

LEXICAL COHESION FOUND IN THE LYRICS OF AVENGED  
SEVENFOLD'S SONGS

THESIS

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MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM OF MALANG  
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SEVENFOLD'S SONGS

THESIS  
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2009

## CERTIFICATE OF THESIS AUTHORSHIP

I declare that this thesis entitled “Lexical Cohesion Found in the Lyrics of Avenged Sevenfold’s Songs” is truly my original work. It does not incorporate to any materials previously written or published by another person, except those indicated in quotations and bibliography. Thus, I am the only person who is responsible for the content of this thesis if there are any objections or claims from others.

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## APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Zeni Lestari's thesis entitled "Lexical Cohesion Found in the Lyrics of Avenged Sevenfold's Songs" has been approved by the thesis advisor for further approval by the Board of Examiners.

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MOTTO

“NO GAINS WITHOUT PAINS”

“HE THAT CAN CONTROL HIMSELF WHILE ACHIEVING  
VICTORY WILL GAIN A DOUBLE VICTORY”

## DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly dedicated to my beloved parent: Muttaqin, Rumi, and Nur Syamsi for their great support, pray, love and care. Second, for my beloved ones Andy Novriyanto for his support, love, care, and pray. Third, for my family: Alvi Nirmala Sari, Trian El-farishi, Abdul Muis Rohmatullah, Afif Mu'zi, Khoirun Niswatin, and Khoirul Anwar. Fourth, for my advisor; Mrs. Galuh Nur Rohmah M.Pd, M.Ed, you are my great advisor. The last for my friends: Qiqi, Umi, Atiek, Eva, Nurul, Sarofah, Nita, Irma, Ristin, all my friends in my boarding house and all people who have given me support, idea, and care in the beginning until the last during my thesis writing.

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I really realize that this thesis still need constructive critics and suggestions from the readers in order to make it perfect and hopefully it can be useful for the readers, especially for the students of English Letters and Language Department.

## ABSTRACT

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Advisor: Galuh Nur Rohmah, M.Pd, M.Ed.

Key Term: Lexical Cohesion, Reiteration, Collocation.

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This research analyzes about lexical cohesion found in the lyrics of avenged sevenfold's songs. Lexical cohesion is the central devices for making texts hang together. Lexical cohesion is the way to know how the relationship from one word to another word in the text and lexical cohesion gives the most substantive contribution to the text. By this research is expected to understand and to know the relationship of the word in the text especially the text of song's lyrics.

To conduct this research the researcher uses descriptive qualitative method, because the data in the form of words, phrases, and sentences. The data of this research is the verses from five songs they are: M.I.A (missing in action), a little piece of heaven, dear God, gunslinger, and Afterlife which is taken from the lyrics of avenged sevenfold's songs. To analyze the data the researcher takes the data which consist of reiteration and collocation that are used in the lyrics of avenged sevenfold's songs, and explain the function of lexical cohesion in those lyrics.

The result of this research show that lexical cohesion which consist of reiteration and collocation is used in the lyrics of avenged sevenfold's songs and each kind of lexical cohesion has different function. By using lexical cohesion, the lyrics have relation each other and the words are not monotonous to read.

Finally, this research gives contribution to English students, lecturers and people who are interested in analyzing about lexical cohesion, because this study can lead the reader understand the relationship of the words in the text. For the next researches which have the same interest to analyze lexical cohesion, this research is expected that the result of the study is going to lead the next researcher as reference and comparison that might be relevant to their research. Hopefully, further researchers can analyze more deeply and use the new theory of lexical cohesion.

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter includes background of the study, research problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of the key terms.

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

Song is one of the literary works that is interesting to listen. Song consists of a number of lyrics which set to the music and intended to be sung. A song is relatively short musical composition for the human voice commonly accompanied by other musical instruments, which features words (lyric) song is a poem set to music and intended to be sung (Oxford, 1989: 1912).

Song has many functions, song can be used in a variety of ways. Song can be used in the medical field as a source of research and as a sort of therapy as well. Song has an amazing power to influence man's emotions and behavior. It has been found to affect and stimulate many different parts of the brain and body. Song can reduce stress, aid relaxation, alleviate depression, and help store and recall information among other functions. Music is one of the best relaxation therapies in today's times of depression. The stress-buster effects of soothing music are well known. William Congreve stated that "song has the charms to soothe the savage beast". Stress is reduced through song (listening music) by decreasing the amount of the hormone cortisone released in the body (Salcedo, 2002: 74).

From the functions above it is shown that human beings can find many advantages from the song. This inspires the researcher to study about song, but in different point of view. The researcher wants to study song from linguistic point of view. Linguistic point of view especially discourse analysis here means about how the song can relate each other (from one lyric to another lyric) and how the song has unity from one lyric to another lyric. As stated by Badudu in Ariyanto (2001) discourse is the sequence of sentence which is interrelated each other (Wacana adalah rentetan kalimat yang saling berkaitan). Furthermore, the instrument to relate and to unite from one lyric to another lyric in discourse analysis is called cohesion. According to Halliday and Hasan cohesion is divided into two kinds, they are grammatical and lexical cohesion. But in this present study the researcher just focuses on lexical cohesion.

Lexical Cohesion is a group of words which is lexically cohesive when all of the words are semantically related; for example, when they all concern the same topic (Halliday and Hasan, 1976). Lexical cohesion can also form relational patterns in text in a way that links sentences to create an overall feature of coherence with the audience, sometimes overlapping with other cohesion features. The understanding of how the content of sentences is linked helps to identify the central information in texts by means of a possible summary. This allows judgments on what the text is about.

Lexical cohesion has two functions: first, to link between word and word, phrase and phrase within a text then it can divided again like to indicate a repetition, to indicate synonym, to indicate hyponym, to indicate metonym, and to

indicate antonym; second, it is used to indicate co-occurrence of words in which their meaning related in the same environment, (Halliday and Hasan, 1976).

From the functions of lexical cohesion above the researcher wants to analyze the text in the form of songs lyric. Lexical cohesions always appear in the songs. In the songs often used repetition, synonym, antonym, imagery, etc in words or sentence. From the phenomena above the researcher wants to analyze lexical cohesion used in song lyric. Therefore, lexical cohesion is the related instrument to those phenomena. By analyzing lexical cohesion the researcher will know the kinds and the functions of lexical cohesion used in the songs especially avenged sevenfold' song. Furthermore, lexical cohesion which consists of reiteration and collocation is very essential in order to get deep understanding in song.

This study deals with song especially avenged sevenfold's song. This study also related with previous study which is conducted by Arisanti (2005) focused on discourse analysis on grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion on Anand Krishna's "soul quest journey from death to immortal" she found four kinds of grammatical cohesion they are: substitution, ellipsis, reference, and conjunction, while in lexical cohesion she found repetition and collocation. Then by Rahmawati (2006) focused on lexical cohesion found in Letto's songs, she found repetition, metonymy, synonymy, hyponymy, antonym and collocation. The relationship between previous study and this study is both of previous study and this study used Halliday and Hasan theory, moreover all those research investigated about lexical cohesion. The significant difference in previous study

with this study is the researcher uses Halliday and Hasan's theory to classify lexical cohesion in the lyric of avenged sevenfold's song, but the researcher needs supporting theory from Guy Cook's theory to classify it.

Avenged's songs are chosen in this study because avenged sevenfold's lyric different from other English song, the words use longer than others and many lexical cohesion is applied in those song. Avenged sevenfold shows their genius by writing about interesting topics in their song. Topics such as war in Iraq (MIA), the soldiers (Gunslinger), love (dear god), sin (afterlife), and psychotic murders (A Little Piece of Heaven) are commonly inspired their song. The next reason of choosing avenged sevenfold in this study because the previous study used Indonesian song and novel as their object of research indeed different with this study. But this study used English songs which used difficult words indeed this study needs carefulness and more difficult to analyze it.

Considering the reason above it is very important for the researcher to conduct this research which focused on two kinds of lexical cohesion namely reiteration and collocation found in the lyrics of avenged sevenfold's songs.

## 1.2 Research Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, the researcher intends to answer these questions:

- 1). What are kinds of lexical cohesions found in the lyrics of Avenged Sevenfold's songs?

2. What are the functions of lexical cohesions found in the lyrics of Avenged Sevenfold's songs?

### 1.3 Objectives of the Study

Referring to the research problem above, the objectives of the study are

- 1). To identify the kinds of lexical cohesion used in the lyrics of Avenged Sevenfold's songs
- 2). To describe the functions of lexical cohesion used in the lyrics of Avenged Sevenfold's songs.

### 1.4 Significance of the Study

It is believed that the result of the study will give both theoretical and practical contribution. Theoretically, the result of this study is expected to be useful and meaningful to the discourse analysis study. Practically, it is expected that this study will be useful for the lecturer and the students of UIN Malang, especially for English. For English lecturer this study is provided in order to enrich the teaching materials in the learning and teaching of lexical cohesion. While for English students, this study can be used to obtain some information about kinds of lexical cohesion used in song's lyrics. So that way, they can study more from it and it is expected that they will consequently be able to apply their knowledge. The last, this study contributes to the next researcher for supporting the following studies especially in the study of lexical cohesion.

## 1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

This study focuses on identifying lexical cohesion especially in the lyrics of Avenged Sevenfold's songs. The scope of the study is the area of linguistics specifically in Discourse Analysis, while the limitation in this study is lexical cohesion specifically in Reiteration and Collocation. The researcher takes five lyrics, they are: Afterlife, A Little Piece of Heaven, Gunslinger, M.I.A, and, Dear God. Those songs are chosen because the lyrics tell about real life like: war in Iraq, died, friendship, and love. And all those songs are consisting of more than thirty lines. The researcher doesn't choose the lyric which less than thirty five lines. The data in this study is analyzed verse by verse but the researcher does not include the verse which does not represent any kinds of lexical cohesion.

## 1.6 Definition of the Key terms of the Study

Cohesion is the grammatical lexical relationship within a text or sentence, and it can be defined as the links that hold a text together and give it meaning.

Lexical cohesion is the cohesion effect achieved by the selection of vocabulary.

Lexical Cohesion is a group of words is lexically cohesive when all of the words are semantically related; for example, when they all concern the same topic.

Reiteration is form of lexical cohesion which involves the repetition of a lexical item, the use of general word to refer back to a lexical item, and a number of things between the uses of synonym, near synonym, or super ordinate.

Collocation is the second type of lexical cohesion. Renkema (1993:39) describes that collocation deals with the relationship between words or the basis of the fact that these word often occur in the same surrounding or are associated with each other.

Full repetition means repeat one function in a sentence fully without any reduction or changes of form.

Repetition with another form means repeat the words with another construction or another word but it still has a same base form.

Repetition with substitution means repetition with the same reiteration using substitution/pronouns

Repetition by hyponym means repetition that happens on subordinate.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter the researcher will discuss some variables related to the study they are;

#### 2.1 Text

De Beaugrande and Dressler in Titscher (2000:21) define text as a communicative event that must satisfy several conditions. Text can be defined in many ways. Text is defined as linguistic communication (either spoken or written) seem simply as a message coded in its auditory or visual medium (Leech and Short, 1981:209).

Furthermore, Halliday and Hasan (1976: 1), state: “The word text is used in linguistics to refer to any passage, spoken or written, of whatever length, that does form a unified whole.” Besides that, they also said that a text may be spoken or written, prose or verse, dialogue or monologue. It may be anything from a single proverb to a whole play, from a momentary cry for help to an all-day discussion on a committee (Halliday and Hasan: 1976)

The notion “text” as a printed record familiar in the study of literature. In addition, in adequate representation of a text must assign speeches to the correct characters, sentences, to the correct paragraphs, and paragraphs to the correct chapters (Brown and Yule, 1983:6-7).

## Criteria for textuality

The existence of connections between sentences is an important characteristic of texts. Renkema (1993: 34) proposes that there are seven criteria for textuality: 1) Cohesion, it is the connection which results when interpretation of a textual element is dependent on another element in the text. 2) Coherence, it is the connection which is brought about by something outside the text. This 'something' is usually knowledge which a listener or reader is assumed to possess. 3) Intentionality, it means the writers and speaker must have the conscious intention of achieving specific goal with their message, for instance: conveying information or arguing and opinion. 4) Acceptability, It requires that sequence of sentences be acceptable to the intended audience in order to qualify as a text. 5) Informativeness, it is necessary in discourse; a text must contain new information. 6) Situationality, it is essential to textuality. So, it is important to consider situation in which the text has been produced and deal with. The last is intextuality, it means that a sequence of sentences is related by form or meaning to other sequences of sentences. In discourse studies much attention has been paid to the first criterion for textuality, cohesion, the apparent connections in discourse (Renkema, 1993: 37).

### 2.2 The meaning of Cohesion

Before discussing lexical cohesion in detail, it is necessary to consider some proposed opinions concerning the meaning of cohesion itself. Halliday and Hassan (1976) state that cohesion refers to semantic/meaning relations that exist

between two or more elements within a text. In addition, Halliday and Hasan note that

Cohesion occurs where the interpretation of some element in the text is dependent on that of another. In other words, one element presupposes the other element, in the sense that it cannot be effectively decoded except by reference to it. When this happens, a relation of cohesion is established, and the two elements, the presupposing and the presupposed, are thereby integrated into a text (1976: 4)

While, Renkema (1976) proposes that cohesion is the connection which results when the interpretation of a textual element depends on another element in the text. Moreover, Widdowson in Musiin, (1994: 9) states that “cohesion is a matter of contextual appropriacy of linguistic forms-sentences or in other words, there is a meaning relation between sentences to others in the text. This relation is realized in the form of formal linguistics devices”, it means that the text can be realized by formal linguistic devices.

Furthermore, concerning with the forms of formal linguistic devices, Halliday and Hasan (1975:5) states that cohesion is part of the system of the language which is expressed partly through the grammar and partly through the vocabulary. Therefore, cohesion can be divided into two types, grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion.

### 2.3 Grammatical Cohesion

Grammatical cohesion is indicated as a link of meaning relationship which is realized by reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction. Grammatical cohesion divided into four types:

### 2.3.1 Reference

Halliday and Hasan (1976) states that reference is semantic relation between an element and the others in text in which the interpretation of the element involves the act referring to a preceding or following element.

Reference is specified into two parts: Exophoric Reference which refers to situational reference and Endophoric Reference which refers to textual reference. Exophoric reference (situational reference) is the interpretation of an element in the text by referring to a thing as identified in the context of situation (outside of the text or the knowledge of the world). An example of exophoric reference is the use of personal reference, e.g. I, You, we, my, etc. Endophoric reference (textual reference) is the interpretation of an element in a text by referring to the things as identified in the surrounding text.

### 2.3.2 Substitution

Substitution is the replacement of one item by another in the text.

Substitution is different from reference in terms of the relation they have.

Substitution is a relation between linguistic items, such as words, phrases, and clause; whereas reference is a relation between meanings. In terms of the linguistic system, reference is a relation on the semantic level, while substitution is on the level of grammar and vocabulary or linguistic form (Halliday and Hasan, 1976). Therefore, substitution consists of three types: nominal, verbal, and clause.

### 2.3.3 Ellipsis

Ellipsis is defined as “Substitution by zero” (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:142) since substitution and ellipsis are very similar to each other. Although

substitution and ellipsis establish the same fundamental relation between parts of the text (a relation between words or groups or clauses), they are in fact two different kinds of structural mechanism and hence show rather than different patterns. Halliday and Hasan (1976) explain that “an elliptical item is one which, as it were, leaves specific structural slots to be filled from elsewhere.

#### 2.3.4 Conjunction

Halliday and Hasan (1976:303) states that conjunction is on the borderline of the grammatical and lexical cohesion, mainly grammatical but with a lexical component in it. It means that the set of conjunctive elements can probably be interpreted grammatically in term of system, but such an interpretation involves lexical selection in terms of meaning. Conjunction is divided into five types: additive, adversative, causal, temporal, and other conjunction.

- o Additive consists of: nor, or, in addition, furthermore, alternatively, etc.
- o Adversative basically means contrary expectation, consists of: but, however, in any case, anyhow, in fact, actually, etc.
- o Causal consists of: so, thus, accordingly, hence, then, as a result, otherwise, because, etc.
- o Temporal consists of: next day, meanwhile, at this moment, up to now, soon, subsequently, just afterwards, etc.
- o Other conjunction like: of course, well, anyway, surely, and after all.

## 2.4 Lexical cohesion

Lexical Cohesion is a group of words which is lexically cohesive when all of the words are semantically related. Lexical cohesion refers to the reader-perceived unity of text achieved by the author's usage of words with related meaning. Crystal (1995: 118) states that to study lexicon of English, accordingly, is to study all aspects of the vocabulary of the language. Lexical cohesion is the result of chains of related words that contribute to the continuity of lexical meaning (Morris and Hirst).

Lexical cohesion is the central device for making texts hang together experientially, defining the aboutness of a text (cf. Halliday and Hasan, 1976, chapter 6). Typically, lexical cohesion makes the most substantive contribution to texture. According to Hasan (1984) and Hoey (1991), around forty to fifty percent of a text's cohesive ties are lexical. The more complex types of lexical cohesion work on the basis of the semantic relationship between words in terms of sense relation are: synonymy, hyponymy, antonym and metonymy (cf. Halliday and Hasan, 1976, 278–282). Lexical cohesion is the effect achieved by the selection of vocabulary (Halliday and Hasan, (1976:274). Its mean that lexical cohesion are cohesive relation where one lexical items refers back to another to and one word have relation with another word.

Lexical cohesion does not deal with grammatical and semantic connections but with connections based on the words used. (Renkema, 1993:39). Lexical cohesion is distinguished into two types, they are reiteration and

collocation. Reiteration is divided into five types, they are: repetition, synonym, hyponym, metonym, and antonym. Here are in detail:

#### 2.4.1 Reiteration

Reiteration is form of lexical cohesion which involves the repetition of a lexical item, the use of general word to refer back to a lexical item, and a number of things between the uses of synonym, near synonym, or super ordinate.

Reiteration can also occur through the use of word that is systematically linked to a previous one. The items of reiteration may be a repetition (other involving reference), a synonym or near synonym, a hyponym (related to the variation or kinds of thing) or superordinate and a general word. In addition, Rankema (1993) assert that reiteration also involves a metonym (part and whole) and antonym (related to a contradictory position/situation/codition of thing or people). Here are in the detail:

##### 2.4.1.1 Repetition

Repetition is the act of repeating exactly the same word as has been mentioned before and it often involves reference in second occurrence by matching definite articles. Repetition is just the simple repetition of a word, within a sentence or a poetical line, with no particular placement of the words Bloomsbury (1999: 1592) states that repetition is repeating of something an act or doing something again. Something the same as before an event or situation that is the same as one that happened previously.

Repetition is important in music, where sounds or sequences are often repeated. One often stated idea is that repetition should be in balance with the

initial statements and variations in a piece (citation needed). It may be called restatement, such as the restatement of a theme. While it plays a role in all music, in fact most musical sounds are periodic (citation needed) it is especially prominent in specific styles. A literal repetition of a musical passage is often indicated by the use of a repeat sign. For example: The problem with contemporary art is that it is not easily understood by most people. Contemporary art is deliberately abstract, and that means it leaves the viewer wondering what she is looking at. Contemporary art is repeated in second sentence so it is called repetition.

#### 2.4.1.2 Synonymy

Synonymy is two or more words with very closely related meaning or same meanings which are often intersubstitutable in sentences. Crystal (1995: 164) states that synonymy is lexeme which has the same meaning- a definition which sounds straight forward enough.

Synonymy is expression with same meaning. Two points should be paid attention about this definition. First, it does not limit the relation of synonymy. Second, to lexeme; it allows for the possibility that lexically simple expressions may have the same meaning as lexically complex expressions. In make identity, not only similarity of meaning the criterion synonymy (Lyon, 1995).

Furthermore, Vehaar in Oka (1994) have defined synonymy is utterance (words, phrase, sentence) which have less much same meaning. But there are two words in any language that constitute absolute synonymy that are words which meant exactly the same thing in all contexts. For example; large and big are (near)

synonymy but in the phrase “my big sister” and “my large sister” certainly not have the same meaning. We should understand the possibility that there are different degrees of synonymy; depend on the degrees of meaning overlap between words.

From the definitions above it can be said that synonym is the word meaning same with another, a word that means the same or almost same as another word in the same language, either in all of its uses or in a particular context. And it is possible to define the different word as the intended meaning. For example: environment and surrounding are the same meaning, so it is called synonym.

#### 2.4.1.3 Hyponymy

Hyponymy is a word whose meaning contains the entire meaning of another word. Furthermore, hyponymy refers to something that is well known from the class membership with the close relationship between the words. Synonym is a word whose meaning is both narrower than and included in the meaning of a more general term.

Hyponymy refers to the hierarchical relationship between the meanings of lexemes, in which the meaning of one lexeme is included in (under) the meaning of another lexeme (Jackson, 1988: 65). Furthermore, Finegar (2004: 189) said that hyponymy is subordinate, a specific term whose referent is included in the referent of a superordinate term. Hyponymy is also well known as subordinate.

Hyponymy meaning of fear

Subordinate meaning of emotion.

For example; swan and duck are hyponymy of the subordinate a “bird”. Banana and apples are the entire word of “fruit”.

But all the meaning can change suitable with human being’s though. According to Oka (1994: 319) the change of meaning have several possibility:

- a. There is moving from one word to another word
- b. There is the new concept providing, which its need a word as it place.
- c. The condition of psychologies speaker (taboo word)
- d. The change society of environment in using word
- e. The change or different using words
- f. There is a metaphor.

From the definitions above in can be concluded that hyponymy refers to something that is well known from the class membership with the close relationship between the words. For example: we were in town today shopping for furniture. We saw a lovely table.

#### 2.4.1.4 Metonymy

Metonymy is relationship of part and whole. Bloomsbury (1999: 1190) defines metonymy is a figure of speech in which an attribute of something is used to stand for the thing itself. Fromklin, Blair, and Collins (1999:161) defined ‘a metonymy is a word used in place of another word or expression to convey the same meaning’.

Metonymy can involve the use of the same word, in which case it is a kind of polysemy, in which a single word has multiple related meanings (sememes), i.e. a large semantic field. Metonymy may be instructively contrasted with

metaphor. Both figures involve the substitution of one term for another. In metaphor, this substitution is based on similarity, while in metonymy; the substitution is based on contiguity. Metaphor's example: That man is a pig (using pig instead of unhygienic person. An unhygienic person is like a pig, but there is no contiguity between the two). Metonymy example: The White House supports the bill (using The White House instead of the President. The President is not like The White House, but there is contiguity between them, in that the White House is where the President lives and works). In cognitive linguistics, metonymy refers to the use of a single characteristic to identify a more complex entity and is one of the basic characteristics of cognition. It is common for people to take one well-understood or easy-to-perceive aspect of something and use that aspect to stand either for the thing as a whole or for some other aspect or part of it

[\(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metonymy\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metonymy)

In other word metonymy is relation between word which has a part and whole meaning. For examples:

At its six-month check up, the brakes had to be repaired. In general, however, the car was in good condition. The first sentence the plural nouns "brakes" is a part of the noun "car" which exists in the second sentence.

After a hard storm two days ago, the leaking roofs need to be repaired. However, the house is in good condition.

#### 2.4.1.5 Antonym

Antonym is word which in sense opposite in meaning. For examples: cold and hot; old and young; and soft and hard. Jackson, (1988: 64) antonym deals with the oppositeness of meaning, word with opposite meaning of various kinds. Furthermore, antonym is word that means the opposite another word, (Bloomsbury, 1999: 77). Antonym is word which is in the some sense opposite in meaning. For example: old and young are having opposite meaning.

Linguists identify three types of antonym: (1) Gradable antonyms, which operate on a continuum: (very) big, (very) small. Such pairs often occur in binomial phrases with and: (blow) hot and cold, (search) high and low. (2) Complementary antonyms, which express an either/or relationship: dead or alive, male or female. (3) Converse or relational antonyms, expressing reciprocity: borrow or lend, buy or sell, wife or husband" (Tom McArthur, "Antonym," The Oxford Companion to the English Language, Oxford University Press, 1992).

Here the examples of reiteration (in Halliday and Hasan, 1976; Rankema, 1993):

“There is a boy climbing the tree”.

- o The boy is going to fall if he is not careful. (Repetition)

The lad is going to fall if he is not careful. (Synonym)

The child is going to fall if he is not careful. (Hyponymy / subordinate)

- o After a hard storm yesterday, the leaking roofs need to be repaired. In general, however, the house is in good condition. (Metonymy)

The relation between roof and house is between part and whole.

- o In that terrible situation, the old people did not want to take a risk. But young were braver. (Antonym)

The old is contrasted with the young.

While Guy Cook (1989: 19) says that repetition is words can create the same sort of chain pronouns, and there are sometimes good reasons for preferring it. Here are the kinds of repetition:

- a. Full repetition

It means that we should repeat one function in a sentence fully without any reduction or changes of form.

Example: The pineapple...the pineapple...the pineapple...they might write.

- b. Repetition with another form

It is happening if a word is repeated with another construction or another word but it still has a same base form.

Example: The pineapple ...the luscious fruit ...our meal ... the tropical luxury.

- c. Repetition with substi tution

It is repetition with the same reiteration using substitution/pronouns

Example: Dona is a kind girl. She always helps her mother.

- d. Repetition by hyponym

We already known that superordinate has subordinate. The repetition that happens on subordinate is called hyponym.

Example: sometimes we find a proud scientist. The physicist assumes that socialist is lower than his. The graduates of natural science feel that they are higher than the graduate of social science.

#### 2.4.2 Collocation

Collocation is the second type of lexical cohesion. Halliday and Hasan (1976) recognize collocation as an important part of creating cohesion in connected text. Collocation refers to the semantic and structural relation among words, which native speakers can use subconsciously for comprehension or production of a text. They argue the case of collocation as follows: The cohesive effect depends not so much on any systematic relationship as on their tendency to share the same lexical environment, to occur in collocation with one another. In general, any two lexical items having similar patterns of collocation – that is, tending to appear in similar context – will generate a cohesive force if they occur in adjacent sentences (Halliday & Hasan 1976: 286).

Renkema (1993:39) describes that collocation deals with the relationship between words or the basis of the fact that these word often occur in the same surrounding or are associated with each other. Furthermore, Jackson (1988: 97) explains that collocation refers to the combination of words that have a certain mutual expectancy; the words regularly keep company with certain other. Hence, Bloomsbury, (1999: 376) defines that collocation is linguistic co-occurrence of words, the association between two words that are typically of frequently used together.

.The following words are the examples of collocation:

Orchid-fragrant-flower

Candle-flame-flicker

Hair-comb-curl-wave

Politician-congress-policy

Hospital-doctor-blood, etc.

Furthermore, Morris and Hirst divided lexical cohesion into reiteration and collocation.

- Class of reiteration divided into three types :

1. Reiteration with identity of reference:

Example 1

1. Mary bit into a peach.
2. Unfortunately the peach wasn't ripe.

2. Reiteration without identity of reference:

Example 2

1. Mary ate some peaches.
2. She likes peaches very much.

3. Reiteration by means of superordinate:

Example 3

1. Mary ate a peach.
2. She likes fruit.

- Class of collocation divided into two types :

1. Systematic semantic relation (systematically classifiable):

Example 4

1. Mary likes green apples.

2. She does not like red ones.

2. Nonsystematic semantic relation (not systematically classifiable):

Example 5

1. Mary spent three hours in the garden yesterday.

2. She was digging potatoes.

Systematic semantic relationships can be classified in a fairly straightforward way. This type of relation includes antonyms. Example 5 is an illustration of collocation where the word relationship, {garden, digging}, is nonsystematic. This type of relationship is the most problematic, especially from a knowledge representation point of view. Such collocation relationships exist between words that tend to occur in similar lexical environments. Words tend to occur in similar lexical environments because they describe things that tend to occur in similar situations or contexts in the world.

## 2.5 Function of lexical cohesion

Lexical cohesion has many functions based on their types:

Reiteration is used to link between word and word, phrase and phrase within a text. Based on its kinds, reiteration has five functions:

First is to indicate repetition, if a word is repeated in some sentences or clauses.

For example: my father sent me money yesterday. Now my money has run out.

The word money in the first sentence is repeated in the second sentence with the same word ‘money’, so it is called to indicate repetition.

Second function of reiteration is as synonymy, when two different words have the same meaning.

For example: I will make a party for my sister’s birthday tomorrow. The celebration will be attended by all of my sister’s friends.

The word party in the first sentence is has same meaning with the word celebration which occur in the second sentence. The meaning is an event which held to celebrate something special. So the function of reiteration in that sentence is as a synonymy.

Third function of reiteration is to indicate hyponymy, when the meaning of word is included in the other word which more general.

For example: Charles eats all kinds of fruits. However, he just likes apple and strawberry.

Apple and strawberry are the name of fruits, so their function is as a hyponymy of the word fruits.

Forth function of reiteration is to indicate a metonymy. When the meaning of word is a part of a whole word.

For example:

My brother went to Surabaya by motorcycle, when the journey arrived in Gersik suddenly the wheel was break. Wheel is part of

motorcycle, so its function is as a metonymy or to indicate part (wheel) and whole (motorcycle).

The last function of reiteration is to indicate an antonym, when two words occur with have opposite meaning.

For example: the tall man and the short man are walking together.

The words tall and short are having opposite meaning each other.

So the function of reiteration here is as an antonym.

Second function of lexical cohesion is used to indicate co-occurrence of words in which their meaning related in the same environment.

## 2.6 Song

Song is one of the literary works that is interesting to listen. Song consist of a number of verses which set to the music and intended to be sung. Hornby (1974: 822) we not only get fun for this, but also we will be brought into close and fresh relation to live. Furthermore, song also expresses ideas, concept, mind or senses to the listener. It may be about love, war, friendship, or called about the nature circles of human being's life.

Waluyo in Muallifah (2002: 2) says that song is a poem form which is sounded. Actually a song contains language exposition used by composer to express her/his feeling, thought, and willing. The variation of word which is used by composer is suitable with thought, feeling, and ability. Hence, to make song has more artistic and good value the composer usually uses figurative language and implicit meaning in her/his song. it means he/she express his messages by using utterances that need interpretation.

## 2.7 Lyric

According to Abram (1985: 108) a lyric is any fairly short poem, consisting of the utterance by a single singer, or it can in the group (band) who expresses a state of mind on a process of perception, thought, and feeling. Furthermore, he states that in the original Greek, lyric signified a song rendered to the accompaniment of lyre. In some current usage, lyric still retains the sense of the poem written to be set to music.

Then, Reaske states that the term lyric now designated a short poem which emphasizes the expression of individual's feeling and emotional rather than external events or attitudes.

In short, a lyric is a song written for musical accompaniment by a lyre. It is written in the form of stanza and refers to the words o song. So, lyric related to this research is refers to the words of song.

## 2.8 Short Biography of Avenged Sevenfold

Avenged Sevenfold formed in the summer of 1999 in Huntington Beach, California USA while still in high school. The original members of avenged sevenfold are M Shadows, Zacky Vengeance, The Rev, and Matt Wendt. M Shadows named the band as a reference to the story of Cain and Abel from The Bible although none of the members are religious and he created their unique sound, blending Metal, Emo and Punk-Rock. Upon its formation, each member of the band also took on a pseudonym which was already nicknames of theirs from high school. The band released two demos in the years 1999 and 2000. Avenged Sevenfold's debut album, Sounding the Seventh Trumpet, was recorded when the

band members were just eighteen years old and in high school. It was originally released on their first label, Good Life Recordings in 2001. After lead guitarist Synyster Gates joined the band, the introductory track "To End the Rapture" was re-recorded featuring a full band element. The album was subsequently released on Hopeless Records in 2002.

The band started to receive recognition, sharing the stage with metal acts like Mushroom head and Shadows Fall and playing on the Take Action Tour. Having settled on their fourth bassist (Johnny Christ), they released Waking the Fallen on Hopeless Record in August 2003. The band received profiles in Billboard and The Boston Globe, and played in the Vans Warped Tour. In 2004, Avenged Sevenfold toured again on the Vans Warped Tour and recorded a video for their song "Unholy Confessions" which went into rotation on MTV2's Head banger's Ball. Shortly after the release of Waking the Fallen, Avenged Sevenfold was signed to Warner Bros. Records.

Lyrically, Shadows was striving for something more personal on the new album. "I feel we all experience a certain inner conflict, the push and pull between how we think we should act, or want to act, and the temptations and human instincts that we often blame when we don't end up being the person we want to be."

## 2.9 Previous Studies

Dwi Retno Purnaning Arisanti (2005) focused on Discourse Analysis on "Grammatical Death to Immortal". She found four kinds of grammatical cohesion there are: reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. She also found two kinds of lexical cohesion there are: repetition and collocation. Rahmawati, Satnur (2006) focused on the Lexical Cohesion of Lotto's Songs. She found four kinds of lexical cohesion there are: repetition, synonymy, antonym and collocation.

The relationship between previous study and this study is both of previous study and this study used Halliday and Hasan theory, moreover all those research investigated about lexical cohesion. The significant difference in previous study with this study is the researcher uses Halliday and Hasan's theory to classify lexical cohesion in the lyric of avenged sevenfold's song, but the researcher needs supporting theory from Guy Cook's theory to classify it.

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter explains the research method which is used in this study. It consists of research design, data and data sources, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis.

#### 3.1 Research Design

There are two kinds of research design for conducting a research namely qualitative and quantitative research. This study uses a descriptive qualitative research design as the data in this study are words, phrases, and sentences. And the data of this study are not statistically analyzed. As stated by Moleong (2005: 3) qualitative research is a research which does not deal with number, but in written and oral words from the object of the study. The data in this study are described descriptively based on the kinds of lexical cohesion, namely reiteration and collocation.

#### 3.2 Data and Data Sources

The data of this study is 47 verses from five songs they are: M.I.A (missing in action), a little piece of heaven, dear God, gunslinger, and Afterlife. And the data sources of this study are taken from the lyrics of avenged sevenfold's songs.

### 3.3 Research Instrument

The key instrument of this study is the researcher herself in which she uses her skills and spends a great deal of time in collecting, understanding, and analyzing the songs lyric to identify lexical cohesion expressed in the lyrics of avenged sevenfold's songs.

### 3.4 Data Collection

In this study, the researcher collects the data mainly from the songs of avenged sevenfold. In collecting the data, the following activities are done: first, selecting any lexical cohesion in every single verse. Second, classifying lexical cohesion into two kinds namely reiteration and collocation. Third, after classifying into reiteration and collocation the researcher classifying reiteration into five types namely: repetition, synonym, hyponymy, metonymy, and antonym. Fourth, arranging and making a list of the data which has classified as lexical cohesion.

### 3.5 Data Analysis

After the data are collected, the data are analyzed in the following steps. First, categorizing the data into two kinds of lexical cohesion namely reiteration and collocation. Second, after categorizing the data into reiteration and collocation, the researcher categorizes the data which is classified as reiteration into five types namely: repetition, synonym, hyponymy, metonymy, and antonym. Third, explain the data why the data are interpreted as lexical cohesion namely reiteration and collocation. Fourth, explain the function of lexical cohesion based

on its types which was got from the data. The last, making conclusion from the whole analysis to find out the answer of the research problems.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the data analysis is done in accordance with the formulated research problem. The researcher analyses the data based on lexical cohesion using Halliday and Hasan theory and Guy Cook theory as the supporting theoretical base. The data are selected by the researcher to answer the research problems by using lexical cohesion to understand the text communicatively. As the next part, the discussion and interpretation are done which is followed by conclusion.

#### 4.1 Research Findings

The following data shows the research finding about lexical cohesion, namely; reiteration and collocation in the lyrics of avenged sevenfold's 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 data of lexical cohesion based on Halliday and Hasan theory is written in italic type, while based on Guy Cook theory is written in bold type, and the data which represent both of them is written in bold and italic type.

## Data Display

### DATA 1 “AFTERLIFE”

#### Verse 1

Like walking into a dream, so unlike what you've seen. (1)  
So unsure but it seems, 'cause we've been waiting for you.  
2) Fallen into this place, just giving you a small taste. (3)  
Of your afterlife here so stay, you'll be back here soon anyway. (4)

In the 1<sup>st</sup> verse above the researcher finds lexical cohensions, namely repetition. Repetition is expressed in the word “here” in line (4), and the word here in line (4) that is refers to Afterlife. That word is categorized as repetition because it is stated twice in the same line. Furthermore, the function of repetition in the word “here” in line (4) is to inform that everyone in end of world will stay here and back here, here in this verse is refers to Afterlife.

#### Verse 2

I see a distant light, but girl this can't be right. (5) Such a surreal place to see so how did this come to be, (6)  
Arrived too early. (7)

In the 2<sup>nd</sup> verse above the researcher finds synonymy and repetition. The word “come” in line (6) and the word ‘arrived’ in line (7) are categorized as synonym, because those words have similar meaning, those words represent that Afterlife/the end of world will arrive/came. Furthermore, the function of synonymy is to indicate a similar meaning between the words come and arrive. The words come and arrived have the same sense, those words means how is life in the world will end and move to life in here after. Next, Repetition is expressed in the word “see” in line (5), it is stated again in line (6), because stated twice in

the same verse it is called repetition, and the word see refers to an activity of knowing a heaven. Then, the function of repetition here is to inform that the narrator sees a heaven and it was like a surreal place to see. While, based on Guy Cook theory in this verse the researcher finds one kind of repetition namely repetition with another form. Repetition with another form is expressed in the word “come” in line (6) and the word ‘arrived’ in line (7) because those words have similar meaning. Those words represent that Afterlife/the end of world will come/arrive. Repetition with another form is the same sense with synonym.

### Verse 3

And when I think of all the places I just don't belong, (8)  
I've come to grips with life and realize this is going too far.  
(9)

In the 3<sup>th</sup> verse the researcher finds reiteration, namely antonym. Antonym is expressed in the word “come” and “go” in line (9). Those words are categorized as antonym because those words show an opposite meaning. Come means come to the hell and go means go far from the heaven. Furthermore, the function of antonym is to indicate an opposite meaning between words come and go. He realizes that he has a lot of sin so he will come to the hell and will go far from the heaven.

### Verse 4

I don't belong here, we gotta move on dear, escape from this afterlife.  
(10)

'Cause this time I'm right to move on and on, far away from here. (11)

In the 4<sup>th</sup> verse the researcher finds repetition. The word “here” in line (10) is repeated again in line (11), so it is categorized as repetition because one word stated again in the same verse. The word here in this verse is refers to the world. Furthermore, the function of repetition is to show that both of the word “here” in line 10 and 11 belongs to the world. Someday the world will the end, he does not stay in the world forever and he will far away from the world.

### Verse 5

A place of hope and no pain, perfect skies with no rain. (12)  
Can leave this place but refrain, 'cause we've been waiting for you.  
(13) Fallen into this place, just giving you a small taste. (14)  
Of your afterlife here so stay, you'll be back here soon anyway. (15)

In the 5<sup>th</sup> verse the researcher finds reiteration, namely; repetition, and antonym. Repetition is expressed in the word “place”. The word “place” in line (12) is stated again in line (13) and (14). So, it is categorized as repetition because that word is expressed three times in the same verse. Furthermore, the function of repetition in the word “place” in this verse is to inform that “place” which refers to heaven is place in which everyone can not feel pain, no one want to leave it, and everyone want to stay in the heaven forever. Then, antonym is expressed in the word “leave” in line (13) and “stay” in line (15). Those words are categorized as an antonym because they have an opposite meaning, leave in the heaven and stay in the hell. The function of antonym in this verse is to indicate an opposite meaning between words leave and stay. The word “leave” means leave in the heaven and “stay” means stay in Afterlife and maybe stay in the hell. Because he recognizes that he has a lot of sin.

### Verse 7

Give me your hand but realize I just wanna say goodbye. (20)  
Please understand I have to leave and carry on my own life.  
(21)

In 7<sup>th</sup> verse above, the researcher finds collocation. The word “goodbye” in line (20) and the word “leave” in line (21) are categorized as collocation because they occur in the same context. Those words represent such a discord, when he leaves the world he says goodbye. Furthermore the function of collocation in this verse is to change the word goodbye with the verb leave.

### Verse 8

I don't belong here, I gotta move on dear escape from this afterlife. (22)  
'Cause this time I'm right to move on and on, far away from here. (23)

Got nothing against you and surely I'll miss you. (24)  
This place full of peace and light, and I'd hoped you might, (25)

Take me back inside, when the time is right. (26)  
In the 8<sup>th</sup> verse the researcher finds repetition. The word “here” in line (22)

is repeated again in line (23), so it is categorized as repetition because one word stated twice in the same verse, and the word here is refers to the world. Another repetition is expressed in the word “right” in line (23) because it is stated again in line (26) and that word refers to time. Furthermore, the function of repetition is to show that both of the word “here” in line (22) and (23) belongs to the world.

Someday the world will end, and he will far away from the world because no one will stay in the world forever.

### Verse 9

Loved ones back home all crying 'cause they're already missing me.  
(27) I pray by the grace of God that there's somebody listening. (28)  
Give me a chance to be that person I wanna be. (29)

(Who are you? I'm broken, I'm choking on this ecstasy.) (30)  
Oh Lord I'll try so hard but you gotta let go of me (31)  
(Unbreak me, unchain me, I need another chance to live.)  
(32)

In the 9<sup>th</sup> verse the researcher finds lexical cohesion, namely; collocation and synonym. Collocation is expressed in the words “loved” in line (27) and the word “missing” in line (27) because those words are often stated in the same surrounding. Those words represent such a couple in loves. Another, collocation is expressed in the word “pray-grace-god” in line (28). Those words are categorized as collocation because they occur in the same surrounding. Furthermore, the function of collocation is to show that the word “love” and “miss” is often appears together, like in this verse. While, he loves ones certainly he misses ones. Then, synonym is expressed in the word “god” in line (28) and “lord” in line (31). Those words have the same sense of meaning. The meaning of God/lord is something that someone worships it. While, based on Guy Cook theory, the researcher finds one kind of repetition, namely repetition with another form. Repetition with another form is expressed in the word “god” in line (28) and “lord” in line (31). Those words belong to repetition with another form because they have similar meaning. The meaning of God/lord is something that someone worships it. Synonym and repetition with another form is has the same sense.

### Verse 10

I don't belong here, I gotta move on dear escape from this afterlife.  
(33)  
'Cause this time I'm right to move on and on, far away from here.  
(34) Got nothing against you and surely I'll miss you. (35)  
This place full of peace and light, and I'd hoped you might,  
(36) Take me back inside when the time is right. (37)

In the 10<sup>th</sup> verse the researcher finds repetition. The word “here” in line (33) is repeated again in line (34), so it is categorized as repetition. Another repetition is expressed in the word “right” in line (34) because it is stated again in line (37). Both of the word “here” in line (33) and (34) belongs to the world. Someday the world will the end, and he will far away from the world because no one will stay in the world forever.

## DATA 2 “A LITTLE PIECE OF HEAVEN”

## Verse 1

In the 1<sup>st</sup> verse above, the researcher finds repetition and antonym. Repetition is expressed in the form of phrase. The words “take what’s mine” in line (2) and “take what’s mine” in line (4) are categorized as repetition, because those words are expressed twice in the same verse, those words represent that his girl friend should just belong to him. Antonym is expressed in the word “begin” in line (1) and in the word “end” in line (3). Those words belong to antonym because they have an opposite meaning. Begin means begin to betray him and end means end of make affair. Furthermore, the function of antonym in this verse is to indicate an opposite meaning between words “begin” and “end”. The sense of

those words is to say that before his girlfriend begins to betray him he killed her (girlfriend), so the story of make affair is end.

## Verse 2

Our love had been so strong for far too long,  
(5) I was weak with fear that (6)  
something would go wrong, (7)  
before the possibilities came true, (8)  
I took all possibility from you (9)

In the 2<sup>nd</sup> verse above the researcher finds antonym and repetition.

Antonym is expressed in the word “strong” in line (5) and in the word “weak” in line (6). Those words have an opposite meaning so they belong to antonym. Those words indicate that he feels so strong with love but he feels weak when his girlfriend leaves him. Another antonym is expressed in the word “wrong” in line (7) and in the word “true” in line (8). Those words also belong to antonym because they have an opposite meaning. Furthermore, the function of antonym is to indicate an opposite meaning. Then, repetition is expressed in the word “possibilities” in line (8) it is stated again in line (9). So, it is classified as repetition because one word stated again in the same verse. Furthermore, the function of repetition in this word is to inform that all the possibilities can be done in her relationship, such as make affair. So before the possibility of that he took the other possibility by killing her girlfriend first, after that he killed himself and they will meet in the heaven.

#### Verse 4

Must have stabbed her fifty fucking times, (13)  
I can't believe it, (14)  
Ripped her heart out right before her eyes,  
(15) Eyes over easy, eat it, eat it, eat it (16)

In the 4<sup>th</sup> verse above the researcher finds hyponym and repetition.

Hyponym is expressed in the word “hearth” and “eyes” in line (15), those words are called hyponym because expresses subordinate. The word body is as superordinate and the word heart and eyes as subordinate. The function of hyponym in this verse is to say that before he eat her heart he eat her eyes. Then, repetition is expressed in the sentence “eat it” in line (16), it is stated three times in the same line. Furthermore, the function of repetition is to strengthen that he really wants to eat her heart (he really wants to posses her heart “love”) just for him not for another person. While, based on Guy Cook theory, in this verse the researcher finds one kind of repetition, namely full repetition. Full repetition is expressed in the word “eat it” in line (16). It is categorized as full repetition because it is fully stated without any reduction of word. The word eat it represent that he really wants to eat her heart (he really wants to posses her heart “love”) just for him not for another person.

#### Verse 5

She was never this good in bed even when she was sleeping (17)  
now she's just so perfect I've never been quite so fucking deep in  
(18) it goes on and on and on, (19)  
I can keep you looking young and preserved forever, (20)  
with a fountain to spray on your youth whenever(21)

In the 5<sup>th</sup> verse above the researcher finds collocation and synonym.

Collocation is expressed in the word “bed” and “sleeping” in line (17). Those

words are categorized as collocation because they occur in the same surrounding. When she (girlfriend) sleeping in bed she does not look perfect. Then synonym is expressed in the word “keep” and “preserved” in line (20). The word keep and preserved is to indicate the similar meaning, the sense of those words is to say to everyone that he wants to keep or preserves her girlfriend forever. While based on Guy Cook theory, in this verse the researcher finds one kind of repetition, namely repetition with another form. Repetition with another form is expressed in the words “keep” and “preserved” in line (20). Those words belong to repetition with another form, because they have the same sense of meaning, and the sense of those words is to say to everyone that he wants to keep or preserves her girlfriend forever. Synonym and repetition with another form have the same definition.

### Verse 6

'Cause I really always knew that my little crime (22)  
would be cold that's why I got a heater for your thighs  
(23) and I know, I know it's not your time (24)  
but bye, bye (25)  
and a word to the wise when the fire dies  
(26) you think it's over but it's just begun  
(27) but baby don't cry (28)

In the 6<sup>th</sup> verse above, the researcher finds repetition and antonym.

Antonym is expressed in the word “over” and in the word “begun” in line (27). Those words have an opposite meaning so they belong to antonym. The words over and begun represent about new relationship. Then, repetition is expressed in the word “I know” in line (24) it is stated twice in the same line. So, it is classified as repetition. Furthermore, the function of repetition in this word is to express that

he really knows that it is not the time to die for his girlfriend but what to be done  
he must kill her before other person possess her.

### Verse 7

You had my heart, at least for the most part (29)  
'cause everybody's gotta die sometime, (30)  
We fell apart, let's make a new start (31)  
'cause everybody's gotta die sometime, yeah (32)  
but baby don't cry (33)

In the 7<sup>th</sup> verse above the researcher finds repetition. Repetition is expressed in the form of sentence. The sentence “cause everybody's gotta die sometime” in line (30) is repeated again in line (32), 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 invite his girlfriend to die together anyhow everyone will die anytime. Then, in the afterlife they can start her inner relationship.

### Verse 9

Smiling right from ear to ear (38)  
Almost laughed herself to tears  
(39)

In 9<sup>th</sup> verse above, the researcher finds one of lexical cohesion, namely repetition. Repetition is expressed in the word “ear” in line ((38), it is stated twice in the same line, so it is categorized as repetition. Furthermore, the function of repetition in this verse is to show her feeling. The sense ear to ear is she is happy when her body can come back from the grave. Her body and soul now come back again beyond the grave (after he killed her), she can live in the world again, it is like a reincarnation.

### Verse 10

Must have stabbed him fifty fucking times  
(40) I can't believe it (41)  
Ripped his heart out right before his eyes  
(42) Eyes over easy, eat it, eat it, eat it (43)

In the 10<sup>th</sup> verse above has the same lyric with the 4<sup>th</sup> verse. The researcher finds hyponym and repetition. Hyponym is expressed in the word “hearth” and “eyes” in line (42), those words are called hyponym because expressed subordinate. The word body is as superordinate and the word heart and eyes as subordinate. The function of hyponym in this verse is to say that before he eat her heart he eat her eyes. Then, repetition is expressed in the sentence “eat it” in line (43), that sentence is stated three times in the same line. While, based on Guy Cook theory, in this verse the researcher finds one kind of repetition, namely full repetition. Full repetition is expressed in the word “eat it” in line (43). It is categorized as full repetition because it is full stated without any reduction of word. Furthermore, the function of repetition is to strengthen that he really wants to eat her heart; he really wants to posses her heart (love) just for him not for another person.

### Verse 12

I gotta make up for what I've done (46)  
'Cause I was all up in a piece of heaven (47)  
while you burned in hell, no peace forever (48)

In the 12<sup>th</sup> verse, the researcher finds one kind of reiteration, namely antonym. The word “heaven” in line (47) and the word “hell” in line (48) really have an opposite meaning. So it is classified as an antonym because those words

represent different place. Furthermore, the function of antonym is to indicate an opposite meaning between words heaven and hell. Heaven is the place for someone who does not have sin, but hell is the place for someone who has a lot of sin.

### Verse 13

'Cause I really always knew that my little crime (49)  
would be cold that's why I got a heater for your thighs  
(50) and I know, I know it's not your time (51)  
but bye, bye (52)  
and a word to the wise when the fire dies  
(53) you think it's over but it's just begun  
(54) but baby don't cry (55)

The 13<sup>th</sup> verse above has the same lyric with the 6<sup>th</sup> verse. The researcher found repetition and antonym. Antonym is expressed in the word “over” and in the word “begun” in line (54). Those words have an opposite meaning so it belongs to antonym. The words over and begun represent about new relationship. Then, repetition is expressed in the word “I know” in line (51) it is stated twice in the same line. So, it is classified as repetition. Furthermore, the function of repetition in this word is to express that he really know that it is not the time to die for his girlfriend.

### Verse 14

You had my heart, at least for the most part (56)  
'Cause everybody's gotta die sometime, (57)  
We fell apart, let's make a new start (58)  
'Cause everybody's gotta die sometime, yeah (59)  
But baby don't cry (60)

The 14<sup>th</sup> verse above has the same lyric with in 7<sup>th</sup> verse. In that verse the researcher found repetition. Repetition is expressed in the form of sentence. The sentence “cause everybody's gotta die sometime” in line (57) is repeated again in line (58), so it is categorized as repetition. While, according to Guy Cook theory, in this verse the researcher finds one kind of repetition, namely full repetition. Full repetition is expressed in the sentence “cause everybody's gotta die sometime” in line (57). It is categorized as full repetition because it is fully stated without any deletion of word. Furthermore, the function of repetition in this verse is to invite his girlfriend to die together anyhow everyone will die anytime. Then, in the afterlife they can start her inner relationship again.

### Verse 15

I will suffer for so long (61)  
(What will you do, not long enough)  
(62)  
To make it up to you (63)  
(I pray to God that you do) (64)  
I'll do whatever you want me to do (65)  
(Well then I'll grant you one chance) \*  
(66) And if it's not enough (67)  
(If it's not enough, If it's not enough) (68)  
If it's not enough (69)  
(Not enough) (70)  
Try again (71)  
(Try again) (72)  
And again (73)  
(And again) (74)  
Over and over again (75)

In the 15<sup>th</sup> verse above the researcher finds repetition. Repetition is expressed in the sentence “it is not enough” in line (68). It is repeated four times in this verse, it appears in line (69), (70), and (71). So it is categorized as repetition, and that sentence shows that he feels not enough with all he has given

to her. While, based on Guy Cook theory, in this verse the researcher finds full repetition. Full repetition is expressed in the word “it is not enough” in line (68). That sentence is fully repeated four times in this verse, it appears in line (69), (70), and (71). So it is categorized as full repetition because it is stated again in another line without any reduction of word. Furthermore, the function of repetition in this verse is to force to his girlfriend to say what else should he does for her because he feels not enough with all what he has done or what he has given for her.

### Verse 16

We’re coming back, coming back  
(76) We’ll live forever, live forever  
(77)  
Let’s have wedding, have a wedding (78)  
Let’s start the killing, start the killing  
(79)

In the 16<sup>th</sup> verse above the researcher finds four phrased which belongs to repetition. First repetition is expressed in the phrase “coming back” in line (76) it is stated twice in the same line. Second, repetition is expressed in the words “live forever” in line (77), it is also stated twice in the same line. Third, repetition is expressed in the words “have a wedding” in line (78), it is stated twice in the same line. The last is expressed in the phrase “start the killing” in line (79), it is stated twice in the same line. So, all those phrases are categorized as repetition because always repeated twice in the same verse. Furthermore, the function of repetition in this verse is to express their feeling and to announce that they are coming back from the death, and they feel happy of that. They can live forever in the world and then have a wedding.

### Verse 17

Do you take this man in death for the rest of your unnatural life?

(80) Yes, I do (81)

Do you take this woman in death for the rest of your unnatural life?

(82) I do (83)

I now pronounce you (84)

In the 17<sup>th</sup> verse above, the researcher finds antonym. Antonym is expressed in the word “death” in line (80) and the word “life” in line (82). Those words represent an opposite meaning, death means not live again in the world and life means live in the world, so it is classified as antonym. Furthermore, the function of antonym in this verse is to express an opposite meaning between words death and life. Those words occur to give question “is the death and life in those couple happened in natural life?” because it is kind of reincarnation and it is never happen.

### Verse 18

’Cause I really always knew that my little crime (85)

would be cold that's why I got a heater for your thighs

(86) and I know, I know it's not your time (87)

but bye, bye (88)

And a word to the wise when the fire dies

(89) you think it's over but it's just begun (90)

but baby don't cry (91)

The 18<sup>th</sup> verse above has the same lyric with the 6<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> verse. The researcher finds repetition and antonym. Antonym is expressed in the word “over” and in the word “begun” in line (90). Those words have an opposite meaning so it belongs to antonym. The words over tells about the end of their relationship and begun tells about new relationship. Repetition is expressed in the word “I know”

in line (87) it is stated twice in the same line. So, it is classified as repetition. That word to inform that he really knows that it is not the time to die for his girlfriend.

### Verse 19

You had my heart, at least for the most part (92)  
'Cause everybody's gotta die sometime, (93)  
We fell apart, let's make a new start (94)  
'Cause everybody's gotta die sometime, yeah (95)  
But baby don't cry (96)

The 19<sup>th</sup> verse above has same lyric with in 7<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> verse. In that verse the researcher finds repetition. Repetition is expressed in the form of sentence. The sentence “cause everybody's gotta die sometime” in line (93) is repeated again in line (95), so it is categorized as repetition. That sentence means that someday everyone will die. While, according to Guy Cook theory, in this verse the researcher finds one kind of repetition, namely full repetition. Full repetition is expressed in the sentence “cause everybody's gotta die sometime” in line (93). It is categorized as full repetition because it is fully stated without any reduction of word. Furthermore, the function of repetition in this verse is to invite his girlfriend to die together anyhow everyone will die. Then, in the afterlife they can start her inner relationship.

## DATA 3 “GUNSLINGER”

### Verse 1

Yeah, you've been alone (1)  
I've been gone for far too long (2) But  
with all that we've been through (3)  
After all this time I'm coming home to you (4)

In the 1<sup>st</sup> verse above the researcher finds lexical cohesion namely repetition. The word “you” in line (1) is classified as repetition because it is repeated again in line (4), you here refers to the narrator’s girlfriend. Another repetition is also finds in this verse; it is expressed in the word “all” in line (3) this word appears again in line (4). So this word is categorized as repetition because it appears twice in the same verse. Furthermore, the function of repetition “all” in this verse is to convince her, a soldier said that he will come back to her, when he finished his duty as a soldier (wage war)

### Verse 2

Never let it show (5)  
The pain I've grown to know (6)  
'Cause with all these things we do (7)  
It don't matter when I'm coming home to you (8)

In the 2<sup>nd</sup> verse the researcher finds collocation. The word “coming” and “home” in line (8) are categorized as collocation since the word “coming” occurs in the same surrounding with the word “home”. Coming home means even he feels pain when they are far each other but be sure that someday he will back to her again Furthermore, the function of collocation in this verse also to convince to her (girlfriend) even he feels pain when they are far each other but be sure that someday he will back to her again.

### Verse 3

I reach towards the sky I've said my goodbyes  
(9) My heart's always with you now (10)  
I won't question why so many have died (11)

My prayers have made it through yeah (12)  
'Cause with all these things we do (13)  
It don't matter when I'm coming home to you  
(14)

In the 3<sup>rd</sup> verse the researcher finds lexical cohesion which based on Guy Cook theory. The researcher finds one kind of repetition namely repetition with substitution, it is expressed in the word “prayer” in line (12), and the word “prayer” is substituted by the word “these things” in line (13). The sense of the word “these things” is a soldier pray to God to keep her love because she is far from him, and only by praying to keep his love.

#### Verse 4

Later keep me warm (15) Helped  
me through the storm (16)  
But with all that we've been through (17)  
After all this time I'm coming home to you (18)

In 4<sup>th</sup> verse the researcher finds both reiteration and collocation. In kinds of reiteration the researcher finds repetition, metonymy, and antonym. Collocation is expressed in the word “warm-storm” in line 15 and 16, those words are identified as collocation because those words occur in the same surrounding. Furthermore, the function of collocation in the word “warm-storm” is to express an asking, he asks to her to always keep him warm and asking for help to through for all obstacle together. The word “storm” refers to obstacle. Then, the word “later” in line (15) and the word “after” in line (18) are as part and the word “time” in line (18) is as whole. Those words are showed part versus whole so, it is categorized as metonymy. The function of metonymy in this verse is to express an asking, he ask to her to always keep him whenever. Next, is repetition, repetition

are expressed in the word “trough” and “all”. “Through” in line (16) is stated again in line (17) and “all” in line (17) is stated again in line (18) so that way, those words are categorized as repetition. The function of repetition in this verse also to ask an asking, he asks to her to always help him whenever to through the obstacle. While, based on Guy Cook theory in this verse the researcher finds one kind of repetition namely repetition with substitution. Repetition with substitution is expressed in the word “I” in line (18), it is substituted with the word “me” in line (18). The word I refers to the narrator.

### Verse 5

I reach towards the sky I've said my goodbyes  
(19) My heart's always with you now (20)  
I won't question why so many have died  
(21) My prayers have made it through yeah  
(22)  
'Cause with all these things we do (23)  
It don't matter when I'm coming home to you (24)

In 5<sup>th</sup> verse is the same lyric with 3<sup>rd</sup> verse. The researcher finds lexical cohesion which based on Guy Cook theory. The researcher finds one kind of repetition namely repetition with substitution, it is expressed in the word “prayer” (in line 22), and the word “prayer” is substituted by the word “these things” in line (23). The sense of the word “these things” is a soldier pray to God to keep her love because she is far from his inside, and only by praying to keep his love.

### Verse 6

I've always been true (25)  
I've waited so long just to come hold you  
(26) I'm making it through (27)

It's been far too long, we've proven our (28) love  
over time's so strong, in all that we do (29) The  
stars in the night, they lend me their light (30) to  
bring me closer to heaven with you (31)  
(Bring me closer) (32)

In 6<sup>th</sup> verse the researcher finds repetition and metonymy. Repetition is expressed in the word “long” in line (26), it is categorized as repetition because this word is stated again in line (28). The word long represent that they have been long have relationship each other. Then, the word “star” is as part of the word “night” in line (30). Those words are identified as metonymy because show part versus whole, “night” is as the whole. Those words represent such a support and direction that they will meet again in the heaven. Furthermore, the function of metonymy in this verse is to convince himself that the star in the night gives the light to his heart “such as a direction and support” to make sure that he and his love will meet in the heaven.

#### Verse 8

I reach towards the sky I've said my goodbyes  
(35) My heart's always with you now (36)  
I won't question why so many have died  
(37) My prayers have made it through yeah  
(38)  
'Cause with all these things we do (39)  
It don't matter when I'm coming home to you  
(40)

In 8<sup>th</sup> verse has the same lyrics with the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> verse, so the finding also the same. The researcher finds lexical cohesion which based on Guy Cook theory. The researcher finds one kind of repetition namely repetition with substitution, it is expressed in the word “prayer” in line (38), and the word “prayer” is substituted by the word “these things” in line (39). The sense of the

word “these things” is a soldier pray to God to keep her love because she is far from him, and only by praying to keep his love.

#### DATA 4 “MIA (Missing in Action)”

##### Verse 1

Staring at the carnage, praying that the sun will never rise.  
(1) Living another day in disguise.(2)  
These feelings can't be right, lend me your courage to stand up and fight, on tonight.  
(3) Ooooo....(4)  
Stand up and fight. (5)

This song was tells about friend of Rev (drummer), his friend is an army which was killed in war of Iraq. In the 1<sup>st</sup> verse above the researcher finds collocation and hyponym. Collocation is expressed in the word “sun- rise” in line (1), those words occur in the same surrounding, the word sun is often followed by the word rise. The word sun and rise here refers to the war, he wishes not happen again. Another collocation is expressed in the word “courage-fight” in line (3), the words courage-fight means he asks to god about the courage for fight in a war. Furthermore, the function of collocation in this verse is to inform that an army needs and asks to the god the courage to fight tonight (in a war). From those words it is clearly seen that those words have the relation within the verse. Then, hyponym is expressed in the word “day” and “tonight”. Those words are identified as hyponym because those words show subordinate and superordinate. The word “day” is as superordinate and “tonight” is as subordinate (hyponymy). The word day and tonight also represent about a war, an army lives in disguise and he will wage war tonight. Furthermore the function of hyponymy in this verse

is to inform that he lives in disguise to keep himself from the enemy, because tonight they will fight/wage war. While, according to Guy Cook theory, the researcher finds one kind of repetition namely; repetition by hyponymy. It is expressed in the word “day” and “tonight” those words are categorized as hyponymy. The word day and tonight also represent about a war, an army lives in disguise and he will wage war tonight.

### Verse 2

Now fighting rages on and on, to challenge me you must be strong. (6)  
I'll walk your land but don't belong, two million soldiers can't be wrong.  
(7)

In the 2<sup>nd</sup> verse the researcher finds collocation. The word “fighting” and “strong” in line (6) belong to collocation because both of them often occur in the same context. The word strong and fight means strength always need in a war. Furthermore, the function of collocation in this verse is to confirm that in doing fighting should be strong. The word fight often appears with the word strong, anyhow an army should be strong in fighting.

### Verse 3

It's no fun but I've been here before. (8)  
I'm far from home and I'm fighting your war. (9) (Not  
the way I pictured this, I wanted better things) (10)  
Some are scared others killing for fun, I shot a mother in front of her son.  
(11) (Change this from my consciousness and please erase my dreams) (12)

In the 3<sup>rd</sup> verse the researcher finds collocation and metonymy. The words “fighting-war” in line (9) and “killing-shot” in line (11) belong to collocation because those words occur in the same surrounding”, those words always occur in

a war, they are killing, fight, and shoot. Furthermore, the function of collocation in this verse is to express his feeling (army's feeling), he feels very sad when he did the war because he shot mother in front of her son. Next, lexical cohesion is found in the word "mother" and "son" in line (11), those word are classified as metonymy because those word show part versus whole. "Mother" is as whole and "son" is as part. The words mother and son refers to someone which is killed by an army. Furthermore, the function of metonymy in this verse is to express a regret for being killing someone by shot her in front of her son.

#### Verse 4

Fight for honor, fight for your life. (13)  
Pray to god that our side is right. (14)  
You know we won but still we lose, until I make it home to you.  
(15)  
I see your mother still in tears we grew up so fast where did those years go.  
(16) Memories won't let you cry unless I don't return tonight. (17)

In the 4<sup>th</sup> verse, the researcher finds repetition and antonym. The word "fight" in line (13) is stated again in the same line with the same word, it is identified as repetition, the word fight stated twice because it represent of necessity in fight. Furthermore, the function of repetition in this verse is to convince himself and to give spirit for himself that he should fight for honor and fight for life. The word "won" in line (15) and the word "lose" in line (15) belong to antonym, because those words have an opposite meaning. The word won and lose represent the result after war, in the war there is the winner and there is loser. And the function of antonym is to indicate an opposite meaning between words won and lose. An army stated that he won but he still lose, the sense of the word

won is won because of his courage in war and lose because he is died, but he is died in an honor.

### Verse 5

So many soldiers on the other side, I take their live so they don't take mine.

(18) (Scared to make it out alive now murders all I know.) (19)

Nobody tells me all the reasons were here, I am a weapon so there's nothing to fear.

(20) (Another day another life but nothing real to show for.) (21)

In 5<sup>th</sup> verse the researcher finds lexical cohesion namely collocation, repetition and synonymy. Collocation is expressed in the word “soldiers” in line (18) and the word “weapon” in line (20). Those words are indicated as collocation because those words often occur in the same context, those words refers to a war. Furthermore, the function of collocation in the words “weapon-soldier” are to describe that he (an army) is such as a weapon, he can keep people from the danger, and to convince to people don’t be scare because he will always keep everyone. Then, in this verse the researcher finds four words of repetition. First, the word “take” in line (18) is stated again in the same line. Second, the word “all” in line (19) is stated again in line (20). Third, the word “nothing” in line (20) is stated again in line (21). Those words are classified as repetition because one word is repeated again in other line. The function of repetition in those words is to tell about an event when he wages war. Then, the word “scared” in line (19) and the word “fear” in line (20) is classified as synonym because those words imply the similar of meaning. Those words means to inform don’t be scare /fear in events of war. Another synonym is expressed in the word “alive” in line (19), it is recognized as synonym because that word has the same meaning with the word

“life” in line (21). While, according to Guy Cook theory in this verse is found one kind of repetition namely repetition with another form, it is expressed in the word “alive” and “life” those words are classified as repetition with another form because those words have the same meaning and those words are stated again with different word. Repetition with another form (Cook’s theory) and synonym (Halliday and Hasan’s theory) have the same sense.

#### Verse 6

Fight for honor, fight for your life. (22)  
Pray to god that our side is right. (23)  
You know we won but still we lose, until I make it home to you.  
(24)  
I see your mother still in tears we grew up so fast where did those years go.  
(25) Memories won't let you cry unless I don't return tonight. (26)

In the 6<sup>th</sup> verse is has the same lyric with 4<sup>th</sup> verse. In this verse the researcher finds repetition and antonym. The word “fight” in line (22) is stated again in the same line with the same word, it is identified as repetition. The word fight stated twice because it represent the necessity, we should fight, fight with a honor for fight in our live. Furthermore, the function of repetition in this verse is to convince himself and to give spirit for himself that he should fight for honor and fight for life. The word “won” in line (24) and the word “lose” in line (24) belong to antonym, because those words have an opposite meaning. Those words refer to the goal in war, the goal to be the winner and another one of course as a looser. And the function of antonym is to indicate an opposite meaning between words won and lose. An army stated that he won but he still lose, the sense of the word won is won because of his courage in war and lose because he is died, but he was died in an honor.

### Verse 7

Staring at the carnage, praying that the sun will never rise.

(27) Living another day in disguise. (28)

These feelings can't be right, lend me your courage to stand up and fight.(29)

In the 7<sup>th</sup> verse has the same lyric with the 1<sup>st</sup> verse. In the seventh verse the researcher finds collocation. Collocation are expressed in the word “sun- rise” in line (27) that word occurs in the same surrounding, the word sun is always followed by the word rise. The word sun and rise here refers to the war, he wishes not happen again. Another collocation is expressed in the word “courage-fight” in line (29) those words occur in the same surrounding. The words courage-fight means he asks to god about the courage for fight in a war. Furthermore, the function of collocation in this verse is to inform that an army needs and asks to the god the courage to fight tonight. From those words it was clearly seen that those words has the relation within the verse.

### Verse 8

Watching the death toll rise wondering how I'm alive.

(30) Strangers blood on my hands, showed all I can. (31)

There were no sunny nights watching your brothers all die (32)

To destroy all their plans with no thought of me. (No thought of me) (33)

No thought of me. (34)

Ohhhhh.....(35)

In the 8<sup>th</sup> verse the researcher finds collocation, repetition, synonymy, hyponym, and antonym. Collocation is expressed in the phrase “death toll” and the word “blood”, those words are classified as collocation because those word occur in the same context. Repetition in this verse is expressed in the word “watching” in line (30), it is stated again in line (32), so it is categorized as repetition. Another repetition is expressed in the sentence “no thought of me” that

sentence is repeated three times in line (33) and (34). Furthermore, the function of repetition in this word is to inform that he really does not have any idea while he watched the death toll and why it was happened. Antonym in this verse is showed in the word “death” and “alive” those words clearly show that have an opposite meaning, so it is recognized as antonym. Those words are to inform that he watches a death but he still live. Hyponym is showed in the word “sunny” and “night”. The word “sunny” in line (32) is as subordinate (hyponymy) and the word “night” in line (32) as superordinate.. While, according to Guy Cook theory in this verse is found one kind of repetition namely full repetition. Full repetition is expressed in the sentence “no thought of me”, that word fully repeated in line (33) and (34) without any reduction of word so it is identified as full repetition

### Verse 9

We'll walk the city lonely, memories that are not passing by.

(36) A murderer walks your streets tonight. (37)

Forgive me for my crimes. (38)

Don't forget that I was so young, but so scared.

(39) In the name of God and Country. (40)

In the 9<sup>th</sup> verse the researcher finds two kinds of reiteration namely

repetition and metonymy. Repetition is expressed in the word “walk” in line (36)

because it is repeated again in line (37), so that way it is categorized as repetition.

The word walk refers to an activity after he wages war, he want to tell that he

walks in the city after wage war and the city is very quiet. And metonymy is

expressed in the word “city” in line (36) and the word “country” in line (40).

Those words are recognized as metonymy since those words show part versus

whole. The word “city” is as part and the word “country” is as the whole. The word

city refers to a place that he visited after a wage war. Furthermore, the function of

the word “country” in this verse is to inform that all of he did (killing people in the war) is to defend his fatherland, not because he is a murderer which has private purpose.

#### DATA 5 “DEAR GOD”

##### Verse 1

A lonely road, crossed another cold state line (1)  
Miles away from those I love purpose hard to find(2)  
While I recall all the words you spoke to me (3)  
Can't help but wish that I was there (4)  
Back where I'd love to be, oh yeah (5)

In the 1<sup>st</sup> verse above the researcher finds lexical cohesion namely; repetition and collocation. Repetition in the first lyric is expressed in the word “love”. The word “love” in line (2) is repeated in line (5). So, it is called repetition. The word love represents someone in which he loved. Furthermore, the function of repetition of the word “love” is to convince to his girl friend that I (the narrator) love very much to her until he repeats her feeling twice in his song. Second, the collocation in this verse is expressed in the word “road-crossed-line”, those words are called collocation because they occur in the same context. Those words refer to a place where he walks. And the function of collocation in those words is to indicate collocation; the narrator uses collocation in this verse is to express his feeling that along the road is quiet, as quiet as his heart, because her love is far from his inside. While based on Guy Cook theory in this verse the

researcher found one kind of repetition namely, repetition by substitution.

Repetition by substitution is expressed in the word “lonely road”, lonely road in line (1) is substituted by the word “those” in line (2).

## Verse 2

Dear God the only thing I ask of you is (6)  
to hold her when I'm not around (7) when  
I'm much too far away (8)  
We all need that person who can be true to you  
(9) But I left her when I found her (10)  
And now I wish I'd stayed (11)  
'Cause I'm lonely and I'm tired (12)  
I'm missing you again oh no (13)  
Once again (14)

In the 2<sup>nd</sup> verse the researcher finds reiteration namely metonymy and repetition. Metonymy in this verse is expressed in the word “we” in line (9) “person” in line (9), and “you” in line (9). The word person is as the whole and the words we - you are as the part. Those words are called metonymy because those words express part versus whole, those words represent human being. Furthermore, the function of metonymy here is to say that all the human being need the person to be loved. Repetition in this verse was expressed in the word “her” in line (10) and it is repeated twice in the same line, and repetition also appears in the word “again” in line (13) this word is repeated in line (14). It is called repetition because those words are repeated twice in other line and those words refers to someone he loved and he misses her. Then, the function of repetition of the word her is to express a regret, the narrator regrets when he found her (her girlfriend) he left her. While, based on Guy Cook theory in this verse the researcher finds one kind of repetition namely repetition by substitution, it is

expressed in the word “dear God” in line (6) and it is substituted by the word “thing” in line (6) and “you” in line (6).

### Verse 3

There's nothing here for me on this barren road  
(15) There's no one here while the city sleeps (16)  
and all the shops are closed (17)  
Can't help but think of the times I've had with you (18)  
Pictures and some memories will have to help me through, oh yeah (19)

In the 3<sup>rd</sup> verse the researcher finds reiteration namely metonymy and repetition. Metonymy is expressed in the word “city” and “shop”. The word “city” has relation meaning to the preceding word “shop”. “Shop” is as a part and “city” is as whole, so it is called metonymy. Those words represent the situation of his heart, he feels very lonely without his love and he describes his heart as the city. That city at that time very quiet no shop open. Furthermore, the function of metonymy is to describe the city as his hearth at that time. The city was very lonely when he missed his girlfriend as quiet as his heart. Repetition is expressed in the word “help” in line (18) and it appears again in the word ‘help’ in line (19). This word is identified as repetition because this word is repeated twice; those words mean to inform that he really needs help from someone when he misses his girlfriend.

### Verse 4

Dear God the only thing I ask of you is  
(20) to hold her when I'm not around (21)  
when I'm much too far away (22)  
We all need that person who can be true to you (23)

I left her when I found her (24)  
And now I wish I'd stayed (25)  
'Cause I'm lonely and I'm tired (26)  
I'm missing you again oh no (27)  
Once again (28)

In 4<sup>th</sup> verse has the same lyric with the 2<sup>nd</sup> verse. In the fourth verse the researcher finds reiteration namely metonymy and repetition. Metonymy in this verse is expressed in the word “we” in line (23) “person” in line (23), and “you” in line (23). The word person is as the whole and the words we - you are as the part. Those words are categorized as metonymy because those words express part versus whole, and those words represent human being. Furthermore, the function of metonymy here is to say that all the human being need the person to be loved. Repetition in this verse is expressed in the word “her” in line (24) and occurs twice in the same line and repetition also appears in the word “again” in line (27) this word is repeated in line (28). It is called repetition because those words are repeated twice in other line and those words refers to someone he loved and he misses her. Then, the function of repetition of the word her is to express a regret, the narrator regrets when he found her (her girlfriend) he left her. While, based on Guy Cook theory in this verse the researcher finds one kind of repetition namely repetition by substitution, it is expressed in the word “dear God” in line (20) it is substituted by the word “thing” in line (20) and “you” in line (20).

### Verse 5

Some search, never finding a way (29)  
Before long, they waste away (30)  
I found you, something told me to stay  
(31) I gave in, to selfish ways (32)  
And how I miss someone to hold (33)

when hope begins to fade... (34)

In 5<sup>th</sup> verse the researcher finds reiteration namely repetition and synonymy. The word “found” in line (29) is classified as repetition since there is another lyric which express the same word, it is repeated in line (31) and the word found represents an activity to get her girl friend. Furthermore, the function of repetition is to tell that he never finds her girlfriend. The word “search” is classified as synonymy since there is another form which has the same sense of meaning, the word “search” in line (29) has the same sense of meaning with the word “finding” in line (29) and the word “found” in line (31), and those words represents an activity to get her girlfriend. The function of synonym in this verse is to inform that he did some search to find his girlfriend but never found her, he said very hard to find someone we love. So, by using different word but the same sense of meaning the song’s lyric can be cohesive. While, based on Guy Cook theory in this verse the researcher finds one kind of repetition namely repetition with another form. Repetition with another form is expressed in the word “search” in line (29) this word is repeated with the word “finding” in line (29), and those words represents an activity to get her girlfriend

### Verse 6

A lonely road, crossed another cold state line (35)  
Miles away from those I love purpose hard to find  
(36)

In 6<sup>th</sup> verse the researcher finds collocation, it is expressed in the word “road-crossed-line”, those words are called collocation because they occur in the same verse. Those words refer to a place where he walks. Furthermore, the

function of collocation in those words is to indicate collocation; the narrator uses collocation in this verse is to express his feeling that along the road is quiet, as quiet as his heart, because her love is far from his inside.

### Verse 7

Dear God the only thing I ask of you is  
(37) to hold her when I'm not around (38)  
when I'm much too far away (39)  
We all need the person who can be true to you  
(40) I left her when I found her (41)  
And now I wish I'd stayed (42)  
'Cause I'm lonely and I'm tired (43)  
I'm missing you again oh no (44)  
Once again (45)

In the 7<sup>th</sup> verse has the same lyric as in 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> verse. In the 7<sup>th</sup> verse the researcher finds reiteration namely metonymy and repetition. Metonymy in this verse is expressed in the word “we” in line (40) “person” in line (40), and “you” in line (40). The word person is as the whole and the words we - you are as the part. Those words are categorized as metonymy because those words express part versus whole, and those words represent human being. Furthermore, the function of metonymy here is to say that all the human being need the someone to be loved. Repetition in this verse is expressed in the word “her” in line (41) and occurs twice in the same line and repetition also appears in the word “again” in line (44) this word is repeated in line (45). It is called repetition because those words are repeated twice in other line and those words refers to someone he loves and he misses her. Then, the function of repetition of the word her is to express a regret, the narrator regrets when he found her (her girlfriend) he left her. While, based on Guy Cook theory in this verse the researcher finds one kind of repetition

namely repetition by substitution, it is expressed in the word “dear God” in line (37) it is substituted by the word “thing” in line (37) and “you” in line (37).

## 4.2 Discussion

Lexical cohesion in this research is found both reiteration and collocation. In the term of reiteration there are five types which is found in the lyrics of avenged sevenfold’s songs, they are: repetition, synonym, hyponym, metonymy, and antonym. In the term of repetition is expressed up to thirty six times in the lyrics. They are separated in lyric number 4, 5, 10, 13, 22, 33 (afterlife), 2, 8, 24, 30, 38, 47, 57, 68, 76, 87, 93 (a little piece of heaven), 3, 4, 6, 17, 26, 5 (gunslinger), 8, 13, 18, 19, 2, 22, 30, 33, 36 (MIA), 5, 10, 18, 24, and 29 (dear God). And the function of repetition is to strengthen the narrator’s idea by stated the word more than once. Next, antonym, it is expressed up to twelve times in the lyrics. They are separated in lyric number 9, 15 (afterlife), 1, 5, 27, 47, 54, 80, 90 (a little piece of heaven), 1 (gunslinger), 15, and 24 (MIA). 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. Next, metonymy, it is expressed up to nine times in the lyrics. They are separated in lyric number 15, 30 (gunslinger), 11, 36 (MIA), 9, 16, 17, 23, and 40 (dear god). 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. Next, synonym, it is expressed up

to six times in the lyrics. They are separated in lyric number 6, 28 (afterlife), 20 (a little piece of heaven), 19 (MIA), and 29 (dear god). 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. Next, hyponym, it is expressed up to four times in the lyrics. They are separated in lyric number 15, 42 (a little piece of heaven), 2, and 3 (MIA). 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 word to reach the lyric beautiful. Afterword, in the term of collocation; it is expressed up to fourteen times in the lyrics. They are separated in lyric number 20, 27 (afterlife), 17 (a little piece of heaven), 8, 5 (gunslinger), 1, 6, 11, 20, 27, 29, 30 (MIA), 1, and 35 (dear god). The function of metonymy is to inform, to describe, to confirm, to strengthen, to convince, to express and to stress the narrator's idea to reach the lyric beautiful.

While in the term kinds of repetition which based on Guy Cook theory, there are four kinds of repetition which is found in the lyrics of avenged sevenfold's songs, they are: full repetition, repetition by substitution, repetition with another form, and repetition by hyponym. Full repetition is the highest repetition which appears in those lyrics. It is expressed up to eight times in the lyrics. They are separated in lyric number 16, 30, 43, 57, 68, 76, 93 (a little piece of heaven), number 33 (MIA). Next, repetition with substitution, it is expressed up to seven times. They are separated in lyric number 12, 18, 22, 38 (gunslinger) 1, 6, 20 (dear God). Next, repetition with another form, it is expressed up to six times

in the lyrics. They are separated in lyric number 2, 6, 28 (afterlife), 20 (a little piece of heaven), 19 (MIA), and 29 (dear God). The last is repetition by hyponym; it is expressed up to four times in the lyrics. They are separated in lyric number 15, 42 (a little piece of heaven), 2 and 32 (MIA).

Furthermore, the function of lexical cohesion found in the lyrics of avenged 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 collaborated each other to give result in cohesive relation in the utterances.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### 5.1 Conclusion

The objective of the study is to identify the kinds of lexical cohesion used in the lyric of Avenged Sevenfold's songs and also to describe the function of lexical cohesion used in the lyric of Avenged Sevenfold's songs. The conclusion is drawn from the analysis shows that the two kinds of lexical cohesion which are used in the lyric of Avenged Sevenfold's songs are reiteration and collocation.

In the pattern of reiteration, this research finds repetition; such as I don't belong here, we gotta move on dear, escape from this afterlife'Cause this time I'm right to move on and on, far away from here, synonym; such as Such a surreal place to see so how did this come to be arrived too early, hyponym; such as Living another day in disguise. these feelings can't be right, lend me your courage to stand up and fight, on tonight, metonymy; such as Some are scared others killing for fun, I shot a mother in front of her son, and antonym; such as Watching the death toll rise wondering how I'm alive. Collocation also found in this research; such as Give me your hand but realize I just wanna say goodbye, please understand I have to leave and carry on my own life.

The function of lexical cohesion within the verse in the lyric of Avenged Sevenfold's songs is to inform, to describe, to confirm, to strengthen, to convince, to express and to stress the narrator's idea. Furthermore, the general function of lexical cohesion is to collaborate paternal links of the text in order to produce a

good coherence in presenting the text, and the text will be interesting and not monotonous.

From this research I have learnt the kinds of lexical cohesion which used in the lyrics of avenged sevenfold's songs. Next, I have learnt the functions of lexical cohesion which used in the lyrics of avenged sevenfold's songs. Lexical cohesion is very important to make the text hang together.

## 5.2 Suggestions

As stated in the significance of the study, this research is dedicated to provide information for the English lecturer and the students of UIN Malang which study on lexical cohesion, particularly in the songs lyric, since it includes written text. Hopefully, by knowing the information of lexical cohesion in written text, English learners can pay attention the use of lexical cohesion in practicing writing and speaking and also to develop their writing and speaking skill.

Furthermore, the researcher conveys suggestion to the next researches that have the same interest to analyze lexical cohesion. This research is expected that the result of the study is going to lead the next researcher as reference and comparison that might be relevant to their research. Hopefully, further researchers can use another data and use the new theory of lexical cohesion.

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## BIOGRAPHY OF AVENGED SEVENFOLD

Avenged Sevenfold formed in the summer of 1999 in Huntington Beach, California USA while still in high school. The original members of avenged sevenfold are M Shadows, Zacky Vengeance, The Rev, and Matt Wendt. M Shadows named the band as a reference to the story of Cain and Abel from The Bible although none of the members are religious and he created their unique sound, blending Metal, Emo and Punk-Rock. Upon its formation, each member of the band also took on a pseudonym which was already nicknames of theirs from high school. The band released two demos in the years 1999 and 2000. Avenged Sevenfold's debut album, Sounding the Seventh Trumpet, was recorded when the band members were just eighteen years old and in high school. It was originally released on their first label, Good Life Recordings in 2001. After lead guitarist Synyster Gates joined the band, the introductory track "To End the Rapture" was re-recorded featuring a full band element. The album was subsequently re-released on Hopeless Records in 2002.

The band started to receive recognition, sharing the stage with metal acts like Mushroom head and Shadows Fall and playing on the Take Action Tour. Having settled on their fourth bassist (Johnny Christ), they released Waking the Fallen on Hopeless Record in August 2003. The band received profiles in Billboard and The Boston Globe, and played in the Vans Warped Tour. In 2004, Avenged Sevenfold toured again on the Vans Warped Tour and recorded a video for their song "Unholy Confessions" which went into rotation on MTV2's Head banger's Ball. Shortly after the release of Waking the Fallen, Avenged Sevenfold was signed to Warner Bros. Records.

Lyrically, Shadows was striving for something more personal on the new album. "I feel we all experience a certain inner conflict, the push and pull between how we think we should act, or want to act, and the temptations and human instincts that we often blame when we don't end up being the person we want to be."

In the band's debut album, Sounding the Seventh Trumpet, M. Shadows' vocals had a heavy metalcore influence and consisted mostly of screaming vocals and clean vocals. This style gradually decreased in later albums into more conventional clean singing and had been almost completely jettisoned (with the exception of backing introduction screams) by the release of City of Evil, the band's major label debut. After the release of City of Evil a rumor had developed stating that the reason why M. Shadows dropped the screaming was either due to blowing a blood vessel or ripping a vocal cord in the back of his throat. However, this is not true. Despite having admitted minor throat surgery this was not a cause for the change and in an interview on All Excess, manager Larry Jacobson states that Shadows had decided two years before the making of City of Evil that it would be an all singing album. He had made it clear to their producer, Andrew Murdock, that the album they were working on at the time Waking the Fallen would be half singing and half screaming, and that the next would be all singing. In the past Shadows would sing on all parts of the songs during live performances, supporting the theory that he was no longer able to scream or growl. Perhaps becoming fed up with those claims, Shadows has resumed screaming again during live shows, this can be seen in the band's new live DVD "Live in the LBC & Diamonds in the Rough" In almost all of the songs in the DVD, he does a 5 to 7 second long scream, and does some screaming vocals for Second Heartbeat and Unholy Confessions. Some of Shadows' biggest musical influences are Metallica, Megadeth, Iron Maiden, Pantera, Queen and Guns N' Roses.

### Musical characteristics

In general, Avenged Sevenfold is classified as an important and influential band in the New Wave of American Heavy Metal. Their material spans multiple genres, and has evolved in the band's ten year career. Initially, Avenged Sevenfold's debut Sounding the Seventh Trumpet consisted almost entirely of metalcore sound; however, there were several deviations to this genre, most notably in "Streets" which adopts a punk style, and "Warmness on the Soul," which is a piano-oriented ballad. On Walking The Fallen, the band displayed a more refined and fluent

metalcore album that was able to harness the rawness of the first album, and add more mature and intricate musical elements. In the band's DVD All Excess, producer Andrew Mudrock explained this transition: "When I met the band after Sounding the Seventh Trumpet had come out before they had recorded Waking the Fallen, M. Shadows said to me 'This record is screaming. The record we want to make is going to be half-screaming half-singing. I don't want to scream anymore. And the record after that is going to be all singing.'" On City of Evil, Avenged Sevenfold's third album, the band has chosen to abandon the metalcore genre, developing a more punk metal/thrash style, very much like bands such as Bullet for My Valentine and Trivium. Also, the drumming on both these albums is played in a more thrash-influenced alternative metal style, similar to that of Slipknot. Avenged Sevenfold's self-titled album, again, consists of several deviations to less consistent genres and styles from the album's main hard rock and heavy metal songs, most notably in "Dear God", which adopts a country style, and "A Little Piece of Heaven", which includes elements of Broadway show tunes, using primarily brass instruments and stringed orchestra to take over most of the role of the lead and rhythm guitar. The band has changed considerably since its first album, which since then they have been characterized as a heavy band with screams and growls combined with clean vocals that one can expect from the metalcore genre.

## AFTERLIFE

Like walking into a dream, so unlike what you've seen.  
So unsure but it seems, 'cause we've been waiting for you.  
Fallen into this place, just giving you a small taste.  
Of your afterlife here so stay, you'll be back here soon anyway.

I see a distant light, but girl this can't be right.  
Such a surreal place to see so how did this come to be,  
Arrived too early.

And when I think of all the places I just don't belong,  
I've come to grips with life and realize this is going too far.

I don't belong here, we gotta move on dear, escape from this afterlife.  
'Cause this time I'm right to move on and on, far away from here.

A place of hope and no pain, perfect skies with no rain.  
Can leave this place but refrain, 'cause we've been waiting for you.  
Fallen into this place, just giving you a small taste.  
Of your afterlife here so stay, you'll be back here soon anyway.

This peace on earth's not right (with my back against the wall).  
No pain or sign of time (I'm much too young to fall).  
So out of place don't wanna stay, I feel wrong and that's my sign.  
I've made up my mind.

Give me your hand but realize I just wanna say goodbye.  
Please understand I have to leave and carry on my own life.

I don't belong here, I gotta move on dear escape from this afterlife.  
'Cause this time I'm right to move on and on, far away from here.  
Got nothing against you and surely I'll miss you.  
This place full of peace and light, and I'd hoped you might,  
Take me back inside, when the time is right.

Loved ones back home all crying 'cause they're already missing me.  
I pray by the grace of God that there's somebody listening.  
Give me a chance to be that person I wanna be.  
(Who are you? I'm broken, I'm choking on this ecstasy.)  
Oh Lord I'll try so hard but you gotta let go of me  
(Unbreak me, unchain me, I need another chance to live.)

[Screaming and maniacal laughter]  
I don't belong here, I gotta move on dear escape from this afterlife.

'Cause this time I'm right to move on and on, far away from here.  
Got nothing against you and surely I'll miss you.  
This place full of peace and light, and I'd hoped you might,  
Take me back inside when the time is right.

### A LITTLE PIECE OF HEAVEN

Before the story begins, is it such a sin,  
for me to take what's mine, until the end of time  
We were more than friends, before the story ends,  
And I will take what's mine, create what God would never design

Our love had been so strong for far too long,  
I was weak with fear that  
something would go wrong,  
before the possibilities came true,  
I took all possibility from you

Almost laughed myself to tears,  
(ha hahahahaha)  
conjuring her deepest fears  
(come here you fucking bitch)

Must have stabbed her fifty fucking times,  
I can't believe it,  
Ripped her heart out right before her eyes,  
Eyes over easy, eat it, eat it, eat it

She was never this good in bed even when she was sleeping  
now she's just so perfect I've never been quite so fucking deep in  
it goes on and on and on,  
I can keep you looking young and preserved forever,  
with a fountain to spray on your youth whenever

'Cause I really always knew that my little crime  
would be cold that's why I got a heater for your thighs  
and I know, I know it's not your time  
but bye, bye  
and a word to the wise when the fire dies  
you think it's over but it's just begun  
but baby don't cry

You had my heart, at least for the most part  
'cause everybody's gotta die sometime,

We fell apart, let's make a new start  
'cause everybody's gotta die sometime, yeah  
but baby don't cry

Now possibilities I'd never considered,  
are occurring the likes of which I'd never heard,  
Now an angry soul comes back from beyond the grave,  
to repossess a body with which I'd misbehaved

Smiling right from ear to ear  
Almost laughed herself to tears

Must have stabbed him fifty fucking times  
I can't believe it  
Ripped his heart out right before his eyes  
Eyes over easy, eat it, eat it, eat it

Now that it's done I realize the error of my ways  
I must venture back to apologize from somewhere far beyond the grave

I gotta make up for what I've done  
'Cause I was all up in a piece of heaven  
while you burned in hell, no peace forever

'Cause I really always knew that my little crime  
would be cold that's why I got a heater for your thighs  
and I know, I know it's not your time  
but bye, bye  
and a word to the wise when the fire dies  
you think it's over but it's just begun  
but baby don't cry

You had my heart, at least for the most part  
'Cause everybody's gotta die sometime,  
We fell apart, let's make a new start  
'Cause everybody's gotta die sometime, yeah  
But baby don't cry

I will suffer for so long  
(What will you do, not long enough)  
To make it up to you  
(I pray to God that you do)  
I'll do whatever you want me to do  
(Well then I'll grant you one chance) \*  
And if it's not enough  
(If it's not enough, If it's not enough)

If it's not enough  
(Not enough)  
Try again  
(Try again)  
And again  
(And again)  
Over and over again

We're coming back, coming back  
We'll live forever, live forever  
Let's have wedding, have a wedding  
Let's start the killing, start the killing

Do you take this man in death for the rest of your unnatural life?  
Yes, I do  
Do you take this woman in death for the rest of your unnatural life?  
I do  
I now pronounce you

'Cause I really always knew that my little crime  
would be cold that's why I got a heater for your thighs  
and I know, I know it's not your time  
but bye, bye  
And a word to the wise when the fire dies  
you think it's over but it's just begun  
but baby don't cry

You had my heart, at least for the most part  
'Cause everybody's gotta die sometime,  
We fell apart, let's make a new start  
'Cause everybody's gotta die sometime, yeah  
But baby don't cry

## GUNSLINGER

Yeah, you've been alone  
I've been gone for far too long  
But with all that we've been through  
After all this time I'm coming home to you

Never let it show  
The pain I've grown to know  
'Cause with all these things we do  
It don't matter when I'm coming home to you

I reach towards the sky I've said my goodbyes  
My heart's always with you now  
I won't question why so many have died  
My prayers have made it through yeah  
'Cause with all these things we do  
It don't matter when I'm coming home to you

Letters keep me warm  
Helped me through the storm  
But with all that we've been through  
After all this time I'm coming home to you

I reach towards the sky I've said my goodbyes  
My heart's always with you now  
I won't question why so many have died  
My prayers have made it through yeah  
'Cause with all these things we do  
It don't matter when I'm coming home to you

I've always been true  
I've waited so long just to come hold you  
I'm making it through  
It's been far too long, we've proven our love  
over time's so strong, in all that we do The  
stars in the night, they lend me their light to  
bring me closer to heaven with you

(Bring me closer)

But with all that we've been through  
After all this time I'm coming home to you

I reach towards the sky I've said my goodbyes

My heart's always with you now  
I won't question why so many have died  
My prayers have made it through yeah  
'Cause with all these things we do  
It don't matter when I'm coming home to you

And with all that we've been through  
After all this time I'm coming home to you

#### MIA (Missing in Action)

Staring at the carnage, praying that the sun will never rise.  
Living another day in disguise.  
These feelings can't be right, lend me your courage to stand up and fight, on  
tonight.

Ooooo....  
Stand up and fight.

Now fighting rages on and on, to challenge me you must be strong.  
I'll walk your land but don't belong, two million soldiers can't be wrong.

It's no fun but I've been here before.  
I'm far from home and I'm fighting your war.  
(Not the way I pictured this, I wanted better things)  
Some are scared others killing for fun, I shot a mother in front of her son.  
(Change this from my consciousness and please erase my dreams)

Fight for honor, fight for your life.  
Pray to god that our side is right.  
You know we won but still we lose, until I make it home to you.  
I see your mother still in tears we grew up so fast where did those years go.  
Memories won't let you cry unless I don't return tonight.

So many soldiers on the other side, I take their live so they don't take mine.  
(Scared to make it out alive now murders all I know.)  
Nobody tells me all the reasons were here, I am a weapon so there's nothing to  
fear.  
(Another day another life but nothing real to show for.)

Fight for honor, fight for your life.  
Pray to god that our side is right.  
You know we won but still we lose, until I make it home to you.

I see your mother still in tears we grew up so fast where did those years go.  
Memories won't let you cry unless I don't return tonight.

Staring at the carnage, praying that the sun will never rise.  
Living another day in disguise.  
These feelings can't be right, lend me your courage to stand up and fight.

Watching the death toll rise wondering how I'm alive.  
Strangers blood on my hands, showed all I can.  
There were no sunny nights watching your brothers all die  
To destroy all their plans with no thought of me. (No thought of me)  
No thought of me.

Ohhhh.....

We'll walk the city lonely, memories that are not passing by.  
A murderer walks your streets tonight.  
Forgive me for my crimes.  
Don't forget that I was so young, but so scared.  
In the name of God and Country.

#### DEAR GOD

A lonely road, crossed another cold state line  
Miles away from those I love purpose hard to find  
While I recall all the words you spoke to me  
Can't help but wish that I was there  
Back where I'd love to be, oh yeah

Dear God the only thing I ask of you is  
to hold her when I'm not around  
when I'm much too far away  
We all need that person who can be true to you  
But I left her when I found her  
And now I wish I'd stayed  
'Cause I'm lonely and I'm tired  
I'm missing you again oh no  
Once again

There's nothing here for me on this barren road  
There's no one here while the city sleeps  
and all the shops are closed  
Can't help but think of the times I've had with you

Pictures and some memories will have to help me through, oh yeah

Dear God the only thing I ask of you is  
to hold her when I'm not around  
when I'm much too far away  
We all need that person who can be true to you  
I left her when I found her  
And now I wish I'd stayed  
'Cause I'm lonely and I'm tired  
I'm missing you again oh no  
Once again

Some search, never finding a way  
Before long, they waste away  
I found you, something told me to stay  
I gave in, to selfish ways  
And how I miss someone to hold  
when hope begins to fade...

A lonely road, crossed another cold state line  
Miles away from those I love purpose hard to find

Dear God the only thing I ask of you is  
to hold her when I'm not around  
when I'm much too far away  
We all need the person who can be true to you  
I left her when I found her  
And now I wish I'd stayed  
'Cause I'm lonely and I'm tired  
I'm missing you again oh no  
Once again