

ABSTRAK

KOHESI GRAMATIKAL DAN KOHESI LEKSIKAL PADA TEKS LAPORAN HASIL OBSERVASI MAHASISWA

(Analisis Wacana pada Mahasiswa Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Indonesia,
FKIP, Universitas Pakuan)

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Penelitian ini bertujuan mendekripsikan penggunaan alat kohesi gramatikal dan kohesi leksikal, serta kesalahan penggunaannya dalam teks laporan hasil observasi mahasiswa Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Indonesia, FKIP, Universitas Pakuan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan pendekatan analisis wacana. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu kata, frasa, dan kalimat yang mengandung alat kohesi gramatikal dan kohesi leksikal. Sumber data penelitian yaitu teks laporan hasil observasi mahasiswa semester III Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Indonesia, FKIP, Universitas Pakuan metode yang digunakan analisis wacana dengan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 1091 data alat kohesi yang digunakan dalam teks laporan hasil observasi. Alat kohesi gramatikal yang medominasi yaitu konjungsi (koordinatif, subordinatif, antarkalimat dan korelatif) dan referensi (pronomina persona takrif kedua, pronomina persona takrif ketiga, pronomina demonstrativa hal, demonstrativa penunjuk, demonstrativa lokatif), elipsis (kata, frasa), dan substitusi (nomina, verba). Alat kohesi leksikal yang digunakan yaitu repetisi (kata, frasa), sinonimi (nomina, verba), hipoimi, antonimi, dan kolokasi. Penggunaan alat kohesi tersebut sesuai dengan karakteristik teks laporan hasil observasi, yaitu bersifat formal, subjektif, dan factual. Kesalahan penggunaan alat kohesi antara lain penggunaan konjungsi dan elipsis. Panjangnya kalimat yang digunakan mahasiswa dalam teks tersebut, membuat penggunaan konjungsi berulang pada kalimat tersebut.

Kata kunci: kohesi gramatikal, kohesi leksikal, teks laporan hasil observasi

ABSTRACT**GRAMMATICAL COHESION AND LEXICAL COHESION IN
TEXT REPORT ON STUDENT OBSERVATION REPORT**

(*Discourse Analysis on Indonesian Language Education Study Program Students,
FKIP, Pakuan University*)

Ainiyah Ekowati

This study aims to describe the use of grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion in the report text and errors in the use of grammatical cohesion tools and lexical cohesion in the report of Indonesian Language Education Study Program students, FKIP, Pakuan University. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method with a discourse analysis approach. The data used in this study is the text of the observation report of third semester students of the Indonesian Language Education Study Program, FKIP, Pakuan University as many as eight data. Data analysis was carried out according to discourse analysis. The results of this study indicate that there are 1091 cohesion tools used in the report text. The meditative tool of grammatical cohesion is conjunction (coordinative, subordinative, intercalalistic and correlative) and reference (pronoun second judgmental persona, pronoun third person, demonstrative pronoun thing, demonstrative pointer, demonstrative locative), ellipsis (word, phrase), and substitution (noun, verb). The lexical cohesion tool used is repetition (words, phrases), synonymy (nouns, verbs), hypoimi, antonym, and collocation. The use of the cohesion tool is in accordance with the characteristics of the observation report text, which are formal, subjective, and factual. Errors in the use of cohesion tools include the use of conjunctions and ellipsis. The length of the sentence used by students in the text, makes use of repeated conjunctions in the sentence.

Keywords: grammatical cohesion, lexical cohesion, observation report text