

Lexical Cohesion in *Sunset Magazine's* Articles

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Abstrak

Producing quality in writing is not easy to do. The selection of vocabulary in writing affects the quality of writing. There are still difficulties in writing, especially for students. The students lack an understanding of lexical cohesion. Regarding the problems identified, this research aims to find out the lexical cohesion used in magazine articles and to analyze the employment of lexical cohesion in magazine articles. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method to explain the lexical cohesion occurring in the magazine articles. In addition, this research uses Paltridge's (2012) theory of lexical cohesion. After identifying and analyzing the data, it was found that all lexical cohesion types have occurred 307 times in the magazine articles: repetition, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, meronymy, and collocation. Synonymy is the most frequently used lexical cohesion type in the magazine articles, followed by collocation. The use of synonymy and collocation creates the cohesiveness of the text. The magazine articles become rich in vocabulary, not monotonous, and understandable to the readers. The results of this research show how article writers, which are the experts in writing published works for a large audience, make their writing cohesive.

Keywords: *Lexical Cohesion; Magazine Articles; Published Works; Writing Quality*

Abstract

Menghasilkan kualitas dalam tulisan bukanlah hal yang mudah untuk dilakukan. Pemilihan kosa kata dalam menulis mempengaruhi kualitas tulisan. Masih ada kesulitan dalam menulis, terutama bagi siswa. Siswa masih kurang memahami kohesi leksikal. Berkenaan dengan masalah yang teridentifikasi, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kohesi leksikal yang digunakan dalam artikel majalah dan menganalisis penggunaan kohesi leksikal dalam artikel majalah. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk menjelaskan kohesi leksikal yang muncul pada artikel majalah. Selain itu, penelitian ini menggunakan teori kohesi leksikal milik Paltridge (2012). Setelah mengidentifikasi dan menganalisis data, ditemukan bahwa semua jenis kohesi leksikal telah terjadi 307 kali dalam artikel majalah: pengulangan, sinonim, antonim, hiponimi, meronimi, dan kolokasi. Sinonim adalah jenis kohesi leksikal yang paling sering digunakan dalam artikel majalah, diikuti oleh kolokasi. Penggunaan sinonim dan kolokasi menciptakan kepaduan teks. Artikel-artikel majalah menjadi kaya akan kosakata, tidak monoton, dan mudah dipahami pembaca. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bagaimana penulis artikel, yang merupakan ahli menulis karya terbitan untuk khalayak yang besar, membuat tulisan mereka kohesif.

Kata Kunci: *Kohesi Leksikal; Artikel Majalah; Karya Terbitan; Kualitas Tulisan*

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INTRODUCTION

Lexical cohesion is important because it connects words and sentences to make a text readable and understandable. Halliday and Hasan (1976) stated that lexical cohesion is the most common category among the other kinds of cohesion because its use makes a text consistent and connected. In other words, if the writers frequently use lexical cohesion, it indicates that they can connect their ideas in a text to produce quality in writing.

Several previous studies about analyzing lexical cohesion in literature are described in this paragraph. Jaya and Marto (2019) analyzed the representation of lexical cohesion in ten research

backgrounds in undergraduate theses from English Language Education students at Madako University. They concluded that repetition is the most dominant (93%) component of lexical cohesion used in the backgrounds. In addition, Sidabutar (2021) conducted a study aiming to find lexical cohesion in high and low-graded students' narrative writing. He found out that repetition is the highest (64%) occurrence of lexical cohesion in the students' writing. Moreover, Khany (2014) did a research on English text translation of undergraduate Kermanshah Razi University and Payame Noor University students to determine relationship between the students' understanding of lexical cohesion and their performance in the translation of English texts. He concluded that the performance of the advanced level students is stronger than the elementary level students. The advanced level students show more acceptable translation of English texts because their knowledge of lexical cohesion and language proficiency are better. In translation, linguistic knowledge is important in transferring the source text's message. It shows that lexical cohesion is not only important in writing, but also in translation. Furthermore, Alsariera and Yunus (2021) investigated lexical cohesion's role in creating coherence in the EFL Jordanian students' writing. They found out that the students are still weak in writing fully coherent texts because of the lack of lexical items knowledge and training. They mostly used repetition in their writing, and they rarely used the other types of lexical cohesion.

The results of those studies show that students frequently use repetition in their writing. However, the frequent use of repetition may cause monotony and boredom to the readers. In addition, the results show that there are still difficulties in using lexical cohesion in writing.

Therefore, this research was conducted to compare the students' work and the experts' published works, which are magazine articles. The objectives of this research are to identify the lexical cohesion used in magazine articles and to analyze the lexical cohesion occurring in the magazine articles. The results of this research will show how the experts of published works employ lexical cohesion in their writing to be readable and understandable to a large audience.

The theory of lexical cohesion employed in this research is Paltridge's (2012) theory. The theory had been updated and expanded after his previous book published in 2006. He added more recent research to each chapter of the book, including the lexical cohesion chapter. Therefore, this research employed Paltridge's (2012) theory of lexical cohesion to reach a deeper understanding of lexical cohesion. According to Paltridge (2012), lexical cohesion refers to the connection of words or lexical items with similar meanings, related meanings, or different meanings. The types of lexical cohesion are repetition, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, meronymy, and collocation. The detailed terms of the lexical cohesion types are as follows: (1) Repetition is the word that is repeated in a text. It is used to avoid ambiguity and emphasize key ideas of the text. (2) Synonymy is the words that have similarities in meanings. It is employed to vary the vocabulary of the text and avoid repetition. (3) Antonymy is the words that have opposite or contrastive meanings. It is used to create a strong sense of comparison. (4) Hyponymy is the words that have relationships as the specification, examples, or members. It is employed to express more specific things. (5) Meronymy is the words that have a whole-part relationship with each other. It is used to represent a word by using another word that has a whole-part relationship with the first word. (6) Collocation is two or more words that are located together and commonly used by native speakers. It is employed to deliver various expressions that are commonly used by native speakers.

METHODS

In conducting this research, the method used is qualitative descriptive. It is a method to investigate textual information to determine word patterns used, their occurrences and relationships (Vaismoradi et al., 2013). In this case, this method is used to analyze the lexical cohesion occurring in the magazine articles. This method is the most suitable one for conducting this kind of research because the results will be in the form of a descriptive explanation of lexical cohesion occurrences.

The data of this research are 12 *Sunset Magazine's* articles collected from its website at <https://www.sunset.com/>. The analysis process of this research is as follows: (1) Identifying the lexical cohesion used in the magazine articles. (2) Classifying the lexical items based on the types of lexical cohesion. (3) Calculating the findings. (4) Explaining how the article writers use each lexical cohesion type.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this research, *Sunset Magazine's* articles are used as the main data of the analysis. This research is conducted to analyze the employment of lexical cohesion in magazine articles to find out how the article writers, as the experts in writing published works, use lexical cohesion in their articles to make them understandable and readable to be published to a large audience.

Findings

After identifying and analyzing the data, there are 307 occurrences of lexical cohesion used in the magazine articles. All lexical cohesion types are used in all articles with different numbers of occurrences. The detailed results are shown in the table below.

Table 1
The Numbers of Lexical Cohesion Occurring in the Magazine Articles

Article Number	Rp	Sn	An	Hn	Mn	Cl	Total
A.1	8	33	8	5	3	14	71
A.2	7	16	2	8	1	4	38
A.3	2	8	1	4	3	2	20
A.4	1	5	0	1	0	4	11
A.5	2	9	0	2	1	0	14
A.6	2	8	0	5	1	2	18
A.7	5	12	1	5	4	5	32
A.8	1	5	2	0	1	2	11
A.9	2	14	1	2	1	4	24
A.10	6	8	1	1	2	6	24
A.11	5	11	1	2	1	9	29
A.12	4	8	0	1	2	0	15
Total	45	137	17	36	20	52	307

*Notes:

A : Article **Hn** : Hyponymy
Rp : Repetition **Mn** : Meronymy
Sn : Synonymy **Cl** : Collocation
An : Antonymy

Based on the table above, the occurrence numbers of lexical cohesion types seen from the highest to the lowest are as follows: synonymy is 137 times; collocation is 52 times, repetition is 45 times, hyponymy is 36 times, meronymy is 20 times, and antonymy is 17 times.

Synonymy

- (1) Article 1, Paragraph 1-Sentence 3 and Paragraph 39-Sentence 84

But most career **paths (3)** are influenced, in some way or another, by fortune, whim, or some combination thereof. Despite the hard **road (84)** she faced breaking into the world of horse training, the trailblazing ranch hand is now finding herself to be something of a role model to a mostly female staff at Paws Up.

‘**Paths**’ means *a course of acting or conduct*; ‘**road**’ means *a series of events or a course of action that will lead to a particular outcome*. S.3 introduces that this text talks about what ‘career **paths**’ will lead the writer. In S.84, the writer used the ‘hard **road**’ as the outcome of her ‘career **paths**’. The writer employed synonymy to vary the vocabulary of the sentences.

- (2) Article 2, Paragraph 12-Sentence 18

We wanted to put on a world-class event with the best riders, and in order to be successful in showcasing their individual **styles**—they all have unique **approaches** to putting a line together—having a venue that provided enough options for them to showcase the riding was a big part of it.

‘**Styles**’ means *a manner of doing something*; ‘**approaches**’ means *a way of dealing with something*. The words ‘unique **approaches**’ here is the detail of ‘individual **styles**’ in the clause before. The writer used the word ‘**styles**’ in changing the word ‘**approaches**’ to avoid the repetition of a word.

- (3) Article 3, Paragraph 4-Sentence 10 and 11

The resort has partnered with Take Lessons, a national tutoring service to support your **little ones (10)** by providing tutors, group classes, activities, and virtual field trips. While your **kids (11)** are busy learning, retreat to a luxurious room designed to leave you with little distraction beyond the beautiful view in front of you.

‘**Little ones**’ means *young children*; ‘**kids**’ means *children or young persons*. The word ‘**kids**’ in S.11 is still talking about ‘**little ones**’ in the previous sentence. The writer used the word ‘**kids**’ rather than repeating the word ‘**little ones**’ to vary the vocabulary of the sentences and to avoid repetition.

- (4) Article 8, Paragraph 4-Sentence 9 and Paragraph 8-Sentence 16

With access abundant this time around, I propped up my phone on an overlook **area (9)** to record 30 or 40 seconds of the calming environs. By sheer happenstance, a marriage proposal unfolded seconds after I pressed record (11). Needless to say, this was easily one of my favorite things to have stumbled upon in the outdoors—and what a great **site (16)** for it.

‘**Area**’ means *a region or part of a town, a country, or the world*; ‘**site**’ means *an area of ground on which a town, building, or monument is constructed*. The word ‘**site**’ here refers to the word ‘**area**’ where the writer recorded a marriage proposal as mentioned in S.11. The writer employed synonymy to vary the vocabulary of the sentences.

(5) Article 9, Paragraph 8-Sentence 16 and Paragraph 9-Sentence 18

It didn't take long before the mystique surrounding the elusive climber became too much to resist, so the two veteran **filmmakers (16)** set off to track him down. For two-and-a-half years the **directors (18)** struggled to keep pace with Leclerc, a filming challenge they compared to "capturing lightning in a bottle".

'**Filmmakers**' means *persons who direct or produce movies for the theater or television*; '**directors**' means *persons who supervise the actors, camera crew, and other staff for a movie, play, television program, or similar production*. The writer used the word '**directors**' rather than repeating the word '**filmmakers**' to vary the vocabulary of the sentences.

Collocation

(1) Article 1, Paragraph 15-Sentence 26

In turn, overcrowded short-term facilities can no longer afford to bring in additional wild horses to await adoptions that may never come (25). **As a result (26)**, many of the animals live out their lives in these holding facilities while the population of horses on public lands continues to surge beyond what was once designated the appropriate management level.

The combination of three words '**as a result**' in S.26 is commonly used to express something important, which in this case is the effect of overcrowded short-term facilities explained in S.25.

(2) Article 1, Paragraph 38-Sentence 82

All of a sudden, trust is being built because you're giving this animal the opportunity to **make mistakes** and you're not punishing it.

The combination of two words '**make mistakes**' here shows the relationship between the verb '**make**' and its object '**mistakes**'. In addition, the combination is commonly used by native speakers; it is uncommon to say '**do mistake**'.

(3) Article 2, Paragraph 7-Sentence 10

But then having the good fortune to actually call snowboarding a job, I think eventually you just start **paying attention** to what matters in that world.

The combination of two words '**paying attention**' here shows the relationship between a verb '**paying**' and its object '**attention**'. In addition, the combination is commonly used by native speakers. In this case, it is more common to say '**paying attention**' than '**giving attention**' since in the context it means *to observe and learn* what matters in that world, not *to look at or listen to* what matters in that world.

(4) Article 4, Paragraph 2-Sentence 4

From now until **the end of** the month, the congressionally-chartered NFF will match all donations to plant up to 75,000 trees, part of a greater effort by the Foundation to plant 50

million trees to battle deforestation and revive a West that was crippled in 2020 by seemingly interminable fires.

The combination of three words **‘the end of’** here is commonly used to express the time reference of the context, which in this case, it is the period of planting trees as explained in the sentence.

(5) Article 11, Paragraph 1-Sentence 4

I’m a California girl, but I went to the University of Colorado Boulder, so I miss those big snowy, Colorado Decembers (3). My **heart aches (4)** for them!

The combination of two words **‘heart aches’** here shows the relationship between the verb **‘aches’** and its subject **‘heart’**. In addition, the combination is commonly used by native speakers. In this case, it is more common to say **‘heart aches’** than **‘heart hurts’** since in the context it means *feeling sadness* for missing Colorado Decembers as mentioned in S.3, not *feeling pain* for missing them.

Repetition

(1) Article 1, Paragraph 9-Sentence 17 and Paragraph 11-Sentence 21

Say what you will of Nixon, but the 1971 Wild Free Roaming Horses and Burro **Act (17)** marked the culmination of a lifetime of efforts by Velma Bronn Johnston, ... Protected under the **act (21)**, the population of the mustang, which derives its name from the Spanish word *mesteño*, or “running wild,” began to spike to unprecedented numbers, ...

S.17 talks about an act regarding horses and burro; S.21 explains the population protected under the act. The word **‘act’** is repeatedly written in both sentences. In this case, the word **‘act’** in S.21 refers to ‘the 1971 Wild Free Roaming Horses and Burro **Act’** mentioned in S.17. The writer employed repetition to avoid ambiguity since the word **‘act’** in S.17 is followed by modifiers and several sentences before the word **‘act’** in S.21.

(2) Article 2, Paragraph 9-Sentence 12-14 & Paragraph 10-Sentence 15

We did an **event (12)** in 2008 that was kind of an experiment of bringing together some of the best backcountry and competitive riders in Jackson. The feedback from that **event (13)** was overwhelmingly positive. A lot of people were straight up, like, “This is like the best **event (14)** I’ve ever been to.” So, I think that kind of had a lasting impression on me and the team of people that helped put that **event (15)** on.

S.12 talks about an event done by the writer in 2008; S.13, S.14, and S.15 talk about the feedback and the people behind the event. The word **‘event’** is repeatedly written in four sentences above. In this case, the words **‘event’** in S.13 to 15 refer to the **‘event’** mentioned in S.12. The writer employed repetition to emphasize the **‘event’** as the key idea of the sentences.

(3) Article 3, Paragraph 6-Sentence 18

The resort pays tribute to the Cora and Huichol cultures whose **land** it lies on by employing resource-efficient architecture and sustainable practices and consulting botany experts during its development to ensure the **land** and ecological wildlife were preserved.

This sentence talks about the Cora and Huichol cultures having a land. There is the repetition of the word '**land**' in the sentence. In this case, the words '**land**' repeated are the same '**land**' owned by the Cora and Huichol cultures. The writer employed repetition to avoid ambiguity since the first word '**land**' is followed by its modifier before the second word '**land**'.

(4) Article 6, Paragraph 3-Sentence 4 and Paragraph 4-Sentence 5

I was fortunate enough during a recent stopover in Steamboat Springs to secure a **stay (4)** at the company's beautiful Blackstone Lodge, a 3,736-square foot home that can sleep up to 14—comfortably. From cleanliness basics and myriad amenities to the property's tasteful rustic décor, the **stay (5)** never approached anything but immense satisfaction and comfort.

S.4 talks about where the writer secured a comfortable stay, which is at Blackstone Lodge; S.5 describes how comfortable the stay is. The word '**stay**' is repeatedly written in both sentences. In this case, the word '**stay**' in S.5 refers to a '**stay**' at Blackstone Lodge mentioned in S.4. The writer employed repetition to avoid ambiguity since the word '**stay**' in S.4 is followed by its modifier and phrases before the word '**stay**' in S.5.

(5) Article 7, Prologue-Sentence 1 and Paragraph 4-Sentence 9

After a year of prep, the Legion of Honor **museum (1)** and others in the West are reopening their doors. To enter the **museum (9)**, you first stroll through a colonnaded courtyard, ...

S.1 talks about the opening of the Legion of Honor museum; S.9 explains how the writer entered the museum. The word '**museum**' is repeatedly written in both sentences. In this case, the word '**museum**' in S.9 refers to 'the Legion of Honor **museum**' as mentioned in S.1. The writer employed repetition to avoid ambiguity since the word '**museum**' in S.1 is followed by several sentences before the word '**museum**' in S.9.

Hyponymy

(1) Article 1, Paragraph 9-Sentence 18

Johnston had witnessed firsthand the **brutal eradication** of mustangs and other breeds, which were **rounded up, hog tied, and slaughtered** for chicken feed and fertilizer.

'**Rounded up**', '**hog tied**', and '**slaughtered**' have a relationship with '**brutal eradication**' as its specification. The writer employed hyponymy to specify the '**brutal eradication**'.

(2) Article 2, Paragraph 25-Sentence 51

I'm also really proud that we're collaborating with so many people in Jackson, from **the ski patrol to the executive teams, the marketing team, food and beverage**—there's so many **departments** out there that are working to help us run this event.

‘The ski patrol’, ‘the executive teams’, ‘the marketing team’, and ‘food and beverage’ have a relationship with **‘departments’** as its members. The writer employed hyponymy to specify the **‘departments’**.

(3) Article 3, Paragraph 4-Sentence 10

The resort has partnered with Take Lessons, **a national tutoring service** to support your little ones by **providing tutors, group classes, activities, and virtual field trips**.

‘Tutors’, ‘group classes’, ‘activities’, and ‘virtual field trips’ have a relationship with **‘a national tutoring service’** as its specification. The writer employed hyponymy to specify the **‘national tutoring service’**.

(4) Article 4, Paragraph 5-Sentence 7

“We invite all **Americans—businesses and individuals** alike—to join us as we replant America’s National Forests,” the NFF site says.

‘Business’ and **‘individuals’** have a relationship with **‘Americans’** as its specification. The writer employed hyponymy to specify the **‘Americans’**.

(5) Article 5, Paragraph 3-Sentence 3

... the Mountain Loop Highway, a designated National Scenic Byway that runs alongside the Sauk and Stillaguamish rivers and offers nearly 150 access points to **activities** like **hiking, biking, kayaking, camping, rock climbing, and fishing**.

‘Hiking’, ‘biking’, ‘kayaking’, ‘camping’, ‘rock climbing’, and ‘fishing’ have a relationship with **‘activities’** as its examples. The writer employed hyponymy to specify the **‘activities’**.

Meronymy

(1) Article 1, Paragraph 35-Sentence 70 and 72

“First, there’s the old-school cowboy method of breaking them—which much of the Western world still uses—where they tie the **horse’s neck (70)** tight around a post so it can’t move,” she says. Another cowboy will come up and grab or rope the **hind leg (72)** and then back the horse up so it’s stretched as far out as it can go.

The words **‘neck’** and **‘hind leg’** have a whole-part relationship with the word **‘horse’**. **‘Neck’** and **‘hind leg’** mentioned are the body parts of the **‘horse’**.

(2) Article 3, Paragraph 7-Sentence 21

The **buildings** are built of **twisting wood** and **undulating walls** with no angles, columns, or corners.

The words ‘**twisting wood**’ and ‘**undulating walls**’ have a whole-part relationship with the word ‘**buildings**’. ‘**Twisting wood**’ and ‘**undulating walls**’ mentioned are what the ‘**buildings**’ are built of.

(3) Article 6, Paragraph 10-Sentence 17

..., even after I (stupidly) attempted to wash a **coffee pot** prior to check out but managed instead to drop it, sending **glass shrapnel** flying (Sorry again!).

The words ‘**glass shrapnel**’ have a whole-part relationship with the words ‘**coffee pot**’. ‘**Glass shrapnel**’ mentioned comes from and is the body part of the ‘**coffee pot**’.

(4) Article 10, Paragraph 6-Sentence 11 and Paragraph 13-Sentence 21

At the end of each week, Shelesky would leave his Boulder campus, putting the Flat Irons in his **rearview (11)** and driving for hours ... Living out of his **Toyota 4Runner (21)**, Shelesky meandered his way through the West, visiting off-the-grid destinations in Arizona and Utah ...

The word ‘**rearview**’ has a whole-part relationship with the words ‘**Toyota 4Runner**’. ‘**Rearview**’ mentioned is the body part of the car ‘**Toyota 4Runner**’.

(5) Article 10, Paragraph 14-Sentence 22 and 23

During the trip’s quiet moments, Shelesky would put down thoughts in his **journal (22)**. Its filled **pages (23)** slowly took the form of a road map to navigate the mental valleys in which he was mired.

The word ‘**pages**’ has a whole-part relationship with the word ‘**journal**’. ‘**Pages**’ mentioned is the part of the ‘**journal**’.

Antonymy

(1) Article 1, Paragraph 36-Sentence 76 and Paragraph 38-Sentence 82

Horses look at humans with the **distrust (76)** of a predator due to the appearance of our forward-facing eyes, Jackie says, something the animal can detect even from a great distance. Learning how to extinguish that skepticism is what creates a willing partner in the relationship, she says (77). All of a sudden, **trust (82)** is being built because you’re giving this animal the opportunity to make mistakes and you’re not punishing it.

‘**Distrust**’ means *the feeling that someone or something cannot be relied upon*; ‘**trust**’ means *firm belief in the reliability, truth, ability, or strength of someone or something*. S.76 explains horses’ first impression of humans, the ‘**distrust**’ of a predator. In S.82, the horses start to give ‘**trust**’ to humans learning how to extinguish the ‘**distrust**’. The writer employed the antonymy to create a strong sense of comparison of the improved situation: the horses’ before-and-after impression of humans.

(2) Article 8, Paragraph 1-Sentence 3

A little over a year ago I found myself in Oregon’s Willamette National Forest, trekking in the neighborhood of 14 miles **up** and **down** the bustling McKenzie River.

‘**Up**’ means *toward a higher place or position*; ‘**down**’ means *toward a lower place or position*. The sentence describes how the writer faced the road in trekking in the place. The writer employed the antonymy to create a strong sense of comparison of the place’s situation.

(3) Article 8, Paragraph 2-Sentence 4 and Paragraph 4-Sentence 8

It was the **first (4)** time I’d experienced the quintessential Pacific Northwest. . . ., I first made my way northeast toward Sahalie Falls, an area closed to hikers the **last (8)** time I visited.

‘**First**’ means *never previously done or occurring*; ‘**last**’ means *most recent in time; latest*. In S.4, the writer told that s/he never experienced the quintessential Pacific Northwest before, while in S.8, s/he did visit Sahalie Falls. The writer employed the antonymy to create a strong sense of comparison of the writer’s experience.

(4) Article 9, Paragraph 11-Sentence 22 and Paragraph 14-Sentence 29

“They’re great athletes with this uniquely **calm (22)** demeanor and confidence, and yet Marc was so much more.” But as the renowned alpinist Messner attests, such pursuits are accompanied by a risk of finality—easily characterized as “**insane (29)**” by the average viewer—a stigma Mortimer and Rosen aimed to shatter by sharing a thoroughly intimate portrait of Leclerc’s personal complexities ...

‘**Calm**’ means *peaceful*; ‘**insane**’ means *extreme*. S.22 talks about how ‘calm’ the climbers are, which is different from Marc Leclerc. In S.29, it is described that Marc Leclerc’s complexity is ‘**insane**’ facing extreme pursuits in climbing. The writer employed the antonymy to create a strong sense of comparison of opposite characterizations.

(5) Article 11, Paragraph 3-Sentence 12

On the property, there was the perfect sledding hill and toboggans, an outdoor skating rink with a **hot** cocoa bar, and bonfires to warm **chilly** fingers.

‘**Hot**’ means *prepared by heating and served without cooling*; ‘**chilly**’ means *feeling cold*. In S.12, it is described that the meal is ‘**hot**’, opposite to the fingers’ temperature, which is ‘**chilly**’. The writer employed the antonymy to create a strong sense of comparison of opposite characterizations.

Discussion

The results of this research are different from the previous studies. Jaya and Marto (2019), Sidabutar (2021), and Alsariera and Yunus (2021) found out that the students mostly used repetition in their writing. In addition, Khany (2014) concluded that the students have a weak performance in translation because of the lack of lexical cohesion knowledge. However, the results of this research show that the magazine article writers mostly used synonymy and collocation.

Synonymy is the most dominant type of lexical cohesion occurring in the magazine articles. According to Danglli & Abazaj (2014), using synonymy allows the writers to vary their vocabulary

in writing and to avoid the repetition of words that seems monotonous to the readers. As explained in the findings of this research, the magazine article writers mostly used synonymy, and it shows that they are rich of vocabulary to color their magazine articles. Besides varying the vocabulary of the text and avoiding repetition, the magazine article writers used synonymy to show their higher proficiency of lexical richness such as lexical variation, lexical density, and lexical originality. It proves that they are expert to write magazine articles to be published to a large audience.

In addition, collocation follows synonymy as the most dominant type occurring in the magazine articles. Collocation helps the writers to show various expressions by using the combination of words that is commonly used by native speakers (Paltridge, 2012). As explained in the findings mentioned before, the magazine article writers used collocation to make the language of the text sound natural and understandable for the readers, especially the native speakers of English. The information of the magazine articles is delivered well so their purpose of writing magazine articles is achieved.

In previous studies mentioned before, the researchers stated that the students mostly using repetition have a weak performance in writing and translation. They rarely used other types of lexical cohesion except repetition because of their limitation of lexical cohesion knowledge and training. In this research, the magazine article writers are able to employ all types of lexical cohesion. Since they are writing magazines articles to be published to a large audience, they must have understood the lexical cohesion theory and be rich of lexical items knowledge. It is shown in the findings explained above. The magazine article writers have the richness of vocabulary and linguistic knowledge to make their writing readable and understandable.

As discussed above, this research can be a study that understanding lexical cohesion theory is important in writing. Richening vocabulary and practicing lexical cohesion in writing will be helpful to enhance English skills, especially in writing. In addition, the readers of this research, especially students, may follow how magazine article writers write their writing. Synonymy and collocation can be employed in writing to make the texts not monotonous, natural, readable, and and understandable for the readers.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

In conclusion, all types of lexical cohesion have occurred 307 times in the magazine articles: repetition, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, meronymy, and collocation. Synonymy is the most frequently used lexical cohesion type in the magazine articles, followed by collocation. The use of synonymy and collocation in the magazine articles makes the text rich of vocabulary, not monotonous, and understandable to the readers.

In addition, each lexical cohesion type has an important role in creating the cohesiveness of the text. Repetition is employed to avoid ambiguity and to emphasize key ideas; synonymy is used to vary the vocabulary and to avoid repetition; antonymy is employed to create a strong sense of comparison; hyponymy is used to express a thing into a more specific one; meronymy is employed to represent a word by using another word as the whole part of the first word; collocation is used to deliver various expressions commonly used by native speakers.

Moreover, the results of this research show that the experts of published works, which are magazine article writers, used synonymy and collocation in their articles. Rather than using repetition, as the students do in writing, it is better to more employ synonymy and collocation in writing literature to create the cohesiveness of the text and to make the articles readable and understandable to the readers.

For further research, it is suggested to conduct an analysis focusing on the use of synonymy in writing literature. The analysis will be a helpful study to enhance the theory of synonymy to be applied in writing literature.

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