

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains introduction which discussed background of the problem, research questions, research objectives, research significances, and definition of key terms.

1.1. Background of the Problem

The implies of reference is use of language to point to something. Reference therefore has the ability to point to something within or outside a text. Halliday and Hassan (1976) state that coreferential forms are forms instead of being interpreted semantically in their own right, making reference to something else for their interpretation. When the interpretation is within the text, this is an endophoric relation but in a situation where the interpretation of the text lies outside the text, in the context of situation, the relationship is exophoric.

However, exophoric relations play no part in textual cohesion. Endophoric relations on the other hand, form cohesive ties within the text, in which there are two types, the first one refer back in the text for their interpretation (anaphoric relations) and the second refer forwards the text for their interpretation (cataphoric relations). Hence, Halliday and Hasan (1976) also state that anaphoric and cataphoric references use personal reference or pronominal reference, demonstrative reference and comparative reference.

The category of personal reference includes the three classes of personal pronouns, possessive determiners (usually called possessive adjectives) and possessive pronouns. this system of reference is known as person where person is used in the special sense of role; the traditionally recognised categories are first person, second person, and third person, interesting with the number category of singular and plural.

The significance of the person system is that it is the means of referring to relevant persons and objects. The principal distinction is that between the

persons defined by their roles in the communication process, on the one hand, and all other entities on the other. The former is called speech roles, they are the roles of speaker and addressee. The latter, which we shall call simply other roles, include all other relevant entities other than speaker and addressee. In terms of the traditional categories of person, the distinction is that between first and second person on one hand, and third person on the other.

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976: 31-32) said that what characterises reference is the specific nature of the information that is signalled for retrieval, that is, the information to be retrieved is the referential meaning, the identity of the particular thing or class of things that is being referred to. Accordingly, cohesion lies in the continuity of reference, whereby the same thing enters into the discourse a second time. It means that cohesion as a relationship between elements of a text where proper interpretation and understanding of one element depends on another, in which as the unity or relation between sentences that exist in the text.

The sentence in the text must be related, its because Renkeme (1993: 35) state that cohesion is the connection which results when the interpretation of textual element is dependent on another element in the text. It means that cohesion as the connected which is the text must to relate between a text with another text. In this connection, Beaugradne and Dressler (1981: 60) emphasize that using cohesive devices shortens and simplifies the surface text, as one obvious device pro-forms are economical, short words empty of their own particular content, which can stand in the surface text in the place of more determinate, context-activating expressions.

These pro-forms allow text users to keep content current in active storage without having to restate everything. Reference is can not separate from the language because it is fundamental aspect of reference analyzing. Language is the most important means of communication. It is needed by all people in the world. human being as social creature cannot live alone in this world.

They live in a society and interact with each other. Therefore, they need a tool to communicate with each other by using a language. That is why language is important. Syllado (1983: 23) explains that there are two types of language that are used by human beings as means of communication, spoken and written language. A spoken language is in the forms of conversation, speech, storytelling, and so on. While, written language is reflected in the forms of newspaper, magazine, book, and so on.

Language can be used for music especially the song. Music or song through language can touch our heart when enjoying it, and it can touch any aspect of human life. Nowadays, music or song has wider connection since it still has a rule when it is demonstrated. It is beautiful with the existence of the element of rhyme, tone, and harmony. Through different lyrics, music or song could arise the feeling of love, sadness, hope and happiness. Generally, Dallin (1994: 21) explains that music consists of two elements, sounds as the primary and lyrics as the secondary. Lyrics have significant contributions to the music itself although as the second element of the music. Most of the time, lyrics carry a message with the purpose of motivating the listeners, at least, to think about it. Such a purpose and from interaction are embedded in the culture context of these people, according to their musical preferences, time, and so on.

Dallin (1994: 21) defines that lyrics are the written as a form of interaction between the writer and the listeners". Every song has a message itself. The appeal and effectiveness of the song to the listeners are dependent on the lyrics. Based on Bertoli-Dutra and Bissaco (2006: 1053) state that the message contained in a song lyrics can be delivered depending on how the writer put the words in the lyrics. It means that lyrics give the audience deep understanding about the message contained in the song; in other words, lyrics clarify the message contained in the song.

In this research, the researcher uses song lyrics as the object of study. Song lyrics are kinds of text. The researcher uses Bon Jovi's song lyrics as the object. There are some reasons why the researcher selects Bon Jovi's song

lyrics as the object of this research. Bon Jovi's song lyrics is interesting to analyze especially for cohesion relation including endophoric reference (cataphoric reference and anaphoric reference), and exophoric of reference.

The researcher only focuses on the reference to make the text well-understood. On the grammatical cohesion devices, it is found that the most common cohesion used is reference. Halliday and Hasan (1976: 31) state that reference is the specific nature of the information that signaled for retrieval. Because reference means, as already has been mentioned, to refer back or forward according to intretation of the text. Furthermore, it has been a fact that reference ti the situation is the prior form of reference, and that reference to another item whitin the text is a secondary or derived form of this relation. Therefore, the context of situation is very appropriate in accompanying text.

There are previous studies to support this research. The first was from Aisah (2008), she identified the types of reference found in the advertisements published in the Jakarta Post and to describe the functions of reference found in the advertisements published in the Jakarta Post. She focuses on the types of reference and the functions of each type that enabled the researcher to determine the types and functions of each Jakarta Post Advertisement. The second was done by Nurhasana (2017) entitled, *Reference in Katy Perry's Song Lyric in Teenage Dream Album*. This studies set out to identify the forms of reference found in *Katy Perry's song lyrics in Teenage Dream Album*, and explore their relation to the cohesios system, and divide to each function of reference in the songs.

From those previous studies above, it can be concluded that they only focused on reference in the song lyrics. The reason for doing this research is because of the asumption that reference which contains in the cohesion studied which part of linguistic. And those previous studies, discussed about reference of cohesion relation. Meanwhile, this study also discusses about reference used in Bon Jovi's song lyrics, especially in cohesion relation. The researcher presents the study more specifically seeks to contents used in the song lyrics, especially looking about the types of reference included personal

reference, demonstrative reference, and comparative reference. and also about forms of reference such as endophoric reference (cataphoric reference and anaphoric reference), and exophoric reference. Therefore, this research is entitled, *Reference in Bon Jovi's Have a Nice Day Song Album*. The researcher believe that discussion about this topic is an important as a part of the linguistic, and education for the reader especially in the world day.

The simplicity of the lyrics on music of the research has attracted examine Bon Jovi's songs for listeners to easier understands. The analysis of the data is especially framed by Halliday and Hasan's theory.

1.2. Research Quetions

Based on the background of problem above, the research questions can be formulated as follows :

1. How do the types of reference become a part of making the text cohesive in Bon Jovi's *Have a Nice Day* song Album?
2. What forms of reference are found in Bon Jovi's *Have a Nice Day* song Album?

1.3. Reasearch Objectives

Based on the problem formulation above, the objectives of the research are:

1. To find out the types of reference become a part of making the text cohesive in Bon Jovi's *Have a Nice Day* song Album.
2. To find out forms of reference found in Bon Jovi's *Have a Nice Day* song Album.

1.4. Research Significances

Based on objetives in the research, the significances of the research can be viewed from two different sides, theoretically and partically.

Theoretically, this research is expected to give valuable finding to the field of discourse studies, especially about reference. Practically, this research can be a source of language and can give understanding about reference, and give valuable finding to the field of reference in the song lyrics.

Furthermore, this study give a valuable input for readers and hearers of song lyrics to read and understand them easily because the researcher finds people do not want to read the text.

1.5. Defenition of Key Terms

In order to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation of different terms used, the researcher gives the definition of following essential terms:

1. Cohesion is expressed partly through the grammer and partly through vocabulary (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 5)
2. Reference is the act of refering to preceding and following elements, deals with a semantics relationship (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 31).
3. Reference types are personal reference, demonstrative reference, and comparative refernce (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 37).
4. Text is used in linguistics to refer to any a passage, spoken or written, of whatever length, that does from unified whole (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:1).
5. Song is piece of music that have words (Griffee, 1992: 3)

