Lexical Cohesion and Grammatical Cohesion in Song Lyrics "*Untuk Kita Renungkan*", "*Lakon Anak-Anak Bencana*", and "*Kesaksian Anak Sampah*" by Ebiet G.Ade

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Abstract. The purpose of this study is to reveal the lexical cohesion contained in the lyrics of an environmental theme song by Ebiet G. Ade. The lyrics of the songs studied were entitled "Untuk Kita Renungkan", "Lakon Anak-Anak Bencana", and "Kesaksian Anak Sampah" and reveal the grammatical cohesion contained in the lyrics of of the three song lyrics. The method used is this research is listening method by listening to the three songs followed by recording the fragments of the song lyrics that contain lexical and grammatical cohesion in the lyrics of the song. Data analysis uses discourse theory, especially lexical cohesion and grammatical cohesion. The results of the study show that in the lyrics of the songs "Untuk Kita Renungkan", "Lakon Anak-Anak Bencana", and "Kesaksian Anak Sampah" use lexical cohesion in the form of repetition, synonyms, antonyms, collocations, hyponyms, equivalences. The grammatical cohesion used in the three song lyrics are reference, substitution and deletion. The use of the two cohesion markers makes the song lyrics easy to understand.

1 Introduction

Language is a tool to convey thoughts, feelings, to others. To convey the message of course using a sentence or a series of sentences. So that the message conveyed can be well structured, of course the speaker uses sentences that are easily understood by the listener or reader. So is the song lyricist. So, to convey the message the song lyricist uses a series of sentences that form a discourse.

A discourse is said to meet the requirements for coherence if the relationships between sentences in the discourse are compact and coherent. To form a cohesive relationship between elements in discourse, markers of cohesion are needed which are called cohesion devices or cohesion marker elements [1]

The lyrics of the song allegedly use lexical and grammatical cohesion markers. Sumarlam explain that Grammatical cohesion includes reference, substitution, omission, and chaining [2]. In creating song lyrics, Ebiet G. Ade often uses vocabulary related to the environment. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to reveal the lexical cohesion and grammatical cohesion contained in the lyrics of an environmental theme song by Ebiet G. Ade. The lyrics of the songs studied were entitled "Untuk Kita Renungkan", "Lakon Anak-Anak Bencana", and "Kesaksian Anak Sampah".

The previous research that is relevant to this research is entitled "Cohesion in the Lyrics of the *Gajah* Album by Tulus as an Alternative Teaching Material in High Schools"[3], "Grammatical and Lexical Aspects of the Lyrics of the Song Jaga Slalu Hatimu by the Seventeen Band Group" [4], "Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion in the Lyrics of the Song "Kita" Group Band Sheila On 7 [5], "Lexical Cohesion In Song Lyrics Of "Malapetaka", "Bencana", And "Kemarau" By Rhoma Irama [6].

Based on previous research, research on Lexical Cohesion and Grammatical Cohesion in the lyrics of the songs "Untuk Kitra Renungkan", "Lakon Anak-Anak Bencana", and "Kesaksian Anak Sampah" by Ebiet G. Ade has never been carried out.

2 Result and Discussion

The data in this study are fragments of song lyrics that contain lexical cohesion and grammatical cohesion. Collecting data using listening technique. The listening technique is carried out by listening to songs entitled "For Us to Think About", "Disaster Children's Play", and "Testimony of Garbage Children" by Ebiet G. Ade via YouTube. Next, note the discourse fragments that contain grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion, classified and analyzed using discourse theory,

especially cohesion. This study uses an informal data presentation technique, in which data is presented and explained using narrative.

In the following, the results of research on the markers of lexical cohesion and grammatical cohesion are presented in the lyrics of the songs "The Children's Play of Disaster" and "Testimony of Garbage Children" by Ebiet G. Ade

2.1. Lexical Cohesion

Based on the results of the study, the lexical cohesion markers found in the lyrics of the songs "The Children's Play of Disaster" and "Testimony of Garbage Children" by Ebiet G. Ade are repetition, antonyms, collocations, hyponyms, and equivalences.

2.1.1. Repetition

Repetition is repeating words or phrases in a sentence [1]
. Example

(1) ***Singkirkan debu yang masih melekat****, ho-o*
'Get rid of the lingering dust, ho-o'
Singkirkan debu yang masih melekat
'Get rid of the lingering dust
("Untuk Kita Renungkan")

Data (1) uses complete repetition of sentences. It can be seen from the discourse on Get rid of the dust that still lingers in the second line repeated in the third line

2.1.2. Antonym

Antonym is also called the term opposition. Verhaar defines antonyms as expressions (usually in the form of words, but can also be in the form of phrases or sentences) whose meaning is considered to be the opposite of the meaning of another expression[7].

(2) *Kita mesti telanjang dan benar-benar bersih*
'We must be naked and absolutely clean'
Suci lahir dan di dalam batin
'Pure outwardly and inwardly'
("Untuk Kita Renungkan")

Data (2) there are *lahir* and *batin* which is antonyms absolute opposition.

2.1.3. Collocation

Another term for collocation is collocation. Collocated words are used in certain networks [8]. Example

(3) *Anak menjerit-jerit, asap panas membakar*
'The child screamed, hot smoke burned'

Lahar dan badai menyapu bersih
'Lahars and storms sweep away'
("Untuk Kita Renungkan")

The coherence of data discourse (3) is built by lingual units around natural disasters. These words are pictures of when natural disasters occur, namely children screaming, hot smoke burning, lava and storms sweeping away.

2.1.4. Hyponym

Konsep Hiponim dan hipernim mengandaikan adanya kelas bawahan dan kelas atasan. Hal tersebut berarti adanya makna sebuah kata berada di bawah makna kata yang lain [7].

Example

(4) *Mengapa begitu ganas engkau bergejolak?*
'Why are you so ferocious?'
Semburkan api, sebarkan panas ke segala penjuru
'Spit out fire, spreading heat in all directions'
Ho-ho-ho, hidup kami belum lagi sempat kecukupan
'Ho-ho-ho, our lives have not yet had enough'
Mengapa datang begitu cepat bencana yang dahsyat?
'Why came so quickly a terrible disaster?'
("Lakon Anak-Anak Bencana")

Data (4) a terrible disaster is the superordinate of its subordinates, namely, spew fire, spread heat in all directions, and our life has not yet had enough. The hyponym data (4) is used to describe the description of natural disasters.

2.1.5. Equivalence

Equivalence is the correspondence between certain lingual units and other lingual units in a paradigm. This equivalence relationship is shown by the existence of derivative words resulting from the affixation process from the same original morpheme [9].

(5) **Derita**, *hoo, anak-anak kami, hoo*
'Suffer, hoo, our children, hoo'
Teronggok, hoo, dalam penampungan, hoo
'Pile up, hoo, in the shelter, hoo'
*Kami khawatir bila terlalu lama **menderita***
("Lakon Anak-Anak Bencana")

Discourse cohesiveness built on data (5) is built using equivalence. Data (5) contains the words *derita* and *menderita*. The words *derita* and *menderita* come from the word *derita* which undergoes a derivation process of zero and affixation. The affixes that make up the word

menderita are affixes in the form of the prefix {-*men*}. The word *derita* is a noun and *menderita* is in the category of a verb.

2.2. Grammatical Cohesion

The grammatical cohesions found in the lyrics of the songs "Lakon Anak-Anak Bencana" and "Kesaksian Anak Sampah" by Ebiet G. Ade are reference, substitution, and chaining.

2.2.1. Reference

Based on the research results, the references found in the song lyrics are in the form of personal references and demonstrative references. Reference is a type of grammatical cohesion in the form of certain lingual units refers to another lingual unit, a reference unit that precedes or follows it. Referrals/references can be classified into persona references (persona reference), demonstrative reference, comparative reference (comparative reference) [10].

Personal reference

> (6) *Lihatlah, hoo, anak-anak kami, hoo*
>   'Look, hoo, our children, hoo'
>   *Mereka yang hilang kesempatan, hoo*
>   Those who missed their chance, hoo
>   ("Lakon Anak-Anak Bencana")

In data (6) there is a persona reference. In data (6) there is a personal reference to the word *kami*. The word *they* contained in the sentence "Mereka yang hilang kesempatan" refers to the word our children. That way the sentence can also be categorized as a reference to person three.

Demonstrative Referral

> (7) *Tuhan ada **di sini**, di dalam jiwa **ini***
>   'God is here, in this soul'
>   *Berusahalah agar Dia tersenyum, ho-o*
>   'Try to make Him smile, ho-o'
>   ("Untuk Kita Renungkan")

In data (7) there is a demonstrative form of reference. Demonstrative references to the data are demonstrative references to places close to the speaker. This can be seen from the words here and this soul which indicate a place.

2.2.2. Substitution

Substitution is the replacement of certain lingual units (which have been mentioned) with other lingual units in discourse to obtain differentiating elements [9]. Example

(8) **Tuhan** *ada di sini, di dalam jiwa ini*
   'God is here, in this soul'
   *Berusahalah agar **Dia** tersenyum, ho-o*
   'Try to make Him smile, ho-o'
   ("Untuk Kita Renungkan")

Data (8) shows that the word God is substituted with the word *Him*. That is, in data (8) the second line means "Try to make God smile".

2.2.3. Sequence

The use of conjunctions in song lyrics can be seen in the following example.

(9) *Ini bukan hukuman, hanya satu isyarat*
   'This is not a punishment, just a hint'
   Bahwa kita mesti banyak berbenah
   'That we have to clean up a lot'
   ("Untuk Kita Renungkan")

Data (9) has a conjunction that is used to explain the content or previous description, that is, this is not a punishment, just a signal.

3 Conclusion

The results of the study show that the lyrics of the songs "Untuk Kita Renungkan", "Lakon Anak-Anak Bencana", and "Kesaksian Anak Sampah" use lexical cohesion in the form of repetition, antonyms, collocations, hyponyms, equivalences. The grammatical cohesion used in the three song lyrics are reference, substitution and conjunction. The use of the two cohesion markers makes the song lyrics easy to understand.

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