

AN ANALYSIS OF GRAMMATICAL AND LEXICAL COHESION IN “Q1”
ALBUM BY GAMALIEL

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Abstract: Cohesion is the relation between one sentences and another sentence, it refers to the meaning in the sentence. Cohesion is divided into two types; grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. This research analyze grammatical and lexical cohesion types in the song lyric of Q1 Album by Gamaliel. The objectives of this research were to identify the kinds of grammatical and lexical cohesion found in the song lyric and to know the most dominant type found. Descriptive qualitative method was used to classify and analyze the data. This research applied the theory of Halliday and Hasan to identify the types of grammatical and lexical cohesion. The researcher found 217 cohesion items which consist of 181 references, 1 substitution, and 16 conjunction in grammatical cohesion. While in lexical cohesion, there are 11 reiteration (9 repetitions, 1 synonym, and 1 general word) and 8 collocations. The most dominant type of grammatical cohesion is personal reference with 121 items or around 55.7% and repetition with 9 items or around 4.1% in lexical cohesion.

Keywords : Grammatical cohesion; Lexical cohesion; Song lyrics

A. INTRODUCTION

Language is one of the instruments to make a communication, and communication is an important aspect in our daily activity. Yulianto (2015) said, people will understand the meaning based on the communication between them. In a community, they have a rule and a way to speak each other. People need cohesion and coherence to communicate with other people by using both formal or informal situation, either by using grammatical cohesion or by using lexical cohesion.

The importance of studying cohesion and coherence is to build a good communication between the speaker and the listener or the writer and the reader. So the information can be delivered well. Cohesien and coherence help us carry over a thought from one sentence to another and etc. Cohesive and coherence devices link your sentences and paragraphs together smoothly so that there is no gaffe or break between ideas Halliday & Hasan (1976). Furthermore, cohesien and coherence help the reader understands what the writer think about.

This cohesion and coherence analysis are conducted because of the cohesion basically aims to get the effect of the intensity of language meaning, clarity information, and the beauty of language. Halliday & Hasan, (1976) state that cohesion divide into two parts , the first is grammatical cohesion and the second is lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion is the way a grammatical feature is attached across sentences boundaries. It consists of reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Meanwhile, lexical cohesion is the way vocabulary links to the parts of the text. It comprises of reiteration (repetition, synonym, near synonym, superordinate, general word) and collocation. Under certain conditions the elements of cohesion become important contributor to the formation of a coherent discourse. Usage analysis coherence aims to create a structure of discourse that has harmonious and logical. A series of sentences that have no relationship between form and meaning in a logical manner, cannot be said to be a discourse. The researcher would like to describe the form of cohesion contain in the song lyric.

Text or discourse must be delivered cohesively and coherently so the message contained in the discourse can be conveyed to the readers or listener. There is a cohesion and coherence relationship in this discourse, it makes the reader easy understand and interpret the meaning of the discourse.

A Discourse can be said to be cohesive if it is equipped with coherence. According to Keraf in (Mulyana, 2005) coherence in discourse is a relationship reciprocity that match between the elements in the sentence. Thus, the relationship between the sentences will be produced effective and coherent.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher conduct the research in term of an analysis of grammatical and lexical cohesion in Q1 Album by Gamaliel which consist of four songs entitled "forever more", "ethereal", "unfindable", "adjacent". After the researcher indentifies the background, the researcher formulates the research question into :

1. What kinds of grammatical cohesion found in the Q1 Album by Gamaliel?
2. What kinds of lexical cohesion found in the Q1 Album by Gamaliel?
3. What are the grammatical and lexical cohesion used frequently in the Q1 Album by Gamaliel?

B. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The researcher describing some previous researcher which are relevant to this research to make the research arrangement easier. The first previous research is "Discourse Analysis Of Grammatical Cohesion Devices In College Students Academic Essays Writing" conducted by Trisnaningrum et al., 2019. The objectives of this research is to investigate grammatical cohesion devices use in college students' academic writing essay as a part of discourse analysis and find out the kinds of grammatical cohesion devices specifications in college students academic writing essay. The findings revealed that 1048 grammatical cohesion devices were used in the essays. Other findings indicated that the highest use of grammatical cohesion devices were reference with 53.53% and conjunction with 45.80%.

The second previous research is " Lexical Cohesion Analysis in Technology News on BBC E-Newspaper" by Nadilah Febryana Mokoginta. 2019. The aims of this research are to analyze the lexical cohesion devices and enumerate the degree of cohesiveness in technology news text on BBC E-Newspaper entitled 'How to build the next-generation of Internet?' published on October 13, 2017. The cohesion devices found in the whole article are 85,2% of repetition, 5% of

synonym, 6,6% of superordinate, 1,6% of general word, 1,6% of collocation and the article has a high degree of cohesiveness.

The third previous research is "The Analysis Of Lexical Cohesion In National Volumn As Found In The Jakarta Post Newspaper" by Habibah & Sulistyo. 2018. The objectives of this research were to finding out the type of lexical cohesion in National Column in the Jakarta Post newspaper, knowing how the use and what is the dominant item of lexical cohesion in national column in the Jakarta Post newspaper. The result were five types of lexical cohesion consist of 107 of repetitions, 48 of synonymy, 13 of antonyms, 50 of hyponymy and 30 of hypernymy. The using of lexical cohesion on national column in the Jakarta Post newspaper is good but there are some repetitions that can be changed by pronouns. Another finding was the dominant type of lexical cohesion in national column is repetition.

According to Brown and Yule in (Marifatullah, 2016) "discourse analysis is the analysis of language in use". It means that discourse is analysis of language that is used by people both spoken and written. In addition, Stubbs (1983) state that "whereas linguistics studies language, discourse analysis can study the actual mechanism by which communication, understanding and interaction are maintained". Expressed more generally, this means that discourse analysis must be concerned with ways in which information is selected to be known and shared as knowledge, taken for granted and not selected at all. It is therefore concerned, not just with whether statements are true or false but with states of information and differential access to information.

According to Artawa (2004) Cohesion is a semantic relation between sentence elements which presupposes an element in another sentence. Thus it is difficult to interpret a sentence when it is isolated from the context in which it occurs, as the sentence the hardly interpretable. Further, Jan Renkema in (Mokoginta, 2019) stated that cohesion is one of the criteria proposed in textuality. It means a relation which produces interpretations of textual elements contained in the text. Cohesion can be found in which an interpretation of some elements in the discourse becomes dependent on one another. In addition, Halliday and Hasan in (Arifiani, 2016) state that There are two types of cohesive devices, grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion is the combination of sentences that formed by

grammatical aspect. While, lexical cohesion is the combination of sentences that formed by lexical component.

Halliday & Hasan (1976) stated that reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction; these categories have a theoretical basis and specific types of grammatical cohesion, which has also provide a practical means for describing and analyzing texts. Renkema in (Mokoginta, 2019) said that lexical cohesion refers to the link between the content words which in subsequent segment of discourse. Lexical cohesion is divided into two main categories; reiteration and collocation. Reiteration is a form of repetition which is then divided into five types namely repetition, synonym, near-synonym, superordinate and general word, whereas collocation is related to the relation between the basis words which in a fact occurs in the same scope.

C. METHODOLOGY

This research used descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data that indicated to grammatical and lexical cohesion on song lyrics of Gamaliels "Q1" Album. The subject of this research is song lyric of Q1 Album by Gamaliel Tapiheru. The object of this research is components of grammatical and lexical cohesion which are developed by Halliday & Hasan (1976). The instrument of this research uses the researcher as the main of the instrument, tabulation and document.

This research used some steps to get the data such as coding and marking lyric of the song and identified the types of grammatical and lexical cohesion and knowing the most frequently type use in the lyric. This study uses internet sites to get the data namely popbela.com. The researcher identify and classify each type of cohesion devices in form of table and then explain the result descriptively.

D. RESULTS

The researcher found 217 items of cohesive devices consist of 181 References, 1 substitution, and 16 conjunctions in grammatical cohesion. While in lexical cohesion the researcher found 11 reiteration (9 repetitions, 1 synonym, and 1 general word) and 8 collocations. the most dominant type of grammatical cohesion appear in the text is personal references with 121 items found or around 55.7%. In the other hand, the most dominant type of lexical cohesion appear in the text is repetition with 9 items found or around 4.1% in whole Q1 Album by Gamaliel.

E. DISCUSSION

In the findings the researchers found various type of grammatical and lexical cohesion in the whole Q1 Album by Gamaliel. The aim of this research is to identifying kinds of grammatical and lexical cohesion found in Q1 Album by Gamaliel and knowing the most dominant type of grammatical and lexical cohesion appear in Q1 Album by Gamaliel. In this research the researcher found 3 types of grammatical cohesion; 181 references, 16 conjunctions and 1 substitution. Besides that, the researcher also found 2 types of lexical cohesion that is 8 collocations and 11 reiterations which consist of 9 repetitions, 1 synonym and 1 general word. So, the most dominant type of grammatical cohesion is personal references with 121 items found and the most dominant type of lexical cohesion is reiteration with 9 items found. According to Halliday and Hasan in (Aziza, 2019) state that grammatical divided into 4 types : reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction. At the same time lexical cohesion divided into 2 types reiteration (repetition, synonym, near-synonym, superordinate, and general word) and collocation. Based on the theory from Halliday and Hasan above the researcher concluded that in this research there are no ellipsis, near-synonym, and superordinate found in Q1 Album by Gamaliel.

From the discussion above the researcher found the differences from this research and three previous researches. The first previous research entitled "Discourse Analysis Of Grammatical Cohesion Devices In College Students' Academic Essays Writing" by Trisnaningrum et al., (2019) the differences are in the result, this research found 1048 Grammatical cohesion devices in the essays. Other findings indicated that the highest use of grammatical cohesion devices were

references with 53.53% and conjunction. The second previous research is by Nadilah Febryana Mokoginta (2019) entitled "Lexical Cohesion Analysis in Technology News on BBC E-Newspaper" the differences found in the result is all types of lexical cohesion found in this research. The cohesion devices found in this research are 82,5 of repetition, 5 % of synonym, 6,6% of superordinate, 1,6% of general word and 1,6% of collocation. The third previous research entitled "The Analysis of Lexical Cohesion in National Volumn as found in the Jakarta post Newspaper" by Habibah & Sulisty (2018) in this research, the researchers applied the different theory from Noam Chomsky to analyze the data. The result of this research are found that there were five types of Lexical Cohesion consist of 107 repetitions, 48 synonymy, 13 antonyms, 50 hyponymy and 30 of hypernymy.

The last is connected the data finding from the result of this research with the theory types of grammatical and lexical cohesion by Halliday and Hasan. According to Halliday & Hasan (1976) there are four types of grammatical cohesion that is reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction, while Lexical cohesion have 2 types that is reiteration (repetition , synonym, near synonym, superordinate, and general word) and collocation. In this research the researcher cannot find 3 types of grammatical and lexical cohesion in whole Q1 Album, namely ellipsis, near-synonym and superordinate.

F. CONCLUSION

Based on the result, the researcher found 217 items of cohesive devices which consist of 181 references, 1 substitution, and 16 conjunctions in grammatical cohesion. While in lexical cohesion the researcher found 11 reiterations (9 repetitions, 1 synonym, and 1 general word) and 8 collocations. From the data found the researcher concluded that the most dominant types of grammatical cohesion is personal reference with 121 items found or around 55.7% and the most dominant types of lexical cohesion is repetition with 9 items found or around 4.1%. In this research the researcher cannot find 3 types of grammatical and lexical cohesion in whole Q1 Album, namely ellipsis, near-synonym and superordinate.

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