

An Analysis of Comparative Lexical Cohesion Between BBC News and Jakarta Post News

Agustian¹, Safnil Arsyad²

^{1,2} English Education Postgraduate Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education,
University of Bengkulu, 38371, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Research conducted by researchers was related to Lexical Cohesion (repetition, synonym, superordinate, general word, and collocation). The purposes of this research were (1) to find out the comparison of lexical cohesion between BBC News and The Jakarta Post News; (2) to find out the type of lexical cohesion between BBC News and Jakarta Post; and (3) to find out the dominant use of lexical cohesion in BBC News and The Jakarta Post News. Descriptive qualitative was used in this study, while the source of the data was taken from news texts written by BBC News and The Jakarta Post News, totaling 20 news about the Qatar 2022 world cup football, consisting of 10 news texts from BBC News and 10 news texts from The Jakarta Post. To analyze the data, the researchers used the Halliday and Hassan's theory. The results found that for Lexical Cohesion for BBC News, there were 214 repetitions, 0 synonyms, 0 superordinate, 2 general words, and 33 collocations. So, the total Lexical Cohesion is 249. While for The Jakarta Post News, it was found 429 repetitions, 9 synonyms, 0 superordinate, 20 general words, and 25 collocations. So, the total of lexical cohesions found is 483. From the comparison of the data above, The Jakarta Post News has more types of Lexical Cohesion namely 483, compared to BBC News which only found 249 types of Lexical Cohesion. The dominant type of Lexical Cohesion in this research is the type of repetition.

Corresponding Author:

Agustian,

Email: alhawariagustian@gmail.com

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1. INTRODUCTION

Written and spoken are types of interaction. Written texts are different from spoken interactions. For the reader to understand what the author means, the author should write well-formatted text. A text is a collection of words with meaning, spoken or written, prose or poetry, dialogue or monologue. Hameed (2008) argues that text as a means of communication plays a very important role in conveying meaning to others. A text is a unit of language used (Halliday & Hasan, 1976 in Hakim, 2016). All texts have structure, and structure refers to the way information is organized in a written text. The unity of the text is reflected in its coherence and unity. According to Halliday & Hasan (1976), cohesion is seen as the internal element that holds paragraphs together. This is one of the clues for readers to associate meaning in the text (Dastjerdi & Samian, 2011). Cohesion plays a special role in text formation. Cohesion refers to the continuity that exists between one part of a text and another Halliday & Hasan (1976). There are two main types of cohesion: grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Halliday & Hasan (1976) said grammatical cohesion includes reference, substitution, and conjunction, while lexical cohesion includes reiteration (repetition, synonym, superordinate, general word, and collocation).

Hasan & Halliday (1976) said reiteration is a form of lexical cohesion involving the repetition of lexical items at one end of the scale. Furthermore, Toolan (2006) said repetition means repeating an element either by direct repetition in later parts of an utterance or by exploiting lexical relations to reinforce its meaning. Halliday and Hasan (1976) explained that collocation is words that often belong together but have no semantic relationship between the words, as in repetition. This research focused on the comparisons of types of lexical cohesion, and the dominant use of lexical cohesion text news between BBC News and The Jakarta Post.

Lexical cohesion refers to the examination of cohesive elements in a text. According to Paltridge (2000), lexical cohesion refers to how related words are selected to structure a text. Repetition refers to words that appear repeatedly in the text, as well as words that change to reflect tense or number, and synonyms refer to a relationship between words with similar meanings. According to Paltridge (2012:119), superordinate refers to a class of lexical items for which a relationship exists between them that is either "general-specific", an example of, or a "class" membership type relationship. Whereas general word according to Paltridge (2012:119) is where lexical items are in a 'whole to part' relationship with each other. Paltridge (2000) also stated that collocation is often associated with a sense of meaning to establish lexical relationships. It explains the relationships between frequently occurring words, such as adjective-noun combinations, verb-noun relationships, and noun combinations. Several studies had similar themes to this study.

In the original association study, the researchers referred to several association studies conducted by other researchers, first Dinda's study is Lexical Cohesion in Children's Talk: Mila Stauffer's Instagram Videos. The purpose of this study was to examine the use of lexical elements in children's language. Survey data is collected via an Instagram account. The theory of Halliday and Hasan was used as the aggregation theory for the analysis. It found that children and adults differed in their repeated use. In addition, repetition plays an important role in children's language. On the other hand, the least relevant means for words used in children's language were high. A second study is Hasia (2019) "Lexical Cohesion in the Context of Undergraduate Thesis Research: The Case of Madako University". Based on the research of English teaching students at the University of Madagascar, this study aims to provide a complete overview and analysis of lexical cohesive expressions. The researcher used quantitative models to examine the frequency and proportion of lexical cohesion students use when writing students. The data in this study are based on papers written by English teachers at the University of Madagascar. The data collection used by the researchers was done through logging techniques. The results showed that the repetition part became the most dominant part among the three main components; the repetition percentage was 93%, followed by synonym, collocation, and ancestors with percentages of 4%, 2%, and 1%, respectively. However, no one did the research about the comparison of using lexical cohesion between Indonesian local Media writers in English text news (The Jakarta Post) and English language international media Writer (BBC News). So, the researchers want to research this topic, with the research questions are:

1. How comparison of lexical cohesion between BBC News and The Jakarta Post News?
2. What types of lexical cohesion are in BBC News and The Jakarta Post News?
3. Which one is the most dominant use of lexical cohesion Between BBC News and The Jakarta Post?

2. METHOD

2.1 Research Design

This research was conducted using qualitative methods with a descriptive qualitative research design. According to Creswell (2014), qualitative research is an approach to investigating and understanding the meanings that individuals or groups attach to social or human issues. Furthermore, Lehman (2005) states that qualitative research is characterized by oral descriptions of its data. Furthermore, Mason (2002, p.01) said that qualitative research is a sort of large dimension in the social world, the work of texture of life, understanding, experience, discourse, or relationships. The research refers to online news from BBC News and The Jakarta Post. Library research was used in this study, while the source of the data was taken from news texts written by BBC News journalist and The Jakarta Post journalists, totaling 20 news about the Qatar 2022 world cup football, consisting of 10 news texts from BBC News and 10 news texts from The Jakarta Post. In collecting data, the researchers took from websites <https://www.bbc.com/news> and <https://www.thejakartapost.com/>. The researchers classify the sentences and words in each paragraph containing lexical cohesion and analyze them by placing them into columns consisting of types of lexical cohesion from Halliday and Hasan's theory, namely reduction, display, and verification. Researchers then interpreted the data and made conclusions based on the analysis.

Kumar (2011) said that descriptive research seeks to systematically describe a situation, problem, phenomenon, service, or program, e.g., to provide information about the living conditions of a community or

to discuss attitudes towards a topic. It is used to describe Fox W and Bayat (2007, p. 45) said that the purpose of descriptive research is to reveal current problems and problems through the process of data collection. Can adequately describe situations and conditions. Descriptive research problems can be solved through analysis, observation, and description. The purpose of descriptive research is to explain research in more detail, fill gaps and improve understanding. As a data analysis step, the researchers examined the lexical cohesion contained in the online Jakarta Post and the online BBC News. The authors applied a qualitative description method in this research: selection, classification, description lexical cohesion. Some steps were taken by the authors when analyzing the data. Firstly, researchers used a qualitative descriptive method in selecting data. The process of selecting data consists of carefully reading each paragraph of the text, obtaining relevant data based on theory, and classifying words based on lexical cohesion theory from Halliday and Hasan.

Once the data is classified, the next step is to analyze it. Furthermore, during the parsing process, the data is parsed sentence by sentence, and the researchers encode the sentence as (S). This code is called an "encoding". Sutton and Austin (2015) said that encoding is "code as a tag, name, or label", as the process of inserting labels into single words or small or large blocks of data. Furthermore, According to Rossman and Rallis (2012), coding is the process of organizing data by classifying words that represent specific categories such as text, images, etc. To analyze the data, researchers use coding, because written material is the source of the analysis. In this research, researchers conducted a comparative analysis of the types of lexical cohesion that appear in Indonesian local Media writers in English text news (The Jakarta Post) and English language international media Writer (BBC News). The types of lexical cohesion are repetition, antonym, synonyms, hyponymy, meronymy, and collocations. To confirm the dominant mode of lexical cohesion, see a comparison of the use of lexical cohesion, and see the types of lexical cohesion usage researchers manually counted and display in the table.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

The types of lexical cohesion according to Halliday and Hasan (1976) are shown in the following figure:

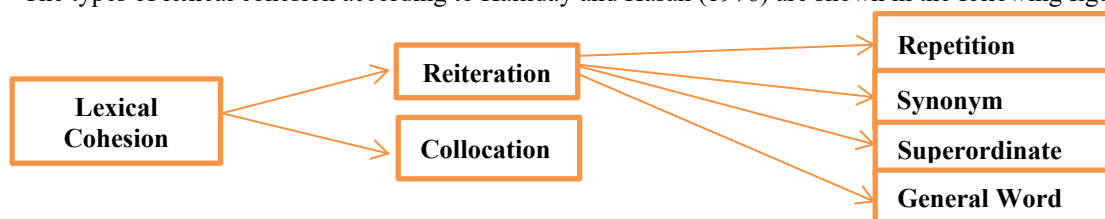


Figure 1. Types of Lexical Cohesion (Haliday and Hasan, 1976)

Repetition

Repetition is the first kind of lexical cohesion produced by reiteration. Repetition refers to words that appear repeatedly in the text. It belongs to a term that refers to another term that has a common reference with it.

Example: David has a cat
The cat is very cute

The word "cat" is a form of repetition, it is classified into whole repetitions also there is a defined article "The", which means the same, the cat in the first and the second sentence.

Synonym

Synonyms are the next kind of reiteration. Paltridge (2012:118) said *It* refers to the relationship between similar words as important as customers and patrons.

Example: The girl is playing a guitar
A young woman is riding a bike

The word "girl" has the same meaning as the word "woman".

Superordinate

According to Paltridge (2012:119), superordinate refers to a class of lexical items for which a relationship exists between them that is either "general-specific", an example of, or a "class" membership type relationship.

Example: There are many flowers in her garden. She plants rose, sunflower, tulip, and carnation.

A flower is an example of a superordinate, whose hyponym is rose. Sunflowers, tulips, carnations. they refer to the type of flowers as a common element.

General Word

Halliday & Hassan (1976) said that the term "general word" refers to an enormous number of lexical words that are utilized regularly in a consistent manner. They exist between the lexical item and substitution boundary lines. Furthermore, a general term can be defined as a reiteration of regularly used words or lexical items with a more general meaning.

Example: The relationship between main course, potatoes and broccoli, and fish, bones, and scales.

The words "potatoes" and "broccoli" can also be described as co-general words of the superordinate item "main course". As bones and scales concerning the item "fish".

Collocation

Collocations are not limited to a single text, they are part of it general knowledge of letters. In some cases, collocation makes this difficult to determine if words are semantically related and form a context relationship, or whether this relationship does not exist. Therefore Collocations can cause some problems in discourse analysis.

Example: You can say Meals will be served outside on the terrace, weather permitting but hot. Meals will be served outside on the terrace, weather allowing.

These two phrases seem to mean the same thing (eating outside when the weather is nice) and must be very permissive same meaning. But with this combination, it's only correct to allow. That is not permitted due to the weather.

2.3 The Source of Data and Technique Collecting Data

The research refers to online news from BBC News and The Jakarta Post. Library research was used in this study, while the source of the data was taken from news texts written by BBC News journalist and The Jakarta Post journalists, totaling 20 news about the Qatar 2022 world cup football, consisting of 10 news texts from BBC News and 10 news texts from The Jakarta Post. In collecting data, the researchers took from websites <https://www.bbc.com/news/> and <https://www.thejakartapost.com/>

2.4 The Technique Analysis Data

Researchers classify the sentences and words in each paragraph containing lexical cohesion and analyze them by placing them into columns consisting of types of lexical cohesion from Halliday and Hasan's theory, namely reduction, display, and verification. Researchers then interpreted the data and made conclusions based on the analysis. Following data collection, the data was examined in the following steps:

1. Read and double-check the data, then comprehend the meaning of each sentence.
2. Listed the word kinds that possess lexical cohesiveness. The researchers examined the various types of lexical coherence in a single stanza.
3. Using Halliday and Hasan's (1976) theory, I classified the list word into six categories of lexical cohesiveness to be found in the word: repetition, synonymy, superordinate, general word, and collocation.
4. Discovered the lexical cohesiveness comparison between BBC News and The Jakarta Post.
5. Discovered the different types of lexical coherence in BBC News and The Jakarta Post News.
6. Determined the most prevalent lexical cohesiveness in BBC News text and The Jakarta News text.

7. Counted the data in BBC News and The Jakarta Post News based on each sort of lexical coherence.

3. RESULT(S) AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Results.

The researchers found two types of lexical cohesion, that is 214 repetitions, zero synonyms, zero superordinate, 2 general words, and 33 collocations. So, the total lexical cohesion found in BBC News is as much as 249 types. In repetition, the most repeated words were such as "*Qatar*", "*game*", "*team*", "*player*", and "*football*". There are many repetition words related to football because the news analyzed is news about the football world cup in Qatar.

Table 1. Results of Lexical Cohesion in BBC News Writer

Sample	Lexical Cohesion Types				
	Repetition	Synonym	Superordinate	General Word	Collocation
1	36	-	-	1	5
2	22	-	-	-	4
3	11	-	-	-	3
4	16	-	-	-	3
5	22	-	-	-	4
6	15	-	-	-	2
7	19	-	-	-	3
8	12	-	-	-	2
9	26	-	-	1	4
10	22	-	-	-	3
Total	214	-	-	2	33

The researchers found three types of lexical cohesion, that is 429 repetition, 9 synonyms, zero superordinate, 20 general words, and 25 collocation. So the total lexical cohesion found in The Jakarta Post News is as much as 483 types. There are many repetition words found in news texts, such as "*Goal*", "*players*", "*penalty*", "*match*", "*ball*" and "*against*". The same as in the BBC News text, in the news text of The Jakarta Post News there are also many types of repetition of lexical cohesion, this is due to the news text being analyzed related to the football world cup event in Qatar.

Table 2. Results of Lexical Cohesion in The Jakarta Post Writer

Sample	Lexical Cohesion Types				
	Repetition	Synonym	Superordinate	General Word	Collocation
1	51	5	-	2	3
2	57	2	-	2	3
3	49	-	-	2	2
4	58	-	-	3	4
5	38	-	-	2	3
6	60	-	-	3	4
7	41	-	-	1	3
8	25	-	-	2	1
9	14	1	-	1	1
10	49	1	-	2	2
Total	429	9	-	20	25

The researchers can conclude that repetition is mainly the dominant type of Lexical Cohesion found in BBC News Writer and The Jakarta Post News text writer. Researchers found 643 repetitions in BBC News Writer and The Jakarta Post News Writer.

Table 3. Results of All Lexical Cohesion Dominant Types Used in BBC News and The Jakarta Post Writers

Sample	Lexical Cohesion Types				
	Repetition	Synonym	Superordinate	General Word	Collocation
1	36	-	-	1	5
2	22	-	-	-	4
3	11	-	-	-	3
4	16	-	-	-	3
5	22	-	-	-	4
6	15	-	-	-	2
7	19	-	-	-	3
8	12	-	-	-	2
9	26	-	-	1	4
10	22	-	-	-	3
11	51	5	-	2	3
12	57	2	-	2	3
13	49	-	-	2	2
14	58	-	-	3	4
15	38	-	-	2	3
16	60	-	-	3	4
17	41	-	-	1	3
18	25	-	-	2	1
19	14	1	-	1	1
20	49	1	-	2	2
Total	643	9	-	22	58

3.2 Discussion

3.2.1 Repetition

After the researcher conducted data analysis, the researcher found lexical cohesion of the repetition type in the BBC News and The Jakarta New texts, a total of 643 repetitions. Paltridge (2012:118) said that repetition refers to words that occur repeatedly in the text, and words that have been changed to reflect tense or number, such as B. feel and feel (reflecting a change of tense) and feeling and feeling (reflecting a change of tense)". However, the most dominant repetitions found were news written by journalists of The Jakarta Post News, namely there were 429 repetitions. While the repetitions found on BBC News are 214. The following is an example of the most dominant repetition of the 20 headlines of The Jakarta Post news and BBC News text which the researchers analyzed for each sentence using sentence code (S).

- Example Repetition in The Jakarta Post, the title news:

"England Braced for 'Biggest Test' Against France: Southgate"

Sentence Code (S)

S1. Gareth *Southgate* admits England will face the "biggest test" of their World Cup ambitions when they face holders France in a blockbuster quarter-final on Saturday.

S2. *Southgate*'s side recovered from a nervous start before powering to a 3-0 win against Senegal in Sunday's last 16 clash at the Al Bayt Stadium.

Analysis: Based on the example above, the word "*Southgate*" is repetition, repeated twice in S1 and S2. Southgate is the England national team football coach at the 2022 football world cup in Qatar.

- Example Repetition in BBC News, the title news:

"Morocco dream over as they are beaten by France in the semi-final"

Sentence Code (S)

S3. *Morocco* has lit up this World Cup with an unexpected run to the semi-finals, where their hopes of a shock triumph were crushed by defending champions France...

S4. Theo Hernandez's goal after five minutes was the worst possible start for *Morocco* and substitute Randal Kolo Muani added a second late on as France set up a meeting with Argentina in Sunday's final.

Analysis: based on the repetition example above, the word *Morocco* is repeated twice in sentences S3 and S4. Morocco is one of the participating countries in the 2022 football world cup in Qatar.

3.2.2 Synonym

The researcherrs only found lexical cohesion of the synonym type in The Jakarta Post New texts that is 9 synonyms. According to Yule (2006:104), a synonym is a link between words that have similar meanings or are closely related meanings. Synonyms are used to avoid repetition of the same word. The following is an example of the synonym of the 10 headlines of The Jakarta Post news text which the researchers analyzed for each sentence.

- Example Synonym in The Jakarta Post, the title news:

" US World Cup exit stings but future is bright, says Berhalter"

Sentence Code (S)

S5. United States coach Gregg Berhalter said their World Cup last-16 exit after a 3-1 loss to the Netherlands on Saturday was difficult to accept but he took heart from the progress made by his young squad after their baptism of fire on the big stage.

S6. The Americans made a bright start to the match and almost took an early lead through Christian Pulisic, who was brilliantly denied by goalkeeper Andries Noppert before the Dutch punished them with their first attack.

Analysis: Lexical cohesion types of synonyms are found in S5 namely *Netherland* and in S6 namely the word *Dutch*. Netherland is a synonym for Dutch is a participating country in the 2022 football world cup in Qatar.

3.2.3 General Word

After the researcher conducted data analysis, the researcher found lexical cohesion of the general word type in the BBC News and The Jakarta New texts, a total of 22 general words. However, the most dominant general words found were news written by journalists of The Jakarta Post News, namely there were 20 general words. While the general words found on BBC News are 2. The following is an example of the most dominant general words of the 20 headlines of The Jakarta Post news BBC News text which the researchers analyzed for each sentence.

- Example General Word in The Jakarta Post, the title news:

" 'Crazy' Ziyech shows Morocco what they were missing"

Sentence Code (S)

S7. "A lot of people talk about him, say he is crazy and difficult to manage, that he can't help the team. But when you give him love and confidence, he will die for you. He is a key player and a different player with the national team."

Analysis: The word *people* in S7 of The Jakarta Post news text entitled 'Crazy' Ziyech shows Morocco what they were missing" is a general word form. The word *people* is another word for humans, such as men and women, children and adults.

- Example General Word in BBC News, the title news:

" England believe they can win the tournament - Harry Maguire"

Sentence Code (S)

S8. "I read little bits and bobs, but I'm 29 years old, the captain of Manchester United and have made 52 appearances for my country."

Analysis: In the BBC News text with the title "England believes they can win the tournament - Harry Maguire" a general word is found in S8, namely the word *country*. *The country* is a general word from the names of countries in the world such as Indonesia, England, Saudi Arabia, France, and Morocco.

3.2.4 Superordinate

After the researcher conducted data analysis, the researcher not found lexical cohesion of the Superordinate type in BBC News and The Jakarta Post News.

3.2.5 Collocation

After the researcher conducted data analysis, the researcher found lexical cohesion of the collocation type in the BBC News and The Jakarta New texts, a total of 58 collocations. According to Paltridge (2012:119), Collocation describes associations between vocabulary items that tend to co-occur such as combinations of adjectives and nouns. However, the most dominant collocation found was news written by journalists of BBC News, namely there were 33 collocations. While the collocation found on The Jakarta Post News is 25. The following is an example of the most dominant collocation of the 20 headlines of The BBC News and The Jakarta Post News text which the researchers analyzed for each sentence.

- Example Collocation in BBC News, the title news:
"England believe they can win the tournament - Harry Maguire"
Sentence Code (S)
S9. England "really believes" they can win the *World Cup*, unlike in 2018, says center-back Harry Maguire.
S10. Gareth Southgate's side reached the *semi-finals* in Russia four years ago and face world champions France in the last eight in Qatar on Saturday.

Analysis: The word *world cup* in S9 and the word *semi-final* in S10 found in the BBC News text with the title "England believe they can win the tournament - Harry Maguire" are a type of collocation. Based on the definition collocation is not limited to a single text, they are part of its general knowledge of letters.

- Example Collocation in The Jakarta Post, the title news:
"'Crazy' Ziyech shows Morocco what they were missing"
Sentence Code (S)
S11. Morocco winger Hakim Ziyech helped mastermind a famous win against second-ranked Belgium/Belgium at the *World Cup* on Sunday, but until a few months ago, he was not even coming to Qatar
S12. "He is incredible, the spirit he has, coming back to the "*national team*," a jubilant Regragui said.

Analysis: In the news text of The Jakarta Post News with the title "'Crazy' Ziyech shows Morocco what they were missing" collocation is found in S11 namely the *World Cup* and S12 namely the *national team*. The World Cup and the national team are collocations.

4. CONCLUSION

From the research conducted, the researcher concludes that there are three types of lexical cohesion found in this research. The results found that for Lexical Cohesion for BBC News, there were 214 repetitions, zero synonyms, zero superordinate, 2 general words, and 33 collocations, the total Lexical Cohesion is 249. While for The Jakarta Post News, it was found 429 repetitions, 9 synonyms, zero superordinate, 20 general words, and 25 collocations, the total of lexical cohesions found is 483. From the comparison of the data above, The Jakarta Post News has more types of Lexical Cohesion namely 483, compared to BBC News which only found 249 types of Lexical Cohesion. The dominant type of Lexical Cohesion in this research is the type of repetition.

Many lexical cohesion types of repetition used by Indonesian writers are found in The Jakarta Post news. The number of repetitions of this word is due to the small amount of English vocabulary owned by Indonesian writers who are journalists at The Jakarta post media. Meanwhile, the BBC News media, whose authors are native speakers, rarely makes repetitions because they have a lot of English vocabulary. Meanwhile, the researcher realizes that the research conducted by this researcher is only limited to looking for comparisons of lexical cohesion, looking for types of lexical cohesion, and looking for the most dominant type of lexical cohesion in BBC News and The Jakarta Post News texts. For future researchers, the researcher suggests doing research analysis on lexical cohesion in the speech of world leaders, such as presidents and others.

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