

**AN ANALYSIS OF COHERENCE AND COHESION IN NARRATIVE TEXT
WRITTEN BY ELEVENTH GRADE STUDENTS AT SMA NEGERI 1
SERIRIT ACADEMIC YEAR 2024/2025**

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to provide an analysis and presentation related to coherence and types of cohesion in narrative texts of grade eleven at SMA Negeri 1 Seririt in the 2024/2025 academic year. This study employs a mixed-method design, specifically an explanatory sequential mixed-method design, which integrates quantitative and qualitative descriptive methods. The findings of the analysis indicate that students have good abilities in building coherence in their writing, with details of 53% of students having very good abilities, and 47% of students having good abilities. And students also use a lot of cohesion types, such as references, conjunctions, substitutions, and lexical cohesion. This is indicated by the number of students who use the words she, he, they, and, since, but, day and others, all of these words are forms of cohesion. Furthermore, the type of cohesion most widely used by students is references, which reaches 50.3%. Conjunctions were found as much as 28.2%, substitution as much as 0.18%, and lexical cohesion as much as 21.2%. From the overall analysis, it was concluded that the generic structure of the texts can influence the coherence in the texts, the relationship between paragraphs, and the appropriateness and consistency of the topic of each paragraph. The cohesion observed in students' writing also demonstrated their existing comprehension of the development of relationships between words, phrases, and sentences.

Keyword: Coherence; Cohesion; Narrative text

**ANALISIS KOHERENSI DAN KOHESI DALAM TEKS NARATIF KARYA
SISWA KELAS SEBELAS SMA NEGERI 1 SERIRIT TAHUN AJARAN
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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memberikan analisis dan pemaparan terkait koherensi dan jenis-jenis kohesi pada teks naratif kelas XI SMA Negeri 1 Seririt tahun ajaran 2024/2025. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain mixed-method, yaitu desain mixed-method eksplanatori sekuensial yang memadukan metode deskriptif kuantitatif dan kualitatif. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa siswa memiliki kemampuan yang baik dalam membangun koherensi dalam tulisannya, dengan rincian 53% siswa memiliki kemampuan sangat baik, dan 47% siswa memiliki kemampuan baik. Serta siswa juga banyak menggunakan jenis-jenis kohesi, seperti acuan, konjungsi, substitusi, dan kohesi leksikal. Hal ini ditunjukkan dengan banyaknya siswa yang menggunakan kata she, he, they, and, since, but, day dan lain-lain, yang kesemuanya merupakan bentuk-bentuk kohesi. Selanjutnya, jenis kohesi yang paling banyak digunakan siswa adalah referen, yakni mencapai 50,3%. Konjungsi ditemukan sebanyak 28,2%, substitusi sebanyak 0,18% dan kohesi leksikal sebanyak 21,2%. Dari analisis keseluruhan disimpulkan bahwa koherensi dalam teks dapat dipengaruhi oleh struktur generik teks, hubungan antar paragraf, dan kesesuaian dan konsistensi topik setiap paragraf. Kohesi yang diamati dalam tulisan siswa juga menunjukkan pemahaman mereka yang ada tentang perkembangan hubungan antara kata, frasa, dan kalimat.

Kata kunci: Koheren; Kohesion; Teks Narrative