

Structural Micro-Studies on The Discourse of The Indonesian Digital National Daily News May 2024 Edition

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Abstract: The purpose of this study is to describe in depth several aspects of grammatical and lexical tools contained in the discourse of the May 2024 edition of the Indonesian Digital National Daily News, to describe the aspects of grammatical tools and the dominant lexical device aspects, and to describe the types of tools whose emergence has great intensity in the Discourse of the Indonesian Digital National Daily News May 2024 edition. The data analysis in this study uses the distribution method. This method is used to describe several aspects of grammatical tools and some aspects of lexical tools contained in the Discourse of the May 2024 edition of the Indonesian Digital National Daily News. Furthermore, with this method, it can also be illustrated with the aspect of grammatical tools and the dominant aspects of lexical tools, and the types of tools whose appearance has great intensity in the discourse of the May 2024 edition of the Indonesian Digital National Daily News. The approach used in this study is a microstructural approach. The microstructural approach is an approach that examines discourse based on aspects of form and aspects of meaning. It can be further explained that the form aspect is a structure born of language that includes grammatical aspects. The meaning aspect is the inner structure of a language that includes the lexical aspect.

Keywords: grammatical, lexical, microstructural tools

Abstrak: Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menguraikan secara mendalam berbagai aspek alat gramatikal dan leksikal yang terdapat dalam wacana Harian Nasional Digital Indonesia edisi Mei 2024, mengidentifikasi aspek gramatikal dan leksikal mana yang paling dominan, serta menjelaskan jenis alat bahasa yang paling sering muncul dalam wacana tersebut. Analisis data dilakukan dengan metode distribusional, yang memungkinkan peneliti memetakan keberagaman dan frekuensi kemunculan unsur gramatikal maupun leksikal di dalam teks. Melalui metode ini, tampak jelas alat gramatikal dan leksikal apa saja yang menonjol serta seberapa intens kemunculannya. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan mikro struktural—yakni pendekatan yang menelaah wacana dari sisi bentuk dan makna. Aspek bentuk merujuk pada struktur lahir bahasa yang mencakup unsur-unsur gramatikal, sedangkan aspek makna menyoroti struktur batin bahasa yang mencakup unsur leksikal. Pendekatan ini memberikan gambaran menyeluruh tentang bagaimana bentuk dan makna bekerja sama menciptakan kekuatan wacana dalam Harian Nasional Digital Indonesia edisi Mei 2024.

Kata Kunci: alat gramatikal, alat leksikal, alat mikro struktural

1. INTRODUCTION

Mass media, especially online mass media, is a widespread source of information for the general public (Inda Syartanti, N., & Pristina Pidada, 2022). Currently, people are more interested in getting information than online mass

media. This is because the public can obtain information faster and clearer. In addition, the role of social media is very important because it can influence changes and the development of people's attitudes and morals. It is quite possible that a vast mass media network has a very large number of

readers, not just a unit, but can be in the tens, or even millions.

According to Sari, N. P., & Markhamah (2024), mass media has several characteristics, such as open, widespread, and simultaneously. Mass media is also institutional, which means that its managers are organizations or groups of people who are patronized by the institution.

There are two types of mass media, namely print and electronic. Newspapers, tabloids, magazines, and books are included in the print media. Meanwhile, electronic media includes radio, television, and film. Information obtained from print and electronic media must be clear, straightforward, precise.

In addition, newspapers can be divided into three categories, including news (*News*), opinion (*View*), and advertising (*Advertisement*). Dianastiti, F. & Mardikantoro (2016) argues that discourse in the mass media is now considered not only a means to describe reality but can also serve to create reality through the discussions held. According to Susilo Astutik (2021), discourse defines as a larger group of languages than sentences used to communicate in a social context. Media discourse aims to make a positive contribution to the society and the social environment in which it operates in addition to shaping public perception (Tyas Gusti, E. C., Eti Setiawati, & Warsiman, 2024).

Discourse text in micro structural contains words, sentences, propositions, subsentences, paraphrasing, and images are small parts of the text that have the meaning of discourse (Rahmawati & Mindaudah, 2023). Discourse is the most complete and highest unit of language at

the linguistic level. There are various types of discourse, including news discourse, news discourse functions to provide a variety of information to the public.

In this era of disruption, discourse is not only in the form of print, audio, visual and audio-visual discourse. As part of the delivery of information, news discourse must have unity or integrity that reflects the ideas or problems that the writer wants to express so that the information or ideas to be conveyed can be understood by the reader/listener (Maelasari, N., & Rohayati, 2022).

News not only conveys events but also contains the values of the media institutions that produce them. The media brings their opinions and perspectives on social realities. In addition, news can determine the topic and content of the discourse (Nurfitriana & Sari, 2021).

News discourse must pay attention to integrity and cohesion. The aspects that form integrity and cohesion are grammatical tools and lexical tools. Gutwinsky (as cited in Sriani & Sri, 2016) defines cohesion as a formal aspect of language in discourse or text. Therefore, this cohesion becomes a forum to form a coherent and dense sentence in producing a speech.

Cohesion is also a relationship between sentences both grammatically and lexically. Cohesion has two parts, namely grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion is cohesion related to sentence structure, while lexical cohesion is a cohesion related to meaning (Ardiyanti, D., & Setyorini, 2019)

In addition, in understanding a discourse, knowledge and mastery of cohesion are needed because knowledge in reality and reasoning are

very important in terms of understanding discourse (Sriani, I. & Sri, 2016). Zhang (as cited in Pitoyo, 2021) also explains that cohesion can be associated and connected with other different sentences. In essence, the main purpose of news is to present information about what is happening. However, if a news presented is not informative then the news will not be understood or conveyed to the reader.

Sumarlam (as cited in Sanajaya, S., Saragih, G., & Restoeningroem, 2021) stated that cohesion is divided into two types. First, grammatical cohesion, which is a combination of discourse in terms of form and structure. In addition, grammatical cohesion is also used between sentences before or after in a paragraph (Putri, R.A., Anwar, M., & Ansoriyah, 2020). Second, lexical cohesion is the relationship between elements in a discourse semantically.

Veddayana, C., Anita, F., & Prayoga (2021) explains that this lexical cohesion also involves language rules to connect ideas between sentences. Each of these cohesions has its own type or marker. Grammatical cohesion consists of references (references), substitutions (extensions), ellipsis (elimination), and conjunctions (connections). In addition, lexical cohesion consists of repetition (repetition), synonyms (word equations), antonyms (counterwords), hyponyms (relation of parts), collocation (word pairing), and equivalence.

Based on the above exposure, the authors choose *Indonesian Digital National Daily* to be analyzed because it provides a lot of diverse news with different writing styles according to the characteristics of each journalist. Moreover, *Indonesian Digital National Daily* is also an

online news media that is widely accessed and in demand by many people, especially the people of South Sumatra. The ease of accessing the website is also one of the main reasons for people to choose *Indonesian Digital National Daily*.

The purpose of this study is to identify and analyze the existence of grammatical and lexical cohesion that can be a marker in combining a sentence and explain the role of markers in creating informative discourse. The news text to be analyzed is in the media *Indonesian Digital National Daily* May 2024 edition. The formulation of the problem studied in this study is the grammatical and lexical tools contained in news discourse *Indonesian Digital National Daily*, May 2024 edition.

In particular, the problems studied are focused on several aspects of grammatical devices which include (1) referencing (reference), (2) extension (substitution), (3) dissipation (ellipsis), and (4) conjunctions (conjunctions). The analysis focuses on several aspects of the lexical apparatus found in the May 2024 edition of the *Indonesian Digital National Daily*.

According to Wahidah Nasution (2015, as cited in Sumarlam, 2003) the lexical aspect is the relationship between relationships in discourse, which includes (1) repetition (repetition), (2) word matching (synonyms), (3) opposites (antonyms), (4) word pairing (collocation), (5) top-down relationships (hyponyms), and (6) equivalence (equivalence). Furthermore, this study also examined the aspects of grammatical tools and the aspects of lexical tools that were predominantly used in discourse *News of the Indonesian Digital National Daily*, May 2024 edition.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research employs a qualitative design with a micro-structural focus, allowing for a detailed analysis of how grammatical and lexical features function within the discourse. Centered on the April 2024 edition of the Indonesian Digital National Daily, the study aims to identify and interpret cohesive devices—such as references, substitutions, repetitions, synonyms, and collocations—that connect individual sentences into a coherent whole. By examining these subtle linguistic elements, the micro-structural perspective offers deeper insights into the newspaper's stylistic choices and communicative strategies, revealing the underlying language patterns that shape readers' interpretation of the news.

The source of data in this study is news discourse on the online media of the *Indonesian Digital National Daily* in April 2024. The data analysis in this study was carried out using the distribution method. The distribution method is used in the research with the aim of analyzing things in the structure of language, in this case some aspects of grammatical and lexical tools contained in the discourse of the Sumatra Express news, April 2024 edition. The study employed a six-stage micro-structural procedure. First, the researcher performed an initial and then a follow-up close reading of each article in the April 2024 edition of the *Indonesian Digital National Daily*, allowing a thorough grasp of its overall meaning and rhetorical flow. Second, every observable linguistic feature was catalogued: the researcher systematically coded

each instance of cohesion—grammatical or lexical—encountered in the text. Third, these coded items were sorted into two broad categories, grammatical and lexical, in line with Halliday and Hasan's cohesion framework. Fourth, each category was further classified to pinpoint specific devices (e.g., reference, substitution, repetition, synonymy). Fifth, the frequency and distribution of these devices were analyzed to reveal patterns of cohesion and stylistic preference. Finally, the findings were synthesized in a detailed description that explains how grammatical and lexical mechanisms work together to structure meaning in the newspaper's discourse.

3. RESULTS

Before examining the figures in Table 3.1, it is useful to outline the cohesive patterns that emerge from the May 2024 *Hardiknas* news coverage. Both *Kompas.com* and *Detik.com* rely on a finely tuned mix of grammatical and lexical devices—such as persona and demonstrative references, strategic substitutions, ellipses, conjunctions, and patterned repetition—to link clauses smoothly and keep key ideas in focus. Describing these mechanisms in advance clarifies how the ensuing table quantifies their frequency and illustrates the distinct stylistic choices each outlet makes.

Tables 3.1 and 3.2 summarize how the May 2024 *Hardiknas* news on *Kompas.com* and *Detik.com* weaves individual sentences into a unified text through a dense network of grammatical and lexical ties. Across both outlets,

every major category proposed by Halliday and Hasan—reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, and lexical reiteration—appears productively, confirming that national-day reportage relies on an intricate cohesion grid rather than on isolated headline cues.

At the grammatical level, persona, demonstrative, and comparative references shuttle readers smoothly between clauses, while strategic substitutions and occasional ellipses reduce redundancy without sacrificing clarity. Conjunctions, particularly the causal–consecutive pair *so that* and additive *and*, signal rhetorical relations that guide readers through problem–solution moves typical of educational policy stories.

Lexically, the journalists heighten salience through patterned repetition (epizeuxis, anaphora, epistrophe, and anadiplosis), deploy synonyms and collocations to avoid monotony, and draw on semantic relations such as hyponymy and antonymy to nuance evaluation. These cohesive devices do more than glue text together: they foreground thematic binaries—*dilapidated / repaired*, *nestapa / joy*—and repeatedly return the reader to the programmatic keyword *merdeka* (“independent”) that frames *Hardiknas* discourse in 2024.

Taken collectively, the findings show that both newsrooms orchestrate a comparable micro-structural repertoire to promote readability and reinforce national-education narratives, yet they diverge in stylistic emphasis: *Kompas.com* favors explicit comparative references and evaluative antonyms, whereas *Detik.com* leans on rhythmic repetition to sustain reader engagement. This differential weighting of cohesive options

underlines how editorial voice emerges not only from macro-topics but from minute linguistic engineering within the text. The quantitative distribution of these cohesive devices is presented in table below:

Table 3.1 Results of Analysis of Structural Micro Reference Types in the Discourse of the May 2024 Edition of the Indonesian Digital National Daily News on the *Kompas.com* Website

Grammatical Tools
<p>(1) References</p> <p>(A) persona reference</p> <p>(02) One of the tangible proofs of BRI's support through the "BRI Peduli Ini Sekolahku" program which is present to improve the quality of educational facilities in Indonesia.</p> <p>→ In data 02 above, my reference is to the antecedents of my school.</p>
<p>(B) demonstrative molding</p> <p>(11) In fact, the government's structural ranks in the field of education have also enlivened this virtual existence.</p> <p>→ In this data of 11 demonstrative referents who refer anaphorically to this virtual antecedent.</p>
<p>(C) comparative reference</p> <p>(14) Ambiguity in answering this question can lead to unintended consequences, such as the unilateral formation of mass opinion through social media interactions....</p> <p>→ In the data of 14 comparative referents, such as referring to the lingual unit of ambiguity in answering questions with the formation of mass opinion unilaterally through social media interaction.</p>
<p>(2) Substitution</p> <p>(19) The involvement of these students is not only aimed at increasing their capacity but also</p>

<p>to make a real contribution in supporting marine and fisheries (KP) programs....</p> <p>To achieve this goal, he said,</p> <p>To achieve this goal, he said,</p> <p>→ In the data, the 19 goals are a substitution of aiming to increase capacity.</p>
<p>(3) dissipation (ellipsis)</p> <p>(20) In the speech, Arief said, the important point of the commemoration of Hardiknas</p> <p>→ In the data 20 above, there is an antecedent ellipsis in the speech, Arief said. The antecedents in Arief's speech should be located after the commas (,) and (,) after which there is no need to use them. Before the antecedent of the important points of the commemoration of Hardiknas</p>
<p>(4) Networking (conjunction)</p> <p>(23) ..., so that there is a drastic change in all teaching and learning processes and ways of life.</p> <p>→ In data 23 there is a subordinative conjunction so that the function is to connect two clauses whose positions are not equal.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Lexical Tools</p>
<p>(1) Repetition (repetition)</p> <p>(A) Epizeuxis repetition</p> <p>(29) "Discomfort accompanies every step toward improvement and progress," he said.</p> <p>→ In the data 35 above, there is an uncomfortable repetition to emphasize the importance of the meaning of words in the context of speech.</p>
<p>(B) Anaphora repeater</p> <p>(46) In framing of posts or in framing comments?</p>

<p>→ In data 46 there are anaphora repeats in framing. The repetition of words in framing aims to emphasize the importance of the meaning of the word in the context of speech.</p>
<p>(C) Epistrophic repeats</p> <p>(47) "Even because literacy is bad, so is the numeracy also bad. This is the initial challenge that inspired the Minister (Nadiem Makarim) to carry out the Freedom of Learning policy," he continued.</p> <p>→ In data 47 there was a bad epistrophe repetition. The repetition of bad words aims to emphasize the importance of the meaning of the word in the context of speech.</p>
<p>(2) synonyms (word matching)</p> <p>(54) In 2024, the plan is that 453 students will be placed in various locations.</p> <p>→ In data 54 there are synonyms of the words placed and location. The use of synonyms aim to support the cohesion and coherence of discourse.</p>
<p>(3) Collocation (word sanding)</p> <p>(55) The ceremony was attended by all participants wearing traditional clothes of the archipelago.</p> <p>→ In data 55, there is a collocation of the words ceremony and participants. The collocation aims to support the cohesion of discourse,</p>
<p>(4) hyponym (top-down relationship)</p> <p>(59) "In the Nadiem era, teachers were also compartmentalized, with various labels. There are terms Driving Teacher, Content Creator Teacher, Facilitator Teacher, Learning Committee Teacher, and others. This clearly makes teacher</p>

<p>castanization, exclusivity, and ignites horizontal conflicts among teachers," explained Satriwan.</p> <p>→ In the data 59, there are the words driving teacher, content teacher, learning committee teacher stating the hyponym of the teacher.</p>
<p>(5) Antonyms (Counterwords)</p> <p>(60) "In the past, our school building was very dilapidated because it was heavily damaged.</p> <p>We are trying to improve this school until we can finally get assistance from BRI Peduli," he said.</p> <p>→ In the data of 60 antonyms the word is broken and repaired. This type of antonym classified as a relationship antonym, which shows a complementary relationship to opposite actions and circumstances in a discourse coherence.</p>

Table 3.2 Results of Analysis of Structural Micro Reference Types in the Discourse of the May 2024 Edition of the Indonesian Digital National Daily News on the *Detik.com/Newsdetik.com* Website

Grammatical Tools
<p>(1) References</p> <p>(A) Persona Reference</p> <p>(02) "All of you" in the sentence "With great hope, I entrust Freedom of Learning to all of you."</p> <p>→ Refers to the speech audience, which is the driver of change in education.</p>
<p>(B) Demonstrative reference</p> <p>(05) "This" in the sentence "The implementation of the Hardiknas ceremony is regulated in the guidelines."</p>

<p>→ Referring to the implementation of the Hardiknas ceremony mentioned earlier.</p>
<p>(C) Comparative reference</p> <p>(07) "wider" in the sentence "Opening up wider learning opportunities for students."</p> <p>→ Compare learning opportunities that are more open than ever before.</p>
<p>(2) Substitution</p> <p>(10) "this movement" in the sentence "This movement shows its resilience in adapting itself."</p> <p>→ The word "this" replaces the <i>Freedom of Learning movement</i>. This substitution is done to shorten the repetition of the phrase.</p>
<p>(3) Release (Ellipsy)</p> <p>(13) "In the course of five years explored, the speech expresses a recognition of the challenges faced..."</p> <p>→ Subject omitted: <i>Nadiem Makarim through his speech</i>. This sentence passes the explicit mention of Nadiem as the subject, but it is still understood from the context of the previous paragraph that has mentioned his speech.</p>
<p>(4) Networking (Conjunction)</p> <p>(19) "Culinary products from SMAN 1 Gondangwetan Regency, Pasuruan Regency, as well as fashion products and written batik designs from SMA Sunan Giri Meganti."</p> <p>Conjunction: <i>and Function: Showing</i> additional options that complement each other, namely products from different schools exhibited at the Hardiknas event.</p>
Lexical Tools
<p>(1) Repetition (repetition)</p> <p>(A) Epizeuksis repetition</p> <p>(22) "Good and quality books"</p>

→ The word " <i>book</i> " is used in sequence to emphasize the quality of the book that is of concern in the context of learning.
(B) Repeating the oototes (23) "Children learn independently. Because it is said that children learn independently." → The word <i>merdeka</i> is repeated to describe the essence of the program and has the effect of reinforcing the core message.
(C) Anaphora Repeats (25) "Now children no longer learn in the classroom but can also be outside the classroom..." → The word <i>Kini</i> is repeated at the beginning of the sentence to emphasize the changes that are happening today.
(d) Epistrophic repetition (27) "...Because the benefits are very felt for children and teachers. Children and teachers." → The words <i>child and teacher</i> are repeated at the end of the clause to affirm the subject that benefits most from the program.
(h) Anadiplosis Recurrence (28) "Students and teachers must be equally independent in the teaching and learning process. Because to realize an independent nation, Indonesia needs independent souls." → The word <i>merdeka</i> is repeated at the end of the first clause and the beginning of the second clause to maintain the continuity of the idea and strengthen the idea.
(2) Synonyms (Match words) (29) "Alleviating" and "addressing" in the

sentence: "In alleviating this problem, the government has made efforts by distributing reading materials..." → The word alleviation in this context is synonymous with handling, that is, solving problems.
(3) Collocation (word sanding) (34) "Reading literacy" In the sentence: "... which emphasizes students' reading literacy skills." → <i>Reading literacy</i> is a collocation that refers to the ability to understand and analyze text.
(4) Hyponym (top-down relationship) (38) "A reality full of various dimensions of life: netapa, comedy, paradox, and joy." → <i>Nestapa, comedy, paradox and joy</i> are hyponyms of <i>the dimension of life</i> . They are various types or aspects in the general concept of the dimension of life.
(5) Antonyms (opposite) (42) "A reality full of various dimensions of life: netapa, comedy, paradox, and joy." → In this sentence, the word "nestapa" (sadness) is the opposite of "joy" (happiness). These two words are antonyms because they have opposite meanings.
(6) Equivalence (equivalence) (43) "Introducing literary works as a cultural product that is explored through the treasures of the nation's wealth will lead students in an effort to understand reality in a sublime way." → The words "cultural products" and "treasures of the nation's wealth" have similarities in this context, because both refer to aspects of the nation's culture and heritage that are the material for teaching literature.

Micro-structural analysis views discourse through two intertwined lenses, namely grammatical devices, which shape the text's formal architecture, and lexical devices, which weave semantic connections. Grammatical cohesion—achieved through reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction—ensures that sentences fit seamlessly, guiding readers from one idea to the next (Alwi et al., 1993, p. 483). Lexical cohesion complements this structure by repeating key words, introducing synonyms and antonyms, pairing habitual collocations, and mapping hierarchical relations such as hyponyms and equivalence. Together, these mechanisms do more than merely bind clauses; they create a textured fabric of meaning in which form and content reinforce one another. A discourse that balances both dimensions not only reads smoothly but also resonates conceptually, enabling readers to grasp the argument's flow while sensing the thematic echoes that give it depth.

4. CONCLUSION

The micro-structural analysis of the May 2024 news discourse on two Indonesian digital outlets—*Kompas.com* and *Detik.com*—shows that both sites rely heavily on grammatical cohesion, but with different emphases, and that lexical cohesion further reinforces textual unity. *Kompas.com* employs 32 grammatical devices, dominated by conjunctions (12 instances) and demonstrative references (10), alongside a smaller number of personal and comparative references, substitutions, and one case of ellipsis. Lexically, it uses 28 cohesion devices, most notably epizeuxis

(exact repetition) and anaphora, with additional support from synonyms, collocations, and isolated cases of hyponymy and antonymy. Meanwhile, *Detik.com* displays 20 grammatical devices, led by five substitutions and four ellipses, suggesting a preference for compact phrasing. Its 23 lexical devices show a more varied pattern of repetition (epizeuxis, tautotes, anaphora, epistrophe, anadiplosis) and a broader range of semantic relations, including multiple hyponyms, collocations, and an instance of equivalence.

In sum, *Kompas.com* achieves cohesion chiefly through explicit connectives and demonstratives, whereas *Detik.com* balances substitution and ellipsis with a richer palette of lexical relations. Both strategies succeed in binding sentences into coherent news narratives, but they highlight distinct editorial styles: the former foregrounds syntactic clarity; the latter relies more on economical grammar and nuanced lexical ties.

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