

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Communication is a process of transferring message from a sender (the speaker) to a receiver (the hearer). The sender is one who sends a message and the receiver is one who receives the message. The sender sends a message containing his or her intention that should be understood by the receiver. The message is an utterance that contains intention, which is uttered by the sender to the receiver and then he or she interprets it in order to understand the sender's intention *Bühler (1999 [1934]:24)*. In communication, we need language. Language is needed to make it easier for the sender and the recipient to convey what they mean to one another, even people cannot live without language, because language is very important in communication. In reality people not only deliver messages directly to the intended person. But also, sometimes people needs a media to convey their messages, such a songs.

According to [Kenneth Rexroth](#) in his article titled *Literature*, since a century ago, people began to know about literature. Literature is one way to convey a message. About a century ago, in the Greek, India, Persia, Egypt and China, people had to write literary works to convey messages to many people. For some people, a literary work can only be enjoyed with the beauty of how it is delivered using words, but for others, behind a literary work there is a hidden beauty that can only be understood by the people who profound it. From every word written on a literary work there is a meaning. Some writers choose to hide the true meaning of the literary works that he/she made behind the writing of his/her writings.

Music is organized sound, but there are too many organized sound out there, such as human speech, the sound non-human, animal and machine make. Then the philosophers have added the other aspects. One is an appeal to “tonality” or essentially musical features such as pitch and rhythm (Scruton 1997: 1–79; Hamilton 2007: 40–65; Kania 2011a). Another is an appeal to aesthetic properties or experience (Levinson 1990a; Scruton 1997: 1–96; Hamilton 2007: 40–65). In accordance with Dr. Justin Wildridge on his article titled ‘Brief History of Music: An Introduction’ that published on Oct 5, 2018. Pre-Christian music from Greece and Roman brought considerable influence to the development of music until now. One of those is the use of modality in

music. Across Europe from the early part of the first century, the monasteries and abbeys became the places where music became embedded into the lives of those devoted to God and their followers. The chants that were composed devoutly followed the sacred Latin texts in a fashion that was tightly controlled and given only to the glory of God. Music was very much subservient to the words, without flourish or frivolity. It was Pope Gregory (540-604 AD), who is credited with moving the progress of sacred music forward and developing what is now called Gregorian Chant, characterised by the haunting sound of the open, perfect fifth. In the Medieval Period from around 500AD up until the mid-fifteenth century. By this time music was a dominant art in taverns to cathedrals, practised by kings to paupers alike. It was during this extended period of music that the sound of music becomes increasingly familiar. In the medieval period music began to adopt musical structures and devices that were more complicated than before. Hildegard von Bingen and Perotin became the pioneers of many types of music that we know today, including the motet and the sacred Mass. In addition, they also began to introduce music to describe the moods and feelings of the people at that time.

In the Medieval period, musical instruments have begun to be known, although still the human voice is more dominating. But in the renaissance period more musical instruments were found. The renaissance period was a golden period for music history. Started to combine lots of sounds to make the structure of music more complicated. For the example, Josquin des Prez as one of the composers of music in the renaissance that has created music with a mix of many sounds. In this period, new instruments began to be discovered such as bassoon and trombone, keyboards and several other musical instruments such as lute, arpeggione and lute. But unfortunately, at the end of this period the instruments and methods that previously existed began to be replaced with functional harmony or tone of voice based on the key.

In the Baroque Period around (1600-1760), Italy, German, British, French took great control in the development of music in mainland Europe. Those countries are very dominant in western classics. Amongst the many celebrated composers of the time, G F Handel, Bach, Vivaldi and Purcell provide a substantial introduction to the music of this era. It is during this glittering span of time that Handel composes his oratorio "The Messiah", Vivaldi the "Four Seasons", Bach his six "Brandenburg Concertos" and the "48 Preludes and Fugues", together with Purcell's opera "Dido and Aeneas". Progress that occurred in the Renaissance era was increasingly developed at this time. Vocal

works were increasingly combined with various musical instruments such as keyboards which during the renaissance were rarely used. Violins also first appeared at this time. In this time, composers began to play the tempo of the music to produce better music.

Classical Period (1730-1820), was the period in which Germany and Austria dominated music development. From polyphonic music switched to homophonic. At that time the piano became the main instrument that was focused. Orchestral music began to emerge at that time, and towards the end of this era new instruments emerged, namely clarinets, trombones, and tympanic. The rise of the virtuoso performer continued throughout this period. Opera flourished in these decades and became a fully-fledged musical form of entertainment that extended way beyond the dreams of the Baroque composers.

The last is Romantic Period. As the Classical era closed Beethoven is the most notable composer who made such a huge contribution to the change into the Romantic Era (1780 – 1880). His work on Sonata form in his concertos, symphonies, string quartets and sonatas, goes almost unmatched by any other composer. Echoes of the Romantic Era still thread through the next century in the works of Elgar, Shostakovich and Arthur Bliss. In this period, composers began to make music that was more expressive and diverse. Arnold Schoenberg removed the rules about the confines of tonality and replaced them with the favor of a new twelve-tone serial system. The result of that decision was that the music series was very calm, and exceeded the limits of music that had existed in the previous period.

Songs generally convey message and meaning, where the composer needs time to think, to choose the words, to read, to analyze what she or he writes, to rethink, revise and arrange it. Then he or she considers its effect on the listener. Whether the thing he or she wants to convey can be well received by the listener or not. Each lyrics is created to have meaning. Every song is created with characteristics in itself. Characteristics in music are like an address to music, those are used to describe music and to find the feeling that the composer might have gone through. There are Melody, Harmony, Texture, Dynamics, Rhythm, Tone Color. Melody is the main tune of a song. Harmony is the assisting line to the melody. Texture refers to the number of individual musical lines (melodies) and the relationship these lines have to one another. Rhythm is a time of music, another name is beat. Dynamic refers to the relative loudness or quietness of music. Tone Color is patterns of sound of each element contains in a song. Sometimes, the lyrics are not grammatical either, but lyrics of song is not only the arrangement of

words into sentence, it also the representation of the songwriter's emotion, and intention to describe their feeling. Many people use songs as a media to convey messages, but beside that song also contribute for delivery of what songwriter is being felt or experienced.

Music contains feelings, and musical accompaniment such as rhythm and melody makes people understand more about the feelings that are felt. Inuit and most North American Indian languages do not have a general term for music. Among the Aztecs, the ancient Mexican theory of rhetorics, poetry, dance, and instrumental music, used the Nahuatl term *In xochitl-in kwikatl* to refer a complex mix of music and other poetic verbal and non-verbal elements, and reserve the word *Kwikakayotl* (or *cuicacayotl*) only for the sung expressions (Leon-Portilla 2007, 11).

An often-cited definition of music, coined by Edgard Varèse, is that it is “organized sound” (Goldman 1961, 133). Michael Linton, took the different definition, he added that the form in which music is organized is an important element of the music itself. His definition of music is “the organization of sound and silence into forms that carry culturally derived meanings, cultivated for aesthetic or utilitarian purposes”. According to Chris Brewer, music stabilizes mental, physical and emotional rhythms to attain a state of deep concentration and focus in which large amounts of content information can be processed and learned. Songs speak to us directly about our experiences; they reassure us in our moments of trouble (Griffie, 1992: 4). In the beginning music was an expression sung in a regular voice for aesthetic purposes. but over time the music began to be delivered with the intention of carrying a meaning and being passed down as culture.

The interesting thing about language is the meaning that it contains, the continuity between meaning and what is said. The principal component of these resources is that of cohesion. Through the last four decades, studies have been conducted by linguists to explain and examine cohesive features. The major work that influenced these studies is the one conducted by (Halliday and Hasan, 1976) on their book *Cohesion in English*. The concept of cohesion, according to Halliday and Hasan (1976), is a semantic one. It deals with the relations of meaning within any text. It occurs where the interpretation of some element in the discourse is dependent on that of another and, thus, a relation of cohesion is set up, the meanings of each word are interrelated, and cannot be interpreted separately.

Based on Halliday and Hasan's interpretation of cohesion is further elaborated by approaching the notion of a cohesive tie. In English, there are two ways by which cohesive ties are created: lexical and grammatical cohesive (Halliday and Hasan, 1976). Lexical cohesion is simply interpreted by Halliday and Hasan (1976:274) as "the cohesive effect achieved by the selection of vocabulary". It involves meaningful connections in text that are created through the use of lexical items and that do not intrinsically involve grammatical cohesive ties (Bloor, 2004:93). The two main categories linked with lexical cohesion are collocation and reiteration. Lexical Cohesive Devices include Repetition, Synonymy, Hyponymy, Metonymy, and Antonymy. Meanwhile grammatical cohesion, on the other hand, refers to the structural content, and it is categorized into four main cohesive ties: reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction.

According to Billboard, *One Direction* is one of the British boy groups formed in 2010. A group of 4 people named Niall, Liam, Louis, and Harry. Initially they were 5 members but one of them, namely Zayn decided to leave the group in 2015. They were a group formed from the x-factor event. They were audition as individuals but end up being combined into a group. They released their first single, "What Makes You Beautiful," in late 2011. In 2012, based on the official *One Direction*'s fanbase '*One Direction Wiki*' *One Direction* became the first British band to debut on top of the Billboard 200 list when *Up All Night* album sold over 176,000 copies during its first week of release in America. *One Direction* became known to the world because of their debut song titled What Makes You Beautiful. As the time goes, their popularity increases. Until this time, they have already launched 5 albums. Their albums such as 'Up All Night', 'Take Me Home', 'Midnight Memories', 'Four', 'Made in the A.M.'. Most of *One Direction* songs tells about the story of love between girl and boy.

*One Direction* is a popular boy group that is being loved by many people from various countries, it was proven on the billboard website that explains about the sales of *One Direction* albums. Downtown Music Publishing also posted about *One Direction*'s album sales, and it's saying about a huge number of sales. In just over three years together they have had an awesome 61 number ones, notching an incredible 36 million sales worldwide, including 20 million singles, 11 million albums and over a million DVD's. Therefore, this study focus on the real meaning contains in every word in the song lyrics of *One Direction*, so that the listeners of their music can get the real meaning of the song they often listen to. *One Direction* is one of the contemporary

cultures that has been loved by many people until now. Bryn Lovitt through the “Noisey Music by Vibe” site has conducted research on several people who are obsessed with *One Direction*. The conclusion from the results of her research said that many people like *One Direction* because they can play the role of adult men and young men at the same time. They also said that *One Direction* can fulfil their mental needs as a woman. And another reason is that *One Direction* is a group that contains members who are very attractive and always do things that reap a lot of praise.

Some writers have previously discussed about cohesion, but with a different corpus. They explain cohesion from various sources for various purposes. In the journal article written by Ni Putu Dyan Damayanti Irawan (2018) entitled *Types of Lexical Cohesion Found in Lyric of The Script's Song*. The researcher focused discussing about lexical cohesion. As stated by the researcher, the songwriters must slip words, phrases, or sentences that are mutually related to help clarify the meaning of the song's lyrics. Therefore the authors focus on discussing the lexical cohesion on the song by explaining the types of lexical cohesion by employing Halliday and Hasan theory. In discussion about the lexical cohesion contains in the script's song titled '*The Man Who Can't Be Moved*', researcher collecting the data using documentation method and supported by note taking technique. The method used in this research is qualitative method based on the theory of cohesion proposed by Halliday and Hasan in their book entitled *Cohesion in English* (1976).

There is a study written by Faizal Risdianto (2016) entitled *Discourse Analysis of a Song Lyric Entitled "We Will Not Go Down"*. The researcher aimed at finding the three aspect of discourse analysis: contextual, grammatical and lexical aspect of Michael Heart's song lyrics entitled "*We will not go down (Song for Gaza)*". In his research, the researcher focused on the interrelationships between the community and the language used in the song. The researcher also discusses the language boundaries used in the song. In his research, the researcher tried to find out about the relationship between the context of the context such as the situation when the song was made with, the culture, emotions of the song writer, and how the text (lyrics) can represent the ideology at that time. The researcher used the qualitative approach which means that the data were analyzed qualitatively. The research refers to the meanings, concepts, definitions, characteristics, metaphors, symbols, and description of things. The data in this study is in the form of paraphrasing the song lyrics of *We Will not Go Down* by

Michael Heart. The procedure of collecting the data in this study was divided into several steps, such as reading, analyzing, and reporting.

There is also a journal entitled *Lexical And Gramatical Cohesive Devices in Dangdut Song Lyric Written by Tjahjadi Djanata As The Representation of Woman*, written by Winda Khoirun Nisak (2015). The researcher purposed to analyze selected lyric of dangdut songs by Tjahjadi Djajanata by grammatical and lexical coherence and to analyze representation of woman. The research method used qualitative. The data of this study are transcribition of 10 songs which wrote also composed by Tjahjadi Djajanata. The data were person pronoun, repetition as the main tools to unload the woman representation in those songs. And the source of the data of this study was Youtube channel originally by Tjahjadi Djajanata.

A journal written by Winda Puspita Febriasari, entitled *An Analysis of Lexical Relations in Amnesia Song Taken from 5 Seconds of Summer Album* (2018). The researcher focused on discussing about lexical devices that contains on Amnesia song by 5 Seconds of Summer. The objectives of the study are to describe lexical relations used in the lyric of the song and to find out the most dominant lexical relations between the five lexical devices. The research used descriptive qualitative design. The researcher used the lyric of the song as the data source, and the technique of collecting data was content analysis. The researcher used lexical relations theory (Palmer, 1976).

Based on the explanation above, the previous studies used the theory of cohesion and coherence device as the focus of their articles the journal. But there is no one that discusses the cohesion and coherence device contains in *One Direction's* songs. Since *One Direction* has a lot of listeners, based on data from *Spotify One Direction* has 21.304.992 monthly listeners. Data from *Spotify* explains *One Direction* has 8.8 billion listeners throughout the past decade. 65 milion *Spotify* playlist feature at least one *One Direction* song and listeners have created more than 4.4 million playlists dedicated specifically to *One Direction*. Therefore, based on those numbers writer want to discuss further about the cohesive contains in *One Direction's* songs. Three journals using other theories, such as Palmer's theory of lexical relations, Sumarlam's theory of socio-culture, and theory of women's representation from eriyanto. The writer chose songs from *One Direction* because the writer found a lot of coherence and cohesion devices that contains in *One Direction* songs. Because many of *One Direction* songs contains of implied meanings, which the listener cannot get the true meaning if only listen once. Another reason is that people around the writer singing or even like songs

from *One Direction*, but unfortunately they do not understand the meaning of the song, they do not get the real intention that the song writer wants to convey through the song. The writer used cohesion theory by Halliday and Hasan to analyze *One Direction's* songs.

## **1.2 Research Question**

1. What kind lexical of devices used in the lyrics of *One Direction's* songs?
2. What kind of grammatical devices used in the lyrics of *One Direction's* songs?
3. What meaning can be inferred from the cohesive devices?

## **1.3 Purpose of the Study**

1. To find the types of lexical devices that contains in the lyrics of *One Direction's* song.
2. To find the types of grammatical devices that contains in the lyrics of *One Direction's* song.
3. To analyze what meaning can be inferred from the lyrics.

## **1.4 Scope of the Study**

The scopes of the study are the words, phrases, and sentences of five song lyrics from *One Direction*, which are Night Changes from 'Four' album, Infinity, History, and I Want to Write You a Song from 'Made in The A.M' album, and the last one is Steal my girl from 'Midnight Memories' album. The data are taken from the words, phrases, and the sentences of the lyrics.

## **1.5 The Significance of the Study**

In accordance with the background and the objectives of the study, it is expected that the results of the study will be useful for readers who love to listen to *One Direction's* songs to get the real meaning of the lyrics so, that there are no mistakes in understanding the meaning of the song. For students, this study aims to help students understand more about cohesion and coherence devices, and students learn about the examples that contains in this study, so that they can analyze in other research.