

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

English is an international language that connects people all over the world. Most people have made English a top priority as a language to learn as a second language after their mother tongue. This virtue is due to globalization and the development of technology that connects people all over the world. With the internet as a liaison for people around the world, of course it is necessary to determine an agreed international language to facilitate communication with each other.

One of the purposes of using English to facilitate communication is that it can be used in various aspects. People can easily exchange ideas in the fields of economics, education, art, politics, and even entertainment. The community's need for entertainment cannot be avoided because every individual definitely needs something to fulfill his psychological needs (Imran, 2016: 33). In the world of entertainment, language also has a role in the form of being an important part that functions to convey ideas or ideas from composers to listeners (Saarkalio, 2015: 46).

One example of popular entertainment is song. In this modern era, song can be accessed and found very easily. With the development of existing technology, especially with the internet, people can easily access songs from abroad. For this reason, musicians expand the spread of their music (Imran, 2016: 73). One way is to use English with the intention of making it easier for people around the world to enjoy.

Song is an act of art singing. It can be said that the song is a record of human activity, human experience, and also human feelings because the composer documented his thoughts into song lyrics. This can represent the realities of life such as love, hope, violence, friendship, sadness, happiness, etc. In songs, lyric is the most important part of giving a harmonious feel. Based on Oxford Dictionary (2003: 257), 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, the lyric also reveals personal feelings (Frederick, 1988: 114). According to Kennedy (1983: 502), the song lyric is such as poetry.

Cohesion song analysis can provide solutions so that listeners can easily find out or capture the meaning conveyed by the songwriter. Cohesion analysis can find out the meaning of each lyrics and even each word by linking each sentence in one paragraph (Pratiwi. 2019). 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, 1993:116). Halliday and Hasan (1976:4) 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 2008:133).

The principle behind this lexical type is the cohesive effect achieved by the continuity of lexical meaning (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:320). According to Halliday and Hasan, there are two classifications of lexical cohesions; 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 colours, numbers, months, days of weeks and the like (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:285).

Discussion about lexical cohesion, it is interesting to analyze lexical cohesion as a textual signal to coherence in fictive narrative text such as short story because cohesion shows relation from one word to another word in order to make the text cohesive. According to Alden J. Moe, the more implicit the cohesive relationship is, the more difficult the text is to be understood, to make the message contain in a story clearly deliver, it should be cohesive.

The researcher chose Adele's song because album 25 is an album that tells a lot about Adele's past. Describing Adele's age at the time of 25, the album's lyrics contain "Adele's desire to return to herself and a sense of nostalgia", as well as "melancholia about the passage of time". Unlike Adele's previous work,

the production of 25 combined the use of electronic elements and rhythmic patterns with elements of 1980s R&B and organ. Like 21, Adele has worked with producers and songwriters Paul Epworth and Ryan Tedder, as well as new collaborations with Max Martin and Shellback, Greg Kurstin, Danger Mouse, the Smeezingtons, Samuel Dixon, and Tobias Jesso Jr. The researcher chooses to examine Adele's songs because there are many interesting word combinations that create unity in these songs.

To strengthen this research, the researcher looks for previous research that is relevant to the title of this research. There are: The first previous study is analysing deixis conducted by Pratiwi (2019), which the title is “An Analysis of Lexical Cohesion Found in “Never Say Never” Song Lyrics”. The objectives of this research are wanted to analyse and discovered kinds of lexical cohesion and to know frequent lexical cohesion used to support cohesiveness of discourse in that song. The result showed that this song contains eleven forms of lexical cohesion, consisting of two synonyms, seven repetitions, and two antonyms. The most frequent occurrence in this song is repetition. The lots of cohesion makes lyrics have harmonization that make it more meaningful.

The other research is analyzing cohesion conducted by Rahmat (2020), which the title is “Lexical Cohesion Analysis Found in Michael Jackson’s Song Lyrics”. The researcher wanted to analyze and discovered more kinds of lexical cohesion in Michael Jackson’s Songs. The result showed that the most lexical cohesion that occur in 9 songs of Michael Jackson on Dangerous (1991) album is repetition, the second one is synonymy and the antonymy. The function of that

lexical cohesion are re-state, remind, and emphasize words or phrases in this songs. The last a research about analysis cohesion is conducted by Yunus (2020), which the title “An Analysis of Lexical and Grammatical Cohesion of Six Feet Aart Song by Alec Benjamin”. This research used discourse analysis approach to describe lexical and grammatical cohesion in that song. The result showed that The cohesion devices make the text united, that function of lexical cohesion within the stanza in the lyric of this songs is making a relationship and can express or highlighting the singers idea.

Based on the trelated studies above, the researcher has similar focus on analyzing the types of cohesion in the song lyrics and also references of each cohesion type in the different subject and different theory which is in the song lyrics of 25 album by only using lexical cohesion analysis to analysis lots of song in one album. Thus, the researcher will conduct the research entitled “A Lexical Cohesion Analysis In The Song Of Adele In Album 25”.

B. Formulation of the Research Problems

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

1. What type of lexical cohesion are used in Adele’s *25 Album’s* songs?
2. What is the most frequent of lexical cohesion used in Adele *25 Album’s* song lyrics?

C. The Objectives of the Research

Based on the formulation of research problem above, the objective of the study formulated as follows:

1. To find out lexical cohesion are used in Adele's *25 Album's* songs
2. To find out the most frequent of lexical cohesion used in Adele's *25 Album's* song lyrics.

D. Significance of the Research

The significance of the research has been divided by:

1. Future researchers

This research expected to be beneficial for referent or comparison for the next study. So, for future researchers who are curious in analyzing another song on lexical cohesion, it can be an additional source to help them find information which needed.

2. English Students

For the English students, this research will be useful to understand the context of meaning of the song especially their cohesion analysis fluently. In other words, they will comprehend what speaker or writer means.

3. English Teachers

The teacher is one of the main agents in learning agents in learning English. This study provides some information on how analysis a text. Hopefully this research can be supporting material or reference which will assist them to understand linguistics, especially in lexical cohesion.

E. Scope and Limitation of the Research

This research only focused on the lexical cohesion analysis of *Adele's 25 Album*. The researcher only focus in the songs that have lyrics. This research are not used grammatical cohesion analysis because most of lyrics in songs didn't

have good grammatical aspect. Lexical cohesion used in this analysis are repetition, synonyms, hyponym, metonyms, antonyms, and collocation.

F. Definition of Key Terms

To make the readers get easier to understanding this research, the researcher summarizes several definitions related to this study as follows:

1. Discourse Analysis

Based on Guy Cook (1989) there are two different potential objects for study. One abstracted in order to teach a language or literacy, or to study how the rules of dislanguage work. The latter kind is language in use, for communication, is called discourse; and the search for what gives discourse coherence is discourse analysis. Discourse analysis is defined as concerned with language use beyond the boundaries of a sentence/utterance, concerned with the interrelationships between language and society and as concerned with the interactive or dialogic properties of daily communication (Slembrouck, 2003).

2. Lexical Cohesion

Cohesion connects any passage or speech to function as a text form in semantic relation. According to Janjua (2012:149) the function of cohesion is to differentiate text from the collection of unrelated sentence. Also it knits the semantic pattern of a text that shapes the meaning. Cohesion divided into grammatical and lexical cohesion. Lexical cohesive devices is cohesion between or among sentence because of lexical choices. Lexical cohesive

devices include repetition, synonymy, hyponymy, metonymy, and antonymy.