns.

Second, Amir and Rahman have researched about the use of cohesive devices in descriptive witing by Omani student-teacher.[9] It is little bit different from other researches above because the subject is student and teacher. According to the discussion of results presented hereinbefore, there is a vast difference between the natives' and the students' use of cohesive devices in frequency, variety, and control.

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[8] Mª Pilar Agustin Llach Rosa and Mª Jiménez Catalán*, Lexical Reiteration in EFL Young Learners' Essays: Does It Relate to the Type of Instruction?,* Universidad de Murcia, International Journal of English Studies (IJES), 2007;7(2):85-104

[9]Zuhair Abdul Amir and Abdul Rahman, *The Use of Cohesive Devices in Descriptive Writing by Omani Student-Teacher*, SAGE Open, October-December 2013: 1-10

The last one is conducted by Kadiri et.al that discusses lexical cohesion entitled the use of lexical elements in the writing of ESL learners.[10] The result of this study exposed their inadequacies and provided a dependable platform for students to learn and use these devices for effective writing.

Based the previous studies above, there is significant different between previous studies and this research in some aspects; object and subject of the research. Therefore, the researcher is interested in conducting this research entitled entitled Cohesion in Essay Writing: A Study at Fourth Semester Students of English Education State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung in Academic Year 2016/2017.

B. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the background of the study, the problem of this study was formulated as follows:

1. What were the type of cohesion found in students' essay writing?

2. How many percentages of cohesion found in students' essay writing?

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[10] Kadiri, Goodluck C. et al, *The Use of Lexical Cohesion Elements in the Writing of ESL Learners*, Research in Language, 2013, Vol: 3

C. Objective of the Problem

In line with the statement of the problems stated above, the researcher formulates the objectives of the study as follows:

1. To know what are the type of cohesion in essay writing composed by students at State Islamic University of Lampung.

2. To find out how many percentages of cohesion essay writing composed by students at State Islamic University of Lampung.

D. Uses of the Research

The researcher hopes that the result of the study are expected to give contribution for other researcher, the English teacher and the English department student.

1. The other researchers

It might spark interest and enthusiasm of other researchers in how this issue could be approached from a different point of view.

2. The English teacher

Understanding cohesion can motivate English teacher to create various learnings based on context and may result new standard of English learning in order to create linguistic competent on the part of English students.

3. The English department student

The students can understand and know what is cohesive devices, this study also can improve their English skill especially in writing.

E. Scope of the Research

1. Subject of the Research

   The subject of the research was the students of fourth semester English students at State Islamic University of Lampung 2016/2017 academic year.

2. Object of the Research

   The object of the research was an essay writing did by English Education students.

3. Place of the Research

   The research was conducted at State Islamic University of Lampung.

4. Time of the Research

   The time of the research was conducted at the fourth semester in 2016/2017 academic year.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Concept of Discourse

Discourse, for me, more than just a language use: it is language use, whether speech or writing, seen as a type of social practice.[1] Discourse, on the other hand, is a set of interconnected texts.[2] Then, discourse as language in the contexts of its use and above the level of the sentence.[3]

These definitions seem suitable for several exegesis. Discourse is, at the very least, language plus context – by which means the context that we bring with us when we use language; the context that includes our experience, assumptions and expectations; the context we change in our relationships with others, as we both construct and negotiate our way through the social practices of the world we live in. One of the most significant concepts of contemporary thinking in humantities and socials as it concerns the language indicates our interactions with each other.

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[1] Rebecca Rogers, *An Introduction to Critical Discourse in Education,* (New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Ascociates, Inc., 2004), p. 5

[2] Sanna-Kaisa Tanskanen*, Collaborating towards Coherence: Lexical Cohesion in English Discourse*, (Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 2006), p. 4

[3] John Flowerdew, *Discourse in English Language Education*, (New York : Routledge, 2013), p. 1

When the term text is used in the present study to refer to spoken or written language, it should consequently be seen to refer to a dynamic communicative event including linguistic, cognitive and social factors, with the focus of analysis on the first of these, while discourse is the umbrella term for interconnected sets of texts.[4]

A wide array of texts are explored in the study of discourse. These might consist of a conversation or a letter; a speech, a memo or a report; a broadcast, a newspaper article or an interview; a lesson. Discourse is as concerned the way in which meaning is constructed throughout the text, as with the way this is achieved at any one point in the text. How language is used not only throughout a single text, but also across a set of different but related texts.

B. Concept of Discourse Analysis

The analysis of discourse is, necessarily, the analysis of language in use.[5] It means that the language use is how texts relate to contexts of situation and context of culture, how texts are produced as a social practice, what texts tell us about happenings and what people think, believe etc.

Discourse analysis may focus on any sort of text, written or spoken.[6] The term text, in discourse analysis, refers to any stretch of spoken or written language. In written text, discourse analysis may consider texts as diverse as news reports,

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[4] Sanna-Kaisa Tanskanen, *Op. Cit.,* p. 5
[5] *Ibid,* p. 3
[6] John Flowerdew, *Loc. Cit.*

textbooks, company reports, personal letters, and business. In spoken discourse, it may focus on casual conversations, business and other professional meetings, service encounters (buying and selling goods and services) and classroom lessons, among many others.

C. Concept of Writing

Writing as the symbolic representation of language through the use of graphic signs.[7] These representations represent a typographic symbol. In this case, typographic symbol refers a language. Briefly, we represent a language visually through the utilize of a clear sign.

Refering to that statement, Bazerman explains that writing is a process of inscription, of inscribing text onto or into some medium.[8] According to him, we usually think first of writing on paper, but in fact the media can be diverse. Why it can be different? It is because media that we want to employ to make an inscription have variation. Its include pens, pencils, computer keyboard, knives, and sticks. By medium, streak a script is a process that we call writing.

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[7] George Yule, *The Study of Language,* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2010), p. 212

[8]Charles Bazerman and Paul Prior, ed., *What Writing Does and How It Does It: An Introduction to Analyzing Texts and Textual Practices,* (New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 2004), p. 168.

In more details, state specifically that writing is a set of visible or tactile signs used to represent units of language in a systematic way.[9] To represent language, the graphic system is designed by the basic types. In addition, writing is an act of communication between writer and audience[10]. Audience here is the reader. Audience reads what is written with the intention to find out what is to be conveyed by the writer. This activity is usually done by using paper as the medium.

D. Concept of Cohesion

Experts in their definitions of cohesion have stressed the importance of the text and the relationship between the elements in the text. Initially, Berslanovich and Radeker asserted that the term cohesion refers to the overt semantic relations between grammatical and lexical items in the text[11]. Likewise, Coban and Karaduz said that cohesion is the small connections between structures that make up the whole text.[12] Lastly, Hoey in Hmoud Alotaibi defined cohesion as

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[9] Neil Murray, *Writing Essay in English Language and Linguistics*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2012), p. 217

[10]Irene L. Clark, *Concepts in Composition: Theory and Practice in the Teaching of Writing,* (New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 2003), p. 7.

[11] Ildiko Berzlanovich and Gisela Radeker, *Genre Dependent Interaction of Coherence and Lexical Cohesion in Written Discourse*, Corpus Linguistics and Linguistic Theory Vol. 8 No. 1, 2012, p. 185

[12] Abdullah Coban and Adnan, Karaduz*, An Evaluating of Cohesion and Coherence the Narrative Text 7th Grades*, Adıyaman University Journal of Social Sciences, Year: 8, Issue: 19. April 2015, p. 94

"the way certain words or grammatical features of a sentence can connect that sentence to its predecessors (and successors) in a text.[13]

It is generally accepted that cohesion refers to the grammatical and lexical elements on the surface of a text which can form connections between parts of the text.[14] In textual, cohesion is divided into two: non- structural and structural cohesion. Non-structural cohesion is in around of meaning relation, whereas structural cohesion is concerning on the grammar level. Non-structural cohesion consist of grammatical and lexical cohesion, whereas structural cohesion consist of parallelism, theme-rheme development, and given- new organization.

This research focus on non-structural cohesion only, so structural cohesion will not be analyzed here. The researcher used and Hasan as the main theory. It is divided the cohesion/cohesive devices into two types can be seen as follows:

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[13] Alotaibi, Hmoud. 2015. *The Role of Lexical Cohesion in Writing Quality*, International Journal of Applied Linguistics and English Literature, Vol. 4 No. 1, 2015, p. 1
[14] Sanna-Kaisa Tanskanen, *Op. Cit*., p. 7

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                                              ┌──────────────┐
                                         ┌────│  Reiteration  │
                          ┌──────────┐   │    └──────────────┘
                      ┌───│ Lexical  │───┤    ┌──────────────┐
                      │   └──────────┘   └────│  Collocation  │
                      │                       └──────────────┘
      ┌──────────┐    │                       ┌──────────────┐
      │ Cohesion │────┤                   ┌───│  Reference    │
      └──────────┘    │                   │   └──────────────┘
                      │                   │   ┌──────────────┐
                      │   ┌──────────────┐├───│ Substitution  │
                      └───│ Grammatical  │┤   └──────────────┘
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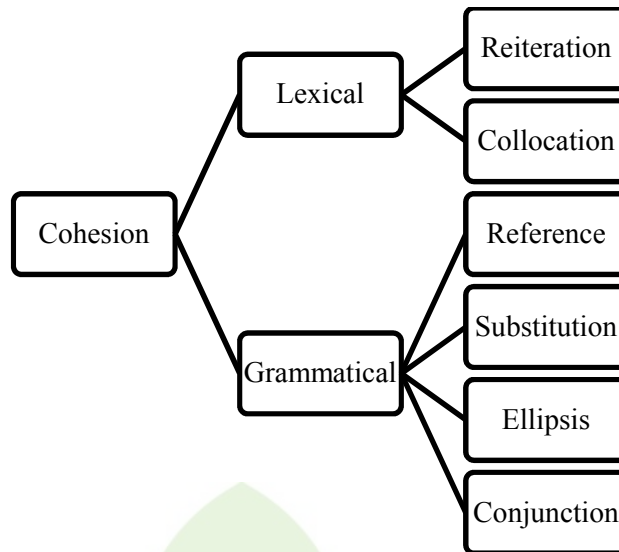
Figure 1. Types of Cohesion

E.   Types of Cohesion

There are two types of cohesive devices: grammatical cohesion and lexical
cohesion.

1.   Lexical Cohesion

Lexical cohesion refers to the links between the content words (nouns, verbs,
adjectives, adverbs) which are used in subsequent segments of discourse.[15] It
identifies semantic fields and the logical relations between words within these
fields and argue that even this approach can indicate the rhetorical movement
of the discourse.

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[15] Jan Rankema, *Introduction to Discourse Studies*, (Philadelphia: John Benjamin Publishing
Company, 2004), p. 105

Meanwhile, lexical cohesion is about meaning in text.[16] Lexical cohesion is 'phoric' cohesion that is established through the structure of the lexis, or vocabulary, and hence (like substitution) at the lexicogrammatical level.[17] While, they said that lexical cohesion is about meaning in text. It concerns the way in which lexical items relate to each other and to other cohesive devices so that textual continuity is created.

A. Reiteration

A form of lexical cohesion which involves the repetition of a lexical item, at one end of the scale the use of a general word to refer back to a lexical item, at the other end of the scale and a number of things in between - the use of a synonym, near-synonym, or superordinate is called reiteration.[18] As previously mentioned, reiteration is a type of lexical cohesion that establishes the semantic links by means of using repetition, synonym, superordinate, and general word. Repetition refers to re-writing the same word in another place as the item being referred. Synonym includes the words that have similar meaning to the word that is being referred. Superordinate is a means of establishing semantic relation by mentioning the word that has more general classification that the word that is previously mentioned. General word refers to the most general category of the word

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[16] John Flowerdew and Michela Mahlberg, *Lexical Cohesion and Corpus Linguistics*, (Amsterdam: John Benjamin Publishing Company, 2009), p. 1

[17] Halliday and Hasan,Op. Cit, p. 318

[18] Halliday and Hasan, *Cohesion in English* (New York: Longman, 1976), p. 278

being referred. All shares the same purpose to establish the link semantically based on the presence of lexical items.

For examples:

There's a boy climbing that tree.

a. The boy's going to fall if he doesn't take care.

b. The lad's going to fall if he doesn't take care.

c. The child's going to fall if he doesn't take care.

d. The idiot's going to fall if he doesn't take care.

In (a), boy is repeated. In (b), the reiteration takes a form of synonym *lad*; in (c), of the superordinate term *child;* and in (d), of general word *idiot*. It is typical of such general words , at least those referring to people, as we have seen, that they carry a connotation pf attitude on the part of the speaker, usually one of familiarity (derogatory or intimate).[19]

B. Collocation

Collocation describes asscociaons between vocabulary items which have a tendency to co-occur, such as combinations of adjectives and nouns, as in "real-estate agent" in the following example.[20] In cohesion on text is subtle and difficult to estimate, it is a systematic relationship between a pair of

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[19] *Ibid*, pp. 279-280
[20] Brian Paltrige, *Discourse Analysis,* (London: Continuum, 2006), p. 137

words. It deals with the relationship between words on the basis of the fact that these often occur in the same surroundings.

> Example: Why does this little *boy* wriggle all the time? *Girls* don"t wriggle.[21]

Example above, the collocation is *boy* and *girl.* They are related by a particular type of oppositeness, called complementary.

2. Grammatical Cohesion

Grammatical cohesion is divided into four types: reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction.

A.   Reference

Reference is the specific nature of the information that is signaled for retrieval. In case of reference, the information to be retrieved is the referential meaning, the identity of the particular thing or class of things that is being referred to; the cohesion lies in the continuity of reference, whereby the something enters into the discourse a second time[22].

According to Flowerdew, a reference item is a word or phrase, the identity of which can be determined by referring to other parts of the text or the situation[23]. Reference is relationship between language and and outside the text. Muhassin stated that the relationship of co-reference is just limited to the

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[21] Halliday and Hasan, *Op. Cit.*, p. 285
[22] *Ibid*, p. 31
[23] Flowerdew, *Loc. Cit*, p. 34

text concerned, or it is endophoric, either cataphoric or anaphoric. As well as within the text – called endophoric reference – as in examples so far, reference may also be outside the text – called exophoric reference.[24]

Type of Reference

Reference is divided into three parts: personal, demonstrative, and comparative reference.

1) Personal reference

Personal reference is reference by means of function in the speech situation, thought the category of person.

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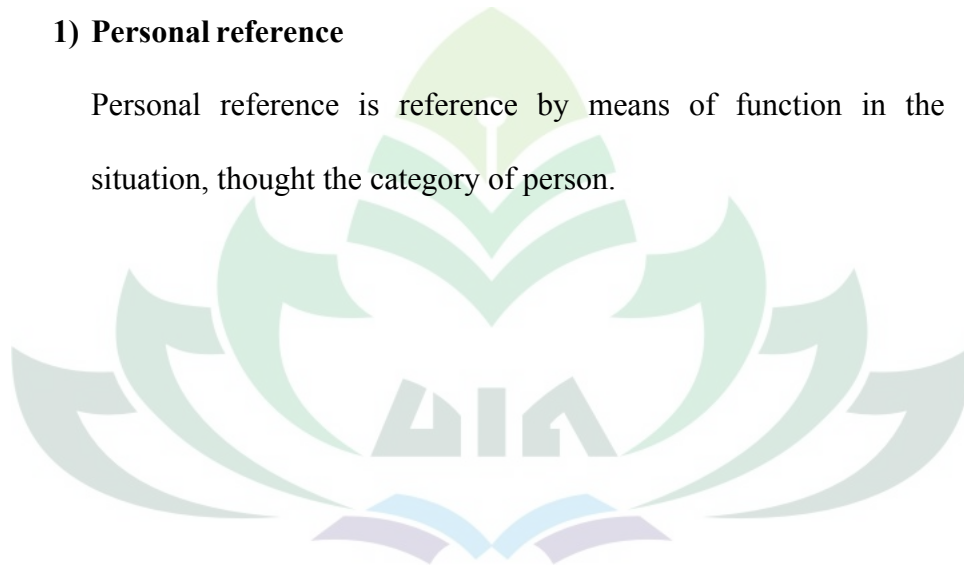
[24] Mohammad Muhassin, *Co-reference in the Qur'an. Proceeding AICIS 16th*. Vol 1, pp. 48-64.

Table 1 The categories of personal reference

Person	Personal pronoun		Possessive determiners	Pos.pro noun
	Subject	Object		
Fir st	I	Me	My	Min
	We	Us	Our	Our
Secon	You	You	Your	You
Third	He	Him	His	His
	She	Her	Her	Her
	They	Them	Their	The
	It	It	Its	Its

Example:

My husband and *I* are leaving. *We* have seen quite enough of this unpleasant.

From example above, there are two kinds of personal reference which is *my* as the posessive determiners that refer to the speaker. *I* and *we* shows personal pronoun. *I* refer to the speaker and *we* refer to my (speaker's) husband and the speaker (1).

2) Demonstrative reference

Demonstrative reference is reference by means of location on scale of proximity. It is essentially a form of verbal pointing, as said before the

speaker identifies the referent by locating it on scale of proximity.

Table 2 The Categories of Demonstrative Reference

Proximity	Singular	Plural	Adverb
Near	That	These	Here (now)
Far	This	Those	There, then
Neutral	The		

Example:

Last year we went to *Devon* for a holliday. The holliday we had, *there* was the best we''ve ever had.

The demonstrative reference in example above is *there* which has the function of far proximity. It refer to *Devon* that is located far from the speaker now. In addition it is the indirect speech.

3) Comparative reference

Comparative reference is indirect reference by means of identity or similarity. There are two kinds of comparative reference: General and Particular comparison.

a) **General comparison**

General comparison expresses likeness between things. The likeness may take the form of identity, where two things, in fact, the same thing; or of similarity where two things like each other. The kinds of

general comparison:

- ✓ Identity : same, equal, identical, identically
- ✓ Similarity: such, similar, so, similarly, likewise
- ✓ Deference: other, different, else, differently, otherwise.

Example:

a. We have received exactly the *same* reportas was submitted two months ago.

b. There are *other* qualities than conviviality needed for his job.

c. Find a number *equal* to the square of the sum an of digits.

All the examples in (3) consist of general comparison reference. In (a) *same* means, the report is like the report that was submitted two months ago. *Same* is identity general comparison. In (b) *other* is the comparative reference in a form of difference. It means there are additional qualities needed for this job. In (c) *equal* is identity general comparison, which means the number that, same to the square of square of the sum of its digits.

b) Particular comparison

Particular comparison expresses comparability between things in respect of a particular property. The property in question may be a matter of quantity or of quality.

Example:

a. There were twice as many people *there* as last time

b. He's a *better* man than I am

c. There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dream of in your philosophy.

As in (a) is the enumerative comparative reference. It refers to the people who were there last time. In (b), better is particular comparison which *better* is an epithet. (c) is numerative comparison reference which *more* refers to (the things) that are dreamt of in your philosophy.

b. Substitution

Substitution is as the replacement of one item by another. It is a relation in wording rather than in the meaning. It is also a relation within the text. A substitute is a sort of counter, which is used in place of the repetition of a particular item. Flowerdew states with substitution, a substitute word of phrase is replaced by another[25].

Types of substitution

Substitution is divided into three types; there are nominal, verbal, clausal substitution**.**

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[25] Flowerdew, *Loc. Cit* , p. 37

1. Nominal substitution

Nominal substitution is expressed by the using of word one, ones, and same.

Example:

Mummy will you buy me a *bus*? I want the red *one*.

From example above, the nominal substitution is *one*. It substitutes *bus*.

2. Verbal substitution

The substitution form in the verbal group is do, with the usual morphological scatter do, does, did, doing, done. This operates as head of a verbal group, in the place that is occupied by lexical verb, and its position is always final in the group.

Example:

a. Does Granny *look after* you everyday? She can't *do* at weekends, because she has to go to her own house.

b. Have they *removed* their furniture? They have *done* the desks, but that''s all so far.

In (a) *do* subsitutes *look after* the adressee (you), and *done* in (b) substitutes *removed*.

3. Clausal substitution

Clausal substitution is a type of substitution in which what is presupposed is not an element within the clause but an entire clause.

The clausal substitution is *so* and *no*t.

Example:

Is the mango ripe? – It seems *so*.

The *so* presupposes the whole of the clause *this is mango ripe*.

Ought we to declare our winnings? – It says *not*.

not substitutes for *we ough not to declare our winnings*.

b. Ellipsis

Ellipsis is simply substitution by zero. The starting point of the discussion of ellipsis can be the familiar notion that it is, something left unsaid. Ellipsis is also the omission of an item. It can be interpreted as that form of substitution in which the item is replaced by nothing.

Types of Ellipsis

Ellipsis is divided into three types; there are nominal, verbal, and clausal ellipsis.

1) Nominal ellipsis

Nominal ellipsis is ellipsis within the nominal group.

Example:

Would you like to hear another verse? – I know *twelve more*.

The nominal ellipsis is *twelve more*. It presupposes the preceding sentence.

It can be interpreted as *I know twelve more another verse*.

2) **Verbal ellipsis**

Verbal ellipsis is the omission of an item within the verbal group.

Example:

A. What are you doing?

B. *Thinking.*

The verbal ellipsis in conversation above is verb *thinking*. An omission here is I am doing thinking. *Thinking* in B can only be interpreted as *I am thinking*.

3) **Clausal ellipsis**

Clausal ellipsis is the omission of an item within the clausal.

Example:

Who taught you to spell? – Grandfather *did*.

The clausal ellipsis is *did*. Here is omission of the verb and the complement the clause that is omitted is *taught you to spell*.

c. **Conjunction**

Conjunctive elements are cohesive not in themselves but indirectly by virtue of their specific meaning; there are not primarily devices for reaching out into the preceding (or following) text, but they express certain meaning which presuppose the presence of other components in the discourse.

Types of Conjunction

1) **Additive**

The additive relation is somewhat different from coordination proper, although it is no doubt derivable from it. Additive relation is expressed by using of the word *and, or, furthermore, similarly, in addition.* It can be seen in the table below.

Table 3 The Clasifications of Additive Conjuction

	External/ Internal	Internal (unless otherwise specified)		
Additive	**Additive, simple:** **Additive:** and,and also. **Negative:** nor, and...not. **Alternative:** or, or else.	**Complex, emphatic:** **Additive:** furthermore , in addition, besides **Alternative :** alternatively	**Apposition :** **Expository :** this is, I mean,in other word **Exemplific at oty:** for instance, thus.	**Comparison:** **Similar:** likewise, similarity, in the same way **Dissimilar:** on the other hand,by contrast

Example:

In the next railroad stations the names of many railroad are followed by small numeras. These are time-table numbers indicating the table in which a given station is shown in the rail road"s representation. *For example*, under Danbury, Ct., is shown "N. Y. New Harvard H., 12." *This means* Danbury is found on the time-table no. 12 of that railroad.

From text above, the additive conjunction is *for example* which is included as exemplification and *this means* which is included as expository.

2) **Adversative**

Adversative relation is contrary to expectation that may be derived from the content of what is being said, or from communication process, the speaker-hearer situation. Adversative relation is expressed by using of word *but, however, on the other hand, nevertheless*. It can be seen on the table below:

Table 4. The Classifications of Adversative Conjunction

	External/ internal	Internal (unless otherwise specified)		
Adversative	Adversative 'proper': **Simple:** yet, though, only. **Containing 'and':** but **Emphatic:** however, nevertheless, despite this.	Contrastive: Avowal: in fact, actually, as a mater of fact **Contrastive (external): Simple:** but, and **Emphatic:** however, on the other hand, at the same time	Correction Of meaning: instead, rather, on the contrary **Of wording:** at least, rather, I mean	Dismissal: **Closed:** in any case, in either case, which ever way it is **Open- ended:** in any case. anyhow, at any rate, however it is.

Example:

a. He showed no pleasure at hearing the mews. *Instead* he looked oven gloomier.

b. I don"t think she minds the cold. It"s the damp she objects to, *rather*.

Instead in (a) is relation of adversative type in a form of correction meaning. *Rather* in (b) is the adversative relation in a form of correction of wording.

3) Causal relation

The simple of causal relation is expressed by *so, thus, hence therefore, consequently, accordingly, and a number of expressions like as result (of that), in consequence (of that), because of that.* The word expression of Causal relation can be seen in the table below:

Table.5 The Classifications of Causal Conjunction

	External/ internal	Internal (unless otherwise specified)		
Causal	**Causal, general:** **Simple:** So, then, hence therefore **Emphatic:** Consequently, because of this **Causal, specific:** **Reason:** For this reason, on account of this **Result:** **As a result, in consequence Purpose:** **For this purpose with this mind**	**Reversed causal:** **Simple:** For, because **Causal, specific:** **Reason:** It follows, on this basis **Result:** Raising out of this **Purpose: To this end**	**Conditional (also external)** **Simple:** Then **Emphatic:** In that case, in such an event, that being so **Generalized:** Under the **circumstance** **Reversed polarity:** Otherwise, under other circumstances	**Respective :** **Direct:** In this respect, in this regard, with reference to this **Reversed polarity:** Otherwise, in other **respects, aside from this.**

Example:

She left that there was no time to be lost, as she was shrinking rapidly;

so she got to work at once to sat some of the other bit.

The causal conjunction of that example is *so*.

4) **Temporal**

Temporal relation is expressed in its simplest form by *then, next, afterwards, after that, subsequently, etc*. The word expressed of temporal relation can be seen in the table below:

Table 2.6. The Classifications of Temporal Conjunction

	External/ internal	Internal (unless otherwise specified)		
Temporal	**Temporal, simple (external only): Sequential:** Then, next, after that **Simultaneous**: Just then, at the same time **Preceding:** previously, before that **Conclusive forms: Sequential:** first....then **Conclusive:** At the first.....in the end	**Complex (external only: Immediate:** At once, thereupon **Interrupted:** soon, after a time **Repetitive:** Next time, on another occasion **Specific:** Next day, an hour later **Durative: Meanwhile Terminal:** Until then **Punctiliar:** At this moment.	**Internal temporal: Sequential:** Then,next, secondly **Conclusive:** Finally, in conclusion **Correlative forms: Sequential:** First.....next conclusive.. .. finally	**'Here and now': Past:** Upto know, hitherto **Present:** Athis point, here **Future:** From now on, hence forward, **Summary: Summarizing: To sum up, in short briefly Resumptive :to resume, to return to the point**

Example:

> Alice began by taking the litle golden key, and unlocking the door that led into the garden. *Then*, she set to work nibbling at the mushroom.

Then is used to mention and also relate to continuity of event in the first sentence and second sentence.[26]

F. Concept of Essay

An essay is a piece of writing several paragraphs long.[27] In other words, essay is a piece of structured writing on a particular subject that has complex topics in each paragraph. An essay can be a group of paragraphs which have a topic. Start from introduction until the conclusion. It is not easy to make a good essay, because they have to make the paragraph cohesively.

An essay is a group of paragraph written about a single topic and a central main idea.[28] One single topic and central main idea will show the whole of the content in one paragraph. There are three or more pargaraph in one essay including introduction, content, and conclusion. It can be said as an essay while there are three of those paragraph.

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[26] Halliday and Hasan, *Loc. Cit*, pp. 31-261
[27] Alice Oshima and Ann Hogue, *Writing Academic English*, (London: Longman, 2006), p. 56
[28] Dorothy E. Zemash and Lisa Rumisek, *Academic Writing: From Paragraph to Essay*, (Oxford: Macmilan, 2005)

Essays are not always three paragraphs. meaning three or more paragraphs in it. if we talk about the essay part. of course there are three parts; introductory of paragraphs, body of paragraphs, and concluding of paragraphs. The important thing of an essay is the starting point above.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This research employes a qualitative method. Qualitative research is a means of giving voice to the participant's feelings and perceptions of the participants under the study.[1] Adding to this, Dunne et.al in Rahman, et al. mention that qualitative data produces a reliable view of the social setting which suggests that categories/representations produced through research are socially and historically located and subject to change.[2] Other statement asserts that qualitative research is the collection, analysis, and interpretation of comprehensive narrative and visual (i.e., nonnumerical) data to gain insights into a particular phenomenon of interest.[3]

B. Data Source

In this research, the data source will be student's essay writing from fourth semester English students of State Islamic University of Lampung in 2016/2017 academic year.

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[1] Marguerite G. Lodico, et,al, *Methods in Educational Research*, (San Fransisco: Jossey-Bass, 2010), p. 142

[2] Zuhair Abdul Amir and Abdul Rahman, *The Use of Cohesive Devices in Descriptive Writing by Omani Student-Teacher,* SAGE Open October-December 2013: 1–10

[3] Lorraine R. Gay, et.al., *Educational Research*, (Boston: Pearson, 2012), p. 7

C. Data Collecting Technique

In order to get the data, the researcher used documentation to collect the data in research. As data gathering devices, documents are printed or written records that may have existed before the start of the study, namely a personal diary or that are created after the study began, such as student's essay.[4] In short, it is a written records by an individual on a document to signify a knowledge.

In qualitative research, sampling technique which is often used is purposive sampling. This means that the inquirer selects individuals and sites for study because they can purposefully inform an understanding of the research problem and central phenomenon in study.[5] In this study, the researcher only focused on class. Some of their writing still using Bahasa, and too much copy from the internet. It is absolutely cannot be analyzed..

D. Research Instrument

Hatch says that the design of qualitative projects must include a description of what the data of the study will be and how they will be collected.[6] To be able to gather the data accurately, the researcher employed the appropriate and

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[4] Lodico, *Op. Cit*, p. 130

[5] John W. Creswell, *Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design: Choosing Among Five Approaches*, (California: Sage Publication, 2007), p. 125

[6] J. Amos Hatch, *Doing Qualitative Research in Education Setting*, (State University of New York Press:Albany, 2002), p. 53

suitable instruments. The most appropriate and suitable instruments in this research was the researcher. The researcher employed herself as the prominent tool in collecting and analyzing the data in the natural setting, and planning and reporting the research. It is in accordance with the spirit of qualitative research to get the data in their natural setting.

In this research, documentation was conducted to get the data. The researcher was gather all students essay in 4th semester from their lecturer. And after the data completely elicitied, the researcher was analyze and classify the text based on coding in Table 13.

The classification of the data based on the types of cohesion followed the coding scheme below. This scheme was aimed to ease the classification. It was adapted from the coding scheme of cohesion proposed by Halliday & Hasan.

Table 7: Coding Scheme of the Types of Cohesion[7]

Type of Cohesion			Coding Scheme			
Grammatical cohesion						
I	Reference		R			
	A. Personal			I		
	1. Singular, masculine	he, him, his			A	
	2. Singular, feminine	she, her, hers			B	
	3. Singular, neuter	it, its			C	
	4. Plural	they, them, their, theirs			D	
	B. Demonstratives			II		

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[7] Halliday and Hasan, *Cohesion in English* (New York: Longman, 1976), p. 333-340

	1. Demonstrative, near	this/ these, here			A	
	2. Demonstrative, far	that/those, there, then			B	
	3. Definite article	The			C	
	C. Comparatives			III		
	1. Identity	same, identical			A	
	2. Similarity	similar(ly), such			B	
	3. Difference	different, other, else, additional			C	
	4. Comparison, quantity	more, less, as many; ordinals			D	
	5. Comparison, quality	as+ adjective; comparatives and superlatives			E	
II	Substitution		S			
	A. Nominal			I		
	1. for noun Head	one/ones			A	
	2. for nominal Complement	the same			B	
	3. for Attribute	So			C	
	B. Verbal			II		
	1. for verb	do, be, have			A	
	2. for process	do the same/likewise			B	
	3. for proposition	do so, be so			C	
	4. verbal reference	do it/that, be it/that			D	
	C. Clausal			III		
	1. positive	So			A	
	2. negative	Not			B	
III	Ellipsis		E			
	A. Nominal			I		
	1. Deictic as Head				A	
	a) Specific Deictic	possessive, demonstrative, the				1
	b) Non-specific Deictic	each, every, both, all, some				2
	c) Post-deictic	other, some, different				3
	2. Numerative as Head				B	
	a) Ordinal	first, second, third				1
	b) Cardinal	one, two three				2
	c) Indefinite	much, many, most				3
	3. Epithet as Head				C	
	a) Superlative					1
	b) Comparative					2
	c) Others					3
	B. Verbal			II		
	1. Lexical ellipsis (from right)				A	
	a) Total (all items omitted except first operator)					1
	b) Partial (lexical verb					2

	only omitted)				
	2. Operator ellipsis (from left)			B	
	a) Total (all items omitted except lexical verb				1
	b) Partial (first operator only omitted)				2
	C. Clausal		III		
	1. Propositional ellipsis			A	
	a) Total (all prepositional element omitted)				1
	b) Partial (some complement or Adjunct present)				2
	2. Modal ellipsis			B	
	a) Total (all modal element omitted)				1
	b) Partial (subject present) (rare)				2
	3. General ellipsis			C	
	a) WH- (only WH- element present)				1
	b) Yes/no (only item expressing polarity present)				2
	c) other (other single clause element present)				3
IV	Conjunction		C		
	A. Additive		I		
	1. Simple			A	
	a) Additive	and, and also			1
	b) Negative	nor, and...not			2
	c) Alternative	or, or else			3
	2. Complex, emphatic			B	
	a) Additive	furthermore, add to that			1
	b) Alternative	Alternatively			2
	3. Complex, de-emphatic	by the way, incidentally		C	
	4. Apposition			D	
	a) Expository	that is, in other words			1
	b) Exemplificatory	e.g., thus			2
	5. Comparison			E	

a) Similar	likewise, in the same way				1
b) Dissimilar	on the other hand, by contrast				2
B. Adversative			II		
1. Adversative „proper"				A	
a) Simple	yet, through, only				1
b) + „and"	But				2
c) Emphatic	however, even so, all the same				3
2. Contrastive (avowal)	in (point of) fact, actually			B	
3. Contrastive				C	
a) Simple	but, and				1
b) Emphatic	however, conversely, on the other hand				2
4. Correction				D	
a) Of meaning	instead, on the contrary, rather				1
b) Of wording	at least, i mean, or rather				2
5. Dismissal				E	
a) Closed	if any/ either case				1
b) Open-ended	in any case, anyhow				2
C. Causal			III		
1. General				A	
a) Simple	so, then, therefore				1
b) Emphatic	Consequently				2
2. Specific				B	
a) Reason	on account of this				1
b) Result	in consequence				2
c) Purpose	with this mind				3
3. Reversed clausal	far, because			C	
4. Clausal, specific				D	
a) Reason	it follows				1
b) Result	arising out of this				2
c) Purpose	to this end				3
5. Conditional				E	
a) Simple	Then				1
b) Emphatic	in that case, in such an event				2
c) Generalized	under the circumstances				3
d) Reversed polarity	otherwise, under other circumstances				4
6. Respective				F	
a) Direct	in this respect, here				1
b) Reversed polarity	otherwise, apart from this, in other respects				2
D. Temporal			IV		
1. Simple				A	
a) Sequential	then, next				1
b) Simultaneous	just then				2

	c) Preceding	before that, hitherto				3
	2. Conclusive	in the end			B	
	3. Correlatives				C	
	a) Sequential	first...then				1
	b) Conclusive	at first/originally/formerly...finall y/now				2
	4. Complex				D	
	a) Immediate	at once				1
	b) Interrupted	Soon				2
	c) Repetitive	next time				3
	d) Specific	next day				4
	e) Durative	Meanwhile				5
	f) Terminal	until then				6
	g) Punctiliar	at this moment				7
	5. Internal temporal				E	
	a) Sequential	then, next				1
	b) Conclusive	finally, in conclusion				2
	6. Correlatives				F	
	a) Sequential	first..next				1
	b) Conclusive	in the first place..to conclude with				2
	7. Here and now				G	
	a) Past	up to now				1
	b) Present	at this point				2
	c) Future	from now on				3
	8. Summary				H	
	a) Summarizing	now, of course, will				1
	b) Resumptive	anyway, surely, after all				2
Lexical Cohesion						
I	Reiteration		Rt			
	A. Same item or repetition			I		
	B. Synonym or near synonym			II		
	C. Superordinate			III		
	D. General item or general words			IV		
II	Collocation		Co			

E. Research Procedure

The researcher will use some research procedure:

a. Determining Subject of the Research

The subject of the research was the English student of fourth semester of UIN Lampung in 2016/2017 academic year.

b. Collecting the data

In order to get the data, the researcher was ask the lecture who teach essay writing subject to ask the student's work.

c. Analyzing the Data

After collecting all of the data, the researcher was analyze the English student's writing.

d. Making the Report of Finding

At the end, the researcher was make the report of research finding.

F. Data Analysis

Data analysis the process of organizing the data in order to obtain regularity of the pattern of form of the research. Data analysis is conducted to create understanding of the data and to enable the researcher to present the result of this research to the readers. In this research, the researcher will analyze the data by qualitative descriptive with the steps as follows[8]:

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[8] Mattew B. Miles and Michael Huberman, *Qualitative Data Analysis,* (Thousand Oaks: Sage Publication, 1994), pp. 10-12

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction means summarizing data, select the key points, focusing on the things that are important, look for themes and patterns and discard unnecessary. In this step the researcher discard the irrelevant data.

The activity to select the data that suitable with the focus of the problem. In this step the researcher discarded the irrelevant data.

2. Data Description

The activity to explain the data in order to be meaningful. Data description is finished in the form narrative, graphic, or table. Through the presentation of these data, the data organized, arranged in a pattern of relationship, thus it will be more easily understood. It can be said that the data is decribed in the form narrative in order to be meaningful and be more easily understood.

3. Conclusion Drawing

According to Miles and Huberman, the third steam of analysis activity is conclusion drawing and verification. After analyze the data, the researcher will make a conclusion about grammatical and lexical cohesion in students' essay writing.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A.   Findings

This chapter shows the findings of types of lexical cohesion including and grammatical cohesion in essay texts that are presented in several essays from English students at English education study program. The following table shows the data of number of occurrence and percentage of types of cohesion. It includes cohesion lexical and grammatical cohesion.

Table 8 Number of Occurrences and Percentages of Types of Cohesion in Essay Text

Text	Type of cohesion					
	Grammatical cohesion				Lexical Cohesion	
	Ref	Sub	Ell	Con	Reit	Coll
1	1	0	0	5	8	0
2	4	0	0	4	2	0
3	11	2	2	5	5	0
4	15	1	1	16	3	0
5	40	3	5	12	10	0
6	17	0	3	23	4	0
7	34	5	6	13	8	0
8	36	13	9	11	6	0
9	8	0	3	21	14	1
10	20	5	9	8	4	0
11	18	3	5	16	7	0
12	12	1	2	33	4	0
13	52	4	9	21	11	0
14	11	21	4	16	22	1
15	21	14	1	13	9	0
16	20	6	6	12	14	0
17	12	3	1	4	11	0

18	19	2	3	9	8	2
19	14	25	4	36	12	0
20	36	0	7	26	13	0
21	28	7	7	29	13	1
22	15	4	3	13	7	0
23	15	1	1	12	6	0
24	12	2	2	7	9	1
25	42	19	4	22	15	0
26	11	1	2	7	7	0
Total	**508**	**136**	**99**	**405**	**231**	**6**
Percentage (%)	**36.4**	**9.8**	**7.1**	**29.2**	**16.6**	**0.4**

Notes:

1. Ref :Reference
2. Sub :Substitution
3. Ell :Ellipsis

4. Con : Conjunction
5. Reit : Reiteration
6. Coll : Collocation

There are 1379 cohesive ties in 26 essays. The lexical and grammatical cohesion appear. They include 2 sub categories of lexical grammatical such as reiteration and collocation, and 4 sub categories of grammatical cohesion such as reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction

Reference is the most frequent type among all types of lexical and grammatical cohesion which appears 508 times or 36,6 %. The second rank is conjuction. conjuction appears 405 times or 29,2 %. The third position is reiteration which occurs 231 times or 16,6 %. Meanwhile, substitution appears 136 times or 9,8 %, ellipsis appears 99 times or 7,1 %, and ellipsis appears 6 time or 0, 4%.

1. Lexical cohesion

As previously mentioned, lexical cohesion is a type of cohesion that establishes the semantic link through the choice of vocabulary. It consists of reiteration and collocation. It appears 742 times in texts. The following table shows the details of the occurrences and percentages.

Table 13 Number of Occurrences and Percentages of types of Lexical Cohesion in Essay Text

No.	Type of Lexical Cohesion	F	%
1	Reiteration	231	97,46
2	Collocation	6	2,53
Total		**237**	**100**

Reiteration appears 237 times, or 97,46%. It is the most frequent type of lexical cohesion compared to collocation and outnumbers the occurrences of all types of cohesion. Collocation only appears 6 times, or, 2,53%. Reiteration consists of repetition, synonym, superordinate, and general word. The details can be seen as follows.

Table 14 Number of Occurrences and Percentages of types of Reiteration in Essay Text

No.	Reiteratio	F	%
1	Repetition	197	85,28
2	Synonym	19	8,2
3	Superordinate	15	6,5
4	General Word	0	0
Total		**231**	**100**

The findings show that repetition comes as the most frequent type of reiteration. It appears 197 times, or 85,28%. The second position is synonym which appears 19 times, or 8,2%. The next is superordinate which appears 15 times, or 6,5%. Meanwhile, there is no occurrence of general word in the text.

2.   Grammatical Cohesion

Grammatical cohesion appears 1146 times of total occurrences. They include reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. The details are described as follows.

a.   Reference

As previously mentioned, reference is the most frequent type among all sub categories of cohesive ties after reiteration. It appears 508 times, or 36, 4% of total occurrences of cohesive ties. However, it is in the first rank of grammatical cohesion. Reference is divided into three types such as personal reference, demonstrative reference and comparative reference. The following table describes the number of occurrences and percentages of each types of reference.

Table 9 Number of Occurrences and Percentages of Types of Reference in Essay Text

No	Types of Reference	F	%
1	Personal Reference	150	29,5
2	Demonstrative Reference	319	62,8
3	Comparative Reference	35	6.9
Total		508	**100**

The most frequent type of reference is demonstrative reference. Demonstrative reference appears 319 times, or 62,8 %. The second position is personal reference. It occurs 150 times, or 29,5 %. The last is comparative reference. It appears 35 times, or 6,9 %.

b. Substitution

Compared to reference, substitution is less frequent. It appears 156 times or 9,8 % of total occurrences. Substitution consists of 3 sub categories which are nominal, verbal and clausal substitution. The description is presented in the following table.

Table 10 Number of Occurrences and Percentages of Types of Substitution in Essay Text

No.	Types of Substitution	F	%
1	Nominal Substitution	72	46,1
2	Verbal Substitution	39	25
3	Clausal Substitution	45	28,9
Total		**156**	**100**

a. Ellipsis

Ellipsis is the lowestin grammatical cohesion. The findings show the occurrance of ellipsis is 99 times of total occurrences, or 7,1 %. It consists of nominal, verbal, and clausal ellipsis. It appears in the form of all ellipsis. The details can be seen as follows.

Table 11 Number of Occurrences and Percentage of Types of Ellipsis in Essay Text

No.	Types of Ellipsis	F	%
1	Nominal Ellipsis	94	94,94
2	Verbal Ellipsis	2	2,02
3	Clausal Ellipsis	3	3,03
Total		99	100

b. Conjunction

Conjunction takes place in the second rank of most frequent types of cohesion. It appears 405 times, or 29,2 % of total occurrences. Conjunction consists of additive, adversative, causal and temporal cohesion. The details are described as follows.

Table 12 Number of Occurrences and Percentage of Types of Conjunction in Essay Text

No.	Types of Conjunction	F	%
1	Additive	173	42,71
2	Adversative	170	41,97
3	Causal	47	11,6
4	Temporal	14	3.45
Total		405	100

Additive is the most frequent type of conjunction. It appears 273 times, or 42,71 %. The second position is adversative. It appears 170 times, or 41,97 %. Meanwhile, causal appears 47 times, or 11,6 % and is in the third rank. The last is temporal which appears 14 times, or 3,45 %.

B.   Discussion

The discussion below is presented based on the findings before. It consists of three major points, namely cohesion, the factor that affects cohesion and essays with rich grammatical cohesion.

1.   Cohesion

As previously mentioned, findings showed that the occurrence of grammatical cohesion outnumbers the occurrence of grammatical cohesion establishes semantic relation within and between sentences using vocabulary. It appears 1148 that consist of 508 instances of references, 156 instances of substitution, 99 instances of ellipsis and 405 instances of conjuction. References is in the first rank among all subcategories of cohesion. Meanwhile, reiteration, the first rank between all subcategories of lexical, is less frequent compared to reference. It appears 237 times.

Thus, it means that essays analyzed in the research mostly use vocabulary to establish semantic relation within and between sentences. The meanings are

made from one to another point mostly through grammar instead vocabulary.

I. Lexical Cohesive Devices

Lexical cohesive devices is the cohesive effect achieved by the selection of vocabulary. The build up of a discourse is not merely due to grammatical factors, but rather lexical choice significantly contributes as well. It means that the connection among sentences could be built through the word/lexical choices. McCharty said that lexical cohesion is related vocabulary items occur across clause and sentence boundaries in written text.[1]

a. Reiteration

Reiteration is a form of lexical cohesion which involves the repetition of a lexical item, at one end of the scale; the use of a general word to refer back to a lexical item, at the other end of the scale; and a number of things in between – the use of a synonym, near synonym, or super ordinate.[2] Renkema was explained that there are five types of reiteration.[3] The following are the types of reiteration found in the texts.

Repetition is restating items in a sequence of sentences. See the

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[1] Michael McCharty, *Discourse Analysis for Language Teacher*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1991), p. 65
[2] Halliday and Hasan, *Cohesion in English* (New York: Longman, 1976), p. 278.
[3] Jan Renkema, *Introduction to Discourse Studies,* (Philadelphia: John Benjamin Publishing, 2004), p. 39

following examples were taken from the data:

1. (1) Marijuana is drugs forbidden in Indonesia, because marijuana now give effect negative to body and marijuana give near death.
2. (2) Also marijuana cannot a medical option because marijuana give effect negative for body.
3. (3) In islamic religion then may not to consume marijuana, but till now still people used marijuana.

In data (1-3), the use of the words of marijuana (1), the result (2), and health (3) is fully repeated. This repitition refers to the same thing. Therefore, the repitition makes the sentences cohesive lexically. Other examples of full repitition can be found in appendix 2 (A1).

Synonymy is co-referring to the same entity in the real world. Synonymy can be a) noun, b) adjective, c) adverb or d) verb. The following are examples used synonymy that found from the data:

4. (94) If user predicted will *dead,* marijuana *killed* you.
5. (95) In hospital, there are a lot of people that get *sick.* Caused crush in an accident street and they had a *pain*.
6. (96) ...advantages for *human* that is not only for painful, it can be used that cancer will not come. In hospital there are a lot of *people* that get sick.

In data (4-6), the words dead and killed are expressed synonymy, both of them have similar meaning. Same as *pain* and *sick* and human and people.

Superordinate is a means of establishing semantic relation by mentioning the word that has more general classification that the

word that is previously mentioned. It is divided into two classes; hyponym and meronym. The following are examples used that found from the data:

a. Hyponymy is a word of more spesific meaning than a general.

7. (98) Islam forbid us to use marijuana, it is included of narkotika.
8. (99) There are some chapter in Al-Qur'an.
9. (100) Marijuana is a plant that has an advantage for human's body.

In data (7) marijuana hyponym narkotika. Then, chapter hyponym Al-Qur'an (8). And body hyponym human (9).

b. Meronym is term that denotes part of something but which is to refer to the whole. Example:

10. (101)Example benefit of marijuana to help someone sick like cancer, alzheimer, epilepsia, HIV/AIDS, and other.

Lastly, general word uses the words that are most general related to the previous words mentioned. There is no instance of general words found in the essays.

b.   Collocation

Collocation describes asscociaons between vocabulary items which have a tendency to co-occur, such as combinations of adjectives and

nouns, as in "real-estate agent" in the following example.[4] In addition, state that collocation deals with the relationship between word on the basis of the fact that these words often occur in the same surroundings or are associated with each other.[5] For more detail explanation, the examples from the data are as follows.

11. (102) The cause of prostitution is because of *poverty, educational poorly,* and *hypersexuality.*
12. (103) Marijuana is a drug nerived from the *seeds, flowers, and leaves* of derived marijuana plants.

Collocation is signaled by the present of the word *poverty-educational poorly-hypersexuality* which have the association in the same environment where both of them relate to the cause of prostitution (11). The words "*seeds-flowers-leaves*" are categorized as collocation since both of them frequently co-occur in the same surrounding (12).

II. Grammatical Cohesion

Grammatical cohesion is a type of cohesion that uses grammar to establish semantic relation. It consists of reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction. Among all types of subcategories of grammatical cohesion, reference sits in the first rank followed by conjunction, substitution, and ellipsis.

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[4] Brian Paltrige, Discourse Analysis, (London; Continuum, 2007), p. 137
[5] Renkema, *Loc. Cit.,* p. 39

A. Reference

Reference is the specific nature of the information that is signaled for retrieval. In case of reference, the information to be retrieved is the referential meaning, the identity of the particular thing or class of things that is being referred to; the cohesion lies in the continuity of reference, whereby the something enters into the discourse a second time.[6] Reference may be endophora and exophora is reference that lies in the inside of the text. In this study, the thesis will only focus to analyze reference in endophora side. Reference is dividid into three parts: personal, demonstrative, and comparative reference. But in this data the writer only find personal reference and demonstrative reference, as follow:

1) Personal Reference

Personal reference is reference by means of function in the speech situation, thought the category of person.[7] In the data, members of personal pronoun that found are:

13. (104) People using marijuana as medical option, but they dont think about the effect
14. (105) Marijuana is one of the kinds of the nicotin in the world. It can broke cells in the body.
15. (106) If someone ever use it to the first time and he feel good, he will consume it in often time and it be continoue.

In data (13-15), the use of the reference as the cohesive devices is

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[6] Halliday and Hasan, *Op. Cit,* p. 31

[7] *Ibid*, p. 37

signaled by the words of they (13), it (14), and he (15). This personal pronoun refers to the pronoun that is in the classification. Other examples of same pattern can be found in appendix 2 (E1).

2) **Demonstrative reference**

Demonstrative reference is reference by means of location on scale of proximity. It is essentially a form of verbal pointing, as said before the speaker identifies the referent by locating it on scale of proximity.[8] the writer find "that, then and the" as demonstrative reference are taken from the data, like:

16. (120) All of us know marijuana *that* makes us pass control from what we do.
17. (121) *Then* if someone use it not good for body health like for brain and all of our body.
18. (122) But they don't think about *the* effect of marijuana.

In data (16-18), the use of the words of that (16), then (17), and the (122) is involved in demonstrative reference.. Other examples of demonstrative reference can be found in appendix 2 (E2).

B. **Substitution**

Substitution is as the replacement of one item by another. It is a relation in wording rather than in the meaning. It is also a relation within the text. A substitute is a sort of counter, which is used in place of the repetition of a

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[8] *Ibid*

particular item. Flowerdew states with substitution, a substitute word of phrase is replaced by another[9]. Substitution is divided into three types; there are nominal, verbal, clausal substitution.

1.   Nominal substitution

Nominal substitution is expressed by the using of word one, ones, and same.

Example:

> 19. (152) With that so we can differently marijuana is from our health or broken our health.
> 20. (153) So marijuana should be one of a medical option.
> 21. (154) For the two verses above shos the forbidden of self destruction.

In data (19-21), the nominal substitution is so (19), one (20), and two (21). It substitute the nominal item by another. Other examples of nominal substitution can be found in appendix 2 (F1).

2.   Verbal substitution

The substitution form in the verbal group is do, with the usual morphological scatter do, does, did, doing, done. This operates as head of a verbal group, in the place that is occupied by lexical verb, and its position is always final in the group.

> Example:

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[9] John Flowerdew, *Discourse in English Language Education*, (New York : Routledge, 2013), p. 37

22. (160) But although marijuana is illegal to step *buying* because many people stay to *do* it.
23. (161) It must be safe but your body doesn't know a legal drug from an illegal drug.

In data 20, do subsitutes buying the marijuana. Then, in data (23), doesn't subsitutes body the drug. Other examples of verbal substitution can be found in appendix 2 (F2).

C. Ellipsis

Ellipsis is simply substitution by zero. The starting point of the discussion of ellipsis can be the familiar notion that it is, something left unsaid. Ellipsis is also the omission of an item. It can be interpreted as that form of substitution in which the item is replaced by nothing. Ellipsis is divided into three types; there are nominal, verbal, and clausal ellipsis. But here is only verbal ellipsis.

1) Verbal ellipsis

Verbal ellipsis is the omission of an item within the verbal group.

Example:

24. (162) In the society, prostitution is the thing that very safe in society, because if there any people work as commercial sex worker, they will be scambag and causes damaging in their hold and the biggest negative impact if there any people commercial sex worker in our environtment is damaging moral among children and adolence.
25. (163)So they will be looking for the answer that they feel satisfied, and if your children ask with commercial sex worker directly.

In data (24), the verbal ellipsis above is verb damaging. An omission here is commercial sex worker in our envirotment is damaging moral. Damaging can only be interpreted as they are damaging. Then, in data (25) the verbal ellipsis in conversation above is verb looking. An omission here is looking for the answer.

D. Conjunction

Conjunction as a familiar type of explicitly marked relationship in texts which is indicated by formal markers which relate what is about to be said to what has been said before-markers like *and, but, so,* and *then*.[10] Conjunction, as described by Bloor and Bloor act as a cohesive tie between clauses or sections of text in such a way as to demonstrate a meaningful pattern between them.[11] Though Halliday and Hasan indicate that conjunctive relations are not tied to any particular sequence in the expression.[12] The followings are the types of conjunction found in the texts, likes additive, adversative, causal and temporal.

1)   Additive Conjunction

The additive relation is somewhat different from coordination proper, although it is no doubt derivable from it.[13] The writer find additive relation

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[10] Gillian Brown and George Yule, *Discourse Analysis*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1983), p. 191

[11] Thomas Bloor and Meriel Bloor, *The Functional Analysis of English*, (London: Oxford University Press, 2004), p. 98

[12] Halliday and Hasan, *Loc. Cit*, p. 247

[13] *Ibid*.

is expressed by using of the word *and* and *or* from data, likes:

26. (171) Why? Because you know when your children ask you about prostitution in your environtment because their see that there are people entired in home without any husband *and* their ask with their friend and they friend that it is prostitution.
27. (172) Then, your children ask with you don't give your children the good *or* the true answer.
28. (172) I believe marijuana be a medical option because in America Serikat any research about the advantage marijuana to healthy, to make people creative, and then marijuana have two classification, that is high marijuana *and* low marijuana.

In data (26-28), the additive conjunction appears or and and belongs to additive conjunction which support to the preceding sentence. Other examples of additive conjunction can be found in appendix 2 (H1).

2) Adversative Conjunction

Adversative relation is contrary to expectation that may be derived from the content of what is being said, or from communication process, the speaker-hearer situation.[14] In this study the writer find adversative relation are expressed by using of word *but* and *although,* likes:

1. (187)But it just a little time and bullshit of hopes.
2. (187) But marrijuana is illegal in Indonesia.
3. (188)) In Indonesia the use of marijuana is stirdly prohibited, although in some develop countries marijuana has been legalized and can be made as a treatment.

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[14] *Ibid*, p. 250

In data (29-31), the words although and but cover to the type of adversative conjunction with two different things that are not in agreement. Other examples of additive conjunction can be found in appendix 2 (H2).

3) Causal Conjunction

Under the heading of causal relation, Halliday and Hasan state that this relation involves primarily reason, result and purpose relation between the sentences. The simple of causal relation is expressed by *so*, *thus, hence therefore, consequently, accordingly, and a number of expressions like as result (of that), in consequence (of that), because of that, etc*.[15]

The writer find *then, because, so,* as causal conjunction in the data, such as:

4. (105) *Then*, according of UNICEF, almost 30% commercial sex worker in Indonesia is still under 18 years old.
5. (106) *Because* in young periode the teenagers usually has a more curiousity.

The causal conjunction in the words then (20) and because *(21)* illustrates a result of the first thing. Other examples of additive

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[15] *Ibid*, p. 256

conjunction can be found in appendix 2 (H3).

4) Temporal Conjunction

Temporal relation is expressed in its simplest form by *then, next, afterwards, after that, subsequently, etc.*[16] According to Halliday and Hasan, the temporal relation is between two successive sentences may be simply one of sequence in time: the one is subsequent to the other. Furthermore, this conjunction may be made more specific by the presence of an additional component in the meaning, as well as that of succession of time. The word expressed of temporal conjunction that found on this data are *the first/second/third*, as follow:

6. (206) *Secondly*, marijuana is because of the lack reinforcement law, the law is not really upheald by the goverment. The tearm inprovment is to short, so the trader of consumer will never repeant it.
7. (207) *First* is high marijuana, if some people consume can broke brain of people.
8. (208) Let's start on *the first* aspect that is society.

Temporal Conjunction indicated with the word secondly (34), first (35), and the first (36) by concerning sequence time. Other examples of temporal conjunction can be found in appendix 2 (H4).

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[16] *Ibid*, p. 261

2. The Factor that Affects Cohesion

Based on the findings, there is a factor that affects cohesion, namely the number of sentences in a text. The number of sentences will affect the use of cohesive ties. Texts with high cohesion tend to have more sentences than texts with middle and low cohesion. The highly cohesive texts employ more cohesive devices because there are more ideas to connect in relation to the number of sentences. For example, text 13 in this research which is considered as the text with the highest level of cohesion among all essays in this research has 109 cohesive ties. On the other hand, text 1 about Marijuana which is considered as the text with the lowest level of cohesion has 9 cohesive ties.

3. Essays with Rich Grammatical Cohesion

From the discussion above, it is known that the occurrence of reference outnumbers the occurrence of other subcategories of cohesion. It means that mostly semantic relation is carried through the choice of grammar instead of vocabulary. This also means that essays analyzed in this research are considered to be highly cohesive texts.

A text is sometimes envisaged to be some kind of super-sentence, a grammatical unit that is larger than a sentence but it is related to a sentence in the same way that sentence is related to a clause, a clause to a group and so on.[17] Moreover, it makes semantic relation more explicit. The choice of grammar can be easily seen by the readers instead of the links are bound through the structure of the texts. Thus, the texts are easier to understand.

Meanwhile, the links established by the lexical cohesion are implicit. They are bound through structure that is varied within and between sentences. Texts are considered to be low cohesion when constructing a coherent representation from the text requires many inferences based on reader's knowledge. Texts are considered high cohesion when elements within the text provide more explicit clues to relations within and across sentences They require the readers to possess sufficient background knowledge to decode the inferences.[18] Texts which establish links through lexical cohesion are considered to be low cohesion.

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[17] Halliday and Hasan, *Op. Cit*., pp. 1-2
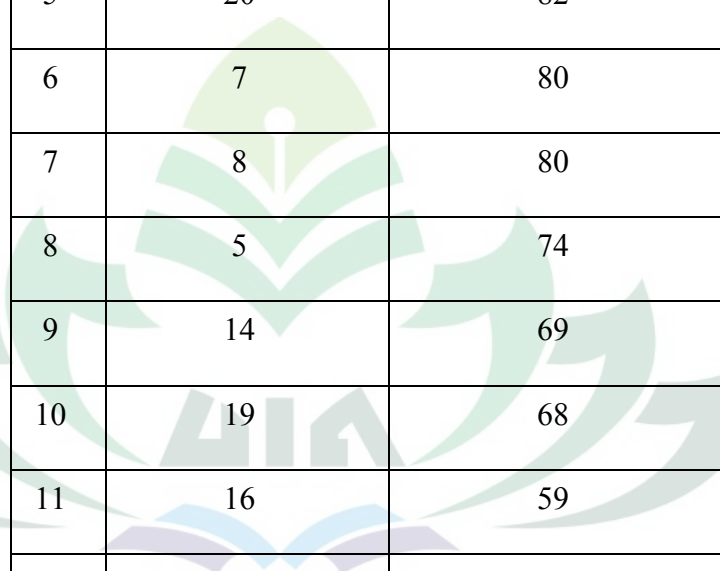
[18] McNamara, *Comprehension Challenges in the Fourth Grade:The Roles of Text Cohesion, Text Genre, and Readers' Prior Knowledge*, International Electronic Journal of Elementary Education, 2011, 4(1), p. 232

Texts with low cohesion will potentially cause comprehension problem. The readers are expected to be able to fill the gap among the ideas when the cohesive ties are too implicit in the texts. Otherwise, there are claims that cohesive links in texts are used by text-producers to facilitate reading or comprehension by text-receivers.[19] It is concluded that readers do better in reading of highly cohesive text.

In relation to different amount of grammatical cohesion found in essay texts analyzed in this research, it is necessary to classify the texts into several categories. The different classification may lead to the different treatment. The classifications lie as follows from the highest to the lowest.

1. High cohesion, namely text 13, text 22, text 25, text 21, text 20, text 7, text 8, text 5, text 14 and text 19.

2. Middle cohesion, namely text 16, text 10, text 15, text 11, text 17, text 18, text 9, text 6, and text 12.

3. Low cohesion, namely text 23, text 24, text 26, text 3, text 4, text 1, text 2.

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[19] Brown and Yule, *Loc. Cit.*, p. 24

No.	Text	Cohesion
1	13	109
2	22	102
3	25	98
4	21	85
5	20	82
6	7	80
7	8	80
8	5	74
9	14	69
10	19	68
11	16	59
12	10	59
13	15	52
14	11	41
15	17	39
16	18	38

17	6	36
18	9	35
19	12	35
20	23	33
21	24	33
22	26	28
23	4	25
24	3	24
25	1	9
26	2	9

Texts with high cohesion generally consist of high grammatical cohesion. For example, text 22 consists of 98 grammatical cohesion. All grammatical cohesion in this text is established using reference. Meanwhile, texts with middle cohesion have lower number of grammatical cohesion. For example, text 15 has 52 grammatical cohesion. All grammatical cohesion in this text is established using reference as well.

In texts with high and middle cohesion, teachers certainly can use them as an instance. Compared to texts with low cohesion, they have richer grammatical cohesion that close more gaps between ideas within and between sentences. They require less knowledge and strategies in the process of inferences. Thus, they will enable the readers to fully comprehend the topic. These types of texts are definitely beneficial for low-knowledge readers or readers who happen to start reading texts with completely new topics because they need to remove the obstacles or gaps that may cause failure in comprehending the texts.[20]

Meanwhile, texts with low cohesion have the lowest number of grammatical cohesion and number of sentences. For example, text 2 has 9 grammatical cohesion. These types of texts need certain treatment before they are used in language learning. Teachers need to adapt this kind of texts by revising the texts. One of the ways of revising texts is using inference analysis proposed by Britton and Gulgoz in Benjamin.[21]

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[20]Rebekah George Benjamin, *Reconstructing Readability: Recent Developments and Recommendations in the Analysis of Text Difficulty,* Department of Educational Psychology, 2011, University of Georgia, Athens, pp. 72-73
[21] *Ibid*

According to Britton and Gulgoz as cited in Benjamin, the first thing to do to revise the texts is by finding places in the text where inferences were lacking. Then, teachers should modify the texts by linking each sentence to previous sentences via propositions and arguments that have common characteristics. The propositions and arguments can only be used one term for each concept in the texts. Finally, teachers need to arrange the sentences so that old information precedes new information. All steps are meant to make inferences explicit for the readers.

During arrange this thesis, the writer find some previous study that arranged by Amir and Rahman (2013) entittled "The Use of Cohesive Devices in Descriptive Writing by Omani Student-Teacher" and Goodluck C. Kadiri (2013) entittled "The Use of Lexical Cohesion Elements in the Writing of ESL Learners".

On the Amir and Rahman's thesis that have purpose is find out the various types of cohesive devices used by the two groups of students. A total of 1,498 cohesive devices were used by all students to achieve cohesive writing. Whereas 1st-year students used 784, 3rd-year students used 714. Considering the two percentages of the 1st- and 3rd-year students, it can be concluded

that the two groups do not vary greatly in the frequency of their use of cohesive devices.

Kadiri's thesis that have purpose is find out that there are 1,098 repetitions, 106 synonyms and 29 lexical sets. Altogether, there are 1,233 lexical cohesion elements in the 200 texts used for the study. This demonstrates the extent to which students use lexical cohesion elements in their writing. The sample population used more of repetitions in their writing and made minimal use of synonyms and lexical sets.

The results show that there is 89% use of repetitions, 9% use of synonyms, and 2% use of lexical sets in the study essays. Synonyms and lexical sets are minimally used or not used at all in most of the texts. This means that the students have limited knowledge of lexical cohesion, hence, the low use of the synonyms and lexical sets.

These previous study are different with this study. On this study researcher have purposed to analyze cohesion in essay writing composed by students at Islamic University of Lampung. The researcher analyze cohesive devices (grammatical cohesive devices

and lexical cohesive devices) within sentences. These results show that the students predominant use of grammatical cohesive device than lexical cohesive device but a high frequency in using cohesive device.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Based on the findings and discussions from the previous chapter, the researcher draws conclusions as follows.

1. Lexical cohesive devices are reiteration that appears as the third rank with 231 instances or 16,6 % of the total occurrences. Then, collocation in the last rank. It appears 6 times or 0, 4 % of the total occurrences.

2. Grammatical cohesive devices are reference that appears as the first rank among all subcategories of lexical and grammatical cohesion. There are 508 instances, or 36,4 % of the total occurrences. Then, it is followed by substitution with 136 instances or 9,8 %. Ellipsis appears 99 instances or 9,8 %. The second rank is conjuction with 405 instances, or 29,2 % of the total occurrences.

It means that the essays written by the students mostly use structure rather than vocabulary to carry semantic relation. 231 sentences analyzed in this research are considered as highly cohesive texts because grammatical cohesion is first rank among all subcategories of cohesion. Moreover, the students predominant use of grammatical cohesive device than lexical cohesive device.

B.   Suggestions

For the reader especially English Department students, it is suggested to be more aware of the importance of cohesion which exists both in spoken and written forms of language. Moreover, the relation both through the lexical and grammatical cohesions contribute to the connectedness and unity within the elements as a whole as well as a way functions to create meaningful language in which is one of the most prominent usefulness of language itself to be able to percept and interpret in a proper way. Therefore, English learners cannot only create understandable text but also interpret it in understanding a complex text.

Obviously, further research remains to be made, notably concerning the specific cohesion focus. For instance, the concept of cohesion relation and the translation or meaning interpretation in written text in order to better qualify dealing with cohesion function and principle. The writer does hopes that the result of this study can lead the next researchers who conduct research in the same field as the reference or comparison that might be informative to the researches. Hopefully, further researchers are going to be interested in using actual and more corpuses to cover the limitation of this research.

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Appendix 1. **The Data Sheets of Cohesion Analysis in Students' Essay Writing**

No.	Sentences
1	Marijuana is drugs forbidden in Indonesia, because marijuana now give effect negative to body and marijuana give near death.
2	Not give effect possitive to body and in civil he used marijuana discriminated.
3	Also marijuana cannot a medical option because marijuana give effect negative for body.
4	All of us know marijuana that makes us pass control from what we do.
5	It is makes us pass controls.
6	If we not try don't ever to try wear marijuana.
7	In islamic religion then may not to consume marijuana or in medicine.
8	In islamic religion then may not to consume marijuana, but till now still people used marijuana.
9	For loss ill felt and cancer.
10	But it ijust a little time and bullshit of hopes.
11	But marrijuana is illegal in Indonesia.
12	Then if someone use it not good for body health like for brain and all of our body.
13	There are some chapter in Al-Qur'an.
14	First, if we use marijuana, it will make us addicted.
15	Then if someone use it not good for body health like for brain and all of our body.
16	Is it good or bad.
17	But they don't think about the effect of marijuana.
18	It is included of narkotika.
19	We will use it again and again.
20	There are many effects of using marijuana.
21	...which tell us that if we should not using marijuana.
22	People using marijuana as medical option, but they dont think about the effect.
23	Islam forbid us to use marijuana, it is included of narkotika.
24	There are some chapter in Al-Qur'an.
25	In hospital, there are a lot of people that get sick. Caused crush in an accident street and they had a pain.
26	...advantages for human that is not only for painful, it can be used that cancer will not come. In hospital there are a lot of people that

	get sick.
27	Marijuana is a plant that has an advantage for human's body.
28	Many zat which advantage for human.
29	So marijuana should be one of a medical option.
30	When patient want to take an operation or need an operation.
31	Marijuana is one of the kinds of the nicotin in the world.
32	Marijuana is have some benefits and some bad effects to our health depend to the people how to use that from the body.
33	Marijuana is illegal to step buying because many people used marijuana is for get many and the consumer is have bad effect to the body.
34	But although marijuana is illegal to step buying because many people stay to do it.
35	For the reason is them get many from that and can consume too.
36	Government was have UUD about illegal marijuana to consume in the people.
37	The bad effect from marijuana is the consumer can't stop the body to consume that and can make them addicted and the reason from that is them say it with consume the marijuana is can fell happy and problem is missing from life.
38	Although the effect is not for long time, but them have a reason that to consume the marijuana.
39	Although the marijuana is have bad effect to our life but in the medical option marijuana is have benefits too.
40	In the medical option, the doctor can used that to minimalize the feel of sick the patient.
41	And marijuana is many benefit if we can the dosis to used marijuana.
42	With that so we can differently marijuana is from our health or broken our health.
43	And so be the smart consumer of marijuana .
44	We just can see the benefit of marijuana is just to happy in the life but not for long time and after that dangerous for our health.
45	Marijuana also called cannabis can be grown like in Indonesia.
46	Marijuana is one of type foliage that thrives in tropical climates, such as in Indonesia.
47	Marijuana itself is an addictive psycotropic substance.
48	In Indonesia the use of marijuana is stirdly prohibited, although in some develop countries marijuana has been legalized and can be made as a treatment.
49	Marijuana is a combination of shredded leaves, flowers buds of the

	cannabis sativa plants.
50	Marijuana can be smoked, eaten, vaporized and many other.
51	The intoxicatong of marijuana is tetrahydracannabinol(THC).
52	Syari'ah islam forbid all intoxicating things and all form of drugs with various kind and types.
53	Allah SWT in the meaning "all justify for them all good and forbid for them all is evil".
54	Among the means of khobaits are forbidden with this verse, such as drugs.
55	For the two verses above shos the forbidden of self destruction.
56	Drugs definitely undermine the person's body and mind.
57	It is not too much in Indonesia because not too much people that give permite to plant it.
58	Actually marijuana is not legal to producted
59	Because of it many people in illegal plant it to sell.
60	But many people buy it not to medical nonetheless to consume it own.
61	It can broke cells in the body.
62	If someone ever use it to the first time and he feel good, he will consume it in often time and it be continoue.
63	It can be big killer to anyone.
64	We can make imagination that if the people who get sick is given marijuana to less the sickness.
65	In everytime, it can broke the cells.
66	I think the people can more illness and it can to help.
67	As we know in UU pasal 112 said that everyone that have save or use marijuana will be got a punish 4 years in jail for most little and 12 years in jail for longest, and must to pay 800.000.000,- to most little and 8.000.000.000,-
68	And in Al-qur'an in chapters Al-Araaf and Al-Maidah said that we can use something if it have many advantage than disadvantage and don't use something that we unknown the advantage.
69	As we know that marijuana is more disadvantages.
70	So that we must stopped to use marijuana.
71	In medical option, we must choose other option to medical.
72	So if marijuana is stopped use, no one's can plant it and sell it and many people can safe.
73	Prostitution is sexual axtivity that occur between two person without marriage.
74	In Indonesia, there are so many prostitution case such as Dolly incident that was lost by government

75	The cause of prostitution is because of poverty, educational poorly and hypersexuality.
76	The first cause of prostitution is poverty
77	Many whore come from poor family.and poor familiy usually cannot give high education to their child.
78	So their child think that how get lot of money when they haven't good education. Finally they can take way to become whore.
79	The other cause of prostitution is hypersexuality. Hypersexuality is one of psychology disease that can make the person not enough when they do sexual activity.
80	The person who has hypersexuality will do anything to get what they need.
81	One of way that they can do is become whore even they can became rape agent.
82	And then how we solve this problem?
83	Because prostitution is bad, prostitution is social problem that we must overcome.
84	Because in young periode the teenagers usually has a more curiousity.
85	We can imagine if our young generation include in sexual violance, and try sex activity before they married.
86	Prostutution not allow in our religion we can see in holy Al-Qur'an said that "don't go near adultery, indeed adultery is cruel activity and bad way".
87	So we can prevent our child from sexual violance with give religion value, it can as their guideline to a far violance.
88	So far minimalize sexual violance we shouldn't legalized the prostitution because legalized the prostitution make appear new problem and that is not only one way to minimalize sexual violance.
89	To minimalize sexual violance we can give our child religious value and teach good attitude or good moral to prevent it.
90	In the health marijuana can't be us. Marijuana because marijuana is make someone to use stupid, lazy and make someone forgotten.
91	Marijuana make someone want try always use marijuana. Marijuana very dangerous for the health, and in health marijuana can be medical for body, for example make people want eat always.
92	And in the health marijuana can be use process medical option, marijuana can be use a little total, marijuana can be option to health but sometimes marijuana make some people to use don't crime.

93	Many people to use marijuana cannot leave again, and many effect to use marijuana, marijuana very dangerous.
94	Is a produced and distributor of cocaine produces by colombia are circulated in various countries, even in colombia itself there is well organized organization that infiltrated various fields such as politics.
95	Since the 19th century China has been a drug trafficing route brought by the Europians types of Shabu-Shabu and Extation.
96	Marijuana is one of the most abused drugs in the world.
97	Some people think that since it is legal in some places, it must be safe.
98	In surah Al-Baqoroh ayat 219, they ask you about khamr and gambling, say "in both of them there is great sin and some benefit to man.
99	In Araf 157, the word of Allah SWT said "and justify from them all good and forbid for them all that is evil.
100	Marijuana have some benefits for our health like to solve some disease.
101	In USA, many scientist use marijuana as their object research and in their opinion marijuana can be use to cancer's patient.
102	The fact, the result is true, there is one patient will be health from cancer.
103	The patient has been die for 5 years and now she can alive without afraid.
104	A doctor from the USA said that marijuana can be safe if we use it with good dosage.
105	It is not same like cigarette and addictive which make a bad impact for someone.
106	Even in the USA, marijuana be legal for public and some people believe that marijuana doesn't only give negative impact like other people say.
107	In the health marijuana can be use for process madical option, but marijuana can be use a little total, marijuana can be option to health. But sometime marijuana make people do it crime.
108	Is a produced and distributor of cocaine produces by colombia are circulated in various countries, even in colombia itself there is well organized organization that infiltrated various fields such as politics, military, and law.
109	Since the 19th century china has been a drug trafficing route brought by the Europians.
110	Types of shabu and extation and even its circulation has riched

	Indonesia.
111	According to data issued by Metro Jaya police in 2010 ago, China ranked third in the circulation of drugs in Indonesia.
112	Brazil is one of the world's largest drug dealer country.
113	Indonesia is known as the world's number one extension produced, but as distributor. Indonesia is known as the world's largest dealer.
114	This is possiblebecause marijuana from Indonesia is a marijuana with the number one quality in the world.
115	If there any statement that prostitution should be legal in Indonesia, I will crush it and I'll say no about the statement because prostitution is evil and not good.
116	There are some reasons and some aspect why I'm disagree about this statement they are society, religion, and health.
117	But before I explained one by one the aspect, I will give you some information about prostitution especially prostitution in Indonesia.
118	You know Indonesia include one of country that has been commercial sex worker in Tribun News said that Indonesia in position number twelve of the country that has many commercial sex worker.
119	Then, according of UNICEF, almost 30% commercial sex worker in Indonesia is still under 18 years old.
120	Let's start on the first aspect that is society
121	In the society, prostitution is the thing that very safe in society, because if there any people work as commercial sex worker, they will be scambag and causes damaging in their hold and the biggest negative impact if there any people commercial sex worker in our environtment is damaging moral among children and adolence.
122	Why? Because you know when your children ask you about prostitution in your environtment because their see that there are people entired in home without any husband and their ask with their friend and they friend that it is prostitution.
123	Then, your children ask with you don't give your children the good or the true answer.
124	So they will be looking for the answer that they feel satisfied, and if your children ask with commercial sex worker directly.
125	So what happen with your children and then how about the teenagers. We know that teenagers always curious about something and their always curious about sex.
126	Because they are still puberty so they will be tried and looking for something that make them become satisfied one of them are prostitution.

127	I believe marijuana be a medical option because in America Serikat any research about the advantage marijuana to healthy, to make people creative, and then marijuana have two classification, that is high marijuana and low marijuana.
128	Researcher in America said if marijuana can be medicine for cancer because marijuana have a benefit to make cancer cell is die.
129	In marijuana many unsure to make body not sick.
130	And researcher said if marijuana used for people, it make creativity of people is high because marijuana will give brain stimulus, so human have creativity.
131	Marijuana also using for musician because with using marijuana will make they creative to write lyric of songs.
132	And then why marijuana is legal in any countries? Because marijuana have two specification.
133	First is high marijuana, if some people consume can broke brain of people.
134	So conclusion is I believe marijuana be a medical option because in low marijuana have not zat active like psychotropica.
135	I believe that marijuana be a medical of from because in marijuana contain THC, it not been problem as and did to cure various decreases example for cancer, have glaucoma, and neurological doses
136	Marijuana is a drug nerived from the seed, flower, and leaves of dresses marijuana plants.
137	Cannabis (marijuana) conlants more than aob different chemical.
138	THC substance that exist in this marijuana flower in this marijuana plants not only prolong life, but also make patient can be free from tumor and cancer.
139	For cancer patient going under chemotherapy it has been shown to be very helpful in reveving nuasect.
140	Marijuana is helps to stimulate the appetite of patient with gymplanus of AIDS as well for people who have glaucoma.
141	It is found that marijuana has be good in reducing intraocuas presore, and the last patient with neurological disorder have also been cured or marijuana to reduce muscle flexibility.
142	Marijuana has a spectral chemical in it that cause nerve help been blood flow in the brain.
143	In medical option is already use marijuana and also the fact that since 1800 the world archeology research marijuana oil from the flower distillation is a natural medicine that can cure various deseases without side effect.

144	So medical option was used marijuana for cancer, have glaucoma, and neurological deseases.
145	Marijuana is part of drug the number of marijuana is increasing year by year.
146	Marijuana is serious problem in many countries, marijuana can deprave young generation.
147	Moreover marijuana can immobilize the nations, beside some internal andexternal factors can lead the teen comsume marijuana.
148	In short Marijuana are due to the lack of parental supervision lack of reinforcement of marijuana laus, social, and psychological problem.
149	Firstly, marijuana is due to lack parental supervision someone parent are busy to work all they, thus teens are out of their parent monitoring however most of those busy easly give their children permission without limit.
150	In this case, parent should take a time to monitor their children and give spiritual education to prevent them from marijuana.
151	Secondly, marijuana is because of the lack reinforcement law, the law is not really upheald by the goverment. The tearm inprovment is to short, so the trader of consumer will never repeant it.
152	However the goverment should take in action to give long term punishment to both consumer and trader.
153	Last, social and psychological problems of the cause marijuana teens are labile.
154	However, they who consume marijuana don't have good emotional intelligence.
155	Whereas there are many positive ways to reduce the depression.
156	So marijuana cannot becomes a medical options, because very dangerous for body.
157	If user predicted will dead, marijuana killed you.
158	I agree marijuana be a medical option because marijuana has benefit to relieve pain and from result studies conducted by experts have proved actually use of marijuana is not dangerous than cigarrets and alcohol.
159	Example benefit of marijuana to help someone sick like cancer, alzheimer, epilepsia, HIV/AIDS, and other.
160	Alzheimer based on research by the script reserach institute marijuana is known to slow down alzheimer to the brain.
161	Cancer, research publishes in jurnal molecular cancer therapeutics founds that the substance cannabidol contained in cannabis can turn of a gone call "Id1" use cancer cells to spread thoughout the body.

162	Many advantages contains in marijuana but we can't see this with good.
163	But we don't know how to use marijuana. Marijuana can use a medical option but we must attention dosis and how the use it and only to medical not to use other.
164	No, prostitution be illegal to decreas sexual violence such as rape, because we can look at UUD number 7 years 1984.
165	If prostitutions is a cruel activity and who is do prostitution must be have punistment and get educational moral, not just adult, many a child like a student in senior high school, student in univercity follow prostitution so if we have a child we must give good education.
166	Because we know if prostitution dangers is tragedy in Indonesia, as we know in UU number 23 years 2002 for a child and women protection.
167	So we must protect our child and women for good generations in Indonesia not just sexual violence prostitution also as human trade we can look at UU number 21 years 2007 about human trade.
168	So we must protect our child and women for good generations in Indonesia not just sexual violence prostitution also as human trade we can look at UU number 21 years 2007 about human trade.
169	So who want do human trade they must get punishment.
170	But we must know why they do prostitution, and we must know if prostitution not as rape.
171	They do prostitution because economical factor, area factor, and minimum educational moral, why prostitution not as a rape ?
172	Because that another need, the boy need girl, and the girl need work and money from the boy.
173	Why so many prostitution in Indonesia and brook moral our child and women ? Because in Indonesia is minimum skill, minimum educational moral, and difficult to search good work.
174	So , many woman and child choose prostitution as they job to continues they life.
175	But we back again and look from my religion side why prostitution forbidden in Indonesia.
176	Indonesia is low state and so many habitan moslem we can look from QS al Isra : 32 " don't close zina because zina is bad attitude" .
177	So, if we want far from prostitution protect our child, woman, and family lets many pray every time in daily life, like read a book about how to educate the moral and search good work and far from prostitution.

178	And we cant judge who people do prostitution because we have know what the factor they do prostitution.
179	So we must say thanks to our god for a good life.
180	Marijuana is one of the abused drugs in the world, there is an ever growing gap between the latest scientist and medical above marijuana and the surround of some people think that since it is legal in some places.
181	It must be safe but your body doesn't know a legal drug from an illegal drug.
182	It only knows the effect the drug creates once you have taken it.
183	The purpose of this publication is to clear up some of the misunderstandings above.
184	Marijuana comes from the Indian olant and the part that contains the drug is found primarily in the flowers commonly called the buds.
185	It is usually green, brown, or grey in color.
186	Benefits of marijuana is that people used as relax brain and people always be happy and always try and try until overdose.
187	Like we know prostitution is oldest job in the world ever. Prostitution exist in everytime and every place since humankind take a place in this world.
188	The reason why prostitution became very famous is it can fulfill desire of humankind and that is to making or sex.
189	It is one many reason why there are many country or people see this as profitable job and in the end legalizing the prostitution?
190	Well, maybe because the existence of prostitution, sexual violence such a rape decrease sexual violance especially rape because there are many factor why people do it like pornography, porno action and stilll very much the cause.
191	That is what we have to erase from sociality and not trust prostitution.
192	Just imagine it what will happen to our young generation if prostitution is legalized.
193	Many women will be labeled as a bitch just because little reason like have a night job or go home in the middle of the night.
194	So you still think prostitution will be good solution to decrease sexual violence such a rape? If you don't think so, I will tell you other solution to decrease sexual violence such as rape which definitely better solution from your self.
195	You can filter content of pornography for your self and your family.
196	For goverment, they can blocked content of pornography and educate people about how terrible free sex is.
197	Israel, Canada, America, have researched that marijuana can be a

	medical option like cancer, leukimia, depressed,AIDS, and others.
198	History said was long time marijuana became traditional medical. Researcher said marijuana is not more dangerous from ciggarets, marijuana have 600 zats and just 60 zats that make you fly "euphoria".
199	And in ciggarets, they have 4000 zats and all of them is dangerous for body like for heart, liver, and lungs.
200	Many people was death because of ciggarets, but no one person death because marijuana.
201	UU Number 35/2009 pasal 12 said marijuana can use for medical/medicine and technology.
202	In Belanda/Netherland, marijuana was free for medical. In there the doctor often used marijuana for their patients.
203	Marijuana is good for medical because they haven't another effect that out from medical not like other medicine that have another effect if you use that for a long time.
204	Example if you use other medicine you get effect sleeply, but if you use marijuana you haven't got that.
205	Marijuana is one of them not clear thing, although in Indonesia, marijuana to be big enemy and now should be marijuana be a medical option?
206	Yes, marujuana can be a medical option because any some researcher in the world say that marijuana can to be medicine in darurat situation or in unique sickers for example cancer.
207	Marijuana can be medicine to cancer because in marijuana contain active zat thetrycannabinol.
208	This zat can make easy people which cancer sick although marijuana cannot to a lot of to consume people sick.
209	Just only people that agreement doctor to consume it.
210	The thetrycannabinol any zat to lose a big dizzy for people sick cancer.
211	Morover any some hospital touse marijuana as medicine to lose dizzy in Indonesia.
212	Marijuana is one of narcotics. In Indonesia marijuana is forbidden because in Indonesia there are regulation from government that prohibit it.
213	There are bad effect of marijuana, one of negative effect of marijuana is the criminality is rises.
214	In Indonesia, the majority is muslm. In islam regulation marijuana is forbidden to consumed, because muslim believe if we consume something that make drunk, it is not good for body and for our life.

215	Marijuana kind of drug it should not to be medical option because marijuana can make the people less their think and there are hadist about this, example " don't use all of something that can make our body less" (HR Abu Daud no. 3686 and Ahmad 6 : 309).
216	So from that marijuana should not to be a medical option.
217	Although there are many country example united state that to be marijuana a medical option for example for cancer the scientific also have researched about it and sure the marijuana can help the people that have cancer but in islam more good to don't use it.
218	There are many effect from it, such as it can make damage people brain and thus headech, in under eyes not fine, magh and other.
219	So if we comsume it, our body not fit and health our body will feel as earth run around.
220	It is not good although it can help people to lost their problem.
221	The medical can make other medicine, because if we to be marijuana as a medical option we will to comsume a kind of drug although in the medicine there is a low dosis marijuana but we will to drink medicine as always not once.
222	So from that we can addict and if we sick, we will to back drink of medicine that have.
223	Substance of marijuana, so marijuana should not tobe medical option because it is not good.
224	All of that can not in islam that mean it is not good for us, not there is no problem but it is really not good for us.
225	So the conclusion is more good to don't use it for our body healthy and there are a illness to there are a medicine to.
226	Prostitution should be let legalization because shouldn't be crime and can help country.
227	Prostitution is an action sexual for money.
228	It is victimless crime, if prostitution is part of human must doing by everyone in the world so that prostitution have benefit for many people and it will not happened crime such as happened right now and then for many people.
229	Prostitution can help country to create working place and as a business country to get income.
230	And all of them managed by country that to make person do sex crime evey place.

231	So prostitution must be legal for to be better in the world and for freedom everyone.

Appendix 2. **The Data Classification of Cohesion Analysis in Students' Essay Writing**

No	Data Classification
I	*Lexical Cohesion*
A	**Reiteration**
A1	*Repitition*
1	Marijuana is drugs forbidden in Indonesia, because marijuana now give effect negative to body and marijuana give near death.
2	Also marijuana cannot a medical option because marijuana give effect negative for body.
3	In islamic religion then may not to consume marijuana, but till now still people used marijuana.
4	Then if someone use it not good for body health like for brain and all of our body.
5	We will use it again and again.
6	When patient want to take an operation or need an operation.
7	Many whore come from poor family.and poor familiy usually cannot give high education to their child.
8	Many people to use marijuana cannot leave again, and many effect to use marijuana, marijuana very dangerous.
9	Many people to use marijuana cannot leave again, and many effect to use marijuana, marijuana very dangerous.
10	And in the health marijuana can be use process medical option, marijuana can be use a little total, marijuana can be option to health but sometimes marijuana make some people to use don't crime.
11	Even in the USA, marijuana be legal for public and some people believe that marijuana doesn't only give negative impact like other people say.
12	In the health marijuana can be use for process madical option, but marijuana can be use a little total, marijuana can be option to health. But sometime marijuana make people do it crime.
13	Then if someone use it not good for body health like for brain and all of our body.
14	We will use it again and again.
15	When patient want to take an operation or need an operation.
16	Marijuana also using for musician because with using marijuana will make they creative to write lyric of songs.
17	It must be safe but your body doesn't know a legal drug from an illegal drug.
18	It only knows the effect the drug creates once you have taken it.
19	Marijuana comes from the Indian olant and the part that contains the drug is

No	Data Classification
	found primarily in the flowers commonly called the buds.
20	Benefits of marijuana is that people used as relax brain and people always be happy and always try and try until overdose.
21	And in ciggarets, they have 4000 zats and all of them is dangerous for body like for heart, liver, and lungs.
22	Marijuana can be medicine to cancer because in marijuana contain active zat thetrycannabinol.
23	UU Number 35/2009 pasal 12 said marijuana can use for medical/medicine and technology.
24	In Belanda/Netherland, marijuana was free for medical. In there the doctor often used marijuana for their patients.
25	Marijuana is good for medical because they haven't another effect that out from medical not like other medicine that have another effect if you use that for a long time.
26	Example if you use other medicine you get effect sleeply, but if you use marijuana you haven't got that.
27	Marijuana is one of them not clear thing, although in Indonesia, marijuana to be big enemy and now should be marijuana be a medical option?
28	Yes, marujuana can be a medical option because any some researcher in the world say that marijuana can to be medicine in darurat situation or in unique sickers for example cancer.
29	Marijuana can be medicine to cancer because in marijuana contain active zat thetrycannabinol.
30	This zat can make easy people which cancer sick although marijuana cannot to a lot of to consume people sick.
31	Just only people that agreement doctor to consume it.
32	The thetrycannabinol any zat to lose a big dizzy for people sick cancer.
33	Morover any some hospital touse marijuana as medicine to lose dizzy in Indonesia.
34	Marijuana is one of narcotics. In Indonesia marijuana is forbidden because in Indonesia there are regulation from government that prohibit it.
35	There are bad effect of marijuana, one of negative effect of marijuana is the criminality is rises.
36	In Indonesia, the majority is muslm. In islam regulation marijuana is forbidden to consumed, because muslim believe if we consume something that make drunk, it is not good for body and for our life.
37	Marijuana kind of drug it should not to be medical option because marijuana can make the people less their think and there are hadist about this, example " don't use all of something that can make our body less" (HR Abu Daud no. 3686 and Ahmad 6 : 309).

No	Data Classification
38	So from that marijuana should not to be a medical option.
39	Although there are many country example united state that to be marijuana a medical option for example for cancer the scientific also have researched about it and sure the marijuana can help the people that have cancer but in islam more good to don't use it.
40	There are many effect from it, such as it can make damage people brain and thus headech, in under eyes not fine, magh and other.
41	So if we comsume it, our body not fit and health our body will feel as earth run around.
42	It is not good although it can help people to lost their problem.
43	The medical can make other medicine, because if we to be marijuana as a medical option we will to comsume a kind of drug although in the medicine there is a low dosis marijuana but we will to drink medicine as always not once.
44	So from that we can addict and if we sick, we will to back drink of medicine that have.
45	Substance of marijuana, so marijuana should not tobe medical option because it is not good.
46	All of that can not in islam that mean it is not good for us, not there is no problem but it is really not good for us.
47	So the conclusion is more good to don't use it for our body healthy and there are a illness to there are a medicine to.
48	Prostitution should be let legalization because shouldn't be crime and can help country.
49	Prostitution is an action sexual for money.
50	It is victimless crime, if prostitution is part of human must doing by everyone in the world so that prostitution have benefit for many people and it will not happened crime such as happened right now and then for many people.
51	Prostitution can help country to create working place and as a business country to get income.
52	And all of them managed by country that to make person do sex crime evey place.
53	This zat can make easy people which cancer sick although marijuana cannot to a lot of to consume people sick.
54	Just only people that agreement doctor to consume it.

No	Data Classification
55	Also marijuana cannot a medical option because marijuana give effect negative for body.
56	In islamic religion then may not to consume marijuana, but till now still people used marijuana.
57	Then if someone use it not good for body health like for brain and all of our body.
58	We will use it again and again.
59	When patient want to take an operation or need an operation.
60	Benefits of marijuana is that people used as relax brain and people always be happy and always try and try until overdose.
61	Many whore come from poor family.and poor familiy usually cannot give high education to their child.
62	And in ciggarets, they have 4000 zats and all of them is dangerous for body like for heart, liver, and lungs.
63	And in the health marijuana can be use process medical option, marijuana can be use a little total, marijuana can be option to health but sometimes marijuana make some people to use don't crime.
64	Marijuana can be medicine to cancer because in marijuana contain active zat thetrycannabinol.
65	Many people to use marijuana cannot leave again, and many effect to use marijuana, marijuana very dangerous.
66	Even in the USA, marijuana be legal for public and some people believe that marijuana doesn't only give negative impact like other people say.
67	In the health marijuana can be use for process madical option, but marijuana can be use a little total, marijuana can be option to health. But sometime marijuana make people do it crime.
68	Researcher in America said if marijuana can be medicine for cancer because marijuana have a benefit to make cancer cell is die.
69	Marijuana also using for musician because with using marijuana will make they creative to write lyric of songs.
70	It must be safe but your body doesn't know a legal drug from an illegal drug.
71	It only knows the effect the drug creates once you have taken it.
72	Marijuana comes from the Indian olant and the part that contains the drug is found primarily in the flowers commonly called the buds.
73	Benefits of marijuana is that people used as relax brain and people always be happy and always try and try until overdose.
74	And in ciggarets, they have 4000 zats and all of them is dangerous for body like for heart, liver, and lungs.
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87	In islamic religion then may not to consume marijuana, but till now still people used marijuana.
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93	It must be safe but your body doesn't know a legal drug from an illegal drug.
B	***Synonym***
B1	**Near Synonym**

No	Data Classification
94	If user predicted will *dead*, marijuana *killed* you.
95	In hospital, there are a lot of people that get *sick*. Caused crush in an accident street and they had a *pain*.
96	...advantages for *human* that is not only for painful, it can be used that cancer will not come. In hospital there are a lot of *people* that get sick.
97	*Marijuana* also called *cannabis* can be grown like in Indonesia.
C	**Superordinate**
C1	**Hyponymy**
98	Islam forbid us to use marijuana, it is included of narkotika.
99	There are some chapter in Al-Qur'an.
100	Marijuana is a plant that has an advantage for human's body.
C2	**Meronymy**
101	Example benefit of marijuana to help someone sick like cancer, alzheimer, epilepsia, HIV/AIDS, and other.
D	**Collocation**
102	The cause of prostitution is because of poverty, educational poorly, and hypersexuality.
103	Marijuana is a drug nerived from the seeds, flowers, and leaves of derived marijuana plants.
II	***Grammatical Cohesion***
E	**Reference**
E1	***Personal Reference***
104	I think the people can more illness and it can to help.
105	One of way that they can do is become whore even they can became rape agent
106	If someone ever use it to the first time and he feel good, he will consume it in often time and it be continoue.
107	The bad effect from marijuana is the consumer can't stop the body to consume that and can make them addicted and the reason from that is them say it with consume the marijuana is can fell happy and problem is missing from life.
108	Although the effect is not for long time, but them have a reason that to consume the marijuana.
109	Marijuana itself is an addictive psycotropic substance. Allah SWT in the meaning "all justify for them all good and forbid for them all is evil".
110	For the reason is them get many from that and can consume too.
111	Because of it many people in illegal plant it to sell.
112	But many people buy it not to medical nonetheless to consume it own.
113	It can broke cells in the body.
114	If someone ever use it to the first time and he feel good, he will consume it in

No	Data Classification
	often time and it be continoue.
115	It can be big killer to anyone.
116	Not give effect possitive to body and in civil he used marijuana discriminated.
117	So if marijuana is stopped use, no one's can plant it and sell it and many people can safe.
118	So their child think that how get lot of money when they haven't good education. Finally they can take way to become whore.
119	Marijuana is a plant that has an advantage for human's body.
E2	***Demonstrative Reference***
120	All of us know marijuana that makes us pass control from what we do.
121	Then if someone use it not good for body health like for brain and all of our body.
122	But they don't think about the effect of marijuana.
123	It is included of narkotika.
124	There are many effects of using marijuana.
125	...which tell us that if we should not using marijuana.
126	Marijuana is one of the kinds of the nicotin in the world.
127	Marijuana is have some benefits and some bad effects to our health depend to the people how to use that from the body.
128	Marijuana is illegal to step buying because many people used marijuana is for get many and the consumer is have bad effect to the body.
129	But although marijuana is illegal to step buying because many people stay to
130	Although the marijuana is have bad effect to our life but in the medical option marijuana is have benefits too.
131	In the medical option, the doctor can used that to minimalize the feel of sick the patient. And marijuana is many benefit if we can the dosis to used marijuana.
132	With that so we can differently marijuana is from our health or broken our health.
133	We just can see the benefit of marijuana is just to happy in the life but not for long time and after that dangerous for our health.
134	Marijuana is one of type foliage that thrives in tropical climates, such as in Indonesia.
135	Marijuana is a combination of shredded leaves, flowers buds of the cannabis sativa plants.
136	The intoxicatong of marijuana is tetrahydracannabinol(THC).
137	Among the means of khobaits are forbidden with this verse, such as drugs.
138	For the two verses above shos the forbidden of self destruction.
139	Drugs definitely undermine the person's body and mind.

No	Data Classification
140	In Indonesia, there are so many prostitution case such as Dolly incident that was lost by government.
141	The cause of prostitution is because of poverty, educational poorly and hypersexuality.
142	The other cause of prostitution is hypersexuality.
143	Hypersexuality is one of psychology disease that can make the person not enough when they do sexual activity.
144	The person who has hypersexuality will do anything to get what they need.
145	And then how we solve this problem?
146	But we don't know how to use marijuana. Marijuana can use a medical option but we must attention dosis and how the use it and only to medical not to use other.
147	You can filter content of pornography for your self and your family.
148	Marijuana can be smoked, eaten, vaporized and many other.
149	It is not same like cigarette and addictive which make a bad impact for someone.
150	Many advantages contains in marijuana but we can't see this with good.
151	The other cause of prostitution is hypersexuality..
F	**Substitution**
F1	*Nominal Substitution*
152	With that so we can differently marijuana is from our health or broken our health.
153	So marijuana should be one of a medical option.
154	For the two verses above shos the forbidden of self destruction.
155	In Indonesia, there are so many prostitution case such as Dolly incident that was lost by government
156	So we can prevent our child from sexual violance with give religion value, it can as their guideline to a far violance.
157	we can prevent our child from sexual violance with give religion value, it can as their guideline to a far violance.
158	So far minimalize sexual violance we shouldn't legalized the prostitution because legalized the prostitution make appear new problem and that is not only one way to minimalize sexual violance.
159	Well, maybe because the existence of prostitution, sexual violence such a rape decrease sexual violance especially rape because there are many factor why people do it like pornography, porno action and stilll very much the cause.
F2	*Verbal Substitution*
160	But although marijuana is illegal to step buying because many people stay to do

No	Data Classification
	it.
161	It must be safe but your body doesn't know a legal drug from an illegal drug.
G	**Ellipsis**
G1	**Nominal Ellipsis**
162	In the society, prostitution is the thing that very safe in society, because if there any people work as commercial sex worker, they will be scambag and causes damaging in their hold and the biggest negative impact if there any people commercial sex worker in our environtment is damaging moral among children and adolence.
163	So they will be looking for the answer that they feel satisfied, and if your children ask with commercial sex worker directly.
164	In USA, many scientist use marijuana as their object research and in their opinion marijuana can be use to cancer's patient.
165	There are some reasons and some aspect why I'm disagree about this statement they are society, religion, and health.
166	But before I explained one by one the aspect, I will give you some information about prostitution especially prostitution in Indonesia.
167	You know Indonesia include one of country that has been commercial sex worker in Tribun News said that Indonesia in position number twelve of the country that has many commercial sex worker.
168	Because they are still puberty so they will be tried and looking for something that make them become satisfied one of them are prostitution.
169	I agree marijuana be a medical option because marijuana has benefit to relieve pain and from result studies conducted by experts have proved actually use of marijuana is not dangerous than cigarrets and alcohol.
170	It is one many reason why there are many country or people see this as profitable job and in the end legalizing the prostitution?
H	**Conjuction**
H1	*Additive*
171	Why? Because you know when your children ask you about prostitution in your environtment because their see that there are people entired in home without any husband and their ask with their friend and they friend that it is prostitution.
172	Then, your children ask with you don't give your children the good or the true answer.
173	I believe marijuana be a medical option because in America Serikat any research about the advantage marijuana to healthy, to make people creative, and then marijuana have two classification, that is high marijuana and low marijuana.
174	And then why marijuana is legal in any countries? Because marijuana have

No	Data Classification
	two specification.
175	Marijuana is one of the abused drugs in the world, there is an ever growing gap between the latest scientist and medical above marijuana and the surround of some people think that since it is legal in some places.
176	Well, maybe because the existence of prostitution, sexual violence such a rape decrease sexual violance especially rape because there are many factor why people do it like pornography, porno action and stilll
177	That is what we have to erase from sociality and not trust prostitution.
178	Just imagine it what will happen to our young generation if prostitution is legalized.
179	Israel, Canada, America, have researched that marijuana can be a medical option like cancer, leukimia, depressed,AIDS, and others.
180	In Belanda/Netherland, marijuana was free for medical.
181	In there the doctor often used marijuana for their patients.
182	Marijuana is good for medical because they haven't another effect that out from medical not like other medicine that have another effect if you use that for a long time.
183	Marijuana is one of them not clear thing, although in Indonesia, marijuana to be big enemy and now should be marijuana be a medical option?
184	Yes, marujuana can be a medical option because any some researcher in the world say that marijuana can to be medicine in darurat situation or in unique sickers for example cancer.
185	It is usually green, brown, or grey in color.
186	The purpose of this publication is to clear up some of the misunderstandings above.
H2	***Adversative***
187	But it ijust a little time and bullshit of hopes.
188	But marrijuana is illegal in Indonesia.
189	In Indonesia the use of marijuana is stirdly prohibited, although in some develop countries marijuana has been legalized and can be made as a treatment.
190	There are some chapter in Al-Qur'an.
191	Is it good or bad.
192	Is a produced and distributor of cocaine produces by colombia are circulated in various countries, even in colombia itself there is well organized organization that infiltrated various fields such as politics, military, and law.
193	We can imagine if our young generation include in sexual violance, and try sex activity before they married.
194	Prostutution not allow in our religion we can see in holy Al-Qur'an said that "don't go near adultery, indeed adultery is cruel activity and bad way".

No	Data Classification
195	Marijuana make someone want try always use marijuana. Marijuana very dangerous for the health, and in health marijuana can be medical for body, for example make people want eat always.
196	In the health marijuana can't be us. Marijuana because marijuana is make someone to use stupid, lazy and make someone forgotten.
197	Is a produced and distributor of cocaine produces by colombia are circulated in various countries, even in colombia itself there is well organized organization that infiltrated various fields such as politics.
198	In Araf 157, the word of Allah SWT said "and justify from them all good and forbid for them all that is evil.
199	In USA, many scientist use marijuana as their object research and in their opinion marijuana can be use to cancer's patient.
200	It is not same like cigarette and addictive which make a bad impact for someone.
201	Is a produced and distributor of cocaine produces by colombia are circulated in various countries, even in colombia itself there is well organized organization that infiltrated various fields such as politics, military, and law.
202	According to data issued by Metro Jaya police in 2010 ago, China ranked third in the circulation of drugs in Indonesia.
203	If there any statement that prostitution should be legal in Indonesia, I will crush it and I'll say no about the statement because prostitution is evil and not good.
204	But before I explained one by one the aspect, I will give you some information about prostitution especially prostitution in Indonesia.
205	You know Indonesia include one of country that has been commercial sex worker in Tribun News said that Indonesia in position number twelve of the country that has many commercial sex worker.
H3	*Causal*
206	Then, according of UNICEF, almost 30% commercial sex worker in Indonesia is still under 18 years old.
207	Because in young periode the teenagers usually has a more curiousity.
208	So they will be looking for the answer that they feel satisfied, and if your children ask with commercial sex worker directly.
209	So what happen with your children and then how about the teenagers. We know that teenagers always curious about something and their always curious about sex.
210	And researcher said if marijuana used for people, it make creativity of people is high because marijuana will give brain stimulus, so human have creativity.
211	In the society, prostitution is the thing that very safe in society, because if there any people work as commercial sex worker, they will be scambag and causes damaging in their hold and the biggest negative impact if there any people

No	Data Classification
	commercial sex worker in our environtment is damaging moral among children and adolence.
212	So conclusion is I believe marijuana be a medical option because in low marijuana have not zat active like psychotropica.
213	Like we know prostitution is oldest job in the world ever. Prostitution exist in everytime and every place since humankind take a place in this world.
214	The reason why prostitution became very famous is it can fulfill desire of humankind and that is to making or sex.
215	Prostitution is an action sexual for money.
220	It is victimless crime, if prostitution is part of human must doing by everyone in the world so that prostitution have benefit for many people and it will not happened crime such as happened right now and then for many people.
221	But it ijust a little time and bullshit of hopes.
222	But marrijuana is illegal in Indonesia.
223	Because in young periode the teenagers usually has a more curiousity.
224	We can imagine if our young generation include in sexual violance, and try sex activity before they married.
225	Prostutution not allow in our religion we can see in holy Al-Qur'an said that "don't go near adultery, indeed adultery is cruel activity and bad way".
226	Marijuana make someone want try always use marijuana. Marijuana very dangerous for the health, and in health marijuana can be medical for body, for example make people want eat always.
227	In the health marijuana can't be us. Marijuana becausemarijuana is make someone to use stupid, lazy and make someone forgotten.
228	Is a produced and distributor of cocaine produces by colombia are circulated in various countries, even in colombia itself there is well organized organization that infiltrated various fields such as politics.
H4	**Temporal**
229	Let's start on the first aspect that is society
230	First is high marijuana, if some people consume can broke brain of people.
231	Secondly, marijuana is because of the lack reinforcement law, the law is not really upheald by the goverment. The tearm inprovment is to short, so the trader of consumer will never repeant it.

Appendix 3. **The Details of Number of Occurences and Percentages of Types of Cohesion**

Text	Total	Types of Cohesion																	
		Grammatical Cohesion												Lexical Cohesion				
		Reference			Substitution			Elipsis			Conjunction				Reiteration				Collocation
		PR	CR	DR	NS	VS	CS	NE	VE	CE	Add	Adv	Ca	Tem	Rep	Syn	Sup	Gen	
1	**9**	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
2	**9**	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
3	**24**	6	5	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0
4	**25**	7	8	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0
5	**74**	7	33	0	1	0	2	5	0	0	9	7	0	0	8	2	0	0	0
6	**36**	3	13	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	7	5	0	0	2	1	1	0	0
7	**80**	17	16	1	0	0	5	9	0	0	11	10	2	0	8	0	0	0	0
8	**80**	12	23	1	5	3	5	6	0	0	8	5	0	0	5	1	0	0	1
9	**35**	1	6	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	6	15	0	0	13	1	0	0	0
10	**59**	7	13	0	0	2	3	9	0	0	7	14	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
11	**41**	7	9	2	1	1	1	5	0	0	4	4	0	0	5	0	2	0	0
12	**35**	0	11	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	4	12	0	0	2	1	1	0	0
13	**109**	17	34	1	3	0	1	9	0	0	16	15	2	0	11	0	0	0	0
14	**69**	2	9	0	3	16	2	4	0	0	7	5	7	2	19	1	2	0	0
15	**52**	3	18	0	11	2	1	1	0	0	6	8	2	0	8	1	0	0	1
16	**59**	7	13	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	4	6	2	1	14	0	0	0	0

	TPS	PR	CR	DR	NS	VS	CS	NE	VE	CE	Add	Adv	Ca	Tem	Rep	Syn	Sup	Gen	
17	**39**	1	9	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	5	6	1	0	10	1	0	0	0
18	**38**	6	6	7	0	0	2	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	2
19	**68**	7	5	2	18	5	2	4	0	0	18	13	5	0	9	1	2	0	0
20	**82**	5	31	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	16	10	0	0	10	2	1	0	0
21	**85**	6	6	6	7	0	0	3	2	2	11	6	14	8	11	2	0	0	1
22	**102**	4	7	4	0	3	1	3	0	0	6	4	3	0	7	0	1	0	0
23	**33**	3	12	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	8	2	0	6	0	0	0	0
24	**33**	3	8	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	4	2	0	8	1	0	0	1
25	**98**	13	15	4	5	2	11	4	0	0	8	6	3	5	14	1	0	0	0
26	**28**	4	6	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	5	1	1	0	4	0	3	0	0
TPS	**1385**	508			136			99			405				231				6
Percentage (%)	**100**	36.6			9.8			7.1			29.2				16.6				0.

Notes

1. PR : Personal Reference
2. CR : Comparative Reference
3. DR : Demonstrative Reference
4. NS : Nominal Substitution
5. VS : Verbal Substitution
6. CS : Clausal Substitution
7. NE : Nominal Elipsis
8. VE : Verbal Elipsis
9. CE : Clausal Elipsis
10. Add : Additive
11. Adv : Adversative
12. Ca : Causal
13. Tem : Temporal
14. Rep : Repetition
15. Syn : Synonym
16. Sup : Superordinate
17. Gen : General word
18. TPS : Total Per Subcategories