LEXICAL COHESION USED IN INDONESIAN AND ENGLISH VERSIONS OF *LASKAR PELANGI,* A NOVEL

THESIS

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ABSTRACT

Lexical cohesion is a linguistic device which helps to create cohesiveness of the text. One kind of text that has to have cohesiveness is novel. This present study aims to know the types of lexical cohesion used in the Indonesian and English versions of *Laskar Pelangi* and also the similarities and differences in the use of lexical cohesion in both novels.

This study uses mixed approach. Qualitative approach is used to describe the analysis of the lexical cohesion found in the novels. Quantitative approach is used to count the total number and the percentage of the lexical cohesion used in the novels. Document analysis is also used in this study since the data was taken from novel in which it employs text or document.

This study reveals that both Indonesian and English versions of *Laskar Pelangi* novel used all types of lexical cohesion. There are 3 similarities found in the analysis. First, the most frequent types used in both data are repetition and antonymy. Second, the use of synonymy is the same 8%. Third, there is no tautotes found in both data. Moreover, there are 2 differences found in the analysis. First, the frequently used lexical cohesion types in Indonesian are repetition, antonymy, synonymy, collocation, hyponymy, and equivalency, while the English are repetition, antonymy, equivalency, collocation, synonymy, meronymy, and hyponymy. Second, Indonesian version used symploce but the English version did not. After all, lexical cohesion is used to make the writing or text more cohesive so the readers can easily understand the flow of the story in the novel.

The researcher suggests the English learners to learn more about lexical cohesion to make their writing cohesive. Furthermore, the future researcher can widen the subject and use another object then analyze it using other theories of cohesion.

ABSTRAK

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Kata kunci: kohesi, perangkat kohesi, kohesi leksikal, novel

Kohesi leksikal adalah sebuah perangkat linguistik yang membantu menciptakan kepaduan dalam sebuah teks. Salah satu jenis teks yang harus memiliki kepaduan antar kalimat adalah novel. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis kohesi leksikal yang digunakan di novel *Laskar Pelangi* versi bahasa Indonesia dan bahasa Inggris, dan untuk mengetahui persamaan dan perbedaan dalam penggunaan kohesi leksikal dikedua novel tersebut.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan campuran. Pendekatan kualitatif digunakan untuk mendeskripsikan analisis kohesi leksikal yang ditemukan didalam novel. Pendekatan kuantitatif digunakan untuk menghitung jumlah dan persentase kohesi leksikal yang ditemukan didalam novel. Analisis dokumen juga digunakan karena data yang didapatkan berasal dari novel dimana novel tersebut merupakan teks atau dokumen.

Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa kedua versi novel *Laskar Pelangi* dalam bahasa Indonesia dan bahasa Inggris tersebut menggunakan semua jenis kohesi leksikal. Terdapat 3 persamaan yang ditemukan di analisis. Pertama, jenis kohesi leksikal yang paling sering digunakan adalah repetisi dan antonimi. Kedua, penggunaan sinonimi adalah sama yaitu 8%. Ketiga, tidak ditemukan tautotes di kedua versi novel tersebut. Terdapat pula 2 persamaan yang ditemukan di dalam analisis. Pertama, urutan penggunaan kohesi leksikal di versi bahasa Indonesia adalah repetisi, antonimi, sinonimi, kolokasi, hiponimi, dan ekuivalensi, sedangkan di versi bahasa Inggris adalah repetisi, antonimi, ekuivalensi, kolokasi, sinonimi, meronimi, dan hiponimi. Kedua, versi bahasa Indonesia menggunakan simploke, namun versi bahasa Inggris tidak menggunakannya. Kohesi leksikal digunakan untuk membuat tulisan atau teks lebih kohesif sehingga pembaca dapat dengan mudah memahami alur cerita dalam novel.

Penulis menyarankan kepada pemelajar bahasa Inggris agar belajar lebih banyak tentang kohesi leksikal untuk membuat tulisan mereka kohesif. Selanjutnya, peneliti yang akan datang dapat memperluas subjek dan menggunakan objek yang lain kemudian menganalisisnya menggunakan teori tentang kohesi dari ahli yang lain.

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