

## **Lexical Cohesion Analysis of Muniba Muzari's "We All Are Perfectly Imperfect" Speech**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This study aims to characterize the various forms of lexical cohesion in Muniba Muzari's speech. It's a component of the qualitative descriptive approach. The data for this study were gathered using a non-participatory strategy and an observational approach. Research employed the competence-in-equalizing technique and the identity technique as a technique and method for data analysis. This study employed the (Halliday and Hasan 1976) theory of lexical cohesion. The researcher identifies 5 repetitions, 1 synonym, 5 antonyms, and 4 collocations from opinion and reportage within Muniba Mazari's speech. Based on this study, the researcher may conclude that the more prevalent type of lexical coherence discovered in Muniba Mazari's speech and ideas is repetition. The study's findings demonstrated the existence of six different lexical cohesion categories: collocation, hyponymy, synonymy, antonymy, and repetition. The data of this research were words, phrases, and sentences.

**Keywords: Lexical Cohesion, Speech, Muniba Mazari's.**

### **INTRODUCTION**

For many individuals, English as it's the language of communication in today's worldwide society. From elementary school through university, all students in this educational system are taught English. As stated by Halliday and Hasan (1976:8), cohesion is defined as "a semantic relationship that is essential to the interpretation of a textual component and another part.". The meaning of the cohesive relation remains same regardless of whether the two elements the presupposing and the presuppose have a structural relationship or not. Therefore, the semantic idea of cohesiveness arises when certain speech parts' interpretations are contingent upon one another. The most sophisticated cohesive strategy is lexical coherence, which makes it the hardest to understand. As stated by Halliday and Hasan (1976:287), Lexical cohesion is a word used to describe the cohesion that arises from the co-occurrence of lexical elements that are, in some manner, usually connected with one another because they tend to co-occur in comparable environments. When two or more lexical components are related to one another within a sentence or across sentence boundaries, lexical cohesion produces a cohesive effect. The connection might have a co-occurrence, contrasting, or similar connotation. It could also be

equivalent or related. In this research, lexical coherence is classified into six kinds mostly based on Halliday and Hasan's taxonomy: 1) Repetition 2) Synonym 3) Antonymy 4) Hyponym 5) Meronymy 6) Collocation method. Lexical coherence across sentences is the main topic of this work; coherence inside a sentence is not examined.

The use of lexical cohesion in the album 25 (<https://youtu.be/qCCdeNSZ9IM>) there is a repeating line in Adele's song lyrics. They fall under this category because Adele uses word repetitions in the lyrics to try and draw the listener in deeper to the song's emotional content.

SONG 1 (AIA):

Datum (S.1/Sz.01&03/LC/Rp)

Sz.01 ‘ I won't say a word... ‘

Sz.03 ‘ They've all been said before you know...’

Based on the data above, the researcher found the repetition from the word say twice. Repetition is the term for a word that appears more than once. In this case, the word "say" is formal repetition since it repeats the same basic phrase. However, the word "said" is the verb "say" in its past tense. According to Oxford Dictionary (2003: 257), the meaning of the song's lyrics is to creatively convey intense emotions. A song's lyrics can also be composed to inspire, amuse, or make social commentary about the people in our immediate vicinity. Due to the fact that words and ideas are narrative songs, and they occasionally produce poetry-like songs. Furthermore, the lyric divulges intimate emotions.

The one of example from the phenomena found in speech Muniba Mazari's from Youtube, (<https://www.englishspeechchannel.com/downloads/muniba-mazari/>). The data following of this:

‘Thank you so much for all the love, for all the warm. Thank you all for accepting me. Thank you very much.’

From data above the researcher found the repetition data from the first paragraph in muniba mazari's speech. The researcher discovered repetitions in this data, including the phrase "Thank you so much for all the love, for all the warm". Thank you is an example of a kind of repetition that falls within the formal repetition category since it is repeated inside the same verb category. Nonetheless, due to its abbreviation, the phrase "thank you" is formal. To establish a connection between the texts, the author uses the same term the again. According to Haniah et al. (2020), repetition occurs both in writing and speech since it is a normal and uncomplicated aspect of our everyday activities and conduct.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Previous Related Study

Previous studies revealed that the first research. These are a few of the previous studies that the researcher used. The title is "Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion Analysis of Trump's Speech Upon Soleimani" (Mandarani, 2020). This type of study uses a descriptive technique and is qualitative in nature. The grammatical and lexical coherence of this song was analyzed by researcher using

the Halliday and Hasan (1978) grammatical and lexical cohesion theory. The study's findings indicated that two lexical cohesion categories—reiteration and collocation—and four grammatical cohesion categories—reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction—were discovered. This study used words, phrases, and sentences as its data.

The second research the title is "An Analysis Lexical Cohesin in Jakarta Post News"(Batubara et al., 2021). Lexical cohesion is the subject of this study (repetition, synonym, antonym, hyponym, collocation). To examine lexical cohesiveness in Jakarta Post News, researchers applied the lexical cohesion theory proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1978). The goals of this research were to: (1) determine the kind of LC that appears in opinion pieces and reporting from the Jakarta Post News, and (2) determine the kind of LC that predominates in these domains. The data sources were the news articles and opinion pieces from the October issue of the Jakarta Post News, which included 30 opinion pieces and 30 reporting pieces. The researchers conducted their study in libraries. The model of Miles and Huberman (reduction, display, and verification) was used to data analysis. The findings revealed 94 synonyms, 87 repetitions, 67 antonyms, 40 hyponyms, and 30 collocations.

The present and previous research showed the differences and similarities. Previous research used a different data source from this present research. The speech entitled "We all are perfect imperfect" was taken to be the data source of this research. Both the current research and previous research looked at the same subject. The topic was lexical cohesion as one of discourse analysis discussions. Lexical cohesion theory from Haliday and Hasan (1976) was applied to analyzed the utterances. The goal of this study was to examine the various forms of lexical coherence the speech delivered by "Muniba Mazari."

### **Discourse Analysis**

Discourse is a spoken and written language component linked to meaning, coherence, and cohesiveness. Discourse analysis is a research study that examines language in relation to its social environment in order to understand language use. Discourse, such as a story, debate, or joke, frequently adds to the cohesive unit, according to (Crystal 1992). Discourse analysis involves examining how language acts and generates in various social situations, therefore if context is not taken into account, what is transmitted might be perceived incorrectly. For example, the recipient of the joke might not laugh and instead get perplexed if it lacks logic.

### **Lexical Cohesion**

Lexical Cohesion meaning is what is meant by lexical coherence. In order to generate textual continuity, it deals with how lexical elements link to one another and to other cohesive devices. Despite being given the least attention of the five forms of cohesion identified by the authors, lexical cohesion is the subject of the

foundational study on the subject, stated by Halliday and Hasan's (1976). In this research, lexical coherence is classified into six kinds mostly based on Halliday and Hasan's taxonomy: 1) Repetition 2) Synonymy 3) Antonymy 4) Hyponyme 5) Meronym 6) Collocation.

### *Repetition*

According to Paltridge (2000:134) defines repetition as both the recurrence of words in the text and the alteration of words to represent number or tense, like feel and felt (which indicates a change in tense) and feeling and emotions (which indicates a change in number). Even though repetition is a common strategy for creating lexical coherence, especially in science texts, students' writing frequently exhibits what is known as "redundant repetition. (Sari & Anindita, 2020)

Sz.01 - I want every single piece of you

Sz.02 - I want your heaven and your ocean's too

Sz.04 - I wanna teach you things you never knew, baby

Based on the data above, the investigator discovered the data from song 2 above in order to obtain repetition using the data from song 2 above. The researcher discovered three instances of the term "I want" in this data. The term I'm looking for in stanzas 01 and 02 falls within the formal repetition category because it is repeated inside the same verb category. However, because the word Wanna is shortened from "want to," it is used in an informal manner in verse 4. To establish a connection between the texts, the author uses the same term again.

### *Synonymy*

Synonymy is the relationship between words with similar meanings, as patrons and customers. There are three different ways that synonyms and close synonyms differ: denotational distinctions, in which the meaning is different, as an example, "lie" is intentional, "misrepresent" is indirect, "thin" is neutral, "skinny" is derogatory, and there are stylistic distinctions between terms like "cops" and "police," which are examples of attitudes.

“Accordingly, I took the cave, and turned to the ascent of the peak”. The climb is perfectly easy”. (Arifiani, 2016)

From data above the word ‘ascent’ refers back to the „climb“, which is a synonym. Synonym is the words that have means almost similar to each other.

### *Antonymy*

Antonymy consists of contrasting or opposing manings, such as cheerful and sad, or good and evil. According to Paltridge (2000:134) antonyms are an example of a collocation from (Halliday and Hasan's 1976:285). Put another way, pairings like "car and brake," "basement and roof," and "mouth and chin" that come from the same lexical domain.(Rijal et al., 1976)

“The materials which are given today are so difficult. Students told the teacher that previous materials were easy”.

From data above the word ‘difficult’ and ‘easy’ are antonymous. This pair is lexical item that is denial of the one implies the denial of other.

### *Hyponym*

The definition of a hyponym is a term that "contains" another word; for instance, "vehicle" is a superordinate of "car." These words are rarely taught in schools. Although most students are familiar with the term "synonym," terms like "superordinates" "Subordinates" (hyponyms) and (sometimes called hypernyms) weren't commonly used in English as a Foreign Language classes.

“Henry’s bought himself a new Jaguar. He practically lives in the car”’. (Arifiani, 2016)

From data above the word “car” refers back to “Jaguar” and “car” is a superordinate of “Jaguar”. The relationship in interpretation with a broader and a specific phrase is known as superordinate or hyponymy.

### *Meronym*

Meronym is a word that denotes the constituent parts or members of something. According to Paltridge (2000:134) states that meronymy is a hierarchical relationship which is a relationship of parts of the whole. This part-to-whole relationship is called meronym. At one level, meronyms can be divided into two types: 'necessary' and 'optional', otherwise called 'canonical' and 'facilitative’.

“There is a new smartphone in my bag. That is a sophisticated thing happening today”’. (Arifiani, 2016)

From data above, the reseacher discovered the data “thing” is meronym word of smartphone because meronym can be generic verbs like "do" and "happen" or general nouns like "thing," "stuff," "place," "person," "women," and "men." A broad term is sort of at a higher level than a hyponym.

“This research will be conducted in one of the public schools in the city. This research cannot be separated from the existence of students, school staffs, curriculum, and facilities”’. (Rijal et al., 1976)

In the above sentence, the words ‘students’, ‘school stuffs’, ‘curriculum’, and ‘facilities’ are metonymy of school,

### *Collocation*

Collocations are used to indicate associations between two or more words that frequently appear together. Examples of these associations include adjective and noun combinations (e.g., quality product), sarcastic remarks, and discriminating

consumers. Along with the relationships between nouns and verbs, it also covers noun pairs, such as friends and neighbors, and eat and food.

Sz.07 – Now, don't get me wrong

Sz.08 – I know there is no tomorrow

Sz.10 – If this is my last night with you (Sari & Anindita, 2020)

From data above the word now, tomorrow, last night belongs to collocation. The researcher discovered collocation in the first verse of the song in lines 07, 08, and 10, which contain the words "now," "tomorrow," and "last night." These terms are part of the collocation since it provides a sequential explanation for the time adverbs. In the song's lyrics, each type of collocation has a certain function. The author employed this type of collocation since they wanted to clarify the circumstance that arises on a regular basis.

## **METHOD**

### **Design and Samples**

Descriptive qualitative research was used in this study. In this study, descriptive qualitative research was employed. The information was presented in paragraphs, words, phrases, and sentences. Creswell (2018) asserts that qualitative research is utilized to develop a thorough and in-depth comprehension of social processes. The observational approach was employed in this study to gather data. Reading the transcript of "We All Are Perfect Imperfect" by Muniba Muzari served as the observational method's means of execution. Because the researchers did not participate in the data collecting, this study employed a non-participatory technique.

### **Instrument and Procedure**

There were four processes that the researchers used in order to collect data. The researchers started by watching "Muniba Mazari's" speech. Secondly, the second section of the script is being written in accordance with the speech. Lastly, the researchers read the script as they watched the speech. and highlighted or documented instances of lexical cohesion in speech.

### **Data Analysis**

The researchers then assessed the specified data analysis from the data collection. There are three steps in relation to the steps as well. Determine the highlighted speech's context first. Second, analyzes the lexical cohesion in accordance with the types of lexical cohesion by applying theory from Halliday and Hasan (1976). The outcome showed several lexical cohesions that were accomplished in the "Muniba Mazari's" speech.

## RESULT AND DISUSSION

In the speech Muniba Mazari's, there were several various types of lexical cohesion. The table below compiles the research's findings.

Table 1.

*Lexical Cohesion types in "Muniba Mazari's" Speech*

No	Types of lexical cohesion	Frequency
1	Repetition	5
2	Synonym	1
3	Antonym	5
4	Collocation	4

According to the data, fiveteen (15) data that showed lexical cohesion were categorized into six types, as seen in the above table. Firstly, is a collection of ten data from the repetitions, secondly, is one data from the synonyms, thirdly, is three data that represents the antonym, Lastly, is that there are four sets of data from the collocation. In the speech Muniba Mazari's, there were 4 different types of lexical cohesion. Here are the analysis's findings.

### Repetition

#### Data 1

“ **Thank you** so much for all the love, for all the warm. **Thank you** all for accepting me. **Thank you** very much”.

From data above the researcher discovered the data on repetition from the first paragraph in transcrip speech text muniba mazari's. The investigator discovered phrase recurrence in this set of data “**Thank you**”. The term "Thank you" is an example of formal repetition as it is repeated and belongs to the same category as verbs.

#### Data 2

“So, I always try to use the positive words in my life. Wherever I go, they call it adversity, I **call** it opportunity. They **call** it weakness; I **call** it strength. They **call** me disable; I call myself differently able”.

From the data mentioned above, the researcher was able to obtain the repeat data from Muniba Mazari's transcription of the first paragraph in transcrip speech. The researcher discovered word recurrence in this set of data “**call**”. The term "**call**" is an example of formal repetition as it is repeated and belongs to the same category as verbs.

#### Data 3

“ They see my **disability**. They see my **disability**. I see my ability. There are some incidents that happened in your life. And those incidents are so strong that they change your DNA”.

From the data mentioned above, the researcher was able to obtain the repeat data from Muniba Mazari's transcription of the third paragraph in transcrip speech text

muniba mazari's. The researcher discovered word recurrence in this set of data 'disability'. The term "**disability**" is an example of formal repetition as it is repeated and belongs to the same category as verbs.

#### Data 4

“ Two years later, I got this call from a very small city in Pakistan. They **said**, ‘Are you Muniba Mazari’. There is a baby boy. Would you like to adopt? And When I **said** ‘Yes’, I could literally feel the labor pain. Yes Yes, I am going to adopt him. I am coming to take him home”.

From the data mentioned above, the researcher was able to obtain the repeat data from Muniba Mazari's transcription of the third page in transcrip speech text muniba mazari's. The researcher discovered word recurrence in this set of data '**said**. The term "**said**" is an example of formal repetition as it is repeated and belongs to the same category as verbs.

#### Data 5

“You know, what we human being have a problem. We always expect each from lives. We have this amazing fantasy about life. This is how things should work. This is my **plan**. It should go as per my **plan**”.

From the data mentioned above, the researcher was able to obtain the repeat data from Muniba Mazari's transcription of the fifth page in transcrip speech text muniba mazari's. The researcher discovered word recurrence in this set of data '**plan**'. The term "**plan**" is an example of formal repetition as it is repeated and belongs to the same category as verbs.

#### Synonym

##### Data 1

“And all in that **distress** and **grief**, mom's those words were so magical that they kept me going”.

From the data mentioned above, the researcher was able to obtain the synonym data from Muniba Mazari's transcription of the second page in transcrip speech text muniba mazari's. In the word distress and grief synonym as the meanings of the two terms are identical. The word strong means that she gets through problem. The definitions of the terms "strong" and "grief" are synonymous, indicating that they have the same meaning. If the author wants to employ a variety of words, synonyms are used by the author in the text.

#### Antonym

##### Data 1

“They call me **disable**; I call myself differently **able**”.

From the data mentioned above, the researcher was able to obtain the antonym data from Muniba Mazari's transcription of the second paragraph in transcrip speech text muniba mazari's. The word “disable” means the meaning as the word someone who is not able, definition of the word able and disable is antonym. The data above talk



about the opposite disable is able, because antonym is a word having a meaning opposite that of another word. The purpose of the author's usage of antonyms in the text is to contrast one word's meaning with another.

#### Data 2

“ They see my **disability**. They see my disability. I see my **ability**”.

From data above the reseacrher found the antonym data in in “Muniba Mazari’s speech”. The word “**disability**” means the meaning as the word not ability, definition of the word ability and disability is antonym. The data above talk about the opposite disability is ability, because antonym is a word having a meaning opposite that of another word. The purpose of the author's usage of antonyms in the text is to contrast one word's meaning with another.

#### Data 3

“So, I told then this is Muniba Mazari and she wants to adopt, **boy-girl** what so ever”.

From data above the reseacrher found the antonym data in in “Muniba Mazari’s speech”. The definition of the terms "girl" and "boy" are antonymous, with the term "boy" having the same meaning as "man." The data above talk about the opposite boy is girl, because antonym is a word having a meaning opposite that of another word. The purpose of the author's usage of antonyms in the text is to contrast one word's meaning with another.

#### Data 4

“You will **never ever** have enough”.

Based on the data above the reseacrher found the antonym data in in “Muniba Mazari’s speech”. The word “**never**” means the meaning as the word not a any time or not ever, definition of the word never and ever is antonym. The data above talk about the opposite “**ever**” is at any time or all time, because antonym is a word having a meaning opposite that of another word. The purpose of the author's usage of antonyms in the text is to contrast one word's meaning with another.

#### Data 5

“And all those **imperfections** you have to listen to your hearts. You don’t have to look good for people. You don’t have to be **perfect** just because other people wanted you to be perfect”.

From data above the reseacrher found the antonym data in in “Muniba Mazari’s speech”. The definition of the terms "imperfections" and "perfect" is antonymous, indicating that the former denotes something that is not perfect. The data above talk about the opposite perfect is complete or flawless, because antonym is a word having a meaning opposite that of another word. The purpose of the author's usage of antonyms in the text is to contrast one word's meaning with another.

## Collocation

### Data 1

“And of course, it was never a **happy marriage**”.

From the data provided above, Muniba Mazari's speech has a collocation item that refers to a happy marriage because the term "fix connection" is used in it. A happy marriage is defined as one in which both partners are content with their union. This collocation in Muniba Mazari's speech indicates that she is content with her partner.

### Data 2

“Somehow my husband **fell asleep** and the car fell into the ditch”.

From the data provided above, Muniba Mazari's speech contains the collocation item "fell asleep" since the word has a fixed relationship. Fall asleep is the term used to describe someone who is tired. This collocation indicates that Muniba Mazari is sleeping in her speech.

### Data 3

“He managed to **jump out**, saved himself”.

From the data provided above, Muniba Mazari's speech contains collocation items that "jump out" since the term "jump out" fixes the connection. The term "jump out" refers to the act of someone unexpectedly approaching someone from hiding. This collocation indicates Muniba Mazari's jumpiness in her speaking.

### Data 4

“That’s why, In Pakistan, people called me the ‘**Iron Lady**’ of Pakistan”.

From the data provided above, Muniba Mazari's speech contains the collocation item "are," as the word refers to a fixed relationship. A lady who is powerful is known as an Iron Lady. This collocation demonstrates Muniba Mazari's iron lady persona in her speech.

## CONCLUSION

In light of the results, the researcher found that there are many lexical cohesion items in the Muniba Mazari's the title is 'We All Are Perfectly Imperfect' Speech. In analyzing data, the writer applied the theory Haliday and Hasan (1976). The speech text's coherence is derived from its lexical cohesion. All forms of lexical cohesion repetition, synonym, antonym, hyponym, meronym, and collocation may be deduced from the study's results. The conclusions drawn in this study are that there are six types of lexical cohesion in this study. The researcher uncovers 5 repetitions, meets 1 synonym, found 5 antonyms, and the researcher also found 4 collocations from opinion and reportage in the Jakarta Post News. The researcher found 50 data but the researcher only analysis 15 data. The total lexical cohesion in the Muniba Mazari's speech are 15 data. The researcher can conclude that the dominant type of lexical cohesion in this study is repetition in the opinion and Muniba Mazari's speech.

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