

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the data analysis is done in accordance with the formulated research problem. The researcher analyse the data based on lexical cohesion using Renkema (2004) theory and Halliday and Hasan's (1976) theory as the supporting theoretical base.

#### 4.1 Findings and Analysis

The following data shows the research finding about lexical cohesion, namely; reiteration and collocation in the lyrics of System of a Down songs which deal with research problems. Each of the data display is followed by the analysis. The data are presented verse by verse and the researcher does not include the verse which does not represent any kinds of lexical cohesion. The researcher takes the lyric of songs as follows:

- “Aerials” (This song is about how people can lose their identities and become just like everyone else; life like a stream that has rapid flow waterfall)
- “B.Y.O.B” bring your own Bomb (This song is about American government criticism (and its allies) that does not stop killing innocent people in the Middle East)
- “Chop Suey” (This song is telling satire on the world trade center tragedy. The song can also be interpreted to be about how society views

death or about Christ)

- “Toxicity” (This song is about apathetic man who only cares about personal interests and also the song was about Attention Deficit Disorder

(ADD), a condition that causes a person to have trouble concentration)

- “War” (This song is about rejection of war, like how people don’t say about war anymore)

All of the data display is followed by the analysis. The data are presented verse by verse. This method will make things easier the readers to understand the way and the process of analysis.

#### 4.1.1 Lexical Cohesion Analysis

As stated in Chapter Two, lexical cohesion is a part of cohesion.

Renkema (2004) divided lexical cohesion into two main categories “reiteration and collocation.”

Reiteration can occur through the use of word that is systematically linked to a previous one. Renkema (2004, p. 105) stated that division of reiteration can be into repetition, synonym, hyponym, metonym, and antonym. Repetition is the simple repeating of a word exactly the same word as has been mentioned before. Synonym is a words or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase in the same language. Hyponym is a word whose meaning contains the entire meaning of another word, especially in general to specific meaning relation. Metonym is a figure of speech that uses a word or two words that are trademarks, or other kinds that are an integral part of a word. Antonym is a word which is in some sense opposite in

meaning.

Furthermore, there is another lexical component, called Collocation.

Collocation is a group of words that usually go together. Renkema (2004, p. 105)

stated: “Collocation deals with the relationship between words on the basis of the fact that these often occur in the same surroundings.”

To get the ideas easily, the lyrics are presented by using different mark in those types. The data result of repetition is written in “**Bold**” type, synonym is written in “Underline” type, hyponym is written in “*Italic*” type. The data which represent metonym is written is “*Italic Bold*” type and the data result of antonym is written in “Underlined Italic” type, collocation is written in “**bold underline**”.

Before that, to make more easier the researcher make a table and categorizing the data into two kinds of lexical cohesion namely reiteration and collocation based on Halliday and Hasan’s theory (1976) and putting them into a table. The table is seen below:

Table 4.1 Table of Kinds of Lexical Cohesion

Song and Line	Lyric	REITERATION					COLLOCATION
		Rep	Syn	Hyp	Met	Ant	
S1, L1 L2	Life is a <b>waterfall</b> (1) We’re one in the <b>river</b> (2)						√
S1, L3 L3	We’re <b>one</b> in the river (2) And <b>one</b> again after the fall (3)	√					
S1, L5 L6	<b>We</b> hear the word (5) <b>We</b> lose ourselves (6)	√					
S1, L6 L7	We <u>lose</u> ourselves (6) But we <u>find</u> it all.... (7)					√	

Table continued...

S1, L8 L11	Cause <b>we are the ones that want to</b> play (8) And <b>we are the ones that want to</b> choose (11)	√				
S1, L9 L12	<b>Always want to</b> go (9) <b>Always want to</b> play (12)	√				
S1, L10 L13	<b>But you never want to</b> stay (10) <b>But you never want to</b> lose (13)	√				
S1, L9 L10	Always want to <u>go</u> (9) But you never want to <u>stay</u> (10)				√	
S1, L15 L16	When <b>you</b> lose small mind (15) <b>You</b> free your life (16)	√				
S1, L17 L18	Life is a <b>waterfall</b> We drink from the <b>river</b>					√
S1, L18 L19	<b>We</b> drink from the river (18) Then <b>we</b> turn around and put up our walls (19)	√				
S1, L20	Aerials, so <b>up high</b> (20)					√
S2, L1 L2	WHY DO THEY ALWAYS SEND THE <b>POOR!</b> (1) <i>Barbarisms</i> by Barbaras (2)			√		
S2, L2	<i>Barbarisms</i> by <i>Barbaras</i> (2)		√			
S2, L4	<u>Victorious, victories</u> kneel.		√			
S2, L9	Yet you feed us lies from the <b>table cloth</b> (9)					√
S2, L11	Everybody's going to the party have a real <b>good time</b> . (11)					√
S2, L14 L15	<b>Into</b> Moses' dry mouth (14) <b>Breaking into</b> Fort Knox (15)	√				
S2, L15 L16	<i>Breaking</i> into Fort Knox, (15) <i>Stealing</i> our intentions, (16)			√		
S2, L19 L21	<b>Blast off, it's party time</b> (19) <b>Blast off, it's party time</b> (21)	√				
S2, L20	And we don't live in a <b>fascist nation</b> (20)					√
S2, L23 L24	<b>Where the fuck are you?</b> (23) <b>Where the fuck are you?</b> (24)	√				
S2, L25 L27	<b>Why don't presidents fight the war?</b> 25 <b>Why don't presidents fight the war?</b> (27)	√				

Table continued...

S2, L26	<b>Why do they always send the poor?</b> (26)	√				
L28	<b>Why do they always send the poor?</b> (28)					
S2, L29	<b>Where the fuck are you!</b> (29)	√				
L30	<b>Where the fuck are you!</b> (30)					
S3, L1	Wake <b>up</b> (1)					
L2	Grab a brush and put a little, make <b>up</b> (2)					
L3	Hide the scars to fade away the, shake <b>up</b> (3)	√				
S3, L2	<i>Grab a brush</i> and put a little, makeup					√
S3, L3	<b>Hide the scars to fade away the,</b> shakeup (3)	√				
L4	<b>(Hide the scars to fade away the)</b> (4)					
S3, L5	Why'd you <u>leave</u> the keys upon the table? (5)			√		
L6	Here you <u>go</u> create another fable (6)					
S3, L7	<b>You wanted to</b> (7)					
L9	<b>You wanted to</b> (9)	√				
L11	<b>You wanted to</b> (11)					
L13	<b>You wanted to</b> (13)					
S3, L8	<i>Grab</i> a brush and <i>put</i> a little makeup (8)					√
S3, L12	Why'd you leave the <i>keys</i> upon the <i>table</i> ? (12)			√		
S3, L15	<b>In my self righteous suicide</b> (15)	√				
L17	<b>In my self righteous suicide</b> (17)					
S3, L16	<b>I cry when angels deserve to die</b> (16)	√				
L18	<b>I cry when angels deserve to die</b> (18)					
S3, L19	<b>Father, father, father, father</b> (19)	√				
S3, L20	<b>Father into your hands</b> (20)	√				
L21	<b>Father into your hands</b> (21)					
S3, L23	<b>In your eyes forsaken me</b> (23)					
L24	<b>In your thoughts forsaken me</b> (24)	√				
L25	<b>In your heart forsaken me, oh</b> (25)					
S3, L23	<b>In your eyes forsaken me</b> (23)					
L24	<b>In your thoughts forsaken me</b> (24)	√				
L25	<b>In your heart forsaken me, oh</b> (25)					
S3, L23	In your <i>eyes</i> forsaken me			√		
L25	In your <i>heart</i> forsaken me, oh					
S4, L1	Conversion, <b>software version 7.0</b> (1)					√

Table continued...

S4, L4	The toxicity <b>of our city, of our city</b> (4)	√				
S4, L5 L7	<b>Now</b> , what do you own the world? (5) <b>Now</b> somewhere between the sacred silence (7)	√				
S4, L5 L6	Now, what <b>do you own</b> the world? (5) How <b>do you own</b> disorder, disorder (6)	√				
S4, L6 L10	How do you own <b>disorder, disorder</b> (6) <b>Disorder, disorder, disorder</b> (10)	√				
S4, L8 L9	<b>Sacred silence and sleep</b> (8) Somewhere, between the <b>sacred silence</b> <b>and sleep</b> (9)	√				
S4, L9 L10	Somewhere, between the sacred <i>silence</i> and sleep (9) Disorder, disorder, <i>disorder</i> (10)				√	
S4, L14	The toxicity <b>of our city, of our city</b> (14)	√				
S4, L15 L17	<b>When I became the sun</b> (15) <b>When I became the sun</b> (17)	√				
S4, L16 L18	<b>I shone life into the mans hearts</b> (16) <b>I shone life into the mans hearts</b> (18)	√				
S4, L15 L16	When <i>I</i> became the sun (15) I shone life into the <i>mans</i> hearts (16)				√	
S5, L4	<b>Running away</b> , a trivial day, (4)					√
S5, L7	A <i>gentile</i> or a <i>priest</i> ? (7)				√	
S5, L9	When the <b>holy land</b> was taken (9)					√
S5, L10 L11	<b>We will fight the heathens, We will</b> <b>fight the heathens</b> (10) <b>We will fight the heathens, We will</b> <b>fight the heathens</b> (11)	√				
S5, L13	Powers of <i>bright darkness</i> , (13)				√	
S5, L16	We must call upon our <i>bright darkness</i> , (16)				√	
S5, L21 L22	Call of the righteous <b>man</b> , (21) Needs a reason to kill <b>man</b> , (22)	√				
S5, L22 L24	Needs a <b>reason</b> to kill man, (22) The <b>reason</b> he must attain, (24)	√				
S5, L16 L17 L19 L26	We must call upon our bright darkness, (16) Beliefs, <i>they're</i> the bullets of the wicked, (17) For <i>you</i> must enter a room to destroy it,				√	

Table continued...

	(19) His <i>child</i> , partisan brother of war, (26)						
S5, L27	<b>Of war, we don't speak anymore, (27)</b>						
L28	<b>Of war, we don't speak anymore, (28)</b>	√					
L29	<b>Of war, we don't speak anymore, (29)</b>						
L30	<b>Of war, we don't speak anymore, (30)</b>						
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>34</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>

#### 4.1.1.1 Lexical Cohesion found in “Aerials” Lyric

Verse 1

Life is a waterfall (1)  
We're **one** in the river (2)  
And **one** again after the fall (3)

In the 1st verse above the researcher finds lexical cohesions, namely repetition and collocation. Repetition is expressed in the word “**one**” in line (2), and the word “**one**” in line (3) that refers to some place. That word is categorized as repetition because it is stated twice in the same verse. Furthermore, the function of repetition in the word “one” in line (2) and (3) is to inform that everyone flows like water. Collocation is expressed in the words “waterfall” in line (1) and the word “river” in line (2) because those words are stated in the same surrounding.

Those words represent the water movement as our life. Furthermore, the function of collocation is to show that the word “waterfall” and “river” often appear together, like in this verse. The researcher uses collocation in this verse to express his opinion about life that always moves.

## Verse 2

Swimming through the void (4)

**We** lose the word (5)

**We** lose ourselves (6)

But we find it all... (7)

In the 2<sup>st</sup> verse above the researcher finds lexical cohesions, namely repetition and antonym. First repetition is expressed in the word “we” in line (5), and in line (6) that refers to someone. That word is categorized as repetition because it is stated twice in the same verse. Furthermore, the function of repetition in the word “we” in line (5) and (6) is to inform that everyone who hears the word in the lyric and they lose themselves and then they can find themselves. Second antonym is expressed in the words “lose” in line (6) and “find” in line (7). Those words are categorized as antonym because those words show an opposite meaning. Lose means lose our life and find means that we will get our life after all.

Furthermore, the function of antonym is to indicate an opposite meaning between words lose and find. After we lose our life if we try hard to get better way of life we will find all the truth.

## Verse 3

Cause **we are the ones that want to play** (8)

**Always want to go** (9)

**But you never want to stay** (10)

**And we are the ones that want to choose** (11)

**Always want to play** (12)

**But you never want to lose** (13)

In the 3<sup>rd</sup> verse above the researcher finds lexical cohesions, namely repetition and antonym. While the repetition in phrase, the researcher found the phrase “**we are the ones that want to**” is repeated twice times in this verse. We



can find it appears in line (8) and line (11) as well. The function the repetition in that phrase is to inform that we are the one to do something. The researcher found another repetition in phrase “**Always want to**” in line (9) and line (12) as well. The function the repetition in that phrase is to inform that we want to move and do something. Another repetition found in phrase “**But you never want**” in line (10) and line (13) as well. The function the repetition in that phrase is to inform that everyone always gets good luck.

Beside emphasizing the idea of the lyrics, repetition can also attract the listeners’ feelings until they can be brought into the lyric emotionally.

Antonym is expressed in the word “go” in line (9) and in the word “stay” in line (10). Those words have opposite meaning so they belong to antonym. Those words indicate that someone always wants to move to another place. Furthermore, the function of antonym is to indicate an opposite meaning.

#### Verse 4

Aerials, in the sky (14)  
 When **you** lose small mind (15)  
**You** free your life (16)

In the 4th verse above the researcher finds lexical cohesions, namely repetition. Repetition is expressed in the word “**you**” in line (15), and the word “**you**” in line (16) that is refers to someone. That word is categorized as repetition because it is stated twice in the same verse. Furthermore, the function of repetition in the word “**you**” in line (15) and line (16) is to inform that everyone relax for a moment their life will free in their life

## Verse 5

Life is a waterfall (17)

We drink from the river (18)

Then we turn around and put up our walls (19)

In the 5th verse above the researcher finds lexical cohesions, namely repetition

and collocation. Repetition is expressed in the word “we” in line (18) and line (19)

that is refers to someone. That word is categorized as repetition because it is stated

twice in the same verse. Furthermore, the function of repetition in the word “we”

in line (18) and line (19) is to inform that everyone have own way of life and we

often to change our way of live based on what we want. Then, collocation is

expressed in the words “waterfall” in line (17) and the word “river” in line (18)

because those words are often stated in the same surrounding. Those words

represent the water movement as our life. Furthermore, the function of collocation

is to show that the word “waterfall” and “river” often appear together, like in this

verse. The researcher uses collocation in this is to express his opinion about

life movement.

## Verse 6

Aerials, so up high (20)

When you free your eyes eternal prize (21)

In the 6th verse above the researcher finds collocation. Collocation is

expressed in the words “up” in line (20) and the word “high” in line (20) because

those words are stated in the same surrounding. Those words describe the

conditions when we are at the high place we will feel free. Furthermore, the

function of collocation is to show that the word “up” and “high” often appear

together, like in this verse. The researcher uses collocation in this verse to express his opinion about life that will be free if you are at the high place.

#### 4.1.1.2 Lexical Cohesion found in “B.Y.O.B” Lyric

##### Verse 1

WHY DO THEY ALWAYS SEND THE *POOR*! (1)

Barbarisms by Barbaras (2)

With pointed heels. (3)

Victorious, victories kneel (4)

For brand new spankin' deals (5)

Marching forward hypocritic (6)

And hypnotic computers (7)

You depend on our protection, (8)

In the 1st verse above the researcher finds reiteration. There are hyponim and synonymy. Hyponym is expressed in the word “*poor*” in line (1) and “*barbarism*” in line (2), those words is called hyponym because expresses subordinate. The word characteristic is as superordinate and the word *poor* and *barbarisms* as subordinate. The function of hyponym in this verse is to say that by *barbarism* make the colony poor. Next, is synonym, the word “Barbarism” in line (2) and the word ‘Barbaras’ in line (2) are categorized as synonym, because those words have similar meaning, those words represent that US Government like cruel Barbarians people. Furthermore, the function of synonymy is to indicate a similar meaning between the words *Barbarism* and *Barbaras*. The words *Barbarism* and *Barbaras* have the same sense, those words means *Barbarism* and *Barbaras* have a cruel characteristic who always spread the poor in everywhere. Next, the word “Victorious” in line (4) and the word ‘Victories’ in line (4) are categorized as synonym, because those words have similar meaning, those words represent that

everyone or every government want to get victories easily. Furthermore, the function of synonymy is to indicate a similar meaning between the words Victorious and Victories. The words Victorious and Victories have the same sense, those words mean everyone or every government wants to get victory, like US government that gets victory from other country.

#### Verse 2

Yet you feed us lies from the **table cloth** (9)

La la la la la la la la la (10)

Everybody's going to the party have a real **good time** (11)

Dancing in the desert blowing up the sunshine (12)

In the 2nd verse above the researcher finds collocation. Collocation is expressed in the word "**table**" and "**cloth**" in line (9). Those words are categorized as collocation because they occur in the same surrounding. Table cloth is a cloth spread over a table, especially during meals. Next is collocation in the words "**good**" and "**time**" in line (11). Those words are categorized as collocation because they occur in the same surrounding. Good time is a highly pleasurable or exciting experience.

#### Verse 3

Kneeling roses disappearing, (13)

**Into** Moses' dry mouth, (14)

**Breaking into** Fort Knox, (15)

**Stealing** our intentions, (16)

Hangars sitting dripped in oil, (17)

Crying FREEDOM! (18)

In the 3th verse above the researcher found reiteration namely hyponym and repetition. Hyponym is expressed in the word “*breaking*” in line (15) and “*stealing*” in line (16). Those words are called hyponym because they expressed subordinate. The word is categorized as crime as superordinate and the words *breaking* and *stealing* are as subordinate. The function of hyponym in this verse is to say that when we go through to the economic power we can take many interests. Next, it is repetition. Repetition is expressed in the form of word “**into**” in line (14) and is repeated again in line (15). It is categorized as repetition, because that word is expressed twice in the same verse. Furthermore, the function of repetition in this verse is to inform the speaker inside to the difficulties.

Verse 4

**Blast off, it's party time,** (19)

And we don't live in a **fascist nation,** (20)

**Blast off, it's party time,** (21)

And **where the fuck are you?** (22)

**Where the fuck are you?** (23)

**Where the fuck are you?** (24)

In the 4th verse the researcher found reiteration and collocation. The reiteration found is repetition. Repetition is expressed in the form of sentence “**Blast off, it's party time**” in line (19) is repeated again in line (21), so it is categorized as repetition, because that word is expressed two times in the same verse. The repetition like in this sentence is called full repetition, because it is fully stated without any reduction of word. Furthermore, the function of repetition in this verse is to inform to people that the government wants to create a party with flying a plane to attack other country that have most natural wealth. Next,

collocation is expressed in the word “**fascist**” and “**nation**” in line (20). Those words are categorized as collocation because they occur in the same surrounding.

Fascist nation is nations who have a system of government marked by centralization of authority under a dictator.

Next, repetition is expressed in the form of sentence “**Where the fuck are you?**” in line (22) is repeated again in line (23) and (24), so it is categorized as repetition, because that word is expressed three times in the same verse. The repetition like in this sentence is called full repetition, because it is fully stated without any reduction of word. Furthermore, the function of repetition in this verse is to inform to people that it is a very powerful country and it has a party which spread the of damage by looking for a new colony.

Verse 5

**Why don't presidents fight the war?** (25)  
**Why do they always send the poor?** (26)  
**Why don't presidents fight the war?** (27)  
**Why do they always send the poor?** [X4] (28)

In the 5th verse the researcher finds reiteration, namely repetition.

Repetition is expressed in the form of sentence “**Why don't presidents fight the war?**” in line (25) is repeated again in line (27), so it is categorized as repetition, because that word is expressed two times in the same verse. The repetition like in this sentence is called full repetition, because it is fully stated without any reduction of word. Furthermore, the function of repetition in this verse is to

inform to people that the lack of courage president in the fight against the arbiter who stronger in the war.

Next, repetition is expressed in the form of sentence **“Why do they always send the poor?”** in line (26) is repeated again in line (28), so it is categorized as repetition, because that word is expressed three times in the same verse. The repetition like in this sentence is called full repetition, because it is fully stated without any reduction of word. Furthermore, the function of repetition in this verse is to inform to people that the government only always sends the poor person to go die.

Verse 6

**Where the fuck are you! (29)**  
**Where the fuck are you! (30)**

In the 6th verse the researcher finds reiteration, namely; repetition. Repetition is expressed in the form of sentence **“Where the fuck are you!”** in line (29) is repeated again in line (30), so it is categorized as repetition, because that word is expressed tree times in the same verse. The repetition like in this sentence is called full repetition, because it is fully stated without any reduction of word. Furthermore, the function of repetition in this verse is to inform to people that a very powerful country and having a party with the spread of damage was looking for a new colony.

#### 4.1.1.3 Lexical Cohesion found in “Chop Suey” Lyric

Verse 1

Wake **up** (1)

Grab a brush and put a little, make **up** (2)

**Hide the scars to fade away the**, shake **up** (3)

**(Hide the scars to fade away the)** (4)

Why'd you leave the keys upon the table? (5)

Here you go create another fable (6)

In the 1st verse the researcher finds reiteration, namely repetition, synonym, and antonym. Repetition is expressed in the form of word “**up**” in line (1), is repeated again in line (2), and (3), so it is categorized as repetition, because that word is expressed three times in the same verse. Furthermore, the function of repetition in this verse is to inform people doing something in around. Next repetition is expressed in the form of sentence “**Hide the scars to fade away the**” in line (3) is repeated again in line (4), so it is categorized as repetition, because that word is expressed two times in the same verse. The repetition like in this sentence is called full repetition, because it is fully stated without any reduction of word. Furthermore, the function of repetition in this verse is to inform to peoples that to cover the mistake by a lying so everyone unseen. Next is synonym. Synonym is expressed in the word “leave” and “go” in line (5) and (6). Those words are categorized as synonym because those words show the same sense of meaning. The meaning of leave and go is making a lying for another lying. And the next is antonym. Antonym is expressed in the word “grab” in line (2) and in the word “put” in line (2). Those words belong to antonym because they have an opposite meaning. Grab means taking something and put means placing.

Furthermore, the function of antonym in this verse is to indicate an opposite meaning between words “grab” and “put”. The sense of those words is to say that



a person who is trying to cover up their problems so that everyone else thinks that they are totally fine.

Verse 2

**You wanted to** (7)

Grab a brush and put a little makeup (8)

**You wanted to** (9)

Hide the scars to fade away the shakeup (10)

**You wanted to** (11)

Why'd you leave the *keys* upon the *table*? (12)

**You wanted to** (13)

In the 2nd verse above, the researcher finds repetition, antonym, and hyponym. Repetition is expressed in the form of phrase. The words “**You wanted to**” in line (7) (9) (11) and (13) are categorized as repetition, because those phrase are expressed fourth in the same verse, those phrase represent that government want to hide their lying. Next, is antonym. Antonym is expressed in the word “grab” in line (8) and in the word “put” in line (8). Those words belong to antonym because they have an opposite meaning. Grab means taking something and put means placing. Furthermore, the function of antonym in this verse is to indicate an opposite meaning between words “grab” and “put”. The sense of those words is to say that a person who is trying to cover up their problems so that everyone else thinks that they are totally fine. Hyponym is expressed in the word “*keys*” and “*table*” in line (12), those words are called hyponym because expressed subordinate. The word household furniture is as superordinate and the word keys and table as subordinate. The function of hyponym in this verse is to inform to the people that the country ignore the exist solution.

## Verse 3

I don't think you trust (14)

**In my self righteous suicide (15)**

**I cry when angels deserve to die (16)**

**In my self righteous suicide (17)**

**I cry when angels deserve to die (18)**

In the 3th verse above, the researcher finds repetition. Repetition is expressed in the form of phrase. The phrase "**In my self righteous suicide**" in line (15) and (17) are categorized as repetition, because those phrase are expressed twice in the same verse, those phrase represent that the speakers said if they has done like the government they will suicide. And next in the phrase "**I cry when angels deserve to die**" in line (16) and (18) are categorized as repetition, because those phrase are expressed twice in the same verse, those phrase represent that the speakers will sad if the angels dad too.

## Verse 4

**Father, father, father, father (19)**

**Father into your hands**, I commend my spirit (20)

**Father into your hands (21)**

Why have you forsaken me? (22)

In the 1st verse above, the researcher finds repetition. Repetition is expressed in the words. The words "**father**" in line (19) are categorized as repetition, because those words are expressed fourth in the same line, those words represent that the speakers want to god help them. Next is repetition again. Repetition is expressed in the sentence "**Father into your hands**" in line (20) and line (21). It is repeated second times in this verse. So it is categorized as

repetition, and that sentence shows that speakers want to god help them and they defencelessness everything to god.

#### Verse 5

**In your eyes forsaken me** (23)

**In your thoughts forsaken me** (24)

**In your heart forsaken me, oh** (25)

In the 5th verse above, the researcher finds repetition and hyponym.

Repetition is expressed in the form of phrase. The phrase “**In your**” in line (23) (24) and in line (25) are categorized as repetition, because those words are expressed thirth in the same verse, those phrase represent that the authority ignored the speaker. Next, in the phrase “**forsaken me**” in line (23) (24) and in line (25) are categorized as repetition, because those words are expressed thirth in the same verse, that phrase represents that the speakers underestimated by the authority. Next hyponym is expressed in the word “*eyes*” and “*heart*” in line (23) and (25), those words are called hyponym because expressed subordinate. The word body is as superordinate and the word keys and table as subordinate. The function of hyponym in this verse is to convince the listener that the speaker forget him.

#### 4.1.1.4 Lexical Cohesion found in “Toxicity” Lyric

##### Verse 1

Conversion, *software version 7.0* (1)

Looking at life through the eyes of a tired hub (2)

Eating seeds as a pastime activity (3)

The toxicity of our city, of our city (4)

In the 1st verse above, the researcher found metonymy and repetition. The phrase “*software version 7.0*” in line (1) represents a computer program. Those words are identified as metonymy because they show part versus whole.

Furthermore, the function of metonymy in this verse is to talk about modern era.

Repetition is expressed in the form of a phrase. The phrase “*of our city*” in line (4) is categorized as repetition, because it is expressed twice in the same line. The phrase represents that the speaker’s city was full of waste from human activity especially by food waste.

Verse 2

Now, what **do you own** the world? (5)

How **do you own disorder, disorder** (6)

Now somewhere between the sacred silence (7)

**Sacred silence and sleep** (8)

Somewhere, between the **sacred *silence* and sleep** (9)

**Disorder, disorder, *disorder*** (10)

In the 2nd verse, the researcher found repetition and antonym. Repetition is expressed in the form of word. The word “**now**” is categorized as repetition, because it is expressed twice in the same verse, in line (5) is repeated again in line (7). Those word represent that the conditions at this time. Repetition is expressed in the form of phrase. The phrase “**do you own**” in line (5) and line (6) are categorized as repetition, because those words are expressed twice in the same verse, those phrase represent that what everyone get after all of their satisfaction.

Next is repetition again. Repetition is expressed in the form of word. The word “**disorder**” in line (6) and line (10) is categorized as repetition, because it is expressed twice in the same verse. It represents that after everyone is satisfied he

just leaves a trouble. Next repetition also expressed in the form of phrase. The phrase “**Sacred silence and sleep**” in line (8) and line (9) is categorized as repetition, it is expressed twice in the same verse. These phrase represents that the speaker wants to get a peaceful place to fresh his brain because the world is full of conflict. Antonym is expressed in the word “*silence*” in line (9) and in the word “*disorder*” in line (10). Those words belong to antonym because they have an opposite meaning. Silence means the absences of sound and disorder means untidy state. Furthermore, the function of antonym in this verse is to indicate an opposite meaning between words “silence” and “disorder”. The sense of those words is to say that the speaker want to get a silence place because the world is in disorder.

#### Verse 3

More wood for the fires, loud neighbors (11)  
Flashlight reveries caught in the headlights of a truck (12)  
Eating seeds as a pastime activity (13)  
The toxicity **of our city, of our city** (14)

In the 3th verse above, the researcher finds repetition. Repetition is expressed in the form of phrase. The phrase “**of our city**” in line (14) is categorized as repetition, because those words are expressed twice in the same line. Those words represent that the city was full of waste from human activity especially by food waste.

#### Verse 4

**When I became the sun** (15)  
**I shone life into the mans hearts** (16)

**When I became the sun (17)**  
**I shone life into the mans hearts (18)**

In the 4th verse above, the researcher finds repetition and metonymy.

Repetition is expressed in the form of sentence. The sentence “**When I became the sun**” in line (15) and line (17) is categorized as repetition, because those word are expressed twice in the same verse. Those words represent that if the speaker were a ruler he would protect the others. Next is repetiton again. Repetition is expressed in the form of sentence. The sentence “**I shone life into the mans hearts**” in line (16) and line (18) are categorized as repetition, because those words are expressed twice in the same verse, those words represent that the speaker want to engraft that living in the world not only about wealth. Then, the word “*I*” is as part of the word “*mans*” in line (15) and (16). Those words are identified as metonymy because they show part versus whole; “person” is as the whole. Furthermore, the function of metonymy in this verse is that the speaker wants to give explanation about life.

#### 4.1.1.5 Lexical Cohesion found in “War” Lyric

Verse 1

Dark is the light, (1)  
 The man you fight, (2)  
 With all your prayers, incantations, (3)  
**Running away**, a trivial day, (4)  
 Of judgment and deliverance, (5)  
 To whom was sold, this bounty soul, (6)  
 A *gentile* or a *priest*? (7)  
 Who victored over, the seljuks, (8)  
 When the **holy land** was taken (9)

In the 1st verse the researcher finds reiteration, namely antonym and collocation. Antonym is expressed in the word “gentile” and “priest” in line (7).

Those words are categorized as antonym because those words show an opposite meaning. Gentile means a person who is not a Jew and priest means a person having the authority to perform and administer religious rites. Furthermore, the function of antonym is to indicate an opposite meaning between words gentile and priest. The speaker still confused whether he assists a gentile or a priest. Then collocation is expressed in the words “running” in line (4) and the word “away” in line (4) because those words are often stated in the same surrounding.

Furthermore, the function of collocation is to show that the word “running” and “away” are often appear together, like in this verse. Next collocation is expressed in the words “holy” in line (9) and the word “land” in line (9) because those words are often stated in the same surrounding. Furthermore, the function of collocation is to show that the words “holy” and “land” often appear together, like in this verse.

Verse 2

**We will fight the heathens, we will fight the heathens (10)**

**We will fight the heathens, we will fight the heathens (11)**

In the 2nd verse above the researcher finds repetition. Repetition is expressed in the form of sentence. The sentence “**We will fight the heathens**” in line (10) is repeated again in line (11), so it is categorized as repetition. The repetition like this is called full repetition, because it is fully stated without any

reduction of word. Furthermore, the function of repetition in this verse is to explain that the speaker will gain communism and terrorism.

#### Verse 3

Was it the riches, of the land (12)  
Powers of *bright darkness*, (13)  
That lead the noble, to the east, (14)  
To fight the heathens (15)

In the 3th verse the researcher finds reiteration, namely, antonym.

Antonym is expressed in the word "*bright*" and "*darkness*" in line (13). Those words are categorized as antonym because those words show an opposite meaning. Bright means giving out much light and darkness means no light. Furthermore, the function of antonym is to indicate an opposite meaning between words bright and darkness. It means that the energy shines the darkness.

#### Verse 4

We must call upon our *bright darkness*, (16)  
Beliefs, *they're* the bullets of the wicked, (17)  
One was written on the sword, (18)  
For *you* must enter a room to destroy it, (19)  
International security, (20)  
Call of the righteous *man*, (21)  
Needs a **reason** to kill *man*, (22)  
History teaches us so, (23)  
The **reason** he must attain, (24)  
Must be approved by his god, (25)  
His *child*, partisan brother of war, (26)

In the 4th verse the researcher finds reiteration, namely repetition, antonym and hyponim. Repetition is expressed in the word "**man**". The word "**man**" in line (21) is stated again in line (22). So, it is categorized as repetition



because that word is expressed twice times in the same verse. Furthermore, the function of repetition in the word “**man**” in this verse is to inform that man in line 21 is refers to the priest and man in line 22 is refers to the gentile. Next repetition is expressed in the word “**reason**”. The word “**reason**” in line (22) is stated again in line (24). So, it is categorized as repetition because that word is expressed twice times in the same verse. Furthermore, the function of repetition in the word “**reason**” in this verse is to inform that it must be have reason if we having a war.

Then, antonym is expressed in the word “*bright*” and “*darkness*” in line (16).

Those words are categorized as antonym because those words show an opposite meaning. Bright means giving out much light and darkness means no light.

Furthermore, the function of antonym is to indicate an opposite meaning between words bright and darkness. It means that the energy shines the darkness.

Hyponym is expressed in the word “*we*” in line (16), “*they*” in line (17), “*you*” in line (19), “*man*” in line (21) and line (22), and “*child*” in line (26) those words are called hyponym because expresses subordinate. The word person is as superordinate and the word we, they, you, man and child as subordinate. The function of hyponym in this verse is to explain that everyone involve the war.

Verse 5

**Of war, we don't speak anymore, (27)**

**Of war, we don't speak anymore, (28)**

**Of war, we don't speak anymore, (29)**

**Of war, we don't speak anymore, (30)**

In the 5th verse above the researcher finds repetition. Repetition is expressed in the form of sentence. The sentence “**Of war, we don't speak**

**anymore**” in line (27) is repeated again in line (28) (29) and (30), so it is categorized as repetition. The repetition like in this sentence is called full repetition, because it is fully stated without any reduction of word. Furthermore, the function of repetition in this verse is to inform that there isn't compromise but just for killing each other.

#### 4.2 Discussion

Discussion is provided to make the interpretation based on the analysis.

The results of the analysis above show that lexical cohesion exists in the lyrics.

Lexical cohesion in this research found both reiteration and collocation. In term of reiteration there are five types which are found in the lyrics of System of A Down songs, they are: repetition, synonym, hyponym, metonymy, and antonym.

Based on Halliday and Hasan (1976) and Renkema (2004) theory, the researcher can find almost all kinds of lexical cohesion in the lyrics of System of a Down Songs. Meanwhile Renkema (2004) divided lexical cohesion into two main categories: reiteration and collocation. The result of lexical cohesion in 5 lyrics of System of A Down Songs, shows all kinds of lexical cohesion. They are reiteration (repetition, synonym, hyponym, metonym, and antonym) and collocation.

According to the analysis section of lexical cohesion above, the first lyric (Aerials) contains 9 pair of reiteration, 7 pair of repetition, 0 pair of synonym, 0 pair of hyponym, 0 pair of metonym, and 2 pair of antonym. There are also 3 pair of collocation. While the second lyric (B.Y.O.B) is contains by 10 pair of

reiteration, 6 pair of repetition, 2 pair of synonym, 2 pair of hyponym, 0 pair of metonym, and 0 pair of antonym. There are also 3 pair of collocation. The third lyric (Chop Suey) is contains by 14 pair of reiteration, 9 pair of repetition, 1 pair of synonym, 2 pair of hyponym, 0 pair of metonym, and 2 pair of antonym. There are also 0 pair of collocation. The fourth lyric (Toxicity) is contains by 11 pair of reiteration, 8 pair of repetition, 0 pair of synonym, 0 pair of hyponym, 2 pair of metonym, and 1 pair of antonym. There are also 0 pair of collocation. Whereas, the fifth lyric (War) consist of 8 pair of reiteration, 4 pair of repetition, 0 pair of synonym, 1 pair of hyponym, 0 pair of metonym, and 3 pair of antonym. There are also 2 pair of collocation.

The function of repetition is to strengthen the narrator's idea by stating the word more than once. The function of antonym is to express an opposite meaning. When using an opposite meaning the lyrics will not look monotonous and will be colorful word to reach beautiful lyric. The function of metonymy is to inform, to describe, to confirm, to strengthen, to convince, to express and to stress the narrator's idea by using part versus whole word to reach the lyric beautiful. The function of synonymy is to inform, to describe, to confirm, to strengthen, to convince, to express and to stress the narrator's idea by using the similar word in one line with another line to reach the lyric beautiful. The function of hyponymy is to inform, to describe, to confirm, to strengthen, to convince, to express and to stress the narrator's idea by using superordinate and subordinate to reach the lyric beautiful.

Furthermore, the function of lexical cohesion found in the lyrics of averaged sevenfold's songs shows that it has important role to make a good relationship within the utterance. Their existence cannot be separated each other, they must collaborate each other to give result in cohesive relation in the utterances.

The result of lexical cohesion analysis shows that reiteration is the most common used by the composer of these lyrics. The first kind of reiteration which is interesting to be discussed is repetition. The researcher found numerous repetitions in these lyrics. All the repetitions are used for declaring the same act, event, time, meaning and context, so this makes the lyric become cohesive.

From the discussion above, the researcher can conclude that to connect a meaning of a sentence in a lyric, needed some language device which is called cohesion devices. The cohesive devices in the lyrics play the role as a linkage of all events so that the lyric of a song becomes expressive and its helps the listener or songs enjoyer to perceive the entire song story which want to be conveyed by the composer. In other word, the presence of the cohesive device which means lexical cohesion device, creates a meaningful lyric by integrating every single element in the lyrics that is supposed to be analyzed.