

COHERENCE PARAGRAPH IN THE THESIS OF ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDENTS OF STBA JIA

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is analyze the relationship of coherence and ways to achieve coherence in the background thesis of English Literature students of STBA JIA. This research is a qualitative research with discourse analysis method. The data are texts in paragraphs selected from 5 student theses, especially in the introductory chapter. Meanwhile, the theory used to analyze the data in this research is the theory of Wolf Gibson and Oshima Hogue. The results of the research found in 45 data, there were 10 types of coherence relationships used in the background of students' thesis. The results showed that the most common relationships were example relations as much as 24%, elaboration 18%, cause-effect 16%, condition 11%, contrast 9%, generalization 7%, attribution 7%, temporal sequence 4%, violated expectations 2%, similarity 2%. Meanwhile, the most common ways to achieve coherence in student thesis are using transition signals as much as 45%, repetition of noun verbs as much as 28%, consistent pronouns as much as 18%, and logical order as much as 8%.

Keywords: coherence, coherence relations, paragraph, thesis.

**KOHERENSI PARAGRAF DALAM SKRIPSI MAHASISWA SASTRA
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ABSTRAK

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menganalisis hubungan koherensi dan cara mencapai koherensi dalam latar belakang skripsi mahasiswa Sastra Inggris STBA JIA. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif dengan metode analisis wacana. Datanya adalah teks-teks dalam paragraf yang dipilih dari 5 skripsi mahasiswa terutama di Bab Pendahuluan. Sementara itu, teori yang dipakai untuk menganalisis data dalam penelitian ini adalah teori Wolf Gibson dan Oshima Hogue. Hasil penelitian menemukan bahwa dalam 45 data terdapat 10 jenis hubungan koherensi yang digunakan dalam latar belakang skripsi mahasiswa. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa hubungan yang paling banyak ditemukan yaitu hubungan contoh sebanyak 24%, elaborasi 18%, sebab-akibat sebanyak 16%, kondisi 11%, generalisasi 7%, atribusi 7%, harapan yang dilanggar 2%, urutan temporal 4%, kesamaan 2% dan kontras 9%. Sedangkan, cara yang paling banyak untuk mencapai koherensi dalam skripsi mahasiswa yaitu menggunakan sinyal transisi sebanyak 45%, pengulangan kata kerja benda sebanyak 28%, kata ganti konsisten sebanyak 18%, dan urutan logis sebanyak 8%.

Kata kunci: koherensi, hubungan koherensi, paragraf, skripsi.