# A Comparison of Cohesion Marker of Japanese Fairy Tale *Saru Kani Gassen* and Indonesian Fairy Tale Monyet dan Kura-Kura

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**Abstract.** Some Japanese fairy tales have its similar fairy tales in Indonesian, such as *Saru Kani Gassen* (The Battle of The Monkey and Crabs) and Monyet dan Kura-Kura (The Monkey and The Turtle). This study aims to compare the cohesion marker of the two fairy tales mentioned above. This study uses cohesion theory from Nitta, Halliday and Hasan, and also Nesi and Sarwoyo. The research method used descriptive qualitative analysis. The method used in data collection is the listening method and the note taking technique. The method used to analyze the cohesion marker is descriptive analysiswith the determinant element sorting technique. Based on the analysis in the data, conjunction is the most common grammatical cohesion marker in both fairy tales, while the least in *Saru Kani Gassen* is substitution, and in Monyet dan Kura-Kura is ellipsis. Meanwhile, repetition is the most common lexical cohesion marker found in both fairy tales, while the least found in the *Saru Kani Gassen* are antonyms and hyponyms, and the least found in the Monyet dan Kura-Kuraare synonyms and hyponyms.

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# 1    Introduction

Fairy tales are included in oral folklore that is passed down from generation to generation. As an oral tradition, fairy tales do not have standardized storytelling rules, so speakers can give titles or other additions deemed necessary to the stories they convey, so that fairy tales with similar themes can be found in various regions, even in other parts of the world [1], such as the fairy tales of *Saru Kani Gassen* and Monkey and Turtle. This study aims to examine the integrity of discourse shown by cohesion devices, and compare the cohesion devices contained in the two fairy tales. [2]

Cohesion is a semantic concept that refers to the meaning relationship between text elements [3]. Cohesion devices are divided into two, namely, grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion.

Grammatical cohesion is the concept of relationship between an element and other elements to make the text cohesive with grammatical elements. Grammatical cohesion elements consist of reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction [3] [4]. Reference according to Nitta is a linguistic expression to show or refer to the appearance of people, places, times, and abstract concepts in a discourse. Substitution is the replacement of an element in the text with another element. Substitution is often used to avoid repetition in sentences. Ellipsis is a linguistic element that is deliberately omitted or eliminated. Conjunctions are linguistic elements used to combine words with words, phrases with phrases, clauses with clauses, sentences with sentences, or paragraphs with paragraphs.

Meanwhile, lexical cohesion is the lexical relationship between parts of discourse to get a cohesive structure [4]. Lexical cohesion elements consist of: synonyms, antonyms, hyponyms, repetition, collocation, and equivalence. Synonyms are words or expressions that mean almost the same thing. Antonyms are words or expressions that have opposite or contradictory meanings. Hyponymy According to Baylon and Fabre in Zaimar and Harapan [5] hyponymy is a relationship that shows the coverage of the meaning of certain lexical elements. Collocation is a word or phrase used side by side Equivalence is a word whose meanings are close together.

## 2 Methods

This research is qualitative descriptive. In the data provision stage, the listening method is carried out with the tapping technique and continued with the note-taking technique. In the data analysis stage, the determining element sorting method was used to sort out grammatical and lexical cohesion in sentences, and then the cohesion devices and cohesiveness of discourse in the fairy tales of *Saru Kani Gassen* and Monkey and Turtle were analyzed and described. After that, the cohesion devices in the two fairy tales are compared. The results of this research are presented using the informal method. The informal method involves presenting the data with ordinary vocabulary as an explanation of the data analysis for easy understanding. [6]

## 3 Result and Discussion

The concept of cohesion relates to form relationships, which means that the elements of cohesion in the text must be related to each other in order to become a good and complete discourse. Cohesion occurs when there are elements in the text that depend on other elements. And if all these relationships make for an understandable text, then the text is cohesive.

### 3.1 Grammatical Cohesion

Grammatical cohesion is an element that makes discourse cohesive, which is characterized by grammatical elements. In the fairy tales *Saru Kani Gassen* and Monkey and Turtle, grammatical cohesion devices in the form of reference, conjunction, substitution, and ellipsis are found.

### 3.1.1 Grammatical Cohesion of Saru Kani Gassen

In the fairy tale *Saru Kani Gassen* there are 95 grammatical cohesion devices, with details in the form of 31 references, 37 conjunctions, 19 ellipses, and 7 substitutions. The cohesion devices in the form of references consist of demonstrative pronominal references consisting of place context references (*genba bunmyaku shiji*), linguistic context references (*gengo bunmyaku shiji*) that refer to objects in the text, references in the form of memories (*kioku bunmyaku shiji*); and persona references. The most common references are demonstrative pronominal

references which include linguistic context references such as *kore* 'this', *sore* 'that', *kono* N 'N this', *sono* N 'N that', while the least common is the reference in the form of the first person pronominal *watashi* 'me'.

Meanwhile, cohesion devices in the form of conjunctions in the order of most are logical relationship conjunctions (*ronriteki kankei*) that express conditional relationships, for example, *kara* 'because and *node* 'because'; conjunctions that express oppositional relationships, for example, *soredemo* 'even so'; conjunctions that express additive relationships (*kasanteki kankei*) for example, *soshite* 'and' and conjunctions that express equivalent relationships (*taitou no tenkai*) for example *mata* 'again'. Then the cohesion device in the form of an ellipsis found in the fairy tale *Saru Kani Gassen* is the omission of objects and subjects in the form of nouns, and the most common is the omission of objects.

Then two types of cohesion devices in the form of substitution are found in the form of the use of the particle '*no*' which replaces the word unit and the demonstrative pronominal '*sou*' which replaces the sentence unit; the most common is the use of the particle '*no*'. The following is an example of the analysis.

Data 1
すると間もなく、<u>かわいらしい芽</u>がにょきんと出ました。かには <u>その芽</u>に向かって毎日、「早く木になれ、柿の芽よ。ならぬと、 はさみでちょん切ぎるぞ。」
と言いました。[7]
Not long after, **a tiny sprout** appeared. Every day, the crab looked at **the sprout** and said, "Hurry up and grow into a tree, persimmon sprout. If not, I will cut you with scissors.

In data 1, there is a reference device in the form of a demonstrative pronominal *sono me* which means that sprout. This reference includes a linguistic context reference (*gengo bunmyaku shiji*) which is an anaphoric endophoric reference. In the data above, *sono me* refers to the element contained in the previous sentence, namely *kawairashii me*, which means a tiny sprout.

Data 2

わざと青い柿をもいでほうり出しました。かにはあわてて拾って食べてみますと、それはしぶくって口がまがりそうでした。かにが、「これこんな**しぶいの**(2.1)はだめだよ。もっと**あまいの**(2.2)をおくれよ。」[7]

Deliberately, (the monkey) picked a green persimmon and threw it. When the crab picked it up hastily and tried to eat it, the fruit was very sour and its mouth seemed to bend. The crab said, "Not **this sour one**. Send me **a sweeter one**".

In data 2, there are two substitution devices for the word *no*. The word no in the third and fourth sentences is a particle that functions to replace the word *kaki* (persimmon) mentioned in the previous sentence. In (2.1) *no* refers to the sour green persimmon fruit that the monkey picked earlier, and in (2.2) *no* refers to the sweet persimmon fruit that the crab wants to eat.

### 3.1.2   Grammatical Cohesion of Monkey and Turtle

In the Indonesian fairy tale Monkey and Turtle, 290 grammatical cohesion devices were found, with details in the form of 115 references, 122 conjunctions, 12 ellipses, and 41 substitutions. The cohesion devices in the form of reference consist of demonstrative reference, persona reference, and comparative reference. The most common reference is the first person singular reference, namely 'I', while the least common is the comparative reference, for example, 'the same'.

Meanwhile, cohesion devices in the form of conjunctions in the order of most consist of subordinative conjunctions, coordinative conjunctions, and inter-sentence conjunctions. The most common conjunctions are attributive conjunctions such as 'which' and time subordinative conjunctions such as 'while', while the least common conjunctions are inter-sentence conjunctions such as 'then'.

The cohesion devices in the form of ellipses found in the Monkey and Turtle fairy tales are word deletions, and the most common is the deletion of sentence objects.

Then two types of cohesion devices in the form of substitution were found, namely persona pronominal, for example, 'we', and pronomina 'which', and the most common is the substitution of nouns using persona pronominal. The following is an example of the analysis.

Data 3

Hihihi seperti biasa, hari ini pun **aku** (3.1) akan menjahili si kura-kura sama seperti kemarin, kemarin, dan kemarinnya lagi hihihi!" kata monyet sambil terkikik. "Adudududuh sebentar! Tunggu **aku** (3.2)!" kata monyet yang pura-pura terjatuh.[8]

Hihihi as usual, today too **I** (3.1) will tease the turtle just like yesterday, yesterday, and yesterday again hihihi!" said the monkey while giggling. "Wait a minute! Wait for **me** (3.2)!" said the monkey, who pretended to fall down.

In data 3, there is a persona reference in the form of the first persona pronominal 'I' (3.1) which is an endophoric reference that is katafora, because it refers to the word monkey that is behind it, as well as the word 'I' (3.2) in the second sentence, which is also an endophoric reference that is katafora and refers to the element that is behind it, namely the monkey.

## 3.2 Lexical Cohesion

Lexical cohesion is a relationship caused by the presence of lexically related words. Lexical cohesion is not related to grammatical cohesion. Rather, it is a relationship based on word usage. [4]

### 3.2.1   Lexical Cohesion of Saru Kani Gassen

In the fairy tale *Saru Kani Gassen*, 45 data of lexical cohesion devices were found, with details of 38 data in the form of repetition, 2 data in the form of antonyms, 2 data in the form of hyponyms, and 3 data in the form of collocation. In this fairy tale, no lexical cohesion devices in the form of synonyms were found. The repetition devices found are in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. The most common repetition device is sentence repetition, which is 15 data. Interestingly, there is onomatopoeia in the form of sound repetition as much as 13 data. In contrast, the least number of repetition devices in the form of phrases and clauses were found, namely 1 data each. Antonymous lexical cohesion devices were found in 2 data. In addition to repetition and antonym devices, hyponym devices were found in as many as 2 data. Both data are hyponyms of the word *ki* which means "tree". Furthermore, collocation devices were found in the fairy tale *Saru Kani Gassen* as many as 3 data, namely *tabemasu* which means "eat" with *kaki* which means

"persimmon", *makimasu* which means "sow" with *tane* which means "seed" and *sakimasu* which means "bloom" with *hana* which means "flower". Here is an example of the analysis.

Data 4
するとそこへ栗くりがぽんとはねて来きて、
「かにさん、かにさん、なぜ泣なくの。」
こんどは蜂はちがぶんとうなって来きて、
「かにさん、かにさん、なぜ泣なくの。」
こんどは昆布こんぶがのろのろすべって来きて、
「かにさん、かにさん、なぜ泣なくの。」
こんどは臼うすがころころころがって来きて、
「かにさん、かにさん、なぜ泣なくの。」 [7]
Then a persimmon came rushing down, "Crab, crab, why are you crying? Then came the bees, and the bees buzzed, "Crab, crab, why are you crying?"
This time the seaweed came creeping down, "Crab, crab, why are you crying?"
This time, the mortar and pestle came rolling down, "Crab, crab, why are you crying?"

In data 4, there is a lexical cohesion device, namely repetition in the form of a sentence. The use of repetition in the data is to show that the sentence is important. In addition, because it is intended for children, this repetition is meant to emphasize important things.

Data 5
すると柿の芽はずんずんのびて、大きな木になって、枝が出て、葉がって、やがて花が咲きました。[7]
Then the **persimmon fruit shoots** grow quickly and become a large **tree** with **branches** and **leaves**, then **flowers** bloom.

In data 5, there is a lexical cohesion device, namely hyponyms. In the data, there are four words that are hyponyms of the word *ki* which means "tree", namely the words me which means "sprout", *eda* which means "twig", *ha* which means "leaf", and *hana* which means "flower". So, it can

be concluded that the words sprout, twig, leaf, and flower are parts of a tree.

### 3.2.2  Lexical Cohesion of Monkey and Turtle

In the Monkey and Turtle fairy tale, 192 data of lexical cohesion devices were found, with details of 180 data in the form of repetition, 1 data in the form of synonyms, 7 data in the form of antonyms, 1 data in the form of hyponyms, and 3 data in the form of equivalence. In the fairy tale, no collocation or lexical cohesion devices were found. Repetition devices are found in the form of words and phrases. Cohesion devices in the form of synonyms and antonyms are also found in the fairy tale, namely 1 data and 7 data respectively. Hyponyms and equivalence devices were also found in the form of 1 data and 3 data respectively. The following is an example of the analysis.

Data 6
"**Gali, gali**, tanam dan **tutup, tutup tanah, tutup tanah**, **pendam semuanya, pendam bibitnya**!" kata monyet dengan semangat. [8]
"**Dig, dig**, plant and **cover, cover the soil, cover the soil**, **bury everything, bury the seeds**!" said the monkey excitedly.

In data 6, there is a lexical cohesion device in the form of epizeuxis repetition. Epizeuxis repetition is a word that is repeated several times in a row. As in the words "dig, dig", "cover, cover the soil, cover the soil", and "bury everything, bury the seeds". The use of repetition in the data serves to provide affirmation.

The number of cohesion devices spread across all sentences in the two fairy tales, *Saru Kani Gassen* and Monkey and Turtle makes the text interrelated and forms a cohesive and coherent discourse. In grammatical cohesion, the use of conjunctions both occupy the most positions in both fairy tales, this shows that the series of stories are presented in conjunction by showing the relationship between elements in the form of words, clauses, and sentences. The interesting thing is that in references in Japanese fairy tales, more demonstrative pronouns are found than persona pronominals, whereas in Indonesian, persona pronominals are found more. This shows the peculiarity of Indonesian grammar, where based on the rules of Indonesian grammar, sentences must have a clear subject. If the subject is missing or unclear, the sentence does not meet the criteria of a

correct sentence. This is different from Japanese, where if the topic in the next sentence is still the same as the first sentence, then there is no need to reappear.

In both Japanese and Indonesian fairy tales, repetition is the most common device. Judging from the characteristics and target audience aimed at children, repetition is widely used to emphasize the content of the story. In Indonesian fairy tales, characters such as monkeys and turtles always appear to emphasize to the reader. In addition, the frequent appearance of characters serves to reveal the development of the story. Then, the use of repetition also serves to provide the beauty of rhyme in fairy tales and becomes a medium for children to learn new vocabulary.

The reduplication form of onomatopoeia in Japanese fairy tales is also widely used because children are more likely to like and be familiar with sounds. Whereas in Indonesian fairy tales, children's focus is more likely to be on repetitive words, such as the characters in the story that are mentioned repeatedly. As in the dialog "*Kani san, Kani san, nazenaku no*?" which shows a question that is asked repeatedly.

There are some differences in the two tales. In Indonesian lexical cohesion, there is equivalence, while in Japanese there is none. This is because changes in Japanese word forms are more difficult and varied than in Indonesian vocabulary. For example, *tabemasu* "eat", *taberaremasu* "eaten", *taberarete shimaimashita* "eaten". So in Japanese fairy tales, equivalence is not used with the aim of facilitating children's understanding.

## 4    Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis, it is concluded that the two fairy tales Saru Kani Gassen and Monkey and Turtle are cohesive discourses, as evidenced by the grammatical cohesion devices and grammatical cohesion found. In the fairy tale *Saru Kani Gassen* there are 95 grammatical cohesion devices consisting of 31 references, 37 conjunctions, 19 ellipses, and 7 substitutions, while lexical cohesion devices are found in as many as 45 devices, namely 38 repetition data, 2 antonym data, 2 hyponym data, and 3 collocation data. Then in the Monkey and Turtle fairy tale, there are 290 grammatical cohesion devices, namely 115 references, 122 conjunctions, 12 ellipsis, and 41 substitutions, while the lexical cohesion

has 192 devices, namely 180 repetition data, 1 synonym data, 7 antonym data, 1 hyponym data, and 3 equivalence data.

A comparison of the amount of data found can show differences in fairy tale characteristics. The references that show pointing words in Japanese fairy tales vary more based on the distance of the object being referred to. This shows that Japanese fairy tales are more flexible by facilitating understanding in different situations and contexts. Whereas in Indonesian fairy tales, the references used mostly refer to the subject or character of the story and the pointing words used do not have a view of distance.

Of the two fairy tales, repetition is the most effective cohesion device because repetition is one of the characteristics of fairy tales. This is because the intended target audience is children, so in order to facilitate understanding and emphasize the content of the story, repetition is often used. The least raised are synonyms and antonyms because language variations tend to be rarely used in children's fairy tales with the aim of facilitating reading. The words that appear tend to be repeated to emphasize them and can be a medium for learning new vocabulary. Then, Japanese fairy tales tend to use onomatopoeia because, in reading media aimed at children, it is easier to use sound visualization or sounds, so that there are many words that describe an activity through sound.

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