

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of several sub-chapters. First, background of the study that provides the academic reasons of choosing this topic. Second, research questions that contains the core of this study because these questions underly the aim of this study. Third, objectives of the study that provide the aims of this study based on the research questions. Fourth, there is significance of the study that delivers the importance of this study. Fifth, scope and limitation of the study is the last sub-chapter of this study that delivers the framework used and the constraint in this study.

1.1 Background of the Study

In our daily life, discourse and text are two familiar things for us, which can be found easily in particular sources. Text is usually a written form of information, which is a non-interactive stuff. In contrast, discourse can be found in various forms; spoken, written, visual and audial form. Discourse is communicating information interactively. Discourse is generally classified into two categories in English language instructions, they are spoken and written discourse. Spoken discourse usually is less ordered and planned than written discourse and more interactive to the receiver. There are several certain types of spoken discourse, such as lessons, interviews, and lectures. It has also substantial similarities to written discourse in general. On the other hand, written discourse is more organized and grammatically arranged (Paltridge, 2012). Text is a simple example of written discourse.

In discourse, language is an essential element. If discourse is communicating information, then language is the tool of communication itself. It is essential for several reasons. Language is used by everyone in their daily life as a tool to deliver information and arguments to others (Rabiah, 2020). It also serves as a tool to express feelings, thoughts, and build human connections. Moreover, language is integral to human culture and social preservation. Therefore, without language we cannot interact with each other.

Apart from the importance of language in communication, there is a concept that is no less important, namely Cohesion. It deals with the relations of meaning within any text (Halliday & Hasan, 1976). Furthermore, they described that this concept is the one that maintains the discourse together, so that the message of it can be delivered clearly. They have also proposed two types of cohesion, they are grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion deals with the connectivity in terms of sentences through the grammatical aspect, while lexical cohesion is a term for cohesion that is formed from the co-occurrence of lexical items that are associated each other in similar way. These two types of cohesion have their own cohesive devices. Grammatical cohesion consists of four cohesive devices; they are reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. In contrast, lexical cohesion only consists of two cohesive devices, they are reiteration and collocation. The cohesive devices of grammatical and lexical cohesion are they who bring connectivity and bind a text together (Akmilia et al., 2022). Those devices, especially the grammatical cohesive devices can be found in all kinds of discourse, such as song. Grammatical cohesive devices can also be found in our daily communication, for example when a certain people say “I will go to the market right now to buy some snacks and fruits”, the word ‘and’ in the utterance indicates a grammatical cohesive device, specifically conjunction.

In daily communication, most people would usually prefer to use direct speech rather than indirect speech, because direct speech can deliver the message more clearly than indirect speech. However, some people choose to use indirect speech to implicitly deliver their thoughts, feelings, and messages. Song is an example of indirect speech that is popular in the society at the moment. Song is a great medium of entertainment. But on the other side, song is also an authentic medium to be used in increasing our language skills through the lyrics (Wahyuni et al., 2018). Lyrics are the texts within a song that are commonly in the form of short words and numerous personal pronouns. Lyrics in songs are often sung at slower or faster than words are spoken with more breaks between the lines, and there are some repetitions of vocabulary and structures. In other words, lyrics of a song are commonly arranged ungrammatically and figuratively (Sholah & Yunus, 2020). However,

lyrics as the instrument of communication must have unity, because it is needed in order to avoid misunderstanding or miscommunication. The unity in lyrics is influenced by the relation between the lines. The relation is affected by ties or devices, which are used to connect words, phrases, sentences among the lines. The analysis of grammatical cohesive devices is suitable to discover the unity of lyrics in a song through the constructions, considering that lyrics in a song are arranged ungrammatically and figuratively.

Nowadays, there are a lot of songs spread throughout the world that can be listened to on various platforms, such as Spotify, YouTube, Stafaband, and many more. As many songs are existed, there are also many singers, bands, and soloist who are also existed, one of them is Neoni. Neoni is a musical duo consists of Sidney Powell (Sid) and her younger sister, Caitlin Powell. They are originally coming from Nashville, Tennessee. This study chooses their three songs, entitled 'Champion', 'Darkside', and 'Royalty'. These songs represent Neoni's personalities in facing any obstacles from the beginning until now they reach the peak. There are several reasons in choosing these songs. First, the writer wants to discover if the lyrics of the songs provide the cohesion. Second, it is believed that lyrics of a song are a kind of communication instrument, so that the unity is a must to be owned. Lastly, song is a kind of discourse that is popular at the moment in society, so it is a fresh object to be investigated. Moreover, this study is intended to discover the types of grammatical cohesive devices used in the lyrics and the functions of them at the same time, so that the influence of grammatical cohesive devices in conveying the messages can be discovered. In addition, the 'Royalty' is the most popular song of Neoni with over 110 million streams on Spotify and 63 million times watched at 'NoCopyrightSounds' YouTube channel. It is often found in any platforms, such as YouTube, TikTok, and many more used as a background song of a gaming channel, because it can raise the enthusiasm of the watcher through its beat.

As the result, it is important to conduct a study about cohesion devices to enhance the understanding about unity between lyrics in a song. Because song is a kind of indirect speech, it needs to be analysed to discover the hidden messages

meant to be delivered by the singer. However, a message can be delivered clearly if the unity between the lines is maintained correctly. Therefore, the analysis of the constructions of lyrics usually involves grammatical cohesive devices within it (Hizbullah et al., 2022). Therefore, this study conducts a discourse analysis through the grammatical cohesive devices of Neoni's songs entitled 'Champion', 'Darkside', and 'Royalty'. From all the reasons, it shows that this study is worth to be conducted.

1.2 Research Questions

Based on background of the study above, the research questions are formulated as follows:

1. What are the types of grammatical cohesive devices found in Neoni's songs?
2. What are the functions of each type of grammatical cohesive devices found in Neoni's songs?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on research questions above, the objectives of this study are formulated as follows:

1. To identify and describe the types of grammatical cohesive devices found in Neoni's songs.
2. To explain the functions of each type of grammatical cohesive devices found in Neoni's songs.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Theoretically, this study is expected to give understanding to the readers about cohesion, especially about grammatical cohesion through the analysis of grammatical cohesive devices in three Neoni's songs entitled 'Champion', 'Darkside', and 'Royalty'. Besides that, this study is also expected to enrich research about grammatical cohesive devices, so that the theory that is underlying this study can remain alive.

Practically, this study is expected to help other prospective researchers who are interested in conducting similar studies, so that they can use this study as a reference. Moreover, it is also expected to be a reference for every English educator,

so that they can start to use a song as a medium to teach, considering song is a kind of communication medium.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

This study focuses on cohesion in a song, especially the type of grammatical cohesive devices and their functions. To analyse those aspects, this study uses theory of cohesion which was proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1976). This study puts all of the focus only to analyse grammatical cohesion, especially the grammatical cohesive devices found in three Neoni's songs entitled 'Champion', 'Darkside', and 'Royalty'