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Analysis of the Elements of Coherence and Cohesion in the Music Album "Manusia Setengah Dewa" by Iwan Fals

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ABSTRACT : The theory used is the cohesion theory proposed by Haliday and Hasan, coherence proposed by Kridalaksana. The data collection method used the observation method which was equipped with note-taking techniques, the data analysis method used the AGIH method assisted by basic techniques for direct elements and advanced techniques for reinforcing techniques, and the method of presenting the results of data analysis used informal and formal methods. Informal presentations are done using ordinary words, while formal presentations use signs and symbols. The source of the data used is the text of the lyrics of the album "Manusia Setengah Dewa" by Iwan Fals with ten songs. Based on the analysis, it was found that the use of cohesion tools, both grammatical cohesion tools including reference, substitution, omission/ellipsis, and concatenation/conjunction, as well as lexical cohesion tools including word/synonym, opposite/antonym, word pairing/collocation, and equivalence. The elements of coherence in the discourse of the lyrics of the album "Manusia Setengah Dewa" by Iwan Fals include cause-effect relationships, comparative, paraphrastic, amplification, time additives (simultaneous and consecutive), non-time additive, identification, and generic-specific.

KEYWORDS: *discourse, coherence, cohesion*

I. INTRODUCTION

The study of linguistics is divided into several sub-sciences, namely the study of micro linguistics and the study of macro linguistics. The study of micro linguistics consists of linguistics that studies the structure of language such as phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and discourse which is supported by other elements, namely the situation of its use in society. Discourse is the most complex and complete linguistic element. The linguistic support units include phonemes, morphemes, words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and paragraphs to complete essays. (Mulyana, 2005:1). A complete discourse is a discourse that contains elements of coherence and elements of cohesion. The cohesion element includes lexical and grammatical aspects, while the coherence element includes semantic and topicalization aspects (Mulyana, 2005:26). Based on this, it can be said that discourse analysis refers to an effort to examine language above clauses and sentences. Therefore, discourse analysis also examines broader linguistic units both in spoken and written form. Song lyrics are a form of oral and written discourse because song lyrics can be transcribed in written form and used in the form of music which is usually sung orally. Song lyrics are created by musicians to convey the heart's content through poetry given rhythm and song. This study discusses the lyrics of the song by Iwan Fals on the album "Manusia Setengah Dewa" because it was released in 2004 during Indonesia's first-ever presidential election.

Lingga (2018) discusses the cohesion tools used in the media discourse of Clarin Hayes' youtube channel and the relationship of meaning (coherence) in the media discourse of Clarin Hayes' youtube channel with the theme of Health & lifestyle. In this study found lexical cohesion and grammatical cohesion. For coherence, there were fifteen relationships and four terms in the form of root words, prefixes, suffixes, along with merging between parts. A similar study was conducted by Sifandi (2018) with the research title "Tax Amnesty Discourse: A Study of Cohesion and Coherence". Based on this research, the resulting grammatical cohesion tools include references, substitutions, ellipsis, conjunctions, and equivalences; elements of coherence include causal relationships, means-result relationships, reason-cause relationships, means-object relationships, background-conclusion relationships, results allowance relationships, relationships, result conditions, comparative relationships, paraphrasing relationships, amplification relationships, time additive relationships, non-time additive relationships, identification relationships, and specific generic relationships.

The theory used in this study is the discourse theory proposed by Kridalaksana in the study of discourse. The theoretical basis used in this study is the theory of discourse in which there is a theory of cohesion and coherence. This study uses Haliday and Hassan's cohesion theory, Kridalaksana's coherence theory in Mulyana's book entitled *Discourse Studies: Theory, Methods, and Applications of Discourse Analysis Principles*.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

In accordance with the stages, this research uses three methods and techniques, namely methods and techniques of data collection, methods and techniques of data analysis, and methods and techniques of presenting the results of data analysis. The following is an explanation of the three methods. Data collection is done by using the method of observing with note-taking techniques. The listening method is carried out as the first step to listen to songs with the theme of government criticism by Iwan Fals then transcribed into written form (song lyrics). The technique used is a note-taking technique, namely by recording all data containing elements of cohesion and coherence in the lyrics of the song with the theme of government criticism by Iwan Fals. This research data analysis method uses the agih method whose determining tool is part of the language concerned without looking at the outside. Each language element will be analyzed based on the relationship between its elements in the discourse. This study uses an intralinguistic context or there is a relationship of meaning between stanzas and lines that are revealed based on the relationship of stanzas and lines to one another in the text (transcript). In addition, the technique used in this study is a technique for direct elements assisted by advanced techniques, namely in the form of reinforcing techniques. The presentation of the results of data analysis is carried out using formal and informal methods. Formally means that the results of the analysis are presented with signs and symbols. Informally the results of data analysis are presented using ordinary words. The technique used is a descriptive technique that describes or describes systematically, factually, and accurately about the facts, characteristics, and between the phenomena studied. (Nazir, 2014: 63).

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1: Cohesion Tools and Coherence Elements in the Discourse of the Album "Manusia Setengah Dewa".

	Frequency	(Σ)
Grammatical Cohesion		
Reference	17	42.5%
Replacement	4	10%
Dissipation	4	10%
sequence	15	37.5%
Total	40	100%
Lexical Cohesion		
Word Match	5	8.3%
Antonym	7	11.7%
Repetition	31	51.6%
Collocation	7	11.7%
equivalence	10	16.7%
Total	60	100%
Elements of Coherence		
cause-and-effect relationships	4	10.8%
means-result relationship	1	2.8%
the relationship of reasons and causes	5	13.5%
the means-goal relationship	1	2.8%
background-conclusion relationship	3	8.1%
looseness-result relationship	1	2.8%
a conditional-result relationship	7	19%
comparative relationship	2	5.4%
paraphrased relationship	3	8.1%
amplification relationships	3	8.1%
an additive relationship of time	1	2.8%
a non-time additive relationship	1	2.8%
identification relationship	1	2.8%
a generic-specific relationship	1	2.8%
a simile relationship	3	8.1%
Total	37	100%

The grammatical cohesion tools found in the discourse of the lyrics of the album song "Manusia Setengah Dewa" by Iwan Fals include:

- a) References consisting of persona references (1st persona is marked by the elements *kita*, *-ku*, *kami*, *aku*; reference to 2nd persona is marked by the element *kau*, *kamu*, *-mu*, *engkau* the reference to 3rd persona is marked by the element *-nya*), demonstrative reference is marked by that element, *itu*, *ini* *begitu*, *di sana*, and comparative reference is characterized by the elements *sama-sama*, *seperti*, *lebih baik*,

- b) Replacement, for example *presiden* substituted by *kamu*,
- c) Dissipation, namely at the phrase level in the form of *menyiksa teman kami*
- d) concatenation (conjunction), time relation (marked by the element *begitu*, *sampai*, *sambil*, *sementara*), conditional relationship (marked by the element *kalau*), relationship of purpose (marked by element *untuk*), resistance relationship (marked by the element *tetapi*), selection relationship (marked by the element *atau*), concessional relationship (marked by the element *walaupun*), causal relationship (marked by the element *karena* and *sebab*), way relationship (marked by element *tanpa* and *dengan*), summation relationship (marked by element *dan*), result relationship (marked by element *sampai*).

The tools of lexical cohesion found in the discourse of the lyrics of the album song "Manusia Setengah Dewa" by Iwan Fals include:

- (a) synonyms, for example *moral* and *akhlak* have similar meanings,
- (b) opposite words (antonyms), for example *bersih* and *kotor* have the opposite relationship of meaning,
- (c) repetition, for example *hidup* repeated twice in one stanza
- (d) wording (collocation), for example the element *adil* and *tegas* collaborate in terms of enforcing the law.
- (e) equivalence, for example the element *permainan* and *dipermainkan* which is formed from the root word *main*.

The elements of coherence found in the discourse of the lyrics of the album "Manusia Setengah Dewa" by Iwan Fals include:

- a) cause-and-effect relationships, for example marked elements *perlu* and *andayang*,
- b) means-result relationship, for example marked by the element of *bisa*,
- c) the relationship of reasons and causes, for example marked by the element *harus* and *karena*,
- d) the means-goal relationship, for example, is characterized by the element *agar* and *untuk*,
- e) background-conclusion relationship, for example, is characterized by *kalau*, *tapi*, and *sampai* and *kapan*,
- f) looseness-result relationship, for example, is characterized by the elements *biar*,
- g) a conditional-result relationship, for example, is characterized by the element *jangan*, *akan* and *pasti*
- h) comparative relationship, for example, is marked by the element *dan*, *tapi*, and *itulah* and *dia*,
- i) paraphrased relationship, for example, marked by *bukan berarti* and *desa lemah tak berdaya*,
- j) amplification relationships, for example, are marked by the element *tentu*, *pasti*, *hancur* and *itulah*,
- k) an additive relationship of time, for example characterized by the element *jaman dulu*, *jaman orde lama*, *orde baru*, and *sekarang ini*,
- l) a non-time additive relationship, for example characterized by the element *sementara*,
- m) identification relationship, for example marked by the element *puja puji*,
- n) a generic-specific relationship, for example characterized by the element *wajahmu*,
- o) a simile relationship, for example, is marked by the element *seperti*.

IV. CONCLUSION

The types of grammatical cohesion that are commonly found in the data are reference and concatenation. This means that there is objectivity in the discourse of the lyrics of the album song "Manusia Setengah Dewa" that the songwriter is very concerned about vocabulary and language in showing the object of the song. This type of lexical cohesion is more commonly found in the discourse of the lyrics of the album "Manusia Setengah Dewa". This shows that songwriters pay more attention and focus on the lexical aspect when compared to the grammatical aspect.

It is hoped that further research will not only examine the elements of coherence and cohesion, but also pay more attention to other issues related to linguistics. Research with literary objects and linguistic methods needs to be developed more widely. In its application in real life and in the study environment. This is expected to be developed and add insight in various fields from time to time

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