

# LEXICAL COHESION ANALYSIS OF DONALD TRUMP'S SCRIPT SPEECH

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## **Abstract**

This study has target to find lexical cohesion in the text of a speech delivered by a controversial president, Donald Trump. The researcher also reveals several reasons why the writing problem is on lexical cohesion where cohesive devices play an important role in shaping a speech and the use of language that is organized and easily understood by others in delivering a speech will have an impact on communication that goes well, so as to avoid misunderstandings between speakers and listeners. Therefore, the method used in this research is qualitative and this descriptive qualitative research also used observational method and note taking technique. In supporting data collection techniques, researchers use the theory of Creswell (2018) and also support by Merriam & Tisdell (2016). The next by Litosseliti (2010). The lexical cohesion proposed by Matthiessen & Halliday, (2014) has several types of lexical cohesion consist of repetition, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, and meronymy. For the results of data analysis, there are 50 repetitions then 1 hyponymy then 1 meronym, 2 synonyms, and finally 1 antonym.

**Keywords:** *Speech Script, Cohesion, Lexical cohesion, Qualitative*

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

According to Paltridge (2006), discourse analysis focuses on understanding about language that extends beyond the words, clauses, phrases, and sentences required for effective communication. It analyzes the link between language and the social and cultural settings in which it is utilized and may be noticed in patterns of language throughout texts. Discourse analysis also explores how diverse perspectives of the world and understandings are presented via the use of language. It investigates how interaction between participants impact language usage, as well as the consequences of language use on social identities and relations. It also explores how the use of language shapes people's

worldviews and identities. Course analysis looks at both spoken and written contents. It refers to the way language mediates and shapes our interactions with each other as well as the social, political, and cultural structures of our society. Discourse is also one of the most important concepts of contemporary thought in the humanities and social sciences.

Cohesion is a term used in linguistics and discourse analysis to describe the relationships that exist between words or phrases in a text. Various components, such as repetition, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, and meronymy and it is serving to unify the text and make it more structured. Cohesion is the relationship between phrases and sentences in a discourse

that makes the text clearer and easier to read. In other terms, cohesion can be defined as the idea, meaning, or semantic relationship between sentences in a text in which non-structural relationships with structural relationships function together to form texture. Cohesion is not only related to text; it is also related to spoken discourse in the same way as written discourse. Moreover, it helps connect ideas in the text with various lexical and grammatical cohesion devices Halliday and Hasan (1976) cited in Widyaningrum and Rahayu (2022).

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976) cited in Bahaziq (2016), repetition is the act of paraphrasing or referencing several words into the same word that has already been discussed countless times. When words appear in the beginning portion of a sentence, the sentence is repeated in the next sentence. The relationships within the text are referred to as lexical cohesiveness. It is mostly concerned with words that are connected to the field. One of the things that we can see is in a scientific writing that we often encounter is like a speech text. One example repetition that researchers found was on a YouTube channel titled Michael Gambon Looks Back on His Legendary Career "The Jonathan Ross Show".

***"I've read .I've read a lot of interview over the years and sometimes I've read stuff which I am not entirely sure .Its true?. It's true? (0:56-0:57)***

The data above is one of the repetitions. The data is taken from one of the YouTube channels with the title Michael Gambon Looks Back on His Legendary Career "The Jonathan Ross Show". Here it can be seen from the word I've read. The repetition of these words occurs when Jonathan as the host

is giving a warm welcome to his guest who will create a shift in the next line when the author repeats and expands their point. Furthermore, the repetition of some terms demonstrates continuity and connection between the previous and next sentence.

To support this research here is another example of a speech from Donald Trump where this speech discusses Donald Trump's arrival to Indonesia and appreciates the beauty of Indonesia. Here there are examples of data about one type of lexical cohesion, namely repetition:

***Thank you for this wonderful welcome. Thank you to the people of Jakarta. And thank you to the people of Indonesia.*** Matthiensen and Halliday (2014)

The data above is one example that we can see where it can be seen from Donald Trump's speech that repeats the same word up to 3 times. This happened when Donald Trump said the word thank you many times as an appreciation to the audience who were present at his conference. Donald Trump repeated the word because he felt very warmly welcomed by the audience who was there at the moment.

Why is this happening the researcher selects the educational article from Donald trump's speech text is because the speech text is the first of several speech texts which give information about changes in Indonesia. Researchers are interested in knowing the extent of lexical cohesion used in Donald trump's speech text as one of the scientific writings and educational articles. Readers who are interested in this article will also find that this article discusses Indonesia. As previously said, researchers really like studying the usage of lexical cohesion to make it less complicated for readers to fully

understand the contents of an educational piece and what sorts of lexical cohesion are featured in it. The researcher chose the topic title of this educational article by using lexical coherence to detect and assess which type dominates the content of the article.

In this study, the researcher understands which type of lexical coherence is more prominent in this article and will be the result of this investigation. It can be said that the article has elements for learning the language elements and whether the material is easily understood by readers. As a result, this research will demonstrate the application of lexical coherence to make written products, such as theses and journal articles, more cohesive and sounder. Here are 2 previous research that researchers found to support this article.

Dyah kartikasari (2022) stated that in her research with the title lexical cohesion used in “National Column” of the Jakarta Post. This study shows that: (1) reiteration and collocation are lexical cohesion used in the "National Column" of The Jakarta Post. Reiteration used in these columns consists of repetition, synonym, and superordinate. The sequence of lexical cohesion types used the most is collocation, repetition, superordinate, and synonym. (2) Each type of lexical cohesion has a vital function. Reiteration is used to reiterate the previous item, either in an identical or somewhat modified form.

After that, is written by Isma Farikha Latifatun Nuzulia & Istiqomah Wulandari, (2020) with the titled An Analysis of Lexical Cohesion in Donald Trump's Speech to the UN General Assembly 2017. The objective of the article is to establish the scope of linguistic work based on Donald

Trump's speech in August 2017, because Trump is an international figure and it is important to understand how his speech may have a significant impact on audiences.

The current and previous studies have similarities and differences. Although the theory used in this study is the same as the theory used in this study, it is clear that the data source used in this study is not the same as the data source used in this study. The data source for this study is "Donald Trump's Script speech". The word was chosen because some utterances in this context show repetition.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

### Lexical Cohesion

Halliday and Hasan (1976) cited in (Sidabutar 2021) Aside from being supported by elements of grammatical cohesion, lexical cohesion also needs to be supported by elements of lexical cohesion. In other words, lexical cohesion is the relationship between elements of discourse in semantic sense. This is have two methods for. get the lexical aspect: repetition (repetition) and collocation. Repetition, also called full repetition, is unit repetition in the sentence as a whole without changing the form, which is considered important to emphasize the text. However, these usable should have limitations in order to function properly.

### Repetition

The phrase is repeated when it appears in another sentence. Repetition is a component of lexical cohesiveness in a text.

Mary bit into a **peach**.

Unfortunately, the **peach** wasn't ripe.

The data above is one of example of repetition, it can be seen from peach

word which is it repeat twice in one sentence. This example taken from Morris & Hirst, (1991).

### Hyponymy

A hyponym is a word used in linguistics to denote a particular member of a larger class. Hyponyms also refer to words or phrases that have a hierarchical relationship with other words in the language. The idea of hyponymy assumes the existence of lower and higher classes, or the meaning of a word that is subordinate to the meaning of another word.

*You was at the farmer's market with your perfect peach* Bill et al., (2023).

From the sentence above "You are at the farmer's market with the perfect peach," the hyponym is "peach." In this case, "peach" is a specific type of fruit, and the sentence describes a specific peach at the farmers' market.

### Meronymy

Meronyms are words that indicate parts or members of something in semantics. Meronymy, according to Rahyono (2012), is a hierarchical relationship that is the relationship of parts of a larger entity whole. The concept of meronymy is useful in explaining how the components are related to the whole which is called "holonymy."

Example: *"The farmer takes care of the plant so that the roots can be harvested for natural medicine"* Sidabutar, (2021)

In the sentence above "The farmer tends the plant so that its roots can be harvested for natural medicine," the word used is "root." In this context, the "root" is the component or part of the plant that is harvested for its medicinal properties. The term "root" is a meronym because it represents a part or component of the whole plant, which is

not explicitly mentioned in the sentence, but implied.

### Synonym

Synonyms are terms with different spellings but the same or comparable meaning. These synonyms are sometimes known as word equivalents or word equivalents. Synonyms are terms that have comparable meanings or are similar in meaning. Synonyms are two or more words that have the same or nearly the same or similar meaning. Example: "The first is the farmer nowadays is not only improve **the large** land but also **the wide** plant and quality of land because" Sidabutar, (2021).

The data above talks about the large land and then also the wide. The large and the wide have the same meaning. One of the reasons for using synonymy is to avoid using repetition many times which can be boring in writing.

### Antonym

Antonyms are concepts used to describe contradictory or opposite relationships between words and are often used to create contrasts or differences in language which are almost always found in adjectival terms. Examples of antonyms are the contrast between hot and cold, poor and rich, and good and evil.

Example: "The man that I found in the lobby is bad man but the woman near to the book store is good" (Mandarani 2020) In the sentence above "bad" and "good" are antonyms, as they represent opposite qualities or characteristics. The sentence describes two individuals, one with a negative quality ("bad") and the other with a positive quality ("good"). This pair of antonyms is used to emphasize the contrast between the two individuals.

### 3. RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses qualitative research as its research design and this research is based on qualitative methods as these methods have appeared in the field of social sciences since the early 1990s and involve a process of data collection, analysis, and writing. Creswell, (2018).

In collecting the data, the technique is note-taking, and the method is observation .While gathering data, it was collected using various techniques: First, reading Donald Trump's script which serves as an observation approach, highlighting data, and categorizing according to each type of data in the speech script and the last is grouping data and analyzing data based on the types that have been determined according to the theory used in the study.

In analyzing the data the researcher took notes of the highlighted data and then the research identified and examined as the last result.

### 4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In the result, the researcher can conclude that there are 50 data in repetition and then 1 in Hyponym and then 1 in meronym and 1 in synonym and the last is antonym. Before learning more about investigation, it should be noted that the speech transcripts studied by the researcher were uploaded from the internet and then added with English subtitles to facilitate non-native viewers. Was able to derive a written transcript, which will be divided into 5 (five) text. From these paragraphs, each type of grammatical cohesion will be examined. Here the researcher found the data. The analysis data found that there were 55 data in lexical cohesion. The most commonly used Repetition with 50, next Hyponymy 1 data, Meronym 1

data, Synonym 1 data and the last Antonym 1 data.

**Table 1:** Lexical cohesion types in this article.

NO	Types of lexical cohesion	Frequency
1	Repetition	50
2	Hyponymy	1
3	Meronym	1
4	Synonym	2
5	Antonym	1

#### Repetition

##### Data 1

As a mention above, the theory theorized by Matthiessen & Halliday, (2014) was applied to analyzed the types of lexical cohesion. The first is repetition: the data below is several data that the researcher found in the Donald Trump script speech.

“**Thank you** for this wonderful welcome. **Thank you** to the people of Jakarta. And **thank you** to the people of Indonesia.”(Line. 1-3)

The word “**Thank you**” in the data above shows that the repetition of the word is caused by the author's move to restate and elaborate on his argument in the next sentence. And the repetition of the same word shows the continuity and relationship between the previous sentence and the next sentence, the repetition in the sentence is the use of the phrase "Thank you." The phrase appears at the beginning of the sentence and is repeated two more times in the sentence.

##### Data 2

“I am so glad that I made it to **Indonesia**, and that Michelle was able to join me. We had a couple of false starts this year, but I was determined to visit a country that has meant so much



to me when **Indonesia** hosts the East Asia Summit.”

The word “**Indonesia**” in the data above show repetition. This can be seen from how much Donald Trump repeats the word and can also be seen from the continuity and relationship between the previous sentence and the next sentence. This word is also mentioned at the beginning of the sentence and at the end of the sentence to emphasize the importance of this country in the speaker's message.

### Data 3

“Before I go any further, I want to say that our thoughts and prayers are with all of those **Indonesian** affected by the recent tsunami and volcanic eruptions – particularly those who have lost loved ones, and those who have been displaced. I know that the strength and resilience of the **Indonesian** people will pull you through once more”.

The words **I** and **Indonesian** in the data above talk about reiteration/repetition. The repetition in this sentence is the use of the word "Indonesian". This word is mentioned several times throughout the sentence, emphasizing the focus on this country and its recent natural disasters.

### Data 4

“You could **take third world countries**. Just take a look, **take third world countries**”.

The word **take third world countries** in the data above talks about repetition. It is can be seen how much Donald Trump repeats the word. It's used twice in the sentence to emphasize the idea of examining or considering third world countries.

### Data 5

“To the students who marched **peaceful** for democracy in the 1990s, to

leaders who have embraced the **peaceful** transition of power in this young century”

The repetition in this sentence is the word "**peaceful**". This word is used to describe the students who demonstrated for democracy in the 1990s and the leaders who have embraced the peaceful transition of power in this young century. The repetition of this word emphasizes the importance of non-violent means to achieve political change and highlights the value of peaceful protest and the democratic process.

### Data 6

“To establish the Bali **Democracy Forum**, an open forum for countries to share their experiences and best practices in **fostering democracy**”

The repetition in this sentence is the phrase "**fostering democracy**". This phrase is used twice in the sentence to explain the purpose of the Bali Democracy Forum. The Bali Democracy Forum was established to promote and foster regional and international cooperation in the field of peace and democracy through dialogue based on sharing experiences, best practices, and adhering to the principles of equality, mutual understanding, and respect. The repetition of this phrase emphasizes the importance of promoting and fostering democracy in the region and beyond.

### Data 7

“The nations of Southeast Asia must have **the right to determine** their own destiny. But the people of Southeast Asia must have **the right to determine** their own destiny as well.”

The repetition in this sentence is the phrase "**the right to determine**". This phrase is used twice in the sentence to emphasize the importance

of self-determination for the nations and peoples of Southeast Asia. The United States strongly supports the right of Southeast Asian nations to self-determination, which means that they have the right to make their own political, economic, and social decisions without outside interference. However, the people of Southeast Asia must also have the right to self-determination, which means that they have the right to participate in the political process and have a say in decisions that affect their lives. The repetition of this phrase highlights the importance of self-determination and democratic processes in Southeast Asia.

#### Data 8

“Prosperity without **freedom** is just another form of poverty. The **freedom** to practice your faith without fear or restriction”

The repetition we can see in this sentence is the use of the word "**freedom.**" This word appears several times and emphasizes the importance of freedom in various contexts.

#### Data 9

“That is not to say that Indonesia is without imperfections. No country is. But here can be found **the ability to** bridge divides of race and region and religion – **that ability to** see you in all individuals.”

In the sentence, "that ability to bridge divides of race and region and religion – that ability to see you in all individuals," there is a repetition based on lexical cohesion. The repetition is the phrase "**that ability to,**" which occurs twice in proximity. This repetition serves to emphasize and connect the idea of the mentioned ability.

#### Data 10

“I don’t think any of us could have **anticipated** that I would one day come back to Jakarta as President of the United States. And few could have **anticipated** the remarkable story of Indonesia over these last four decades.”

The repetition in these sentences is the use of the word "**anticipated.**" This word appears twice in the sentence, the first being "I don't think any of us could have anticipated then and few could have anticipated Indonesia's remarkable story."

#### Data 11

“And just as your **democracy** is symbolized by your elected President and legislature, your **democracy** is sustained”.

The repetition in this sentence is the use of the word "**democracy.**" It appears multiple times in the sentence: “your democracy is symbolized by your elected President and legislature and then “your democracy is sustained and fortified by its checks and balances” .The last is "in Indonesia – there will be no turning back." (Implies the preservation of democracy in Indonesia)

#### Data 12

“You don’t see **hundreds of thousands of people** behind you because they don’t want to show that. We have **hundreds of thousands of people** here”.

The repetition in these sentences is the reference to "**hundreds of thousands of people.**" It appears twice in the sentences: "I saw thousands of people here, but you do not see hundreds of thousands of people behind you and also “We have hundreds of thousands of people here”.

### Data 13

“I looked, and I saw **thousands** of people here, but you don’t see hundreds of **thousands** of people behind you because they don’t want to show that.”

The word **thousands** in the data above talks about repetition. It can be seen how much Donald Trump repeats the word.

### Data 14

“We took them by surprise and this year, **they rigged** an election. **They rigged** it like they’ve never rigged an election before.”

The repetition in these sentences is the use of the phrase "**rigged an election**" and variations of it. It appears twice in the sentences: “We surprised them. We took them by surprise, and this year, they rigged an election and then they rigged it like they’ve never rigged an election before. The repetition emphasizes the claim of election rigging.

### Data 15

“We will not take it anymore and that’s what this is all about. To use a favorite term that all of you people really came up with, **we will** stop the steal.”

The repetition in this sentence is the phrase "**We will**". This phrase is used twice in the sentence to emphasize the idea that the speaker and her supporters are fed up and will no longer tolerate the situation. The repetition of this phrase highlights the importance of acting and standing up for oneself when faced with a problem or injustice. In addition, the phrase "stop the steal" is also repeated twice in the sentence, which refers to the false claim that the 2020 US presidential election has been stolen by the speaker. The repetition of this phrase emphasizes the speaker's belief that the election is rigged, and

that action needs to be taken to address this perceived injustice.

### Hyponymy

#### Data 16

“A dynamic civil society; political parties and unions; a vibrant media and engaged citizens who have ensured that – in Indonesia – there will be no turning back.”

The data above is one of example of Hyponymy because it can be seen with the several words namely **dynamic civil society; political parties and unions; a vibrant media and engaged citizens**. Several words above conclude to one hyponymy namely democracy. The hyponymy in this sentence is the use of hypernyms and hyponyms to describe the components of a democratic society. The sentence mentions several hypernyms, such as "checks and balances", "civil society", "political parties and unions", "media", and "citizens", which are all part of a democratic society. It also mentions several hyponyms, such as "legislature", "vibrant media", and "engaged citizens", which are specific instances of these hypernyms. The use of hypernyms and hyponyms in this sentence emphasizes the idea that a democratic society is made up of many different components, each of which plays an important role in sustaining and fortifying democracy.

### Meronymy

#### Data 17

“We moved to Menteng Dalam, where we lived in **a small house with a mango tree out front**. I learned to love Indonesia while flying kites, running along paddy fields, catching dragonflies, and buying satay and baso from the street vendors.”

The data above talks about one of the data of meronymy. It can be seen from the writer tries to conclude one



case that happened in Menteng Dalam as itself is one of the provinces in Indonesia. And we also can see that the writers conclude that there are several activities that we can do when we live in a small house. The meronym in the sentence above is "**a small house with a mango tree in front of it.**" A meronym is a word or phrase that represents a part or component of a larger whole. In this context, the small house with the mango tree in front of it is part of the larger context of living in Menteng Dalam and learning to love Indonesia through various activities. The meronymy in this sentence is the use of specific activities and objects to describe the place where the speaker lived. The sentence mentions several activities and objects, such as "flying kites", "running along paddy fields", "catching dragonflies", and "buying satay and baso from the street vendors", which are all specific instances of the place where the speaker lived. The use of these specific activities and objects emphasizes the idea that the speaker has fond memories of the place where they lived and that these memories are associated with specific activities and objects. Additionally, the search results show that meronymy is a linguistic concept related to the use of parts to describe a whole, and that it is often used in poetry and literature to create vivid and concrete images.

## Synonym

### Data 18

“Comprehensive **Partnership** between the United States and Indonesia. The **friendship** between the United States and Indonesia can advance our mutual interest in development.”

The data above talk about one of the example of the synonyms, it can be seen from first sentences and second

sentences which is the both of sentences talk about partnership between united states and Indonesia .This stated that one reason to use synonymy is to avoid the use of repetition many times which can be boring in writing. However, unlike repetition which has a lot of number occurrences, the use of synonyms is only less than repetition.

### Data 19

“One bomb in a **marketplace** can obliterate the bustle of daily **commerce**. One whispered rumor can obscure the truth and set off violence between communities that once lived in peace.”

The data above talks about one of the examples of the synonyms, it can be seen from first sentences and second sentences which is I have highlight. The both of sentences talk about partnership between united states and Indonesia . According to this, one reason to employ synonymy is to prevent repetition, which may be tedious in writing.

## Antonym

### Data 20

“That sparks of the divine lies within each of us. We cannot give in to **doubt or cynicism or despair**. The stories of Indonesia and America tell us that history is on the side of human progress; that **unity is more powerful than division**; and that the people of this world can live together in peace. May our two nations work together, with **faith and determination**, to share these truths with all mankind?”

In the data above, it is one of the examples of antonyms. It can be seen from the word **doubt or cynicism or despair** and **faith and determination?** The word doubt is opposite in meaning to faith. It can be seen almost in adjective words. And the second is "division". The sentence states that "unity is more powerful than division"

which implies that division is the opposite or antonym of unity.

## 5. CONCLUSION

In the speech delivered by Donald Trump who spoke about the country of Indonesia, which he also spoke that Indonesia was the most beautiful and comfortable country and how Indonesians warmly welcomed his arrival. And there still many things were conveyed about the country of Indonesia. Based on the results and discussion of the types of lexical cohesion in this study there are 50 repetitions but only 15 are analyzed and explained in this article due to the lack of time. In this article there are also 1 hyponymy, 1 meronymy, 2 synonymy, 1 antonymy. The most dominant lexical cohesion that often appears in Donald Trump's speeches is repetition. Repeating a word or phrase can highlight its importance and draw attention to a particular point. This helps to emphasize key ideas and make them more memorable and can contribute to the rhythm and flow of language. Writers and speakers often use repetition to create a certain cadence or style, making their message more engaging.

## Recommendation

This study provides recommendations to other researchers who will conduct similar research, especially in the field of discourse. Further research is needed on the application of vocabulary cohesion in societal communication, especially in English-speaking populations. This is done to improve our understanding of how to study internal and external debates.

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