CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is divided into two parts, finding and discussion of cohesive devices. As mentioned in the previous chapter, the aims of the study are to reveal the types of cohesive devices that consist of grammatical and lexical cohesion in Avenged sevenfold's selected songs. The next is discussion the function of cohesive devices.

4.1 Finding Cohesive Devices

In this chapter, the writer presents the finding of the study based on facts found in the data based on Halliday and Hasan's theory. Below are findings for the type of cohesive devices and its function which is used in Avenged Sevenfold's selected song lyrics in Afterlife (Avenged Sevenfold 2007), A Little Piece of Heaven (Avenged Sevenfold 2007), Dear God (Avenged Sevenfold 2007), Gunslinger (Avenged Sevenfold 2007), M.I.A (City of Evil 2005), So Far Away (Nightmare 2010), and Welcome to the Family (Nightmare 2010) and its function.

4.1.1 The Types of Grammatical Cohesion

After listening and reading song lyrics of Avenged Sevenfold's selected songs which titled Afterlife (Avenged Sevenfold 2007), A Little Piece of Heaven (Avenged Sevenfold 2007), Dear God (Avenged Sevenfold 2007), Gunslinger (Avenged Sevenfold 2007), M.I.A (City of Evil 2005), So Far Away (Nightmare

2010), and Welcome to the Family (Nightmare 2010), the writer categorizes the types of cohesive device that is grammatical cohesion based on Halliday and Hasan's theory. As discussion in chapter two, Halliday and Hasan stated that grammatical cohesion divided into four types: referene, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. In this chapter the writer discusse about the types of the grammatical cohesion that found as the explanation below:

4.1.1.1 Reference

A word in sentence usually refers to the event, situation or something in sentence or something out of text it can be called a reference. Halliday and Hasan (1976, p. 31) stated that a word that refer to something has divided into three types, there are personal reference, demonstrative reference, and comparative reference.

4.1.1.1.1 Personal Reference

This type of reference is used to refer the specific thing or condition. Halliday and Hasan (1976, p. 43) classified the personal reference into several types such as personal pronoun: *I, you, we, she, he, it, and they*. Possessive pronoun: *mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs*. The last is possessive determiners: *my, your, our, her, his, its, and their*. However, this item refers to the people and thing. In this study the writer found the data of personal reference as below:

Data 1:

The data was taken from song titled "Afterlife" in 1st - 4th line:

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Like walking into a dream, so unlike what <u>you</u>'ve seen. So unsure but <u>it</u> seems, 'cause <u>we</u>'ve been waiting for <u>you</u>. Fallen into this place, just giving <u>you</u> a small taste.

Of your afterlife here so stay, you'll be back here soon anyway.

Based on the sentence above, the reference item that is found are: *you*, *we*, *it*, and your. The word you is identified as personal pronoun in the sentence Like walking into a dream, so unlike what you've seen and also in the second, third, fourth line the word you is indentified as personal pronoun because the word you references to person as object. In this context the word you refer to the human because this song tells about a man who dies early and find himself in heaven, then he realizes that he has too many things to do on world so, to go back and make it right he has to escape from afterlife. Then, the word we and it are also showed as personal pronoun, the word it in the sentence refers to afterlife.

Then, the personal reference *your* is found in the fourth line in the sentence *Of your afterlife here so stay, you'll be back here soon anyway*. This reference is showed as possessive determiner because the word *your* in this sentence presupposed to something that belongs of person. *Your* in this sentence refers to the man. The example of personal reference is also found in the following data:

Data 2:

The data was taken from song titled "A Little Piece of Heaven" in $1^{st} - 4^{th}$ line:

Before the story begins, is <u>it</u> such a sin,
For <u>me</u> to take what's <u>mine</u>, until the end of time
<u>We</u> were more than friends, before the story ends,
And <u>I</u> will take what's <u>mine</u>, create what God would never design

The word *it* and *me* in the first and the second line are showed as personal reference. The word *me* in this sentence refer to the man because the song tells about the love of two people where at the first time their love are so close but when the man asks the lover to marry with him, he is refused. Then, the word *mine* in the second and fourth line are showed as possessive pronoun, *mine* here refers to the man's ownership. In the third and fourth line the word *we* and *I* also showed as personal pronoun. *We* refers to two people those are the man and his lover while the word *I* refers to the man.

Data 3:

The data was taken from song titled "Dear God" in $6^{th} - 9^{th}$ line:

Dear God, the only thing <u>I</u> ask of <u>you</u>
Is to hold <u>her</u> when <u>I</u>'m not around
When <u>I</u>'m much too far away
We all need that person who can be true to <u>you</u>

The word *I* in the first until third line is personal pronoun. The word I here refers to the Avenged Sevenfold's personnel because in this song tells about Avenged Sevenfold's personnel who prays to God for taking care their lover when they have to go out for working or operate the concert in abroad. The word *you* in the first line showed as personal reference that refers to the word *God*. In the second line the word *her* also showed as personal reference that refers to the lover. In the fourth line the word *we* and *you* are showed as personal pronoun. The word *we* refer to Avenged Sevenfold's personnel and the word *you* refers to their lover.

4.1.1.1.2 Demonstrative Reference

According to Halliday and Hasan (1967, p.37-38) demonstrative reference is divided into two types, the first is adverbial demonstrative, it refers to the location where the process happened or something located or the locationas of the process in space or time like *here, there, now*. The second is nominal demonstrative, it refers to the location of something, typically some-entity, person, or object that is participating in the process as like *this, these, that, those*, and *the*. In this study the writer found the data of demonstrative reference as below:

Data 4:

The data was taken from song titled "Gunslinger" in line $9^{th} - 13^{th}$:

I reach towards the sky I've said my goodbyes My heart's always with you now
I won't question why so many have died
My prayers have made it through yeah
Cause with all these things we do

Based on the sentences above, the word *the* is demonstrative reference especially nominal demonstrative. The word *the* is pointing forward to sky. The word *the sky* refers to the place when the America armies said their goodbye because this song is dedicated to America armies who are doing military operation abroad like in Afghanistan, Iraq. In the second line the word *now* identified as adverbial demonstrative. The word *now* indicated a time of event where the process of something happened. The word *now* in the sentence *My heart's always with you now* is identified as adverbial demonstrative where the time of something happened. The next is in the last line, the word *these* is identified as nominal

demonstrative, the word *these* refers to the location of things. *These thing* here as the object of the word *we*.

Data 5:

The data was taken from song titled "Afterlife" in line $12^{th} - 15^{th}$:

A place of hope and no pain, perfect skies with no rain.

Can leave <u>this place</u> but refrain, 'because we've been waiting for you.

Fallen into <u>this place</u>, just giving you a small taste.

Of your afterlife <u>here</u> so stay, you'll be back <u>here</u> soon anyway.

The word *this* in the second and third is showed as demonstrative reference, it refers to the location where the human fallen for giving a small taste of so that is the place refers to afterlife. In the last line the word *here* is showed as adverbial demonstrative. The word *here* refers to the location of the process in space, that is afterlife.

Data 6:

The data was taken from song titled "Dear God" in line $15^{th} - 19^{th}$:

There's nothing <u>here</u> for me, on <u>this barren</u> road
There's no one <u>here</u> while <u>the city</u> sleeps
And all <u>the shops</u> are closed
Can't help but think of <u>the times</u> I've had with you
Pictures and some memories will have to help me through, oh yeah

The word *here* in the first and second line is identified as adverbial demonstrative. The word here refers to the location of the process in space. The location here refers to *this barren road*. The word *this* in the sentence on *this barren road* is showed as nominal demonstrative. The word *this* refers to the location of something that is *barren road*. The next is the word the in the second

until third line is showed as demonstrative reference. The word *the* is pointing forward to the word after it, those are city, shops, and time.

4.1.1.1.3 Comparative Reference

Differentiating or equaling something with something always happens in environtment, it happens because there is something that can be compared for the example in the text. The word which gives an information of comparing something and refers to the something which become an object of comparing it may be called comparative reference. Halliday and Hasan (1976, p.37) has categorized a comparative reference into general comparative and particular comparative. General comparison, it has type, the first is identyfy that always deal with the word *some*, *identical*, *equal*, *identically*. Then, the similarity that always with the word *similarity*, *likewise*, *so*, *similarly*. The last, the difference that has a word like *other*, *different*, *else*, *differently*, *otherwise*. Particular compaison where the particular comparative is like the word *more*, *fewer*, *less*, *additional*, *so-*, *as-*, *equally-*, followed by the word that has meaning about quantifier. *Better*, *so-*, *as-*, *more-*, *less-*, *equally-*, followed by comparative adjective and adverb. The writer found the data of comparative reference as follow:

Data 7:

The data was taken from song titled "So Far Away" in line 9th -12th:

How do I live without the ones I love? Time still turns the pages of the book it's burned Place and time always on my mind I have so much to say but you're so far away Based on the sentences above, the word *so much* is showed as comparative reference. The word *so much* in this sample of the data is identified as particular comparison because *so much* in the text refers to the quantity of things and it indicate that the author has a lot of things to say than others. The next is the word *so far* also showed as comparative reference. The word *so far* in this text refers to the place of author's friend (the rev) that far than other because he has passed away. Actually this song is dedicated to author's grandfather but when his friend died, he dedicates this song to his proximate friend. So, the word *so far* indicate that his friend's place far than others place.

Data 8:

The data was taken from song titled "Gunslinger" in line $28^{th} - 31$:

It's been far <u>too long</u>, we've proven our Love over time's <u>so strong</u>, in all that we do The stars in the night, they lend me their light To bring me <u>closer</u> to heaven with you

In this verse of song the writer found some word that indicated as comparative reference. The word *too long, so strong*, and *closer* are comparative references. The word *too long* in the first line refers to the quantity of thing, that is the time which so long than other time. The next is the word *so strong* also showed as comparative reference. The last the word *closer* that indicated as comparative reference. The word *closer* refers to the place of the word *me*. The word *closer* in this sentence shows the differences of the place with previous place. More reference in seven songs can be seen in the table below:

Table 1.Reference

Song's Title	Personal	Demonstrative	Comparative
	Reference	Reference	Reference
A Little Piece of	It, me, mine, we, I,	The, here, this,	Too, deepest, so,
Heaven (Avenged	you, our, myself,	that, now,	more
Sevenfold 2007)	her, she, your, my,		
	him, his, herself		
Afterlife	We, you, it, your,	Here, this, the,	So, too
(Avenged	I, my, me, they	that, there	
Sevenfold 2007)			
Dear God	I, you, me, we,	Those, the, that,	Too
(Avenged	her, they	there, now, here,	
Sevenfold 2007)		this,	
Gunslinger	You, I, we, it, my,	This, these, the,	Too, so, closer
(Avenged	me	now, these	
Sevenfold 2007)			
M.I.A (City of	Me, your, you, I,	These, here, this,	Better, so
Evil 2005)	it, her, <mark>m</mark> y, o <mark>ur,</mark>	those, the, now,	
	we, they, mine,	there	
	their		
So Far Away	It, I, your, my,	The, that, now,	So, as
(Nightmare 2010)	our, we, me, he,	here	
	you		
Welcome to the	I, your, you,	There, now, this,	So, too
Family	yourself, it, our,	that, the	
(Nightmare 2010)	we, my, me		

From the table above it can be seen that from all of the songs that the writer is used as the data sources, all of the types of references are found here. Like the word *it, me, mine, we, I, you, our, myself, her, she, your, my, him, his, herself* as personal reference that is found in A Little Piece of Heaven. The writer also found those words in the other songs although not all of the songs have the same words

that is found. For example like in Afterlife song, the writer just found the words we, you, it, your, I, my, me, they. It also happened in the other types of reference.

4.1.1.2 Substitution

A replacement of word or phrase in the text into different word can be called as substitution. Sometimes it happens in the text to avoid a repetation word in the text. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976, p.91) substitution is divided into three types. There are nominal substitution, verbal substitution, and clausal substitution. However, in the data is not all of the types of substitution found.

4.1.1.2.1 Nominal Substitution

Nominal substitution takes place of a group of nominal word, in aditionally, nominal word replaces a nominal word or the substitute functions as a noun. The item are one, ones, and the same. In this study the writer found the data of verbal substitution as below:

Data 9:

The data was taken from song titled "Afterlife" in line $27^{th} - 30^{th}$:

Loved <u>ones</u> back home all crying 'cause they're already missing me. I pray by the grace of God that there's somebody listening. Give me a chance to be that person I wanna be. (I am unbroken, I'm choking on this ecstasy.) Oh Lord I'll try so hard but you gotta let go of me (Unbreak me, unchain me, I need another chance to live.)

The word *ones* in this sentence is showed as nominal substitution. Actually this song tells about a man who dies early and find himself in heaven, then he

realizes that he has too many things to do on world so, to go back and make it right he has to escape from afterlife. So, in this verse the word ones refers to someone who is loved by the man, as like his family or his lover. In this verse the man asked to God to gives him the opportunity to live on earth.

Data 10:

The data was taken from song titled "So Far Away" in line $27^{th} - 31$:

Sleep tight, I'm not afraid (not afraid)
The ones that we love are here with me
Lay away a place for me (place for me)
'Cause as soon as I'm done I'll be on my way
To live eternally

The word *ones* in this sentence is showed as nominal substatitution. The word *ones* refers to author's friend (the rev) that has passed away. Actually this song is dedicated to author's grandfather but when his friend died, he dedicates this song to his proximate friend. So, the word *one* here replace the person who they love.

4.1.1.2.2 Verbal Substitution

Verbal substitution is replacing of verbal group or verbal form in the snetence or the substitute function as a verb. The item of verbal substitution is *do, does, did, done, doing*. In this study the writer found the data of verbal substitution as below:

Data 11:

The data was taken from song titled "A Little Piece of Heaven" in line $72^{nd} - 74^{th}$:

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"Do you take this man in death for the rest of your unnatural life?"

"Yes, I do"

"Do you take this woman in death for the rest of your unnatural life?"

"I do"

Actually this song tells about the love of two people where at the first time their love are so close but when the man asks the lover to marry with him, he is

refused. Because of revenge, the man killed his lover, then he married and kept

her corpse. Then that lover's corpse awakened, revenged, and finally they merried

in hereafter. The conversations above are their conversation with ministry when

they married. The word Yes, I do in this conversation is showed as verbal

substitution. The word do is identified as verbal substitution. The word do in the

sentence Yes, I do substituted the word take in the sentence Do you take this man

in death for the rest of your unnatural life? This also showed in the next line

withe the same conversation.

Data 12:

The data was taken from song titled "Welcome to the Family" in line $26^{th} - 30^{th}$:

Hey, why won't you listen?

Can't help the people you're missin'

It's been done,

A casualty rerun

Welcome to the family

The verbal substitution also happens in the sentence above. The word *done* is

identified as verbal substitution. The word done in the sentence It's been done

substituted the word missin' in the sentence Can't help the people you're missin'.

This song tells about the complexity of life when gather with someone. Moreover,

this song also tells about the pain of losing someone who lightening our life.

Exactly, the Avenged Sevenfold personnel's pain when the Rev (their friend) who always gather with them passed away. This is the table to find word substitution:

Table 2. Substitution

Song's Title	Nominal	Verbal	Clausal
	Substitution	Substitution	Substitution
A Little Piece of		Do	_
Heaven (Avenged			
Sevenfold 2007)			
Afterlife	One	-	_
(Avenged			
Sevenfold 2007)			
Dear God	_	_	_
(Avenged			
Sevenfold 2007)			
Gunslinger	_	_	_
(Avenged			
Sevenfold 2007)			
M.I.A (City of	_	-/-	_
Evil 2005)			
So Far Away	_	// -//	_
(Nightmare 2010)			
Welcome to the	-	_	_
Family			
(Nightmare 2010)			

The table above is the explanation of the type of grammatical cohesion, substitution. It can be seen that not all of the types are found in the data sources that analyzed by the writer. The writer just found the two types of substitution, that is verbal substitution in A Little piece of Heaven song and nominal

substitution in Afterlife song. Those word are *do* and *one* and the writer did not found the types of substitution, that is clausal substitution in all of songs.

4.1.1.3 Conjunction

The relation in the sentence always happens in the text to make the sentences cohesive. The word is usually used to make a relation between two sentence that can be said as conjunction. Conjunction acts as cohesive tie between clause or section of text in such a way as to demonstrate a meaningful pattern between them. This uasually happens in the writing text to make a perfect information. Halliday and Hasan have divided a conjunction into four types: additive, adversative, casual, and temporal. The following section is the explanation of the data.

4.1.1.3.1 Additive Conjunction

According to Halliday and Hasan (1967, p.244) said that a relation between sentenced that expressed by and at the beginning of the beginning of the sentence is additive relation. This type of conjunction usually appears in the beginning of the sentence after previous sentence. It often makes a cohesive relation with other sentence before. Additive conjunction acts to coordinate structurally or link by adding to the presupposed item like *and*, *also*, *too*, *furthermore*, *or*, *in fact*, etc or it may also acts to negate the presupposed item like *nor*, *and...not*, *either*, *neither*, etc. In this study the writer found the data of additive conjunction as below:

Data 13:

The data was taken from song titled "M.I.A" in line $1^{th} - 3^{rd}$:

It's no fun but I've been here before
I'm far from home <u>and</u> I'm fighting your war.
Not the way I pictured this, I wanted better things
Some are scared others killing for fun, I shot a mother right in front of her son.
Take this from my consciousness, and please erase my dreams

The word *and* in the data above is identified as additive conjunction, it happens because the word and connect two sentences that have different event. The word *and* showed an additional news or it can be said an additional sentence that completed the information in the text. It can be seen in the second line, the first sentence is *I'm far from home* and the second sentence is *I'm fighting your war*. Also it can be seen in the last line, the first line is *Take this from my consciousness* and the second sentence is *please erase my dreams*. Both of sentence have different action but the word and connected them to make a cohesive meaning. Basically, they have a different action in the meaning but their meaning can complete each other to make a good meaning.

Data 14:

The data was taken from song titled "Afterlife" in line $16^{th} - 19^{th}$:

This peace on earth's not right (with my back against the wall). No pain <u>or</u> sign of time (I'm much too young to fall). So out of place don't wanna stay, I feel wrong <u>and</u> that's my sign. I've made up my mind.

In the verse above there are two words that showed as additive conjunction. Those are the word *or* in the second line and the word *and* in the third line. The word *or* here is identified as additive conjunction, it happens because the word *or* shows an additional news in the sentence *No pain or sign of time (I'm much too*)

young to fall), that is the word sign of time. In the third line the word and also identified as additive conjunction because the word and connected two sentence that can complete the information in the text, so it makes a complete meaning.

4.1.1.3.2 Adversative Conjunction

Sometimes in the writing text we found the contrast meaning between sentences. It happens because the condition in the writing text inspires from human life that has many contrast opinion. The word that connected the contras meaning to be a cohesive in the meaning that can be called adversative conjunction. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976, p.250) said that adversative conjunction is a contrary to expectation. The expectation may come from the content of what is being said. It is signalled from the simple word such as *yet*, *but*, *although*, *however*, *etc*. In this study the writer found the data of adversative conjunction as below:

Data 15:

The data was taken from song titled "Dear God" in line $1^{ts} - 5^{th}$:

A lonely road, crossed another cold state line Miles away from those I love, purpose hard to find While I recall all the words you spoke to me Can't help <u>but</u> wish that I was there Back where I'd love to be, oh yeah

In the verse above the writer found the word that is identified as adversative conjunction, that is in the fourth line. The word *but* here is showed as adversative conjunction. The conjunction *but* here explains contrary the event that happens, so it can makes two contrasting meaning to be cohesive sentence in the meaning.

Data 16:

The data was taken from song titled "So Far Away" in line $37^{th} - 40^{th}$:

I love you, you were ready
The pain is strong and urges rise
But I'll see you, when He lets me
Your pain is gone, your hands untied

The word but was found in the verse above. It is identified as conjunction. It can be seen in the sentence *But I'll see you, when He lets me*. The word *but* in that sentence is identified as adversative conjunction. The conjunction *but* in the sentence can make two contristing meaning in the different sentence to be cohesive sentence in the meaning.

4.1.1.3.3 Causal Conjunction

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976, p.256) stated that in the causal conjunction are included result, reason, and purpose. It means that causal conjunction inserted in the sentence to express the result, reason, and purpose of the sentence. This conjunction usually use a signal word like *so, that, therefore, because, as result, for this reason, for, accordingly, consequently,* etc. In this study the writer found the data of adversative conjunction as below:

Data 17:

The data was taken from song titled "A Little Piece of Heaven" in line $20^{th} - 26^{th}$:

'<u>Cause</u> I really always knew that my little crime Would be cold <u>that</u>'s why I got a heater <u>for</u> your thighs And I know, I know it's not your time But bye, bye And a word to the wise when the fire dies You think it's over but it's just begun But baby don't cry

In the verse above there are three words that is showed as causal conjunction. Those are *because, for, and that.* The word *because* in the first line is identified as causal conjunction that is inserted by the author to tell the reason of event or something happened in the text. In the secon line the writer found the word *that.* It is also identified as causal conjunction because it express the reason. It can be seen from the word after that, *why I got a heater.* The last is the word for. It is identified as causal conjunction because it express the purpose of something. It can be seen in the setence *that's why I got a heater for your thighs.*

Data 18:

The data was taken from song titled "Welcome to the Family" in line $31^{st} - 35^{th}$:

I'll try and help you with the things that can't be justified I need to warn you that there is no way to rationalize So have you figured it out now?

So have you figured it out?!
You can't win this fight

The conjunction can be seen in the sentence *So have you figured it out now?*In the third and fourth line. The word *so* identified as causal conjunction, because in the data, *so* tells a result of the sentence or opinion of the text.

4.1.1.3.4 Temporal Conjunction

Halliday and Hasan stated that temporal conjunction is relation between two successive sentence in relating to external terms as content and perhaps be simply

on of sequence in time; the one is subsequent to the other (1976: 261). Some temporal conjunction are signalled by using words such as *then, next, after that, next day, until then, finally, at this point, later, soon*, etc. In this study the writer found the data of adversative conjunction as below:

Data 19:

The data was taken from song titled "Gunslinger" in line $1^{st} - 4^{th}$:

Yeah, you've been alone
I've been gone for far too long
But with all that we've been through
After all this time I'm coming home to you

In the sentence After all this time I'm coming home to you, the word after is identified as temporal conjunction. It is known that the word after explains a squence time in the text of the data. It can be seen in this verse that tell about the America armies' time when they come home after do military operation abroad.

Data 20:

The data was taken from song titled "Welcome to the Family" in line $16^{th} - 20^{th}$:

And in a way it seems there's no one to call When our thoughts are so numb and our feelings unsure We all have emptiness inside We all have answers to find But you can't win this fight

In this verse the conjunction *when* in the second line is called as temporal conjunction. The word *when* in this context explained the time. Exactly represent the time of the death, it can be see in the previous sentence *And in a way it seems* there's no one to call, because this song tells about the pain of losing someone

who lightening our life. Exactly, the Avenged Sevenfold personnel's pain when the Rev (their friend) who always gather with them, passed away.

Data 21:

The data was taken from song titled "So Far Away" in line $17^{th} - 22^{th}$:

A final song, a last request
A perfect chapter laid to rest
Now and then I try to find
A place in my mind
Where you can stay
You can stay away forever

In the sentence *Now and then I try to find* in this verse, the word then is identified as temporal conjunction. It is coused the word then indicated a squence of the time in this sentence of the text. The other conjunction that found the writer put in the table below:

Table 3. Conjunction

Song's Title	Additive	Adversative	Causal	Temporal
	Conjunction	Conjunction	Conjunction	Conjunction
A Little Piece	And	But	For, because,	When, then
of Heaven			that	
(Avenged				
Sevenfold				
2007)				
Afterlife	And, or	But	Because, for,	Soon, when
(Avenged			so, that	
Sevenfold				
2007)				
Dear God	And	But	Because	When
(Avenged				
Sevenfold				
2007)				
Gunslinger	And	But	Because	After, when
(Avenged				
Sevenfold2007)				

M.I.A (City of Evil 2005)	And	But	For, so	_
So Far Away (Nightmare 2010)	And	But	For, because	Then, soon, when
Welcome to the Family (Nightmare 2010)	And	But	So	When

Based on the table above it can be seen that all of the types of conjunction are found in all songs. Like the word *and* as additive conjunction is found in Dear God song but it also found in others song and also the word *but* as adversative conjunction is found in all songs. The same case also found in causal conjunction and temporal conjunction.

4.1.2 The Types of Lexical Cohesion

According Halliday and Hasan (1976, p.318) said that lexical cohesion is a cohesion meaning made by vocabulary wich has same meaning and suitable in the grammatical role. The lexical cohesion refers to the cohesive of vocabulary that is selected. Halliday and Hasan stated taht a lexical cohesion has two basic categories. They are reiteration and collocation (1976, p.318). Halliday and Hasan also have classified of reiteration into four types: repetition, synonym, superordinate, and general word (1976, p.288). In this study the writer found the types of lexical cohesion as below:

4.1.2.1 Reiteration

Sometimes we found a repetition in the writing text. Although, they use a different form like synonym, a superordinate or general word. Halliday and Hasan said that reiteration is a form of lexical cohesion which involves the repetation of lexical item (1976, p.278). As the writer mentioned above that reteration has classified into four type: repetition, synonym, superordinate, and general word (1967, p.288). In this study the writer found the types of reiteratio as below:

4.1.2.1.1 Repetition

In a paragraph sometimes has many sentences that created by the authors, but it has many words repeated to refer to the event or case in the previous word. Repetition is the use of repeated words in the text. Repetition word is not like one word repeated in the same event like *you-you* or *home-home* but a repetition word is needed to make the reader understand with the text. There are two kinds of repetition, those are wholly repeated form and partially repeated form. In this study the writer found the data of repetition as below:

Data 22:

The data was taken from song titled "A Little Piece of Heaven" in line $29^{th} - 33^{rd}$:

You had my heart, at least for the most part

'Cause everybody's gotta die sometime,

We fell apart, let's make a new start

'Cause everybody's gotta die sometime, yeah yeah

But baby don't cry

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In this verse above the writer found the repetition, those are the sentence in

the second line is repeated again in the fourth line. The sentence 'Cause

everybody's gotta die sometime above is showed as repetition. The repetition like

in this verse is called the wholly repeated form, because it is fully stated without

omitted some of words.

Data 23:

The data was taken from song titled "A Little Piece of Heaven" in line $77^{th} - 80^{th}$:

We're coming back, coming back

We'll live forever, live forever

Let's have wedding, have a wedding

Let's start the killing, start the killing

Based the verse above, the writer found four phrases that identified as

repetition. From the first line until the last line the phrases are repeated in the

same line. It is called the partially repeated form because it is partly stated and

there are some word that omitted. It can be seen like in the first line the phrase

We're coming back it is just repeated partly, that is coming back.

Data 24:

The data was taken from song titled "Afterlife" in line $22^{nd} - 26^{th}$:

I don't belong <u>here</u>, I gotta <u>move on</u> dear, escape from this afterlife.

'Cause this time I'm <u>right</u> to <u>move on</u> and on, far away from <u>here</u>.

Got nothing against you and surely I'll miss you.

This place full of peace and light, and I'd hoped you might,

Take me back inside, when the time is right.

In the verse above the writer found three words that showed as repetition.

Those are here, move on and right. The word here in the first line is identified as

repetition because it is repeated again the second line. The second the word *move* on in the first line i salso repeated in the second line. The last the word *right* in the second line is repeated again in the last line. So, those words is categorized as repetition because one word stated twicw in the same verse.

4.1.2.1.2 Synonym

The word that has the same meaning or we can say the word that has different form but it has similar meaning like the word *boy* and *man* it can be called synonym. In this study the writer found the data of synonym as below:

Data 25:

The data was taken from song titled "Afterlife" in line $5^{th} - 7^{th}$:

I see a distant light, but girl this can't be right. Such a surreal place to see so how did this <u>come</u> to be, <u>Arrived</u> too early.

Based the data above the writer found the word that showed as synonym. Those are the words *come* and *arrived*, they are called as synonym because those words have similar meaning. The word in *come* and *arrived* in this verse refers to *afterlife* because it will arrive or come.

Data 26:

The data was taken from song titled "Dear God" in line $29^{th} - 34^{th}$:

Some <u>search</u>, never <u>finding</u> a way Before long, they waste away I found you, something told me to stay I gave in, to selfish ways And how I miss someone to hold When hope begins to fade

Based on the data above, the word *search* and *finding* are identified as synonym. The word *search* in this verse has the same sense of meaning with the word *finding*. Those words is showed as synonym when there is another form that has the same sense of meaning. The world *search* and *finding* in this verse refer to an actifity to get their lover.

Data 27:

The data was taken from song titled "A Little Piece of Heaven" in line $17^{th} - 21^{st}$:

She was never this good in bed even when she was sleeping
Now she's just so perfect I've never been quite so fucking deep in
It goes on and on and on,
I can keep you looking young and preserved forever,
With a fountain spray on your youth whenever

The word *keep* and *preserved* in the data above is called as synonym. It can be seen that the word *keep* and *preserved* has the similar meaning. The word *keep* and *preserved* in this verse refer to the man's wish, that is to keep his lover forever.

4.1.2.1.3 Superordinate

Halliday and Hasan described a word that its meaning is included in the earlier one before can be called superordinate (1976, p.280) or we can say the use of noun replacement to general class. The category of superordinate refers to any item whose meaning includes the part of the items that dominates in the lexical

taxonomy (1967:279). In this study the writer found the data of superordinate as below:

Data 28:

The data was taken from song titled "Gunslinger" in line $15^{th} - 18^{th}$:

Letters keep me warm
Helped me through the storm
But with all that we've been through
After all this time I'm coming home to you

Based on the data above the writer found the word whis is identified as superordinate. Those are the word *after* and *time*. In this verse the word *after* is superordine device. The word *after* refers to the word *time*, and the word *aftre* superordinate to the word *time* that is more general.

Data 29:

The data was taken from song titled "M.I.A" in line $1^{st} - 3^{rd}$:

Staring at the carnage, praying that the sun would never rise.

Living another <u>day</u> in disguise.

These feelings can't be right, lend me your courage to stand up and fight, on tonight.

Based on the data above the writer found the word that idetified as superordinate. Those are the word *day* and *tonight*. The word *day* and *tonight* in this verse refer to the war, the America armies lived in disguise and they will go to the war. To support her analysis, the writer makes the table as below:

Table 4. Reiteration

Song's Title	Repetition	Synonym	Super-	General
			ordinate	Word
A Little	Take what's mine,	Keep-	_	_
Piece of	possibilities, eat it,	preserved		
Heaven	and on, I know,			
(Avenged	'cause everybody's	7.6		
Sevenfold	gotta die sometimes,			
2007)	ear, if it's not			
	enough, try again,			
	coming back, live			
	forever, have a			
	wedding, start			
	killing, do you take			
	this man in death for			
	the rest of your			
	unnutural life?			
Afterlife	Here, see, move on,	Come-	1-	_
(Avenged	place, you, right	arri <mark>ved</mark> ,		
Sevenfold		move on-		7
2007)		escape,		1
,		Lord- God		
Dear God	Love, her, help	Search-	4 - '	_
(Avenged		finding		
Sevenfold				
2007)				
Gunslinger	All, through, long	<u> </u>	After- time,	_
(Avenged			star- night	
Sevenfold				
2007)		100		
M.I.A (City	Fight, take,	Alive-life,	Day-tonight,	
of Evil 2005)	all, nothing, watching,	scared-fear	city-country	
ŕ	no thought of me,			
	walk			
So Far Away	Never, will you stay,			
(Nightmare	you can stay			
2010)				
Welcome to	Can you look at	Dethroned-	_	_
the	yourself, we all	stand down		
Family	have, so have you			
(Nightmare	figured it out, you			
2010)	find			
2010)	tind			

From the table above, it can be seen that not all of the types of reiteration are found here. Like repetation is found in all of songs, but synonyms are not found in Gunslinger and So Far Away song. Then superordinate is just found in Gunslinger and M.I.A song, while general word is not found in all songs.

4.1.2.2 Collocation

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976, p.286) a pair of word that linked together in the same environment. In addition, a group of word or more that linked together to make a respectable meaning is called collocotion. The item lexical that appears and puts together in the same text or sentence that often happen in writing as article, or short story because it made the cohesive more strong than they parted. Halliday and Hasan also stated that there is obviously a systematic relationship between a pair of words such as man and woman; they are related by the particular type of oppositeness. In this study the writer found the data of collocation as below:

Data 30:

The data was taken from song titled "Gunslinger" in line $4^{th} - 8^{th}$:

Never let it show
The pain I've grown to know
'Cause with all these things we do
It don't matter when I'm coming home to you

In the data above it can be seen the word *coming home* that is identified as collocation. The word *coming home* is identified as collocation since those words associated each other. In this verse the word *coming home* means although the

America armies felt pain when they are far from their lover or family but someday they will back to home again. So, the word *coming home* here refer to America army who are doing military operation abroad.

Data 31:

The data was taken from song titled "Afterlife" in line $20^{th} - 21^{st}$:

Gave me your hand but realize I just wanna say goodbye. Please understand I have to <u>leave</u> and carry on my own life

Based the data above the writer found the word that is identified as collocation. Those are the word *goodbye* and *leave*. Those word are categorized as collocation because they occured in the same context. Those words represent such a sign to leave, they will say goodbye. The other collocation that found the writer put in the table below:

Table 5. Collocation

Song's Title	Collocation	
A Little Piece of Heaven (Avenged	Bad-sleeping	
Sevenfold 2007)		
Afterlife (Avenged Sevenfold 2007)	Loved-missing, leave-goodbye, pray-	
	grace	
Dear God (Avenged Sevenfold 2007)	Road, crossed-line	
Gunslinger (Avenged Sevenfold 2007)	Coming-home, warm-storm	
M.I.A (City of Evil 2005)	Sun-rise, fighting-strong, fighting-war,	
	killing-shot, weapon-soldier, death toll-	
	blood, courage-fight	
So Far Away (Nightmare 2010)	Broken-heart	
Welcome to the Family (Nightmare	_	
2010)		

In this types of lexical cohesion, that is collocotion is just found in six songs, while in Welcome to the Family song is not found anything from collocation.

4.1.3 The Function of Cohesive Devices

In discussion of cohesive devices, Halliday and Hasan categorized kinds of cohesive device into two kinds and its function. There are grammatical and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion is divided into four types: reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction, and lexical cohesion is divided into types: retiteration and collocation. So, the following is the function of cohesive device:

4.1.3.1 Reference

Reference has three types that have mentioned in the previous explanation. All of them have each function. The basic function of reference is to point out something, it can be person place, or others. The function of reference that found like in *Afterlife* song as below:

Like walking into a dream, so unlike what you've seen.

So unsure but it seems, 'cause we've been waiting for you.

Fallen into this place, just giving you a small taste.

Of your afterlife here so stay, you'll be back here soon anyway.

In the data above the writer found three types of reference. Those are personal, demonstrative and comparative reference. In this data the function of reference is to show the character of something or person like the word *you*, *it*, and *we* that refer to the person or something. The other function of reference that found in this data is to indicate some place or location that used in the text or conversation. Like the word *this place* and *here* that refer to the location. The

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writer also found the function in the word so unlike and so unsure, it show a

comparation that is different wiith others.

4.1.3.2 Substitution

Substitution is the replacement of obvious in the content which signalled by

the word one, so, or do to avoid repetition. The function of substitution that found

like in A Little Piece of Heaven song as below:

"Do you take this man in death for the rest of your unnatural life?"

"Yes, I do"

"Do you take this woman in death for the rest of your unnatural life?"

"<u>I do</u>"

Based data above it can be seen that the word do replace the word take so it

has function to avoid repetition word in the same text and also to abridge or

simplify the sentence, phrase, or clause in the text.

4.1.3.3 Conjunction

Conjunction is the device to show the relation of two words, phrases, and

clauses or sentences by connecting them together. So the basic function of

conjunction is to relate two words, phrases, clauses, or sentences. Conjunction has

four types: additive, adversative, causal, and temporal conjunction. The function

of conjunction that found like in *Welcome to the Family* song as below:

And in a way it seems there's no one to call

When our thoughts are so numb and our feelings unsure

We all have emptiness inside

We all have answers to find

But you can't win this fight

Based on the data above it can be seen that the function of conjunction is to show an additional news, event, or some opinion as like the word *and* in the first line. Conjunction also has function to show an information about contrast opinion or something, it can be seen in the word *but* in the last line. The other function that found in this data that is to indicate a squence time of event in the text, like the word *when* in the second line.

I'll try and help you with the things that can't be justified I need to warn you that there is no way to rationalize So have you figured it out now? So have you figured it out?! You can't win this fight

The writer also found the function of conjunction in this verse. The word *so* in the third and fourth line have function to show an information about the result or reason in the text.

4.1.3.4 Reiteration

Reiteration is aimed to repeat something to make clear. Halliday and Hasan sated that there are several types of reiteration namely repetation, synonym or near synonym, superordinate, and general word. The function of reiteration that found like in *M.I.A* song as below:

So many soldiers on the other side, I <u>take</u> their lives so they can't <u>take</u> mine. (<u>Scared</u> to make it out alive now murder's <u>all</u> I know.)

Nobody tells me <u>all</u> the reasons we're here.

I have my weapons so there's <u>nothing</u> to <u>fear.</u>

(Another day, another life, but <u>nothing</u> real to show for)

Based data above, there are three words that is showed as repetition. Those are *take*, *all*, *nothing*. In this verse the function of repetetition is to tell about an

event when the war happened or to repeat the word in the text. And also the writer found the synonyms, like the word *scared* and *fear*. The function is to inform don't be scare or fear in the war or it is used a text in the same meaning but different word.

4.1.3.5 Collocation

Collocation is a pair of words that is having similar patteren or word meaning realtion or closely associated wirh each other tending to occur in the same text or adjacent sentence. The function of collocation that found like in song *Afterlife* as below:

Gave me your hand but realize I just wanna say goodbye. Please understand I have to leave and carry on my own life

Based on data above the writer found the word *leave* and *goodbye* that is showed as collocation. Those word are categorized as collocation because they occured in the same context. Those words represent such a sign to leave, they will say goodbye. The function of those word is to change the word *goodbye* with verb *leave*.

4.2 Discussion

Based on the finding, the most dominant type of cohesive device is grammatical cohesion, and the least occurence is lexical cohesion. Reference as the most dominant type of grammatical cohesion. In the lexical cohesion repetition as the most common occurence in those songs.

In this study the writer found 864 grammatical cohesion from seven songs as data sources, which are classified into four main types. Reference with percetage (70%), substitution (1%), ellipsis (0%), and conjunction (20%). The writer also found 89 lexical cohesion, which are classified into two main types. Reiteration with percentage (7%), and collocation (2%). All kinds of percentage and frequence of grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion will be describe in the table as below:

Table 6. Grammatical Cohesion

No.	Grammatical Cohesion	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Reference	668	70%
2.	Substitution	5	1%
3.	Ellipsis	0	20%
4.	Conjunction	191	2%
	Total	864	91%

From the table above it can be seen that the most dominant type of grammatical cohesion that appeared is reference, which the number of uses is 668 (70%), which the most dominant subtype of reference is personal reference that the number of uses is 498, then demonstrative reference with the number of uses is 121, and comparative reference with the number of uses 49. The second is conjunction as the next dominant type of grammatical cohesion, which the number of uses is 191 (20%), the most dominant subtype of conjunction is

additive conjunction that the number of uses is 61, then causal conjunction with the number of uses is 60, then adversative conjunction withe the number of uses is 35 and also temporal conjunction that has the same number of uses, that is 35. The third is substitution as the least type of grammatical cohesion that found in this study, which the number of uses is 5 (1%). The subtype of substitution that is found in this study is verbal substitution with the number of uses is 3, the nominal substitution with the number of uses is 2. In this study ellipsis is not found in all of the data sources. The next is lexical cohesion will be describe as table below:

Table 7. Lexical Cohesion

No.	Lexical Cohesion	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Reiteration	71	7%
2.	Collocation	18	2%
	Total	89	9%

Based on the table above it can be seen that the most dominant types of lexical cohesion that found in this study is reiteration with the number of uses is 71 (7%), which the most dominant subtype of reiteration is repetition which the number of uses is 59. Then synonym that the number of uses is 8, and superordinate with the number of uses is 4. General word is not found in all of the data sources. The next is collocotion with the number of uses is 18 (18%). So, the total of all of the number of uses from grammaticalcohesion and lexical cohesion that found in this study is 953 (100%).

From the result of analysis above the writer can compare with the previous study. In this study, there are many samples data that are inserted by the writer to make easy for the readers to understand when they read those songs. However, there is a different finding of data analysis from the previous study. Although the theory that is used to analyze the data is same but the finding is different. In this study, the writer tried to find the words, phrase, or sentences in the song's lyrics that related to cohesive devices.

In Kurniati (2011) entitled *Cohesive Devices and Coherence in the Introduction Section of Academic papers writen by students of AWP Course at English Department, Airlangga University* from Airlangga University Surabaya. She also found the types of grammatical cohesion but not all types are found. The types of grammatical cohesion that are not found in her study are verbal and clausal substitution. In her study also has other difference from this study, because in her study lexical cohesion of which the total number of uses is 1869 (53.19%) are more dominat than grammatical cohesion, of which the number of uses is 1645 (46.81%), so it is different with this study which grammatical cohesion is more dominant than lexical cohesion.

Finally, the writer found all of the types of grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion and its functions in those song's lyrics except ellipsis, causal substitution, and general word.