

Halliday and Hasan stated that cohesion plays a special role in the creation of the text because it expresses the continuity that exists between one part of the text and another. They also write that the concept of cohesion is semantic one (1976: 4). It refers to relations of meaning that exist within the text, and that define it as a text. These all mean that cohesion, in helping to create a text, relate to the meaning or idea among sentences rather than to the structure of form. Cohesion between sentences is easily seen as an aspect of language use to be developed after the ability to handle grammar and words within sentences (Cook, 1989: 4). Therefore, it can be referred to grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. These are what is called cohesive ties or cohesive devices.

Cohesive devices are the tools of cohesion to create unity of meaning within a text. In the text, cohesive devices are in the form of word, utterances, phrases that exist in the text to correlate one element to the other element. Like the explanation in the previous paragraph that the concept of cohesive devices is a semantic one. It proves that cohesive devices are needed in a text to make the text meaningful, without cohesive devices the text is meaningless.

However, this study only focuses to analyze the cohesion. This study uses type of cohesion proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1976), which becomes the main theory of this research. In Halliday and Hasan point of view, the primary determinat of a text is the use of cohesive devices, where in they divide it into grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion (Halliday and Hasan, 1976). Moreover, they put these two cohesion under several types. Grammatical consist

words in the preceding passage. In other term collocation is analyzed by connecting one lexical item with others or lexical environment or lexical relationship. For the example: *Red cross* helicopter were in the air continuously. The *blood bank* will soon be desperately in need of *donors*.

2.2 Review of Previous Study

The previous studies about cohesive device have been done such as by Laeli (2015), Kurniati (2011), and Arlina (2015). However, none of them analyzed the cohesive device in the song text, lyric.

Laeli (2015), *An analysis of lexical and grammatical cohesion on advertisements of The Jakarta Post newspaper*. In this study the writer used seven texts of advertisements from The Jakarta Post published in August and September 2014 as the data. The writer analysed based on Halliday and Hasan's theory. Based on the analysis, the result of this study is that the highest percentage of lexical cohesive devices is reiteration. It consist of repetition which applies in the seven texts, then superordinate which appears three times in the text 3, text 4, and text 7. General word shows once in the text 1. In contrast, the highest occurrences of grammatical cohesive devices are reference and conjunction. Both of them are discovered in the seven texts. The next, ellipsis which show in the text 1. On the other hand, there are some types of cohesive devices did not find in seven text, they are collocation in lexical cohesion and substitution in the grammatical cohesion. According to the writer, although some types of cohesive devices did not find in seven texts, they did not affect the cohesiveness of the texts and the

meaning of the texts which is delivered well to the readers. The purpose of this study are to know the kinds of cohesive devices which applied in seven text of advertisements from Jakarta Post and to describe the cohesiveness of the texts of the Jakarta Post.

Kurniati (2011), *Cohesive devices and coherence in the introduction sections of academic papers written by students of AWP course at English department, Airlangga University*. The witters found some findings in this study. The first, the writer found that all types of cohesive devices occur in introduction sections of 32 academic papers. The order of types of cohesive devices from the most to the least is reiteration (52.59%), reference (27.21%), conjunction (19.21%), collocation (0.60%), ellipsis (0.31%), and substitution (0.08%). Other cohesive devices including verbal and clausal substitution are not found in any introduction sections. Second, lexical cohesive devices, of which the total number of the uses is 1869(53.19%), are more dominant than grammatical cohesive devices, of which the number of uses is 1645 (46.81%). Third, reiteration is the most dominant type of cohesive devices. In reiterartion, repetition is the most used subtype. Fourth, the writer found that 24 introduction sections of 32 academic papers contain inappropriate uses of cohesive devices. The inapropriate uses of cohesive devices are mostly in the use of referenece and conjunction. Actually the purpose of this study are to identify types of cohesive devices that occur in the introduction sections of academic papers and also to reveal the frequency of occurences of each type of cohesive devices and to examine the influence of inapropriate uses of cohesive devices on the coherence of the introduction sections.

Arlina (2015), *An analysis of cohesion ae used by john collier's in the chaser*.

In order to complete the study, the writer used theory of cohesion by Halliday and Hasan (1980) as the main theory. She also used the theory by Brown and Yule (1983), and also McCarthy (1985) as the supporting theory. The writer also used the table tp categorized the data easily and systematically, based on the grammatical and lexical theories. The writer collect the data from one of the short story by John Collier's randomly as the data. The writer found three grammatical cohesive devices are ocured such as reference, substitution, and conjunction. She also found two lexical cohesion devices are ocured such as reiteration and collocation. Finally, the writer found that the most frequent used is reference. Personal reference is mostly ocured from the data. For the second occurrence of the most is collocation. The other grammatical cohesion devices found in this study is conjunction. Substitution places as the third devices which are mostly ocured. The writer found the least of cohesion in grammatical cohesion in the Casher is ellipsis. The other lexical cohesion devices found in this study is collocation. Reiteration places as the second devices which are mostly ocured in lexical cohesion. The purpose of this study actually to find out the kind of grammatical and lexical cohesion devices occur in the short story by John Collier's and how often they occur in percentage.

Actually the previous studies above are similar to this study that is discussed about cohesive devices, but the writer has a different object. None of previous studies above analyzes the cohesive devices in a lyric of the english song. So, it urges the writer to have a study in lyric of song as a main object. This study only

