

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This part introduces the general problems of this study. It included the Background of the Study, Research question, Objectives of the Study, Significance of the Study, Scope and Limitation of the Study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is the main communication tool in our daily lives. There are millions of languages in the world. In expressing language ideas, it can be realized through speech sounds which are arranged into words, where these words are arranged into a sentence. Words are a combination of answers that turn ideas into thoughts. From the previous sentence we can see that language is very important in human life because it is a means of communication. Apart from that, words are also important so that a language refers to the communication system that humans or other creatures use to communicate, usually in the form of certain words, symbols or emblems. Each language has different grammar rules, vocabulary, and communication structures. Language contains messages and represents feelings and thoughts, either explicitly or implicitly. Language is a communication tool that has a very broad meaning in interaction. This makes language development faster because of its function. One of the developments in language is discourse analysis. It is a language method for communicating socially and culturally because discourse is formed by a series of related words to communicate with other people correctly and adequately Batubara et al. (2021).

Cohesion is part of discourse analysis in a form of syntactic organization, a place for dense sentences arrangement, to produce a continuous sentence. Lexical cohesion is one aspect of cohesion in language which refers to the relationship between words or phrases in a text that is used to maintain unity and connectivity between various parts of sentence. In discourse analysis, there is lexical cohesion which is inter textual. To make a discourse requires excellent and correct language so that readers can understand the topic or area being discussed. The text is built by arranging the writer's words in conveying ideas and getting interpretations by the

readers. Cohesion is a form of syntactic organization, place of sentence that is solid in arrangement, to result the speech. Cohesion is the formal links that mark various types of inter-clause and inter-sentence relationship within discourse (Nunan, 1993). According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) divided it into two kind's namely grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion includes reiteration (repetition, synonym, near synonym, substitution and general words) and collocation. Grammatical cohesion is combination of shape between sentences formed in lexical system.

Lexical cohesion refers to the relationship in meaning between lexical items in a text, in particular, content words and the relationship between them (Paltridge, 2006). The principle behind this lexical type is the cohesive effect achieved by the continuity of lexical meaning Halliday & Matthiessen (2004). According to Halliday & Matthiessen (2004) there are two classifications of lexical cohesion's; 1) Reiteration applies the words that have the same or near the same meaning to produce the semantic relation within sentences. Therefore, reiteration decides the semantic connection using the same words. It repeats the words that are used before. Reiteration embodied of repetition, synonym, superordinate, and general word, 2) Collocation is lexical cohesion that is achieved through the association of lexical items that regularly co-occur. It also includes pairs of words drawn from the same ordered entries such as colors, numbers, months, days of weeks and the like Halliday & Matthiessen (2004)

Meanwhile, if we talk about the context of words and language, it is automatically related to cohesion. According Halliday & Matthiessen (2004); Martin (2001) in Malah et al. (2017) stated that Lexical Cohesion referring to the linguistic resources that signal discourse relations that transcend grammatical relations. Further, lexical cohesion is for the intercourse in meaning among lexical items in the text, and in distinctive the words of content and the relationships among them, each meaning of the content of the discourse, its integrity so that it can be understood by readers and listeners (Paltridge, 2006). So that with continuity between one part of the text and another part of the text, a good language structure will be created, and good communication will also be established. This has resulted

in the language being modified to become a popular way of communication at the moment, namely through songs which contain the meaning of continuity in them.

Song itself means an act of art singing. A song is a musical work that is performed by one voice or team, with or without accompanying instruments. Its function language in songs is a way of communicating to convey ideas, messages, intentions, opinions and telling people's feelings or emotions Sembiring et al., (2019). A composer generally conveys messages and meaning through the songs he has created. Usually with this song they want to express their feelings through the song's lyrics to listeners. Lyrics are part of the song. The composer created beautiful lyrics with prioritizing nuances and harmony supported by music to entertain the listener, giving the listener the feeling of being involved in the situation. Based on Oxford Dictionary (2003), the lyric has meanings as the words of the song to express strong emotions with an imaginative way. In addition, a song lyric is written for different purposes such as to entertain, to inspire or comment on the people around us. Because words and ideas are songs that have a story and it is part of the time when they write songs that are similar to poetry. In addition, according to Frederick (1988) the lyric also reveals personal feelings.

This study will scrutinize about lexical cohesion, in particular analyzing the repetitions, synonyms, and antonyms encountered in the songs. In this case, James Arthur's songs become the chosen discourse analysis study; the songs that is realized in between 2013 - 2024 with collaboration others singer in some of the song. The songs will be analyzed since it has such a poetic meaning and has been heard average by more than 20M people on the YouTube and Spotify platform till nowadays. According to Halliday & Matthiessen (2004) theory about grammatical cohesive devices and lexical cohesive devices to acknowledge the types of grammatical and lexical devices found in James Arthur's selected song. Therefore, it leads the writer to analyse this work since this song is interesting topic to discuss and study, particularly in analyzing the cohesion devices in this study.

1.2 Research Questions

Based on the background of the study above, this study intends to answer the following questions:

1. What types of lexical cohesion are found in James Arthur's selected songs?
2. What is the relation of lexical cohesion in James Arthur's selected songs?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

In line with the research questions above, this study aimed to :

1. Explore the type of lexical cohesion is used in James Arthur's selected songs
2. Describe the relation of lexical cohesion in James Arthur's selected songs

1.4 Significance of the Study

The significance's of this study are the following :

1. Theoretically

The theoretical significance is to develop lexical cohesion which is used in this study to analyze the types and relation of lexical cohesion applied in it. The study of lexical cohesion can help in the development of discourse analysis. This can complement discourse theory and improve understanding of how language is used in communication. In theory, lexical cohesion research is an important part of discourse analysis because it provides a tool to dig deeper into the meaning and structure of the study of songs, as well as understanding how language is used in various communication contexts. It is important to show the use of lexical cohesion in James Arthur's songs in particular in the current study.

2. Practically

The practical advantage is provides input or deep feedback in Discourse Analysis. It also provides reference for next writers, especially in lexical cohesion research. Types of lexical cohesion found in the discussion section of a thesis or journal can also be used as media suitable for learners. Then, it is used as a useful thing reference for the next writers when designing similar studies are particularly concerned with lexical cohesion. Lexical cohesion studies can help in understanding the structure of discourse lexical cohesion in songs, such as how ideas are arranged and connected to each other. This can help in identifying how

the song develops the story or message it wants to convey to writer. It is important to remember that research into lexical cohesion in songs may involve analyzing the word of the songs lyrics and also considering the musical context and other artistic aspects that may influence the overall interpretation of the discourse.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of this study is to find out types and relation of lexical cohesion in James Arthur's selected songs. For this study limited Halliday & Matthiessen (2004) lexical Cohesion theory. This study scrutinized about lexical cohesion, in particular analyzing repetition (same word), synonym or nearly meaning the word, antonym, hyponym (superordinate), and meronym (general word) encountered in the songs. And the next used Tanskanen (2006) lexical cohesion relations in the song. The relation about simple repetition, complex repetition, substitution, equivalence, generalisation, specification, co-specification, contrast, ordered set, activity-related collocation and elaborative collocation. The songs by James Arthur realized between 2013-2024 entitled *Rewrite the Stars*, *Car's Outside*, *Take It Or Leave It*, *A Year Ago*, *Train Wreck*, and *Impossible*.