

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter covers the review of related literature that gives preface about the topic of this study. It consists of the theoretical frameworks and previous studies.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

A framework is a real or conceptual structure intended to serve as a support or guide the building of something that expands the structure into something useful.

Theoretical framework can be interpreted with a group of related ideas that provides guidance to a research project. This study uses qualitative research method because it is related by written words, phrases, and sentence. Qualitative is a kind of research which is the results do not take through statistics procedure or another form except words.

2.1.1 Text

Text is a stretch of language, either in speech or in writing that is semantically and pragmatically coherence in its real-world context (Ronald Carter and Michael McCarthy, Cambridge Grammar of English, Cambridge Univ.Press, 2006). Text can be defined in many ways. Text is defined as linguistic communication (either spoken or written) seem simply as a message coded in its auditory or visual medium (Leech and Short, 1981:209).

Furthermore, Halliday and Hasan (1976: 1), state: "The word text is used in linguistics to refer to any passage, spoken or written, of whatever length, that does form a unified whole." Besides they also said that a text may be spoken or written, prose or verse, dialogue or monologue. It may be anything from a single proverb to a whole play, from a momentary cry for help to an all-day discussion on a committee.

In the approach to text linguistics by de Beaugrande & Dressler (1981), text, oral or printed, is established as a communicative occurrence, which has to meet seven standards of textuality. If any of these standards are not satisfied, the text is considered not to have fulfilled its function and not to be communicative. This is seven standarts of textuality:

(1) *Cohesion* is the connection which results when interpretation of a textual element is dependent on another element in the text.

(2) *Coherence* is text-centred notions, designating operations directed at the text materials. Cohesion concerns the ways in which the components of the surface text (the actual words we hear or see) are mutually connected within a sequence

(de Beaugrande & Dressler 1981, p.3). Coherence on the other hand concerns the ways in which the components of the textual world, i.e. the concepts and relations which underlie the surface text are mutually accessible and relevant (1981, p.3-7).

(3) *Intentionality* concerns the text producer's attitude that the set of occurrences should constitute a cohesive and coherent text instrumental in fulfilling the producer's intentions.

(4) *Acceptability* concerns the receiver's attitude that the set of occurrences should constitute a cohesive and coherent text having some use or relevance for the receiver.

(5) *Informativity* concerns the extent to which the occurrences of the text are expected vs. unexpected or known vs. unknown/uncertain.

(6) *Situationality* concerns the factors which make a text relevant to a situation of occurrence.

(7) *Intertextuality* concerns the factors which make the utilisation of one text dependent upon knowledge of one or more previously encountered texts.

There are seven standards of textuality called constitutive principles (cf. Searle 1965), in that they define and create textual communication as well as set the rules for communicating. There are also at least three regulative principles that control textual communication: the *efficiency* of a text is contingent upon its being useful to the participants with a minimum of effort; its *effectiveness* depends upon whether it makes a strong impression and has a good potential for fulfilling an aim; and its *appropriateness* depends upon whether its own setting is in agreement with the seven standards of textuality (de Beaugrande & Dressler 1981, p.11).

2.1.2 Cohesion

Halliday and Hassan (1976) state that cohesion refers to semantic/meaning relations that exist between two or more elements within a text. In addition, Halliday and Hasan note that :

Cohesion occurs where the interpretation of some element in the text is dependent on that of another. In other words, one element presupposes the other element, in the sense that it cannot be effectively decoded except by reference to it. When this happens, a relation of cohesion is established, and the two elements, the presupposing and the presupposed, are thereby integrated into a text (1976: 4)

While, Renkema (2004) states that cohesion is the relation that happens inside the discourse (p.103). According to Louwse & Graesser (2005), cohesion is micro language units inside a text. “Cohesion can be defined as the set of resources for constructing relations in discourse which transcend grammatical structure” (Halliday as cited in Martin in Schiffrin, Tannen & Hamilton, 2004, p.35). Cohesion can be classified into two categories: lexical cohesion and grammatical cohesion.

2.1.3 Kinds of Lexical Cohesion

Lexical cohesion can be defined as lexical items which are related in a text (Shahriar & Pathan, 2012, p.378). Fadrijn (2011) explains that lexical cohesion is the linguistic units arranged to connect a text (p.25). Renkema (2004) states that “Lexical cohesion refers to the links between the content words (nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs)

which are used in subsequent segments of discourse”. Repetition, synonymy, hyponymy / hyperonymy, metonymy, and antonymy are the aspects discussed in lexical cohesion (p.105).

2.1.4 Reiteration

Reiteration can arise through the use of word that is systematically linked to another previous word. Renkema (2004, p.105) says that reiteration can be divided into repetition, synonym, hyponym, metonym, and antonym. Repetition is the act of repeating or rewriting exactly the same word as has been mentioned several times before. It emerges when a word in first sentence is repeated or rewritten in the next sentence within a sentence. Synonym is a term of the same meaning in the words.

Chaer (2007, p.297) mentions that “synonym of synonymy is a semantics relationship that declares the existence of similarity of meaning between one unit to another.”

Synonymy are words which have different form but same in its meaning. Hyponym is a subordinate, specific term whose referent is included in the referent of a superordinate term (Finegan, 2004, p.189), it means a word whose meaning contains

the whole meaning of another word, from general to specific meaning relation. As stated by Choyimah (2011, p.15) “a certain word could be replaced with another one

having general-and specific-meaning relation.” Metonym is a correlation of part and whole. Choyimah (2011, p.15) explains that “Metonym is the connection due to part-and-whole-meaning relation.” Pateda (2010, p.207) defines that “Antonym is the

words that are opposite in its meaning.” therefore, antonym is, word which is in the some sense opposite in meaning.

2.1.5 Collocation

Collocation is the second type of lexical cohesion. Halliday and Hasan (1976) recognize collocation as an important part of creating cohesion in connected text.

Collocation refers to the semantic and structural relation among words, which native speakers can use subconsciously for comprehension or production of a text. They argue the case of collocation as follows: The cohesive effect depends not so much on any systematic relationship as on their tendency to share the same lexical environment, to occur in collocation with one another. In general, any two lexical items having similar patterns of collocation – that is, tending to appear in similar context – will generate a cohesive force if they occur in adjacent sentences (Halliday & Hasan 1976: 286).

Renkema (1993:39) describes that collocation deals with the relationship between words or the basis of the fact that these word often occur in the same surrounding or are associated with each other. Furthermore, Jackson (1988: 97) explains that collocation refers to the combination of words that have a certain mutual expectancy; the words regularly keep company with certain other. Hence, Bloomsbury, (1999: 376) defines that collocation is linguistic co-occurrence of words, the association between two words that are typically of frequently used together.

For example :

Let spread the group into three small teams, today's agenda is *cleaning house*.

First team's job is just *sweeping the garden and basement*. Second team may *sweep the second and third floor*. The rest just *clean the bathroom and courtyard*. *Sweeping the garden and basement, sweep the second and third floor, and clean the bathroom and courtyard* are associated and collocated with cleaning house in the first sentence.

2.1.6 Repetition

Repetition is the use of the same lexical item several times in a text (Olaniyan, 2011, p.6). The other researchers Lestari and Fadrin's: Lestari (2009) says that repetition is repeating a certain word exactly as it is stated previously (p.14).

According to Fadjrjn's (2011) explanation, repetition can be seen from a word repeated in a text and this word refers back to the same word used before (p.25-26).

Repetition is the act of repeating exactly the same word as has been mentioned before and it often involves reference in second occurrence by matching definite articles.

Repetition is just the simple repetition of a word, within a sentence or a poetical line, with no particular placement of the words.

Repetition is important in music, where sounds or sequences are often repeated. One often stated idea that repetition should be in balance with the initial statements and variations in a piece (citation needed). It may be called restatement, such as the restatement of a theme. While it plays a role in all music, in fact most musical sounds are periodic (citation needed). It is especially prominent in specific

styles. A literal repetition of a musical passage is often indicated by the use of a repeat sign. For example: The problem with contemporary art is that it is not easily understood by most people. Contemporary art is deliberately abstract, and that means it leaves the viewer wondering what she is looking at. Contemporary art is repeated in second sentence so it is called repetition.

2.1.7 Hyponymy

Hyponymy is explained by Goddard (2011) that “It is usually defined as ‘where the range of one term includes that of another’ or ‘where one class or set of things is included in the class or set of another” (p.19). The link of general and specific term can be defined as hyponymy (Fadjrin, 2011, p.26). According to Fasold & Linton (2006), hyponymy is the relation between a word which has broader meaning with the words which have narrower meaning (p.140-141). There are some examples of the hyponymy below. fruit – apple, orange, banana, mango, guava, avocado mammal – cat, dog, cow, tiger, bear, rabbit, horse musical instrument – guitar, piano, organ, harp, violin, drum, cello, flute. The use of hyponymy in sentences can be seen in the following examples.

- There are two mammals which people usually have as their pets. They are cats and dogs.
- I usually buy some apples, oranges and mangoes at the supermarket. I consume fruits everyday because it is good for health. In the first example, the meaning of

'cats' and 'dogs' are included in the meaning of 'pets'. For the second example, the meaning of 'apples', 'oranges' and 'mangoes' are included in the meaning of 'fruits'.

2.1.8 Antonymy

Antonym is word which in sense opposite in meaning. For examples: cold and hot; old and young; and soft and hard. (Jackson, 1988, p.64) antonym deals with the oppositeness of meaning, word with opposite meaning of various kinds. Furthermore, antonym is word that means the opposite another word, (Bloomsbury, 1999, p.77).

Antonym is word which is in some sense opposite in meaning. For example: old and young are having opposite meaning.

The word antonymy derives from the Greek root *anti-* ('opposite') and denotes opposition in meaning (Finegan, 2008, p.185). Goddard (2011) explains antonymy as "words which are 'opposite' in meaning" (p.19). According to Akmajian, A., Demers, R. A., Farmer, A. K., & Harnish, R. M. (2010), a pair of word which are similar in one meaning aspect but different in the other meaning aspect can be defined as antonymy (p.237). An example of antonymy is 'east' and 'west'. 'East' and 'west' are similar because of showing direction. On the other side, they are different because 'east' is a direction pointing to the opposite of 'west' and viceversa.

Another example is 'hot' and 'cold'. 'Hot' and 'cold' are included in the same category, temperature.

2.1.9 Song

Song is one of the literary works that is interesting to listen. Song consists of a number of verses which set to the music and intended to be sung. Hornby (1974, p.822) we do not only get fun for this, but also be brought into close and fresh relation to live. Furthermore, song also expresses ideas, concept, mind or senses to the listener. It may be about love, war, friendship, or called about the nature circles of human being's life. Waluyo in Muallifah (2002, p.2) says that song is a poem forms which issounded. Actually a song contains language exposition used by composer to express her/his feeling, thought, and willing. The variation of word which is used by composer is suitable with thought, feeling, and ability. Hence, to make song has more artistic and good value the composer usually uses figurative language and implicit meaning in her/his song. It means he/she expresses his messages by using utterances that need interpretation.

2.1.10 Lyric

According to Abram (1985, p.108) a lyric is any fairly short poem, consisting of the utterance by a single singer, or it can be in the group (band) who expresses a state of mind on a process of perception, thought, and feeling. Furthermore, he states that in the original Greek, lyric signified a song rendered tothe accompaniment of lyre. In some current usage, lyric still retains the sense ofthe poem written to be set to music. Then, Reaske states that the term lyric now designated a short poem which

emphasizes the expression of individual's feeling and emotional rather than external events or attitudes. In short, a lyric is a song written for musical accompaniment by a lyre. It is written in the form of stanza and refers to the words of song. So lyric related to this research refers to the words of song.

2.1.11 Short Biography System of A Down

System of A Down (also known by the acronym SOAD, or SoaD and often shortened as System) is an Armenian-American rock band from Southern California, formed in 1993. It consists of Serj Tankian (lead vocals, keyboards, and rhythm guitar), Daron Malakian (vocals, guitar), Shavo Odadjian (bass, background vocals) and John Dolmayan (drums). All four members are of Armenian descent, and are widely known for their outspoken views expressed in many of their songs confronting the Armenian Genocide of 1915 by the Ottoman Empire as well as the on going War on Terror. The lyrics of System of A Down have many criticized the United States government.

The band has achieved commercial success with the release of five studio albums. System of A Down has been nominated for four Grammy Awards, and won the award in 2006 for Best Hard Rock Performance for the song BYOB. The first single from "Mezmerize/Hypnotize" will be the track "B.Y.O.B." [Bring Your Own Bombs] which will hit the airwaves this month. The song, which questions a president's involvement in the business of war, balances a near R&B groove. "Everybody's going to the party have a real good time. Dancing in the desert blowing

up the sunshine" - with the song's recurring demand, "Why don't presidents fight the war? Why do they always send the poor? Why do they always send the poor?"

The self-titled album produced a single for the song "Sugar", which reached the top 30 on the Billboard Hot Mainstream and Modern Rock Tracks. Their follow-up album, "Toxicity" (2001), topped the US and Canadian charts, and also reached the top 10 in many country. Three years later, the group produced a double album, with the two sections released six months apart. The first, entitled "Mezmerize," was released in early 2005 it peaked at number one in many countries in Canada, US, Australia, UK, Ireland.

Later that year, the group released the second part, "Hypnotize." Like its predecessor, the album peaked at number one in the US, Canadian, Finnish, and New Zealand charts and "Lonely Day", which reached #4 and #16 in the Finnish chart, respectively.

2.2 Previous Studies

In this subchapter the writer took 2 previous studies which similar to this present study. The first study is written by Arisanti (2005) who focused on "Discourse Analysis on Grammatical Death to Immortal". In this study she analyzed the songs by using Halliday and Hasan's theory (1967). In the study, she found four kinds of grammatical cohesion, namely: reference, substitution, ellipsis, and

conjunction. She also found two kinds of lexical cohesion there are: repetition and collocation.

Another previous study is written by Satnur (2006) focusing on the Lexical Cohesion of Lotto's Songs. She found four kinds of lexical cohesion there are: repetition, synonymy, antonym and collocation. Similar to Arisanti, Satnur also used Halliday and Hasan's theory to analyze her data.

All those previous study and this current study investigated about lexical cohesion. The significant difference between previous studies and this study is the use of theories. Previous studies use Halliday and Hasan's theory to classify lexical cohesion. However, this study also uses theory from Renkema's theory to classify the lyric of System of A Down Songs besides Halliday and Hasan's theory to find an accurate data.

Another difference is in the object. Arisanti (2005) focused on Discourse Analysis on Grammatical Death to Immortal and Satnur (2006) focused on the Lexical Cohesion of Lotto's Songs. But, this present study focused on Lexical Cohesion on System of A Down's song.

This study can enrich the previous studies since it would also investigate the function of lexical cohesion used in the lyrics. In the previous studies, the function of lexical cohesion was not investigated.