

**COHESION MARKERS IN *BUILD* TALKSHOW BY AGNEZ
MO & KEVAN KANNEY**

THESIS

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK
IBRAHIM MALANG
2020**

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Presented to
Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
in Partial Fulfillment of The Requirements for The Degree of Sarjana
Sastra (S.S.)

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IBRAHIM MALANG
2020**

APPROVAL SHEET

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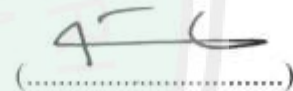
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STATEMENT OF AUTORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled "**Cohesion Markers in *Build Talkshow* by Agnez Mo & Kevan Kanney**" is my original work. I do not include any material previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only responsible for that.

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MOTTO

مَنْ أَرَادَ الدُّنْيَا فَعَلَيْهِ بِالْعِلْمِ، وَمَنْ أَرَادَ الْآخِرَةَ فَعَلَيْهِ بِالْعِلْمِ، وَمَنْ أَرَادَهُمَا فَعَلَيْهِ بِالْعِلْمِ

“Whoever wants to obtain happiness in the world must be with knowledge, and whoever wants to obtain happiness in the afterlife must be with knowledge, and whoever wants to obtain happiness in the both of them must be with knowledge”

(H.R. Bukhori)



DEDICATION

This thesis especially dedicated to my parents, my little brother, my beloved friends, and all of my teachers.



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In the name of Allah SWT, the beneficent the merciful, praise belongs to Allah, the lord of Universe who has given the inspiration to the writer, thus she can finish this thesis entitled *Cohesion Markers in Build Talkshow by Agnez Mo & Kevan Kanney*. This thesis is intended to fulfill the requirement to achieve undergraduate degree in English Letters Department at Universitas Islam Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. I realize that without the almighty of Allah for his power, love, blessings and mercy, who has blessed of health and strength, my prophet Muhammad S.A.W. who has guided me to the right way. Thus this thesis can be accomplished at the appropriate time.

Furtermore, I would like to dedicate my best thanks to many people who contribute and motivate me to complete this thesis.

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5. My parents and my little brother who always being my best support system ever and always encourage me to be a better person.
6. All of my best friends: Azik, Ika, Ningiti, Tsalits, Etika, Selda and Dian who always being there through up and down. May Allah always eases their ways to deal with the real life.

Finally, I expect that this thesis will be very useful for the reader and further researcher though I realize that this thesis is still far from perfectness. Therefore, I warmly welcome and appreciate any corrections, suggestions, and critics.

Malang, 4 September 2020

Meysi Nabila Putri



ABSTRACT

Putri, Meysi Nabila. 2020. *Cohesion Markers in Build Talkshow by Agnez Mo & Kevan Kanney*. Thesis. English Letters Department, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Advisor: Dr. Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd.

Key Words: Cohesion Markers, Youtube, *Build* Talkshow.

Cohesion is a text property that occurs when an element in a discourse is related to one another and the interpretation of that element depends on the interpretation of different elements. This research aimed to analyze the types of cohesion both grammatical and lexical cohesion and explained the function of cohesion markers in the conversation video of Agnez Mo and Kevan Kanney in the *Build* Talkshow.

Methodologically, Qualitative descriptive is applied as a method of this research. The data of this research is in the form of words or phrases that occurred in the conversation between Agnez Mo & Kevan Kanney in *build* talk show which indicated using cohesion markers. The data were taken from the official youtube channel of build talk show which published on November 23, 2019. The researcher analyzed the types of cohesion by using Halliday & Hassan theory (1972) of grammatical cohesion and Cutting theory (2008) of lexical cohesion.

The result of this study revealed that the use of cohesion markers in the conversation of Agnez Mo and Kevan Kanney are all the types of grammatical cohesion in the form of reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Also, used all the types of lexical cohesion in the form of repetition, synonymy, general word, and superordinates. The most dominant type of cohesion found in this research is grammatical cohesion in the form of reference. While, the use of lexical cohesion in the form of general word and superordinate are rarely used.

The suggestion of this present research is directed to the reader especially to the students of English Literature to give a view of how actually cohesion markers used in the video, especially in the conversation of a talk show. For further researcher should be conducted research which focused on analyzing cohesion markers in another video or movie such as speech video, video vlog, action movie, and many others by using different theory.

ABSTRAK

Putri, Meysi Nabila. 2020. *Penanda Kohesi pada Build Talkshow oleh Kevan Kanney & Agnez Mo*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Dosen Pembimbing: Dr. Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd.

Kata Kunci: Penanda Kohesi, Youtube, *Build Talkshow*

Kohesi adalah properti teks yang terjadi ketika suatu elemen dalam wacana terkait satu sama lain dan interpretasi elemen tersebut tergantung pada interpretasi elemen yang berbeda. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis jenis – jenis penanda kohesi baik kohesi gramatikal maupun leksikal dan menjelaskan fungsi penggunaan penanda kohesi dalam video percakapan Agnez Mo dan Kevan Kanney dalam *Build Talkshow*.

Secara metodologis, kualitatif deskriptif digunakan sebagai metode penelitian ini. Data dari penelitian ini adalah dalam bentuk kata-kata atau frasa yang terjadi dalam percakapan antara Agnez Mo & Kevan Kanney dalam *Build talkshow* yang terindikasi menggunakan penanda kohesi. Data diambil dari saluran youtube resmi *Build Talkshow* yang diunggah pada 23 November 2019. Peneliti menganalisis jenis-jenis kohesi menggunakan teori dari Halliday & Hassan (1972) tentang kohesi gramatikal dan teori dari Cutting (2008) tentang kohesi leksikal.

Hasil penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa penggunaan penanda kohesi dalam percakapan Agnez Mo dan Kevan Kanney adalah semua jenis kohesi gramatikal dalam bentuk referensi, substitusi, ellipsis, dan konjungsi. Juga, menggunakan semua jenis kohesi leksikal dalam bentuk repetisi, sinonim, kata umum, dan superordinat. Jenis kohesi yang paling dominan yang ditemukan dalam penelitian ini adalah kohesi gramatikal dalam bentuk referensi. Sementara, penggunaan kohesi leksikal dalam bentuk kata umum dan superordinat jarang digunakan.

Saran dari penelitian ini ditujukan kepada pembaca terutama kepada mahasiswa Sastra Inggris untuk memberikan pandangan tentang bagaimana sebenarnya penanda kohesi yang digunakan dalam video, terutama dalam percakapan di sebuah talk show. Untuk peneliti selanjutnya disarankan untuk melakukan penelitian dengan topik yang sama tetapi berfokus pada menganalisis penanda kohesi di video atau film lain seperti video pidato, video vlog, film aksi, dan banyak lainnya dengan menggunakan teori yang berbeda.

مستخلص البحث

فوتري، ميسي نيبلا. ٢٠٢٠. الإشارات المتماسكة في بويلد للبرنامج الحوارى (*Build Talkshow*) عند كيان كاني وأجنيس مو. البحث العلمى. قسم الآداب الإنجليزية، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. مشرف: دكتور. أغوس إيكو ثحيونو، الماجستير.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الإشارات المتماسكة، يوتوب، بويلد للبرنامج الحوارى (*Build Talkshow*)

المتماسك هو أداة النص الذي يحدث عندما كان العامل في النص مرتبطاً ببعضه البعض وكان تفسير ذلك العامل معتمداً على تفسير العامل المختلف. الهدف من هذا البحث هو تحليل أنواع الإشارات المتماسكة متماسكة نحوية كانت أم معجمية وتوضيح وظيفة استخدام الإشارات المتماسكة في فيديو الحوار أجنيس مون وكيان كاني فيويلد للبرنامج الحوارى (*Build Talkshow*).

بشكل منهجى، استخدم هذا البحث المنهج الوصفى الكيفى. بيانات هذا البحث هي كلمات أو عبارات المحدثه في برنامج حوارى بين أجنيس مو وكيان كاني التي تعتبر مستخدمة الإشارات المتماسكة. أخذت البيانات من قناة اليوتوب الرسمى *Build Talkshow* المسجلة في ٢٣ من نوفمبر ٢٠١٩ م. قام الباحثة بتحليل أنواع المتماسك باستخدام النظرية عند هالليداي وحسن (١٩٧٢) عن المتماسك النحوي والنظرية عند كوتينج (٢٠٠٨) عن المتماسك النحوي.

توضّح نتيجة هذا البحث أن استخدام الإشارات المتماسكة في حوار أجنيس مو وكيان كاني هو جميع أنواع المتماسك النحوي في شكل المرجع، الاستبدال، القطع، والاقتران. إضافة إلى ذلك، يستخدم جميع أنواع المتماسك المعجمي في شكل التكرار، الترادف، الكلمة العامة، والخارق. أكثر أنواع المتماسك الموجودة في هذا البحث هي المتماسك النحوي في شكل المرجع. بينما استخدام المتماسك المعجمي في شكل الكلمة العامة والخارق قليل استخدامه.

الاقتراح من هذا البحث موجه إلى القارئ خاصة إلى طلبة قسم الآداب الإنجليزية ليقدموا آراءهم عن كيفية حقيقة الإشارات المتماسكة المستخدمة في الفيديو، خاصة في الحوار في برنامج حوارى. على الباحث المقبل أن يقوم بتحليل نفس الموضوع لكن يركز إلى تحليل الإشارات المتماسكة في الفيديو أو فيلم آخر مثل فيديو الخطابات، فيديو المدونة، فيلم الدعوى، وما إلى ذلك باستخدام النظرية المختلفة.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents and discusses several points that are the background of the study, research questions, objectives of the study, significances of the study, scope and limitation, previous studies, definition of key terms as well as a research method that consists of research design, research instrument, data and data source, data collection, and data analysis.

1.1 Background of the Study

In linguistic studies, discourse is the unity of language, which is spoken or written either long or short (Halliday, 1976). Moreover, this study focused on analyzing cohesion markers in the spoken discourse that is the conversation of Agnez Mo and Kevan Kanney in the *Build* Talk show. Spoken language is a natural language of human where words are spoken through the mouth. According to Halliday & Hassan (1985: P. 46), the type of spoken language has several different traits as having the natural, spontaneous conversation, with loud or quiet movements, such as body language, the rhythm of stress intonation and pitch of range pauses and phrases. In addition, spoken language is grammatically less complex than written language, and it no less organized than writing (Halliday & Hassan, 1985: p. 76).

Talkshow is as one of the events which have a role in delivering a message through the meanings that are contained in the conversation between the host and guest. The talk show displays a hybrid broadcast discourse in which patterns of communicative and social behaviour can be associated with more than one

discourse type, through overlaps with other mediatized forms of talk, such as interviews, debates, sitcoms, game shows, and quiz shows. To capture its distinctive features, it is essential to explore the socio-cultural environment and the contextual factors that generated it and that continue to shape it. The latter are principally the television show format, setting, time frame, and goal; the show host's personal profile, agenda, and general orientation; the participants' backgrounds, goals, and their relations. (Ilie, 2006).

Sometimes, the audience gets a problem understanding the conversation which occurred in the talk show because sometimes there is a complex interpretation of their conversation. One of the ways to understand it, the audience relies on the words which they said in the conversation, which is cohesion. Cohesion can help the audience to comprehend the conversation itself. By understanding the conversation so that people can understand what is the information delivered in it. In short, cohesion can help them to follow the speaker's thoughts.

When the audience watches the talk show, they will pay attention to the conversation between the host and the guest, because through the conversation they can find out the meaning conveyed by the speaker (Putri, 2016). The types of cohesion markers in a conversation can help the audience to understand every conversation spoken by the speaker, both host and guest. Each speaker certainly has the difference in using the choice of word when they speak in front of the audience. Also, each cohesion marker used in a conversation has a function to determine the interpretation of the conversation. However, if the speaker is wrong

in using the cohesion markers, it will create misinterpretation in understanding the information delivered in it.

There is another element which can help to understand the conversation in a talk show, that is context. Context is the conditions in which something exists or occurs (Halliday, 1989). Linguistically this is the part of the discourse that surrounds a language unit and helps to determine its interpretation. The conversation in a talkshow can not be interpreted well without context. In the talk show, the context has an important role in conveying a real meaning in the conversation. Context is essential to determine the importance of the dialogue conversation and the reason why the host and the guest use the type of cohesion markers.

The theories used in this present study are cohesion theory by Halliday & Hassan (1976) and another theory by Cutting (2008). Cohesion is a text property that occurs when an element in a discourse is related to one another, and the interpretation of that element depends on the interpretation of different elements. According to Halliday & Hasan (1976), the concept of cohesion is one of the semantic concepts, which leads to the relationship of meaning that exists in the text, and defines it as text. Martin (1992) also explained the terms of 'cohesion' refers to the relationship between forms or meanings in a text. He even sees cohesion restrictedly as a kind of link between sentences. Thompson (2014: 215) defined cohesion as a textual phenomenon, a linguistic device in which the speaker can indicate the coherence of a text.

As one of the semantic concepts, cohesion is part of the language system and has a dependency between two elements which can later be interpreted correctly. Cohesion is the relationship between sentences in discourse both on grammatical and lexical cohesion. The concept of cohesion refers to the relationship between forms of discourse elements so that they have a coherent connection. With the cohesive relationship, an element in the discourse can be interpreted following its relationship with other elements. Cohesive relationships in discourse are often marked by cohesion markers. It divided into two types there is lexical and grammatical cohesion. According to Halliday & Hassan (1976), grammatical cohesion consists of reference, Ellipsis, substitution, and conjunction. Moreover, Cutting (2008) explained lexical cohesion consists of repetition, synonyms, superordinates, and general words.

In this study, I chose the video of *build* talk show by Agnez Mo and Kevan Kanney as the object of my research because the choice of words used by Agnez Mo contains a lot of cohesion devices. I think it needs to be studied by using cohesion theory, both grammatically and lexically to know the types, function, and also to understand the interpretation of the meaning of their conversation. *Build* Talkshow is a talk show program from New York that presents today's biggest names on entertainment, tech, fashion, and business where they share stories behind their projects and passions. Youtube video of *Build* talk show by Agnez Mo and Kevan Kanney that uploaded on November 23, 2019, is a viral video at the end of that year where Agnez Mo talked about her career, especially

about her new song titled "Diamonds", and also talked about Indonesian country and culture.

In conducting this present study, I need several relevant previous studies in the term of cohesion markers with different methodology and object. The first is Sudirman & Tiasari (2018) investigated research on Cohesion in Thesis. Their research was conducted to analyze the type of cohesion, the most frequently used cohesion, and knowing the difficulties of students in applying cohesion in the thesis they wrote. They used Halliday & Hasan's theory. The results of their study showed 266 cohesion related to five types of cohesion, namely repetition of keywords, reference, relevance, sequence, and linking or transitioning words. Their interview result showed that the type of cohesion used has a role in the development of ideas and the specificity of the lexical, syntactic, and linguistic components in the context of academic writing.

The second previous study investigated An Analysis of Grammatical Cohesion in Student's Academic Writing by Gueliane (2016). Her study aimed to analyze what extent third-year students are aware of the use of cohesive grammatical devices in creating a cohesive piece of writing. A descriptive study is carried out in this research through using two necessary tools; a test which is analyzed in terms of students' use of cohesive grammatical devices and a questionnaire that is submitted for written expression teachers to evaluate their attitudes toward students' use of this issue. The results of her study revealed that third-year students of English at Biskra University are aware of the importance of cohesive grammatical devices since they employ all the types in their essays.

However, they fail to make a balance in using those ties, besides this variance, there is inappropriate employment of those devices in which students exaggerate in repeating the same item and ignoring others this is what results in a non-cohesive piece of writing.

The third is conducted by Zhou & Sun (2019), which discussed a Contrastive Analysis of Explicit Cohesion in English Advertising Texts and Their Chinese Consecutive Interpretation Versions. Their research focused on analyzing the explicit cohesion devices used in advertising texts in English and Chinese. A total of thirty advertisements in English and their Chinese versions were analyzed for the distribution of explicit cohesive devices, i.e., lexical cohesion and grammatical cohesion. They analyzed the data by using the cohesion theory by Halliday & Hassan (1976). Their research findings revealed that advertisements in English used more reference and conjunction devices than those in Chinese, whereas Chinese language advertisements employed more ellipsis devices than English language advertisements. It also finds that there were no differences in the use of substitution and lexical devices in English or Chinese language advertisements.

Gourtani, et All (2018) conducted another related study which analyzed Lexico-grammatical Cohesion in English as a global lingua franca. Their study aimed to identify the text represents the two features of ELF lexicogrammatical in the "About " section of the 30 universities around the world. Using the Kachruvian three-circle model, the Corpus gathered from the university's 20 websites in the inner circle, 20 outside of the Circle and 20 in the expanding

circle. They analyzed the data by using Halliday theory. The results of their analysis indicated that the number of frequencies from seven devices in the reference system revealed that all three circles used a reference system in the same way. However, some differences can be domain keys identified. The results also showed similarities between the ways the conjunction system used.

Several relevant studies investigated cohesion markers in written text, such as in the academic writing and advertisement by using the theory of cohesion by Halliday & Hassan both grammatical and lexical cohesion. However, it is different from this study because this study investigated cohesion markers used in a *Build* talk show by Agnez Mo and Kevan Kanney. Furthermore, to make this present study differs from the other research, I used the theory of cohesion by Halliday & Hassan (1976) and another cohesion theory by Cutting (2008). These theories applied in this research because each theory has different strengths and weaknesses, Halliday and Hassan's (1978) theory is more dominant in explaining grammatical cohesion while Cutting (2008) theory dominant in explaining lexical cohesion. In addition, this present research has an essential role in having an in-depth analysis of the types and the function of cohesion markers both lexical and grammatical cohesion in the conversation of Agnez Mo and Kevan Kanney in the *Build* talk show.

1.2 Research Questions

Based on the background of the study, the research questions were formulated as follows:

1. What are the types of cohesion markers used in the conversation between Agnez Mo and Kevan Kanney in the *Build* talk show?
2. How the cohesion markers is used in the conversation between Agnez Mo and Kevan Kanney in the *Build* talk show?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

After formulating the problem of the research, the purposes of this study are:

1. To describe the types of cohesion markers used in the conversation between Agnez Mo and Kevan Kanney in the *Build* talk show.
2. To elucidate the use of cohesion markers in the conversation between Agnez Mo and Kewan Kanney in the *Build* talk show.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This present research has theoretically and practically significance. Theoretically, this study aimed to generate the theory of cohesion markers by Halliday & Hassan, which is used in a build talk show as a contribution to language phenomenon. In addition, this provides an explanation of how cohesion markers are used in a conversation between Agnez Mo as the guest and Kevin Kanney as the host in a talk show.

Practically, this research will be very useful for the reader or listener who is not familiar with the use of cohesion markers in conversation both the types of cohesion markers, the function of cohesion markers, and also the proper use of cohesion will help the listener to understand the interpretation of the conversation

and follow the speaker thought. In addition, this research is expected to be a reference for further research in the same field.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

In this study, I focused on analyzing the use of cohesion markers in a youtube video of *Build* talk show by Agnez Mo, and Kevan Kanney uploaded on November 23, 2019. I analyzed this research by using cohesion theory, both lexically and grammatically. In analyzing grammatical cohesion, I used the theory of Halliday & Hassan (1976) that consists of reference, substitution, Ellipsis, and conjunction and lexical cohesion. I used the theory of Cutting (2008) that includes repetition, synonyms, superordinates, and general words.

Besides, the *Build* talk show consists of the host, guest, and audience. In this talk show, the host and audience gave questions for Agnez Mo, but the audience just asked one question. It means the conversation between Agnez Mo and Kevan Kanney is more dominant. The data of this research is limited by the dialogue between Agnez Mo and Kevan Kanney only. The other audience who gave a question for Agnez Mo is not included.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

Several important keywords are used in this research in which the researcher needs to define to provide a clearer understanding of the concept.

1. Cohesion Markers : Words or phrases that show the relationship between paragraphs or sections of a text or speech. For

example, personal pronoun (I, You, They, We), conjunction (but, and, or, because), etc.

2. Youtube : One of the social media that provides a variety of videos ranging from video vlogs, video clips, films, tutorial videos, etc.
3. *Build* Talkshow : a talk show program from New York that presents today's biggest names on entertainment, tech, fashion, and business where they share stories behind their projects and passions.

1.7 Research Methods

This section explains about the research method applied in this study, such as research design, research instrument, data and data source, data collection, and also data analysis.

1.7.1 Research Design

This research used qualitative descriptive as a method since the data does not contain numbers but contains language and words. In contrast, this study discussed discourse analysis which focused on cohesion markers in the *Build* talk show. According to Bodgen and Taylor (Meleong, 2007:3), qualitative method is the procedure of research which results in the form of descriptive data including written and oral words from the object of the study. This study designed to analyze the types and function of cohesion markers in selected viral video of *Build* talk show by Agnez Mo and Kevan Kanney. In addition, I used the theory of cohesion by Halliday & Hasan to analyze grammatical cohesion and the

theory of Cutting John (2008) to analyze lexical cohesion through the conversation of Agnez Mo as the guest and Kevan Kanney as the host of the *Build* talk show.

1.7.2 Research Instrument

The instrument of the research is a media used to collect the data to answer the research question (Eng, 2013). Qualitative research data are collected using many different methods. Interestingly, one of these data collection methods is the researcher himself or herself (Bahrami et al., 2016). Researcher as instrument refers to the researcher as an active respondent in the research process (Hammersley and Atkinson, 1995). The researcher as the instrument of this research because she couldn't interview the guest or the host who is involved in the youtube video of the *Build* talk show that is going to be investigated. In doing this research, the researcher herself who collected interpreted and analyzed the cohesion markers that occurred in the conversation between Agnez Mo and Kevan Kanney.

1.7.3 Data and Data Source

The data of this research is in the form of words or phrases that occurred in the conversation between Agnez Mo & Kevan Kanney in *Build* talk show which indicated using cohesion markers. This research is needed different data that are video and script. Besides, the transcript was not taken from another source, but it transcribed by using Google Doc. The data source of this research is the video of

the build talk show. The data are taken from the official youtube channel of *Build* talk show which published on November 23, 2019.

1.7.4 Data Collection

Data collection is the process of gathering and measuring information on variables of interest, in an established system that enables one to answer stated research question and evaluate outcomes (Kabir, 2016). There are several steps in collecting the data of this research. First, I searched for an appropriate video on the official youtube channel of *Build* Talkshow. Then, I found a video of Agnez Mo and Kevan Kanney, which talk about Agnez Mo's newly single and her career that is viral in the last 2019. Also, the choice of words used by Agnez Mo contains a lot of cohesion markers.

Next, I copied the link of the video of Agnez Mo & Kevan Kanney on the official youtube channel of a *Build* talk show and downloaded it from savefromnet. Then, I watched the video several times in order to get an accurate transcription of the conversation between Agnez Mo and Kevan Kanney. This step is important to be conducted because it makes it easy to find a conversation containing cohesion markers. Last, I listed the word that indicated using cohesion markers and finally analyzed the data by using related theory.

1.7.5 Data Analysis

After collecting the data of the present study, I analyzed the data into the following steps; first, I tried to comprehend the conversation of Agnez Mo and Kevan Kanney. Next, I analyzed the types of grammatical cohesion used in the

conversation of Agnez Mo and Kevan Kanney by using Halliday & Hasan's theory (1976) which consists of reference, substitution, Ellipsis, and conjunction. These theories applied in this research because each theory has different strengths and weaknesses, Halliday and Hassan's (1978) theory is more dominant in explaining grammatical cohesion while Cutting (2008) theory dominant in explaining lexical cohesion. Then, I analyzed the types of lexical cohesion by using Cutting theory (2008) which consists of repetition, synonyms, superordinates, and general words. This step is aimed to answer the first research question. Thirdly, I gave a detailed explanation about the function of cohesion marker in clarifying the conversation between Agnez Mo & Kevin Kanney. This step is aimed to answer the second research question. Next, the discussion of this research is supported by the theory and previous studies. Last, I discussed the finding and made a conclusion of this present study.

1.7.6 The trustworthiness of the study

Related to RQ1 and RQ2, the finding based on triangulations concluded by the expert of the study. To get the data validity, I took my lecturer as a linguist. He is Agwin Degaf, M.A.

Table 1.1 Grammatical Cohesion

No.	Types of grammatical Cohesion (Halliday & Hassan)	Grammatical Cohesion	The Function of Grammatical Cohesion
1.	Reference		

2.	Substitution		
3.	Ellipsis		
4.	Conjunction		

Table 1.2 Lexical Cohesion

No.	Types of Lexical Cohesion (Cutting John)	Lexical Cohesion	The function of Lexical Cohesion
1.	Repetition		
2.	Synonyms		
3.	Superordinates		
4.	General Words		

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 DISCOURSE

In linguistic studies, discourse refers to the complete unity of language, which is generally greater than sentences, whether delivered orally or in writing. Discourse is a series of harmonious sentences, which connect one proposition with another proposition, sentence one with another sentence, forming one unit. The meaning of one sentence is connected with other sentences and is not interpreted only one sentence at a time. The unity of the language can be long and short. Discourse is formed by a series of sentences or expressions that have certain principles, namely the principles of integrity (unity) and cohesion (coherent). Moreover, a complete discourse is one that has supporting topics. Meanwhile, coherent discourse is a discourse whose sentence is orderly and systematic and shows its ideas (Mills, 1997).

As a text, discourse is not a sequence of sentences that do not have a bond to each other, not sentences that are simply lined up. There is something that binds the sentences into a text, and that causes the listener or reader to know that it is dealing with a text or discourse and a collection of sentences that are simply lined up. Discourse studies in linguistics is a reaction to linguistic studies that only examine the linguistic aspects of words or sentences. The word or sentence is studied independently, not connected with other sentences. Here, studies are only

attached to mere phrases or sentences, not related to relations between sentences as a whole.

2.2 DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

Discourse analysis is defined as the study of communication languages viewed linguistically. The word text is used in linguistics to refer to every part, oral or written, which indeed forms a unified language. According to Gee & Handford (2013), This is a study of the meaning of the language we use and the actions we take in a particular context. Discourse analysis is also sometimes defined as the study of language above sentence level, how to combine sentences to create meaning, coherence, and achieve the purposes.

Halliday & Hassan (1976) stated the text for the term discourse. The word "discourse" is usually defined as "language beyond the sentence" and discourse analysis is usually related to the study of language in text and conversation. George Yule (2006) also stated that in the discourse analysis, the highest language unit is text and language is studied in its context. Discourse analysis considers language in its complete text, social, and psychological context.

According to Partlidge (2012), discourse analysis focuses on researching language patterns throughout the text and considering the relationship between the language and the social and cultural contexts in which the language is used. In addition, discourse analysis also considers ways of using language that serves to present a variety of world views and different understandings. It examines how language use is influenced by relationships between participants as well as the

effects of language use on social identity and relationships. It also considers how worldviews and identities are built through the use of discourse (Paltridge, 2012).

There are three paradigms in discourse analysis; one of them is positivistic discourse analysis. The term positivistic discourse analysis is to pay attention to and prioritizes the fulfilment of a set of syntactic and semantic rules (Rosidi, 2007: 8). Therefore, positivistic discourse analysis is directed at describing sentence and paragraph rules, and cohesion of meanings assumed to be generally accepted. Starting from these problems, cohesion and coherence become the main benchmarks in each positivistic discourse analysis (Brown & Yule, 1989).

2.3 SPOKEN TEXT

The spoken text includes oral stories, interviews, dialogues, monologues (e.g. Speeches for state speeches, presentations to class), telephone conversations, discussions, role plays, or other parts of spoken language. When people talk to each other, their interactions consist of conversation, questions and answers, comments and suggestions, requests and responses. Spoken language has many different features such as having characteristics such as variations in speed but faster than written language, with fast or calm movements, these such as body language, rhythm Stress Intonation and pitch range Pause and phrases (Halliday, 1989, p. 31). The most common type of spoken language, usually spontaneous, informal, and interactive (Utami, 2010). (Biber, 1988; Biber, Johansson, Leech, Conrad & Finegan, 1999; Chafe, 1982; Cook, 1997; Halliday, 1989) said that spoken language is not grammatically complicated. This explains that in oral

language, there are fewer attributive adjectives and more active verbs than written language. Spoken text is longer, and this means there is more repetition.

According to Ure (1971), the spoken text also has shorter and uncomplicated words and phrases. They have less nominalization, more verb-based phrases, and more limited vocabulary. Spoken text is less dense than written language because it has more proportionate grammatical words than lexical words. Spoken language has more terms than agreed upon in conversation, more numbers and hedges, and less abstract (Westerlund, 2018). The spoken text specifications emerge from the inappropriate syntactic order of the speaker's ideas, also agree from unpreparedness and from attempts to say thoughts in the fastest and most accurate way. The spoken word flows in time, it is impossible to hold it, but the discourse written for us to do (Mullerova, Skacel 1997). The spoken text is very complicated by actual communication.

2.4 COHESION

Cohesion is a text property that occurs when an element in a discourse is related to one another, and the interpretation of that element depends on the interpretation of different elements. Furthermore, According to Halliday & Hasan (1976), the concept of cohesion is one of the concepts of semantics, which leads to the relationship of meaning that exists in the text, and defines it as text. Cohesion occurs when the interpretation of some elements in the discourse is competitively related to one another. In one sentence, the following sentence follows another sentence, and if it is not like that, then it cannot be interpreted

effectively. When this happens, the cohesion relationship is regulated, and the two elements. Presuppositions and assumptions, thus at least have the potential to be integrated into the text.

Cohesion is a relationship created as a result when the interpretation of a textual element depends on other elements in the text (Renkema, 1993: 35). In other words, cohesion studies indicate that the meaning depicted in the text is the meaning interpreted by speakers and listeners based on the conclusions they make about the relationship of propositions that underlie what is said (Schiffrin: 1992: 9). Cohesion is also defined as how words are interconnected in the text, referring backwards or forwards to other words in the text (Cutting, 2008).

Cohesion can be found not only in the text but also in dialogue. A convenient way for conversation cohesion is to examine a dialogic pair whose proportional settlement depends on the contributions of the speaker and listener. In short, cohesion studies show that the meaning conveyed by texts is meaning, which is interpreted by speakers and listeners based on their conclusions about proportional connections that underlie what is said. Cohesion devices themselves do not create meaning. They are instructions used by speakers and listeners to find the meaning that underlies surface speech.

Cohesive relationships in discourse are often marked by cohesion markers, it divided into two types; there is lexical and grammatical cohesion. According to Halliday & Hassan (1976), grammatical cohesion is the semantic relationship expressed through the grammatical system which consists of reference, ellipsis,

substitution, and conjunction. Moreover, according to Cutting (2008), lexical cohesion deals with words or is related to words. It consists of repetition, synonyms, superordinates, and general words.

2.5 TYPES OF COHESION MARKERS

Halliday & Hassan (1976) and Cutting Joan (2008) divided cohesion markers into two types that are grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion.

2.5.1 Grammatical Cohesion

Grammatical cohesion is semantic relationships between elements that characterized the language devices used in connection with grammar. Grammatical cohesion is divided into four types :

A. Reference

Reference is a type of grammatical cohesion which is a certain lingual unit that refers to other units. This involves the use of article pronouns or adverbs to refer backwards or forwards to items mentioned in linguistic or situational texts. The referential meaning is sometimes used instead of conceptual or cognitive or denotational meaning to describe aspects of the word meaning that connects it with its extralinguistic reference. In semantics, it is recognized that not all language elements refer to certain objects in the outside world, especially grammatical words or functions. Certain things in any language cannot be interpreted semantically by their rights, but rather they make references to something else in the text for their interpretation.

When the interpretation of references exists within the boundaries of the text, it is called an endophoric relationship (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 35). This relationship forms a cohesive bond in the text. There are two kinds of endophoric relationships: anaphora and cataphora. Anaphora is the presupposition of something that has happened before, regardless of whether in the previous sentence or not. This is a type of presupposition that alludes to some things in the past. In contrast, cataphora refers to presupposition in other ways, with components that are assumed to follow.

Halliday & Hassan classified references into three forms, and there are personal reference, demonstrative reference, and comparative reference.

(a) Personal Reference

Personal reference is a reference by functioning in a speaking situation through categories of people. Personal reference categorized into three types, namely personal pronoun, possessive determiner, and possessive pronoun (Halliday & Hassan, 1976).

Table 2.1 Personal Reference

Person	Personal Pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun
Speaker	I, Me	My	Mine
Addressee (s) with / without other person (s)	You	Your	Yours

Speaker and other person (s)	We, Us	Our	Ours
Other person: male	He, Him	His	His
Other person: female	She, Her	Her	Hers
Other person; object	They, Them	Their	Theirs
Object passage of text	It	Its	Its

For example:

"My husband and I are leaving. We have seen quite enough of this unpleasant." (Halliday & Hasan, 1976:50)

From the example above, the word "we" refers to "my husband and me". It called anaphoric because the word "we" as personal pronoun refers to the information mentioned in the previous sentence "my husband and me".

(b) Demonstrative Reference

Demonstrative reference is a reference that refers to locations, on a scale of closeness (Halliday & Hassan, 1976). This is expressed through determiners and adverbs.

Table 2.2 Demonstrative Reference

Proximity	Singular	Plural	Adverb
Near	That	Those	There
Far	This	These	Here
Neutral	The		

For example:

"I like banana, and I like an apple. These are my favorites."

The word "these" and in the example above refers to "apple and banana".

(c) Comparative Reference

Comparative reference is indirect reference through identity or similarity (Halliday & Hassan, 1976: p.37). It is cohesion in the form of a reference that shows a comparison between one thing and another. This is expressed through adjectives and adverbs. Comparative references are divided into two, namely general comparison and particular comparison.

General comparison is a comparison that is simplified in terms of likeness and unlikeness, without respect to any particular property: two things may be the same, similar or different. (Halliday & Hasan, 1976:77) For example:

- a. It's the same flower like the one she bought two days ago.

- b. It's a **similar** flower like the one she bought two days ago.
- c. It's a **different** flower from the one she bought two days ago.

The word same, similar, and different, is characterized as a comparative reference.

Particular comparison is a comparison between two things that function concerning quality and quantity when the elements see the quality of quality and quantity seen by numbers (Halliday & Hasan, 1976:80). For example:

- a)"There were twice as many people there like last time."
- b)"He's a better man than I am."
- c)"There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy." (Halliday & Hasan, 1976: 82)

In the example above, (a) the word "as many people there as" has the function to compare two things. (b) the word "better than" means comparing between two people, (c) also to compare something which refers to things.

B. Substitution

Substitution is the replacement of one word to another. It is a relation in wording rather than in the meaning. It is also a relation within the text. A substitute is a sort of counter, which is used in place of the repetition of a particular item (Halliday & Hasan, 1976: 88). In English, the substitution has the function as a noun, as a verb, or as a clause. According to Halliday &

Hassan (1976), there are three types of substitution which consist of nominal substitution, verbal substitution, and clausal substitution.

(a) Nominal Substitution

The substitute one / ones always function as the head of a nominal group and can substitute only for an item that is self head of the nominal group. The two nominal groups need not themselves have the same function that is open to a nominal group. the substitute may differ from the presupposed item in number. But the noun that is presupposed is always a count noun. There is no substitution form for mass nouns. For example:

- (a) My handpho~~n~~e is broken. I must buy a new one.
- (b) I shoot the hippopotamus with bullets made of platinum because, if I use leaden ones, his hide is sure to flatten 'em. (Halliday & Hasan, 1976: 91).

For example (a) the nominal substitution is one, it substitutes the word "handphone". While in (b) the nominal substitution ones, it substitutes the word "bullets". The word substitution "one and ones" can be applied in the sentence depend on the noun in the first sentence, whether the word is singular or plural.

(b) Verbal Substitution

Verbal substitution is related to verbal groups. This is used to replace verbs or groups of words with other words or phrases. It also uses the verbal form "do/does" to replace the elements which are meant. For example:

"Does Ella go to campus every day? No, but Dian does."

The word does substitute the word "go to campus every day".

(3) Clausal Substitution

Clausal substitution is the substitution of clauses to other words using so and not. The substitution clause is divided into three environments, namely; reports, conditions, and modalities. In each of these environments, it can take one of two forms, positive or negative; the positive is so, the negative is not (Halliday & Hasan, 1976: 130). For example:

"Is there going to be an earthquake? - It says so."

The word "so" is used to substitute the word "going to be an earthquake".

C. Ellipsis

Ellipsis is the omission of words or parts of sentences. Ellipsis is closely related to substitution. This happens when some important structural elements are removed from a sentence or clause and can only be recovered by referring to the elements in the previous text. Halliday and Hasan stated "ellipses occur when something structurally needed is left unrevealed, there is a feeling of incompleteness associated with it. The information is understood

but not stated. Halliday and Hasan classify ellipsis into three categories, namely nominal ellipsis, verbal ellipsis, and clausal ellipsis.

(a) Nominal Ellipsis

The nominal elliptical group requires that there must be some source or other information needed to fill it. Source information is the previous nominal group. a nominal elliptical group presupposes the previous one. Nominal ellipsis involves an increase in words that function as deictic, numerative, epithet, or classifier from the status modifier to the head status. For example:

“Have another chocolate.–No, thanks; that was my third.”(Halliday & Hassan, 1976: 161)

The word “my third” is called nominal ellipsis. It presupposes the previous sentence. It can be interpreted as “my third chocolate”.

(a) Verbal Ellipsis

Verbal ellipsis is the omission of words within the verbal sentences (Halliday & Hassan, 1976: 164). For example:

“Have you been eating? - Yes, I have. [Been eating]”

In the example above, there is a deletion of verb elements in the sentence.

(b) Clausal Ellipsis

Clausal Ellipsis is the omission of words in clause sentences (Halliday & Hassan, 1976: 196). A clause in English is considered as an expression of

various speech functions, such as statements, questions, responses, and so on.

For example:

"Who taught you to read? –My Mom did.'

From the example, the word did is called clausal ellipsis, and the word "taught you to read" is the removal of the verb and the complement clause.

D. Conjunction

The conjunction is used to connect one sentence to another. Conjunction shows how the next sentence or clause must be related to the previous or following sentence or clause by using cohesive ties that connect one sentence, phrase, or clause. Conjunction expresses one of a small number of common relationships. Halliday and Hasan (1976) divided the conjunction into four kinds, namely additive conjunction, adversative, conjunction, causal conjunction, and temporal conjunction.

(a) Additive Conjunction

Additive conjunction is a conjunction that can provide additional information without changing the information in the previous sentence. These conjunctions can be marked with the words "and" and "or". For example:

"This shoes is possible to use by men or women."

From the example above, The word "or" give additional information that men or women can use the shoes.

(b) Adversative conjunction

Adversative conjunction is a conjunction comparing an idea to the other idea. This type of conjunction can be marked by the words "but", "yet", "however", and "although". For example:

“My boyfriend is handsome but silly.”

The word "but" links contrasting information in the sentences.

(c) Causal Conjunction

Causal conjunction is a conjunction that connects ideas that have a causal relationship. The signs of this conjunction are "so", "thus", "then", "therefore", "the consequences", "in accordance", and several expressions such as "as a result (of that)", "as a consequence (that) ", "because of that ".

As an example:

“Diana is sick, so she can't attend the class today”

The word "so" in the example above is called causal conjunction.

(d) Temporal Conjunction

A simple form of temporal conjunction is expressed at that time, then, after that, at the same time, and so on. Temporal conjunction can be made more specific by the presence of additional components in meaning as well as succession in time (Halliday & Hassan, 1976). For example:

" Nanda is washing her hands and foot, and then she is going to bed."

The word "and then" is temporal conjunction, it used to show the continuity of the event in the first sentence and the next sentence.

2.3.2 Lexical Cohesion

Cohesion can also be lexical when it deals, or it's related to words (Cutting, 2002). Lexical cohesion divided into four types, namely repetition, synonyms, superordinate, and general words.

A. Repetition

Repetition is simply repeated words or word-phrases, threading through the text (Cutting, 2008: p.11). For example:

“The child put the pale chrysanthemums to her lips, murmuring:

"Don't they smell beautiful!"

Her mother gave a short laugh.

“No, she said, not to me. It was chrysanthemums when I married him, and chrysanthemums when you were born, and the first time they ever brought him home drunk, he'd get brown chrysanthemums in his buttonhole."

(Lawrence 1981 in Cutting, 2002)

In the example above, the repeated " chrysanthemums have the effect of pounding through the text and showing how they have been a repeated and unwelcome feature of the mother's life.

B. Synonyms

Synonyms are when a speaker or writer uses another word that means the same or almost the same (Cutting, 2008: p.12). For example:

"When 30 mice escaped on a Saudi domestic flight, the squeaks of panic drowned out the roar of the engines. The rodents had escaped from a bag on the overhead luggage rack. Screams were heard when they began dropping into the laps of the 100 panic-stricken passengers. Authorities detained the owner of the bag after the aircraft landed in Tabuk, in the northwest of the country." (Cutting, 2008)

From the example, the word "flight" and "aircraft" are synonyms.

C. Superordinate

Superordinate are umbrella terms that refer to referent with a noun. It is more general terms that avoid repetition (cutting, 2008: p.12). For example:

"The candle-light glittered on the lustre-glasses, on the two vases that held some of the pink chrysanthemums, and on the dark mahogany. There was a cold, deathly smell of chrysanthemums in the room. Elizabeth stood, looking at the flowers."

Here, the word "chrysanthemums" is repetition, but then they referred to with the words "the flowers". This not synonymous with "chrysanthemums"; it is a more general term. It is known as superordinate, an umbrella term that includes "pansies, tulips, roses, etc."

D. General Word

The general word is a higher level superordinate; it is the umbrella term that can cover almost everything. The general word can be general nouns, as in thing, stuff, place, person, women, and man, or general verbs, as in doing a happen (Cutting, 2008: p.12). For example:

"and so he went off to Wolverhampton Poly which he selected for, you know, all the usual reasons, reasonable place, reasonable course, a reasonable this a reason that term to do computer science which of course all the kids want to do know term the twentieth century- no it isn't it's a sort of nineteen-eighties version of wanting to be an engine driver."

In the example above, the word "place" as a general noun to refer back either to the "poly" or the city.

2.6 THE FUNCTION OF COHESION MARKERS

The general meaning of cohesion is embodied in the concept of text. Cohesion helps to create text. Cohesion is necessary though not a sufficient condition for the creation of text (Halliday & Hassan, 1972: p.298). The textual component as a whole is the set of resources in a language whose semantic function is that of expressing a relationship to the environment. It is the meaning derived from this component which characteristics a text. The concept of a textual function in the semantic system provides the most general answer to the question of what cohesion means. Cohesion expresses the continuity that exists between one part of the text and another.

Reference is the relation between an element of the text and something else by reference to which it is interpreted in the given instance. The reference item function as a deictic and is always specific. Deixis is the identifying function in the nominal group and cohesive purposes the identification must be specific. The set of reference items includes all the specific deictics except the interrogative (Halliday & Hassan, 1972: p. 308). All reference items of this type are specific because their interpretation depends on the identity of reference. For example, Andra can see a ghost. Let's see it. Here, it refers to a ghost. But the specificity is conferred by the reference relation. Since this involves identity, thus a ghost becomes the ghost. Comparison differs from the other forms of reference in that it is based on the identity of reference but on non-identity. The reference item is interpreted, not by being identified with what it presupposes, but by being compared with it. In the comparative type of reference, the presupposed element takes on the role of a reference point.

Substitution has no relation with specifying or identifying a particular referent. Very specific such as the empty one and non – specific ones such as an empty one is equal. The fact that the nominal substitute one has evolved from the same source as the indefinite article might suggest that substitution is non – specific. Substitution is used where there is no such identity. There is no substitution for proper names. The use of substitution and ellipsis in response, the function of response is to supply missing information, or confirmation is to supply something that is new. The general principle of substitution and ellipsis is continuity in the environment of contrast (Halliday & Hassan, 1972: p.314).

Ellipsis is characteristic, particularly of responses. Responses to yes/no question, with ellipsis of the preposition, and to WH- question, with ellipsis of all elements but the one required. In general, both substitution and ellipsis are to provide the environment in which the substitute or elliptical item occurs. However, there is a significant difference in meaning between elliptical or substitute forms on the one hand, and the corresponding filled out forms. For example, Will Nanda tells us about the competition? –he hasn't said. The elliptical form may mean either he hasn't said that he would, or he hasn't said whether he would or not. In comparison, the substitute form he hasn't said so could only mean the former.

Conjunction is somewhat different from the other cohesive relations. It is based on the assumption that there are in the linguistic system forms of a systematic relationship between sentences. There are certain elementary logical relations in ordinary language. These logical relations are embodied in linguistic structure, in the forms coordination, apposition, modification, and so on. Analogues to these are certain non – structural, text- forming relations which are called conjunctive relations. Conjunctive relations are encoded not in the forms of grammatical structures but in the looser. The specific conjunctive relations are those of " and", " yet", " so", and " then. Each of these may occur in either an "external" or an " internal" context. The functional basis of semantic system is to determine the position of the conjunction. The conjunction may be located in the content of what is being said (external) or in the interaction itself, the social process of speech event (internal). Conjunction does not depend either on

referential meaning or on identity or association of wording. Conjunctive relations represent semantic links between the elements that are constitutive of text.

2.7 TALKSHOW

A talk show is a program that shows one or several people to discuss a particular topic that is guided by a host (Morissan, 2008: 28). This type of program is exciting and can also be categorized as an educational program for the audience. Those invited are people who have direct experience with the event or topic being discussed or those who are experts in the problem being discussed. In the talk show, the personality of the host shapes the tone of the show, which also defines the "signature" of the show.

A. CHARACTERISTICS OF TALK SHOW

Typically, talk shows bring together, through the mediation of the presenter, the guest panel (experts and lay participants), the studio audience and sometimes the callers' audience. According to Illie (2006), there are several main features of the talk show. As an audience-oriented mediation program, talk shows target simultaneously several hearings consisting of the audience the person is directly addressing, the studio audience that is watching, and the audience of the TV audience who is deliberately listening. Both experts and laity often attend as the guest of the show. Most of the focus of the program has to do with exchanges between them.

The host, usually the personality of the media, because she or he monitors most of the discussion by stimulating, guiding, and facilitating the role and

contribution of participants to the program (for information exchange, confrontation, and entertainment). He or she usually interviews interested people as well as celebrities, and may also bring in experts to educate the audience on a variety of topics. Therefore, television presenter can act as interviewer, educator, mediator, or all three.

Then, Each episode of the program focuses on specific social, political or personal topics—conflicting confrontations and opinions usually guaranteed by choice of topics and participants. Moreover, Personal experience and common sense have a sizeable status and are increasingly seen as a form of knowledge that conflicts with dominant expertise and discourse (about power, race, gender, etc.). The discursive talk show strategies are interviews, narratives, debates, games, confessions, testimonies. Also, Talkshow usually cheap to produce, mainly because they are not part of prime time broadcasting. Most of the talk show programs are broadcast live or recorded in real-time with little editing (Illie, 2006).

B. TYPES OF TALK SHOW

According to Illie (2006), there are five ways to identify and differentiate various talk show formats: (a) discussion topics (from contemporary political issues to social or moral issues); (b) categories of participants, especially in terms of social status and popularity (celebrities or ordinary members of the public); (c) broadcast time (early morning, noon, or late at night); (d) organizational and interactional frameworks (staging conventions and seating configurations for

guests and show audiences); and (e) ethical considerations (moral issues of producers and hosts).

According to the first criterion, Krause and Goering (1995) distinguish three categories of talk shows in the United States: news talk shows / political analysis (Meet the Press), entertainment talk shows (The Tonight Show, Build Talkshow), and social talk shows (Sally Jesse Raphael, Oprah). By applying the first two criteria, Carbaugh (1988) distinguishes between personality type and problem type talk shows. Other authors, such as Charaudeau and Ghiglione (1997), used most of the first criteria to distinguish between monothematic and polythematic talk shows. The third criterion is widely used by scholars to distinguish between morning talk shows (Ricki Lake), daytime talk shows (Oprah Winfrey, Geraldo Rivera), and midnight talk shows (David Letterman).

C. BUILD TALKSHOW

Build Series or *Build* Talkshow is a cultural platform created to connect the world's most exciting and influential creators with their fans and viewers, showcasing the biggest names in the world of entertainment, technology, fashion, and business, as they share the story behind the project and its passions. Each conversation generates insight, inspiration, and a lot of surprises when moderators and audience members ask questions. It all happened several times a week from The *Build* Studio on The 692 Broadway in Manhattan, and it was broadcast live on aol.com/BUILD. Suzanne Lindbergh produces this Talkshow.

The Build series with guest stars and hosts presented can bring viewers closer to pop culture in depth. With innovations created in this evolutionary, new *Build* studio allows guests to innovate storytelling and share the best thinking across the industry. *Build* Talkshow also provides an immersive, interactive, and intimate experience, helping fans engage with some of the big names in the world of entertainment, fashion, music, and business. Guests of the *Build* Series will receive questions from a live audience or Twitter, Instagram, Facebook and Snapchat. Fans can also download the new *Build* Series app today on iOS and Android to watch live interviews, send questions to guests.

This Talkshow has invited some famous guests and experts in their fields such as Neil Patrick Harris, Viola Davis, Nina Dobrev, J.K. Simmons and James McAvoy in the first week of opening. To date, *Build* has attracted winners and Oscar nominations such as Julianne Moore and Ryan Gosling, Grammy winners such as Elton John and John Legend, Tony winners such as Kristin Chenoweth, Olympic athletes including Lindsey Vonn, Olympic chefs like Mario Batali, famous writers like Mario Batali, best-selling writers like Nicholas Sparks, and fashion designers like Rebecca Minkoff, among many others. Besides, two Indonesian artists Agnez Mo and Stephanie Poetry invited to this talk show. The host in the build talk show is Kevan Kanney, Recky Camelleri, Matt Forte, etc.

D. PROFILE OF AGNEZ MONICA

Agnes Monica Muljoto was born in Jakarta, Indonesia. She is of Japanese, German, and Chinese descent. She is the youngest child of Jenny Siswono, a former table tennis player, and Ricky Muljoto, a former basketball player. She has

an older brother named Steve Muljoto. She has shown her talent in performing arts since childhood, especially in singing. She sang at church and was also sent to vocal lessons. At school, she is an outstanding student in academics and often receives scholarships, despite her busy life as a singer, actress, commercial star and presenter she also takes several courses such as piano, English, ice skating and badminton courses.

Agnez Mo attended Tarakanita Elementary School and Pelita Harapan Middle and High School in Jakarta. Pelita Harapan School is a leading Christian school in Indonesia with a focus on academic excellence, personal growth and spiritual development. Then she also continued her studies at Pelita Harapan University by majoring in Law. However, in order to launch her career, in 2006, Agnez decided not to continue her studies. This does not mean that Agnez' learning achievement is not brilliant, with IPK of 3.67 that she achieved in the last semester. In mid-2009, Agnez continued studying at OSU in the United States with the Political Science Department of Distance Education Program. OSU (Oregon State University) is a research university that was ranked 41st Best Research University based on Best College Reviews in 2019. OSU is also an excellent university for international students to start their career in any field. This degree program combines a wealth of practical learning and industry experience, so students are ready to excel in the professional world.

Agnez is an artist who always brings new trends among young people, especially in terms of appearance, be it clothes, accessories, or hairstyles. Through his appearances on stage, music videos and soap operas, Agnez has popularized

various styles of appearance, from punk rock to Harajuku. Agnez Mo is the most awarded artist in Indonesian history with 170 awards, including 8 Panasonic Awards, 5 Nickelodeon Indonesia Kids Choice Awards and 4 MTV Indonesia Awards. Anti-drug ambassador in Asia and MTV EXIT ambassador in the fight against human trafficking. Agnez Mo has also claimed the entrepreneurial title, showcasing its fashion line ANYE, APP, Digital Marketplace and partnering with mobile phone maker Vivo to create its range of limited edition devices. She is an artist that is widely followed on social media, as her followers on Instagram have reached 35 million. Recently, Agnez Mo also released his new song entitled "Overdose" in collaboration with Chris Brown.

E. PROFILE OF KEVAN KANNEY

Kevan Kanney started as an emcee at Florida State University and eventually transferred to Ramapo College in Mahwah. While in there, he started a local music video show entitled "201 Music", which borrowed from the local area code. Kevan Kanney is a charming and charismatic host on screen. He did the necessary improvisations to keep the live interview going, and he thought to be genuinely interested in the artist he was talking to. He makes good use of the audience's energies, and his knowledge of the music industry is extensive. But just three years ago, he hosted trivia bars at local New Jersey drinking establishments such as Gabrielle on Piscataway and Bardi in Pequannock. She has the huge dream of becoming a television host, and over the last few years she has climbed the ranks, first as a digital host for Billboard, and now as MTV host on "TRL Top 10" and "Fresh Out Fridays." Kevan Kenney, who now lives in Jersey City, also

hosted the evening show for radio Alt 92.3 in New York and hosted the BUILD Series, a live interview series hosted by Yahoo.

Kevan is perhaps best known as the Host of Billboard's Broadcast Hosts across the brand's video programs. Kevan can be seen performing the top ten songs in America as host of the Hot 100 Top Ten Countdown, breaking the biggest story in the music world as the Anchor of Billboard News or sitting down with your favourite artist as Host of Billboard Live. In addition to his work with Billboard, Kevan frequently found on the red carpet, and backstage at award shows throughout the year as part of his work with Dick Clark Productions as well as moderating discussions with some of the brightest music thinkers on the BUILD Series, a weekday from New York City. Born and raised in New Jersey, Kevan's radio dream came true when he joined the ALT 92.3 Broadcast team every Saturday night from 6 pm - midnight.

2.8 PREVIOUS STUDIES

In conducting this present study, I need several relevant previous studies in the term of cohesion markers with different methodology and object. The first is Sudirman & Tiasari (2018) investigated research on Cohesion in Thesis. Their research was conducted to analyze the type of cohesion, the most frequently used cohesion, and knowing the difficulties of students in applying cohesion in the thesis they wrote. They used Halliday & Hasan's theory. The results of their study showed 266 cohesion related to five types of cohesion, namely repetition of keywords, reference, relevance, sequence, and linking or transitioning words. Their interview result showed that the type of cohesion used has a role in the

development of ideas and the specificity of the lexical, syntactic, and linguistic components in the context of academic writing.

The second previous study investigated *An Analysis of Grammatical Cohesion in Student's Academic Writing* by Gueliane (2016). Her study aimed to analyze what extent third-year students are aware of the use of cohesive grammatical devices in creating a cohesive piece of writing. A descriptive study is carried out in this research through using two basic tools; a test which is analyzed in terms of students' use of cohesive grammatical devices and a questionnaire that is submitted for written expression teachers in order to evaluate their attitudes toward students' use of this issue. The results of her study revealed that third-year students of English at Biskra University are aware of the importance of cohesive grammatical devices since they employ all the types in their essays. However, they fail to make a balance in using those ties, besides this variance, there is inappropriate employment of those devices in which students exaggerate in repeating the same item and ignoring others this is what results in a non-cohesive piece of writing.

The third is conducted by Zhou & Sun (2019), which discussed a *Contrastive Analysis of Explicit Cohesion in English Advertising Texts and Their Chinese Consecutive Interpretation Versions*. Their research focused on analyzing the explicit cohesion devices used in advertising texts in English and Chinese. A total of thirty advertisements in English and their Chinese versions were analyzed for the distribution of explicit cohesive devices, i.e., lexical cohesion and grammatical cohesion. They analyzed the data by using the cohesion theory by

Halliday & Hassan (1976). Their research findings revealed that advertisements in English used more reference and conjunction devices than those in Chinese, whereas Chinese language advertisements employed more ellipsis devices than English language advertisements. It also finds that there were no differences in the use of substitution and lexical devices in English or Chinese language advertisements.

Gourtani, et All (2018) conducted another related study which analyzed Lexico-grammatical Cohesion in English as a global lingua franca. Their study aimed to identify the text represents the two features of ELF lexicogrammatical in the "About " section of the 30 universities around the world. Using the Kachruvian three-circle model, the Corpus gathered from the university's 20 websites in the inner circle, 20 outside of the Circle and 20 in the expanding circle. They analyzed the data by using Halliday theory. The results of their analysis indicated that the number of frequencies from seven devices in the reference system revealed that all three circles used a reference system in the same way. However, some differences can be domain keys identified. The results also showed similarities between the ways the conjunction system used.

The next previous study is a grammatical cohesion In Seloka Journal introduction published by Semarang State University which conducted by Samsudin (2020). His study aimed to investigate what are the most frequent reference devices in six journal introduction sections used by post-graduate students at Semarang State University, West Java, Indonesia. This study used qualitative design as an approach to analyzing cohesive grammatical devices. The

journal introduction sections were analyzed using Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) theory of cohesion. The results of this study showed that post-graduate students at Semarang State University tend to use demonstrative references more frequently than the other grammatical cohesive devices because in writing journal background the writers used demonstrative much more to show that next sentences deal with the previous statement such as used the word "this and that".

Other related research is conducted by Pratiwi et al, (2019) which investigated an Analysis of Lexical Cohesion Found in "Never Say Never" Song Lyrics. The purpose of their study is to describe kinds of lexical cohesion and to know frequent lexical cohesion used to support the cohesiveness of discourse in Justin Bieber and Jaden Smith's song entitled "Never Say Never". Their study used descriptive qualitative that focused on lexical cohesion in particular synonym, repetition (anaphora and epistrophe repetition) and antonym. Their research findings showed that the lyrics of "Never Say Never" song contains eleven forms of lexical cohesion, consisting of two synonyms, seven repetitions, and two antonyms. So the most frequent occurrence in the data is repetition. The function of lexical cohesion is to make the lyrics have harmonization that makes the lyrics more meaningful.

The next previous study is conducted by Moini & Kheirkhah (2016), which discussed the use of cohesive devices in children and regular literature. Their study concentrates on the potential similarities and differences between literature for children and adult level (regular) with respect to the frequency of lexical cohesive markers and conjunctions. They analyze the data by using the

theory of Taskaneen (2006). The two contemporary famous novels were analyzed and codified for the use of different kinds of lexical cohesion (reiteration and collocation), conjunctions (elaboration, extension and enhancement) and their subcategories. The results of Chisquare tests showed that the children and regular novel texts were significantly different in terms of reiteration and collocation as the main categories of lexical cohesion as well as the total frequency of cohesive lexical pairs. Also, the use of conjunctions, elaboration and extension showed a significant difference. The difference was non-significant for enhancement.

The last previous study is a contrastive study of lexical cohesion in the introduction in research articles: Native English and Iranian Applied Linguistics which conducted by Gholami & Alizadeh (2017). Their research aimed to contrast the frequency and density of the use of different types of lexical cohesion in the introduction part of native English and Iranian applied linguistic research articles. They used Halliday and Hasan (1976) theory of cohesion to analyze lexical cohesion. The results revealed some similarities and differences in the use of lexical cohesion sub-types in the introduction part of native English and Iranian applied linguistic research articles in terms of frequency and density of utilization of sub-types of lexical cohesion. Based on these findings, the frequency of sub-types of lexical cohesion was (Repetition, General Noun, Collocation, Synonym, Hyponym, Antonym. And Meronym) in native English texts, while the frequency Iranian texts were (Repetition, General Noun. Collocation, Synonym, Antonym, Meronym and Hyponym). Both native English and Iranian texts exhibited a

general tendency in using repetition, general noun and collection but metonymy and antonym were the least used subcategories in Iranian texts.

Several relevant studies investigated cohesion markers in written text, such as in the academic writing and advertisement by using the theory of cohesion by Halliday & Hassan both grammatical and lexical cohesion. However, it is different from this study because this study investigated cohesion markers used in a *Build* talk show by Agnez Mo and Kevan Kanney. Furthermore, to make this present study differs from the other research, I used the theory of cohesion by Halliday & Hassan (1976) and another cohesion theory by Cutting (2008). These theories applied in this research because each theory has different strengths and weaknesses, Halliday and Hassan's (1978) theory is more dominant in explaining grammatical cohesion while Cutting (2008) theory dominant in explaining lexical cohesion. In addition, this present research has an essential role in having an in-depth analysis of the types and the function of cohesion markers both lexical and grammatical cohesion in the conversation of Agnez Mo and Kevan Kanney in the *Build* talk show.

CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses the finding of the present research based on the research questions. It presents the analysis of cohesion markers and the function of cohesion markers in *Build* talkshow by Agnez Mo and Kevan Kanney by using Halliday & Hassan's theory of grammatical cohesion and Cutting Joan's theory of lexical cohesion. This chapter is divided into two-part, namely finding and discussion.

3.1 RESEARCH FINDING

This chapter explains the analysis of the conversation video of *Build* Talkshow by Agnez Mo and Kevan Kanney which uploaded in the official youtube channel of *Build* Talkshow. This research aimed to analyze the types and the function of cohesion markers in *Build* talkshow by Agnez Mo and Kevan Kanney, with applying Halliday & Hassan concept of grammatical cohesion and also Cutting concept of lexical cohesion. The analysis of this research is based on the formulation of the research questions in Chapter 1. The first research question has analyzed the types of cohesion markers by using Halliday & Hassan's theory (1972) of grammatical cohesion which consist of reference, conjunction, substitution, and ellipsis, and using another theory of Cutting (2008) of lexical cohesion which consist of repetition, synonyms, general word, and superordinates. The second research question has analyzed the function of grammatical and lexical cohesion devices used in the data in clarifying the conversation of Agnez Mo and Kevan Kanney.

DATA 1

Conversation about Agnez Mo's Condition

Agnez: Happy to be **here**.

Kevan: **I'm** happy to have **you** back. Do **you** remember **this** place?

Agnez: **I** know **I** mean two years ago, right.

Kevan: **It** must feel like a lifetime **you** though.

Agnez: **I** mean not really.

Kevan: No really no.

Agnez: **I** say that happened so fast though.

Kevan: Is because **you** were so huge at **the** time **you're** even been bigger now **and** **I** feel like **you've** just done so much since 2017.

Agnez: Yeah, **I** think **so** too because **I** think that was when **I** release X album.

Kevan: Yes, exactly.

Agnez: Yeah, **and then after that** **I** put out overdose, so yeah

Kevan: **You've** been busy

Agnez: Been busy, busy is good, what how would **you** too?

Kevan: What what about **me**?

Agnez: **You**, you have been busy too.

Kevan: **I** know, **we** have been missing **you** too Agnez.

Agnez: **I** mean **you** know.

Kevan: **We** need **you** on the show more, **we** need **you** in New York more, actually! **You** were busy in LA.

Agnez: **I** know, **and** **I** mean probably live **here** for like three months **or** six months. **I** mean look at **this**, the vibes is kind of New York!

Kevan: Thousand percent, **those** are fly sneakers by the way.

Agnez: Thank **you**. (1.1)

Context

This conversation talked about the condition of Agnez Mo after two years she came back to the studio of Build Talkshow in New York City. Agnez Mo and Kevan Kanney told each other about their condition after two years they did not meet anymore.

Analysis

Grammatical cohesion used by Agnez Mo that is the reference, substitution, and conjunction. They used personal references such as in the word

"I, it, you", and also used demonstrative reference in the word " here, this, the" and clausal substitution in the word "so". Agnez Mo used temporal conjunction in the word "and then after that" and used adversative reference in the word "or".

Agnez Mo used the word "I" such as in the sentence "I know I mean two years ago right." It refers to Agnez Mo herself. The function of "I" is showing a person who is the speaker. The word "it" as personal reference used to refer a thing that previously mentioned. It has the function refer back to the phrase "two years ago". The word "you" refers to Kevan Kanney as the host of the talk show. The function of the word " You" is showing a person being spoken. She used demonstrative reference in the word "here", it refers to the place where Agnez Mo came in the studio of the Build talk show in New York. The word " this" is showing the thing, in the sentence "I mean look at this, the vibes is kind of New York!", its refers to the cloth that used by Agnez Mo when she comes to the studio of build talk show, she wants to tell that she wears the costume which describes New York. The word "the" refers to time, and it has the function to refer forward to a following defining word. Another grammatical cohesion used by Agnez Mo is clausal substitution. The word "so" in the sentence "Yeah, I think so too because I think that was when I release X album". It replaces the previous sentence said by Kevan Kanney. He said that Agnez Mo was done so much project since 2017. Also, she used temporal conjunction, the word "and then after that" has the function to mention and also to relate the continuity of the event in the first sentence and second sentence. It shows the continuity of the things that have been done by Agnez Mo when in the first sentence Agnez Mo has released

her X album, and in the second sentence, Agnez Mo told that she put out overdose. The word "or" as adversative conjunction used to link alternatives of something. The word "or" has the function to link alternative between the word "three months" and "six months".

Table 3.1 Data 1

No.	Types of grammatical Cohesion (Halliday & Hassan)	Grammatical Cohesion	The Function of Grammatical Cohesion
1.	Personal reference	I You It	- Showing person who is the speaker - Showing person who is being spoken - Referring back to the thing that mentioned previously
2.	Demonstrative Reference	Here This The	- Referring to the place - Referring to a specific thing - Referring forward to a following defining word
3.	Clausal Substitution	So	Replacing the previous sentence
4.	Temporal Conjunction	And then after that	Mentioning and relating the continuity of the event
5.	Adversative Conjunction	Or	Link alternatives to something

In the conversation of Kevan Kanney, I found many personal references such as in the word "I, It, You, Me, We". The word "I" refers to the first person that is Kevan Kanney as the speaker. The word "you" refers to the Agnez Mo as the guest of the build talk show. The function of the word you is pointed to the interlocutor. The word "me" has function refers to the person who is the speaker. In this sentence, the word "Me" refers to Kevan Kanney as the speaker. The word "We" indicates I as the speaker and the other people. In this sentence, the word "we" refers to the Kevan Kanney and the audience in the studio of the build talk show. The word "it" referred to the previous sentence "two years ago", it has the function to refer to, the demonstrative reference in the word "This and those". The word this has the function to indicate the thing or place. In this sentence, the word "this" indicates the place which is the studio of the build talk show. The word "those" refers to the fashion which is used by Agnez Mo. It has the function to refer to the thing that already known about. The word "and" is an additive conjunction; it used to add information.

Table 3.2 Data 1

No.	Types of grammatical Cohesion (Halliday & Hassan)	Grammatical Cohesion	The Function of Grammatical Cohesion
1.	Personal reference	I It You	- Referring to the person who is the speaker - Referring to the something that

		We Me	<p>mentioned previously</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pointing to the interlocutor - Indicating to the speaker and the other people - Referring to the speaker
2.	Demonstrative Reference	This Those	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicating the thing or place - Referring to the thing that has already been known about
3.	Additive Conjunction	And	- Adding information

DATA 2

The conversation about Agnez Mo's Projects

Kevan: Um, well just try to sum up the last two years for **me**.

Agnez: Oh, shoot yeah what did **I** do, overdose, **I** put out overdose with Chris. **We** actually also have a project coming out, **and then I** had diamonds out with French Montana, **and then you** know what's **the** most exciting thing is just put **it** out yet another single which is nananana. (2.1)

Context

Kevan Kanney asked Agnez Mo to sum up the Agnez Mo project of two years after she came to the Studio of Build Talkshow two years ago. Then, Agnez Mo told that she has a project coming out overdose in collaboration with Chris, a diamond in collaboration with French Montana and she put another single nananana.

Analysis

The word "me" used by Kevan kanney as a personal reference that has function refers to the person who is the speaker. In this sentence, the word "Me" refers to Kevan Kanney as the speaker. The word "the" refers to the word last two years, and it has the function to refer forward to the following defining word.

Table 3.3 Data 2

No.	Types of grammatical Cohesion (Halliday & Hassan)	Grammatical Cohesion	The Function of Grammatical Cohesion
1.	Personal reference	Me	Referring to the first person or speaker
2.	Demonstrative reference	The	Referring forward to a following defining word

The word "I" is the personal reference, and its refers to the speaker. In this sentence, the word "I" refers to Agnez Mo. The word "we" as personal reference refers to the previous person that is Agnez Mo and Chris Brown. It has the function to indicate the speaker and another person. The word "it" also as personal reference refers to the object that is the new single of Agnez Mo which is nananana, it has the function to refer to the object. The word "the" as demonstrative reference used to refer forward to the following defining word, it refers to "most exciting thing". Another grammatical cohesion is temporal conjunction, its found in the word "and then". The word "and then" mention and

also to relate the continuity of the event in the first sentence and second sentence.

It shows the continuity of the single that has been released by Agnez Mo.

Table 3.4 Data 2

No.	Types of grammatical Cohesion (Halliday & Hassan)	Grammatical Cohesion	The Function of Grammatical Cohesion
1.	Personal Reference	I We It	- Referring to the first person or speaker - Indicating to the person and another person - Referring back to the object that mentioned previously
2.	Demonstrative Reference	The	Referring forward to the following defining word
3.	Temporal conjunction	And then	Showing the continuity of the event

Kevan: **This** was a long time coming right?

Agnez: Yeah, seven years ago.

Kevan: Can **you** tell **me** the story?

Agnez: **So** I think **I** wrote **it** the first time **I** go to LA **and** **I** work with Tierce, which is the producer **and** also Frankie. **And** **it** was just like one of **those** days where **we** like **you** know **I** want to write something that just feels good. **You** know **I** want to talk about being in love, **and** **we** just decided to keep **it** **because** **I** thought like **you** know, **that** that's a special **one** **but** yeah **we** never really got to put **it** out **but** **I** just feel like the fans deserve **that**, I deserve **that** **because** **that**'s like my little baby. (2.2)

Context

Agnez Mo told that her single nananana is written seven years ago. She wrote that because at that time she would to write something that felt good and told about being in love.

Analysis

The word "this" refers to her new single entitled nanana. The word "you" refers to the Agnez Mo, it has the function to show a person who is being spoken, the word "me" refers to the speaker that is Kevan Kanney. It has the function to show the person who is the speaker.

Table 3.5 Data 2

No.	Types of grammatical Cohesion (Halliday & Hassan)	Grammatical Cohesion	The Function of Grammatical Cohesion
1.	Personal Reference	You Me	- Showing person who is being spoken - Showing person who is the speaker
2.	Demonstrative Reference	This	Referring to a specific thing that mentioned earlier

In the conversation of Agnez Mo, I found some grammatical cohesion such as the personal reference in the word "I, we, you, it". The word "I" refers to the Agnez Mo herself", and it has a function to refer to the speaker. The word "we" refers to the Agnez Mo and Tierce. It indicates the speaker and another person. The word "you" refers to the Kevan kanney it shows a person who is

being spoken. The word "it" refers to the new single of Agnez Mo which nanana, it used to refer back to something mentioned previously. I also found a demonstrative reference in the word "that", its refers to the new single of Agnez Mo. The word "that" refers to the thing mentioned before. Another grammatical cohesion used in this sentence is a nominal substitution, its found in the word "one". The word "one" substitutes the word "single".

The word "so" as causal conjunction, it's used to connect the idea that has a causal relationship. The word "but" is adversative conjunction and causal conjunction in the word "because". The word "but" used for showing a contrast between one sentence and another sentence. In this sentence, the word "but" show the contrast between the sentence that said Agnez Mo felt her new single so special for her, and the next sentence said that Agnez Mo didn't want to release her new single. The word "because" indicates a result of a thing, it's used to show the cause and effect of the relationship of the sentence above. The word "and" in this sentence used to add information between one sentence and the next sentence.

Table 3.6 Data 2

No.	Types of grammatical Cohesion (Halliday & Hassan)	Grammatical Cohesion	The Function of Grammatical Cohesion
1.	Demonstrative Reference	I We You	- Referring to the speaker - Referring to the speaker and another person

		It	- Indicating to the interlocutor - Referring back to the thing that mentioned about
2.	Demonstrative Reference	That	Referring to the thing that mentioned before
3.	Nominal Substitution	One	Making the conversation more simple by replacing the previous sentence
4.	Causal Conjunction	So Because	- Connecting idea that has a causal relationship - Showing the cause and of the effect of the sentence.
5.	Additive Conjunction	And	Adding information
6.	Adversative Conjunction	But	Contrasting the previous sentence and another

Kevan: Why right now? What was about the energy of **this** moment that you thought **it** was perfect to release the song?

Agnez: **I** think **it** because **I** promised **my** self in 2020. **I**'m gonna put up more songs **and** **I** think **it** just **the** first thing to do. Yeah, **it**'s the right time. **You** know the fans have been asking for **it** and **I** couldn't really hold **it** anymore. Like **I** was literally **I** was in the studio, **I** played **it** on IG story, and people were like “ oh my God, Agnez **you** know **you** wrote **that** seven years ago....” **I** actually totally forgot that **it** was seven years ago **but** of course my fans...(2.3)

Context

Agnez Mo felt that 2020 is the perfect time to release her single nananana because she will put up more song in this year and she very excited because her fans have been waiting for it.

Analysis

In this conversation of Kevan Kanney, I found a demonstrative reference in the word "this", it used for showing the time. The word "it" refers to the moment, it used to refer to the thing mentioned previously.

Table 3.7 Data 2

No.	Types of grammatical Cohesion (Halliday & Hassan)	Grammatical Cohesion	The Function of Grammatical Cohesion
1.	Personal Reference	It	Referring to the thing that mentioned previously
2.	Demonstrative Reference	This	Showing the time

Agnez Mo used several cohesion markers which are found in the word "I, my, it, you" are called as a personal reference. The word "I" refers to Agnez Mo as the speaker. the word "my" also refers to the Agnez Mo, its belonging to the speaker. the word "it" in the sentence refers to the new song of Agnez Mo that has the tittle nananana. The word "it" used to refer to something that mentioned. The word "you" refers to the Kevan Kanney, it has the function to show the person who is being spoken. Demonstrative reference found in the word "that", it refers to the Agnez Mo's new single nananana, it used to refer to the specific thing previously mentioned. The word "the" refers forward to the following defining

word, it refers to the first thing. I also found adversative conjunction in the word "and, but". The word "and" in this sentence used to add information between one sentence and the next sentence. The word "but" used to contrast the previous sentence and another, in this conversation, Agnez Mo said that she totally forgot, it differs with the fans.

Table 3.8 Data 2

No.	Types of grammatical Cohesion (Halliday & Hassan)	Grammatical Cohesion	The Function of Grammatical Cohesion
1.	Reference	I My It You	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Referring to the first person or speaker - Something that belongs to the speaker - Referring to the thing that has already mentioned. - Showing person who is being spoken
2.	Demonstrative reference	That The	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Referring to a specific thing previously mentioned - Referring forward to the following defining word
3.	Additive conjunction	And	Adding information
4.	Adversative Conjunction	But	Contrasting one sentence and another

Kevan: Oh, **they** know how many days?

Agnez: Exactly! seven years, **and** seven months, **and** twenty days.

Kevan: **and** the minutes probably.

Agnez: **but** yeah, **I** mean when when **they** reminded me of **that**, **it** kind of made **me** feel like oh wow they they have been waiting hmm **and** it felt really personal to **me**. **I** mean fans **they** have been really supportive, **so that's** like a gift for **them**.(2.4)

Context

Agnez Mo fans even know how many days and months Agnez Mo made the song. Agnez Mo is very happy because she felt her fans are very supportive.

Analysis

In this conversation, I found several grammatical cohesion there are: personal reference, demonstrative reference, and adversative conjunction. The word "I, they, me, them, it" as a personal reference. The word "I" refers to the Agnez Mo herself as the speaker. The word "they" refers to the Agnez Mo's fans, it used to mention people in general. Then, the word "me" used to mention Agnez Mo herself as the speaker. The word "them" used to refer the Agnez Mo's fans that mentioned earlier. The word "it" refers to the reminded me of that, and they have been waiting, it has the function to refer back to the sentence that mentioned earlier. The word "that" as demonstrative reference refers to the Agnez Mo new single nananana, it used to refer to the specific thing that mentioned previously. The word "and" used to add information between one sentence and the next sentence and make these sentences have a relation with one another. While the word "but" used to contrast the previous sentence with another sentence. The

word "so" as causal conjunction used to connect the idea that has a causal relationship.

Table 3.9 Data 2

No.	Types of grammatical Cohesion (Halliday & Hassan)	Grammatical Cohesion	The Function of Grammatical Cohesion
1.	Personal Reference	I You They Me Them It	- Referring to the first person or speaker - Pointing to the interlocutor - Mentioning people in general - Mentioning the speaker herself - Referring to the people that mentioned earlier
2.	Demonstrative reference	That	Referring to the specific thing mentioned earlier
3.	Additive Conjunction	And	Adding information
4.	Causal Conjunction	So	Connecting idea that has the causal relationship
5.	Adversative Conjunction	But	Contrasting the previous sentence and another

Keenan: is **it** scary as an artist to put out a high volume of music? **because** of course, **it's** just **the way the world and** not just **you** know **the music you** make **but** hip-hop **and** just overall **but** I'm sure **you're** perfectionist, I'm sure **you** always want to get songs so right.

Agnez: Umm, but **it's** always, it's always **scary**. Because **I** think as an artist when **you** put your feelings out **there**, **you** put yourself out **there** to be judged. **You** know that **there** will be some people judging **you** based on **you** know how **you** write **it and** what **you** write **so it's** always **scary** place, **but I** have never really been **afraid** to put **it** out, **but it's** just **you** know there are so many moving pieces, **there's** so many people involved, **but** now **I** just kind of like **I** mean **I** can't curse **here** right?

Kevan: No **you can't**, **we** are on **the** internet.

Agnez: **I** mean **I** just don't give a fuck, **so it's** like **I** just want to put **it** out.(2.5)

Context

Kevan Kanney asked Agnez Mo whether she afraid or not to put out the high volume of the music. Agnez Mo said that when we became artist must we have to be prepared with what people are saying out there.

Analysis

In this conversation, Kevan Kanney used personal references such as the word "it, I, you, we". The word "it" belonging to a thing, it refers to the high volume of the music. The word "I" indicate to Kevan Kanney himself as the speaker. The word "you" refers to the Agnez Mo as the interlocutor. The word "We" indicates I as the speaker and the other people. In this sentence, the word "we" refers to the Kevan kanney and the audience in the studio of the build talk show. The word "the" as demonstrative reference, it used to refer forward to the following defining word. The word "the" refers to the way, world, music, internet. The word "because" as causal conjunction used to show a result of a thing, it's used to show the cause and effect of the relationship of the sentence above. The word "and" as additive conjunction, and the word "but" as adversative

conjunction, the word "and" used to add information of the previous sentence and the next sentence, it makes the sentence have relation to one another. The word "but" used to contrast one sentence and the next sentence. Kevan kanney said that Agnez Mo putting the high volume music and he contrasts that Agnez Mo is a perfectionist person. Kevan Kanney used clausal substitution in the word "can't". It is used to substitute the word "curse here" in the previous conversation. The word can't have the function to make the dialogue more simple. It has the function to avoid repetition in a conversation.

Table 3.10 Data 2

No.	Types of grammatical Cohesion (Halliday & Hassan)	Grammatical Cohesion	The Function of Grammatical Cohesion
1.	Personal Reference	It I You We	- Belonging to a thing - Showing person who is the speaker - Indicating the interlocutor - Indicating the speaker and other people
2.	Demonstrative Reference	The	Referring back to the following defining word
3.	Clausal Substitution	Can't	Avoid repetition of the word in a conversation.
4.	Additive Conjunction	And	Adding information
5.	Adversative conjunction	But	Contrasting one sentence and another
6.	Causal Conjunction	Because	Showing the effect and cause of the

			relationship of the sentence
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In the conversation of Agnez Mo, I found personal references in the word "it, I, you". The word "I" refers to Agnez Mo as the speaker. The word "it" refers to the word "put out a high volume of music". The word "you" as personal reference pointed out to the interlocutor who is Kevan Kanney. The word "it" used to refer to the thing mentioned before, it refers to the song that is written by Agnez Mo. The word "it's" refers to something mentioned before; it refers to people judging and don't give a fuck. The word "there and here" called a demonstrative reference. The word "there" used to show the position of Agnez Mo on the outside. The function of the word "there" actually is to show in that place or position. The word "here" used to indicate place, in this sentence Agnez Mo using the word "here" to indicate the place where she was at that time, which is the studio of the build talk show. Another grammatical cohesion used in this conversation is adversative conjunction which is the word "but". The word "and" in this sentence as additive conjunction used to add information between one sentence and the next sentence. The word "but" is used by Agnez Mo several times to contrast the previous sentence with another sentence. I also found lexical cohesion in the form of synonym in the word "scary" and "afraid", in this conversation, Agnez Mo uses another word that means almost the same. It has the function to avoid the repetition of the same word. The word "so" as causal conjunction, it's used to connect the idea that has a causal relationship.

Table 3.11 Data 2

No.	Types of grammatical Cohesion (Halliday & Hassan)	Grammatical Cohesion	The Function of Grammatical Cohesion
1.	Personal Reference	It I You	- Referring to the something mentioned before - Showing the first person or speaker - Indicating the interlocutor
2.	Demonstrative Reference	There Here	- Showing the place or position - Indicating place
3.	Additive Conjunction	And	Adding information
4.	Adversative Conjunction	But	Contrasting the previous sentence and another sentence
5.	Causal Conjunction	So	Connecting the idea that has the causal relationship

Table 3.12 data 2

No.	Types of Lexical Cohesion (Cutting)	Lexical Cohesion	The Function of Lexical Cohesion
1.	Synonymy	Afraid & Scary	Avoid repetition in the same word

DATA 3

The conversation about Indonesian culture

Kevan: **so** why **you** were not cussing on **the** show Agnez, why want **you** cussing Indonesia?

Agnez: **We** are on New York right?

Kevan: Yeah, **We** are, of course, **but I** was watching **you** on **the** Nick cannons morning show **and you** like refused to cuss in Indonesia.

Agnez: **It**is little different thought.

Kevan: Is **it**?

Agnez: **It** almost made **me** nervous **we**'re very visibly nervous. Oh **my** God, **my** heart still beats so hard right now thinking about **it**. **It's just different, It's different** like **I** can say fuck **you and I** don't have any problem with **that, but** when **I** have to cuss in Indonesian language, I can't! (3.1)

Context

When Kevan Kanney asked Agnez Mo to cuss in the Indonesian language, she was very afraid and refused to do that.

Analysis

Grammatical cohesion used by Kevan Kanney in this conversation is reference, ellipsis, and conjunction. The word "you" as personal reference refers to the interlocutor which is Agnez Mo. Causal conjunction in the word "so" used to connect the idea that has a causal relationship. The word "We" indicates I as the speaker and the other people. In this sentence, the word "we" refers to the Agnez Mo, Kevan Kanney, and the audience in the studio of the build talk show. The word "I" refers to the Kevan kanney as the speaker. The word "the" refers to the following defining word, it refers to Nick cannon morning show. The word "but" as adversative conjunction, it's used to contrast the previous sentence with another sentence. The word "and: as additive conjunction used to add information between and sentence and another. I also found another grammatical cohesion that is a clausal ellipsis that omits the word "on New York" after the word "Yeah, We are".The word "it" as personal reference refers to the previous sentence that said,

"Agnéz Mo like refused to cuss in Indonesia". And then another the word "It" indicates the previous sentence that is "little different though".

Table 3.12 Data 3

No.	Types of grammatical Cohesion (Halliday & Hassan)	Grammatical Cohesion	The Function of Grammatical Cohesion
1.	Personal Reference	It I You We	- Referring to the something mentioned before - Showing the first person or speaker - Indicating the interlocutor - Indicating the speaker and other people
2.	Demonstrative Reference	The	Referring to the following defining word
3.	Additive Conjunction	And	Adding information
4.	Adversative Conjunction	But	Contrasting the previous sentence and another sentence
5.	Clausal Ellipsis	Yeah, We are	Making the conversation more simple.

In the conversation of Agnez Mo, The word "it" refers to the word "cuss in Indonesia", it is used to mention thing earlier. The word "me" refers to the Agnez Mo as the speaker, the function of that word is to indicate a person who is the speaker. The word "my" in the phrase "oh my God" used in exclamations to

express surprise and the word "my" in the phrase "my heart still beats" is used to something that belongs to the speaker. The word "I" indicates the speaker who is Agnez Mo. The word "you" used to indicate the interlocutor who is Kevan Kanney. Another grammatical cohesion found in this conversation is adversative conjunction that is the word "but", it is used to contrast the previous sentence with another sentence. In this conversation, Agnez Mo said that she hadn't a problem when she said fuck you on Kevan Kanney, and its contrast with the previous sentence which Agnez Mo said that she couldn't curse in the Indonesian language. The word "and" has the function to give additional information. The word "that" as a demonstrative reference used to indicate something that has already been mentioned, it refers to the phrase "I can say fuck you". I also found lexical cohesion in the form of repetition in the phrase "It's just different, It's different". The use of repetition in this conversation is to highlight the important thing, which means Agnez Mo presses the word differently to make the hearer understand the meaning of her conversation.

Table 3.13 Data 3

No.	Types of grammatical Cohesion (Halliday & Hassan)	Grammatical Cohesion	The Function of Grammatical Cohesion
1.	Personal Reference	I My It You	- Referring to the first person or speaker - Something that belongs to the speaker

		Me	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mentioning thing earlier - Showing person who is being spoken - Showing person who is the speaker
2.	Demonstrative reference	That	- Indicating something that has already been mentioned
3.	Additive conjunction	And	Adding information
4.	Adversative Conjunction	But	Contrasting one sentence and another

Table 3.14 Data 3

No.	Types of Lexical Cohesion (Halliday & Hassan)	Lexical Cohesion	The Function of Lexical Cohesion
1.	Repetition	Different	Highlight the important thing

Kevan: Yes, **you** remember when **the** kids just getting yelled at maybe as a kind of annoying.

Agnez: **No, not really! but** yeah **I** don't know, for somebody just made **me** felt Yeah, **he** was like " Oh like teach **me** harder" **and then I** was like", " oh no **I**'m not doing **it** **I**'m not doing **it** for the people, **I**'m not gonna disappoint **my** country."(3.2)

Context

When Agnez Mo was asked to teach to cuss in the Indonesian language, he strongly refused because it would make Indonesia disappointed with her.

Analysis

The word "you" as a personal reference used to indicate the interlocutor who is Kevan Kanney. The word "the" refers to the kids, and it used to refer to the following defining word.

Table 3.15 Data 3

No.	Types of grammatical Cohesion (Halliday & Hassan)	Grammatical Cohesion	The Function of Grammatical Cohesion
1.	Reference	You	Showing person who is being spoken
2.	Demonstrative reference	The	Referring forward to the following defining word

In the conversation of Agnez Mo, I found clausal ellipsis in the word "No, not really!", it is used to commit the previous conversation that being asked by Kevan Kanney. The word "I, me, he, it, my" as personal references. The word "I" refers to Agnez Mo as the speaker to mention herself. The word "me" refers to the Agnez Mo as the speaker, the function of that word is to indicate a person who is the speaker. The word "he" refers to Nick, and it's used as the subject to indicate person, especially male person who mentions earlier. The word "my" used to mention something that belongs to the speaker. The word "it" refers to "oh like teach me harder". It is used to indicate the sentence that mentions earlier. I found temporal conjunction in the word "and then", it is used to mention and also to relate the continuity of the event in the first sentence and second sentence. I also

found lexical cohesion in the form of repetition in the word "I'm not doing it, I'm not doing it", The use of repetition in this conversation is to highlight the important thing, which means Agnez Mo presses the word different to refuse to teach Nick to cuss in the Indonesian language.

Table 3.16 Data 3

No.	Types of grammatical Cohesion (Halliday & Hassan)	Grammatical Cohesion	The Function of Grammatical Cohesion
1.	Reference	I My It Me He	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Referring to the first person or speaker - Something that belongs to the speaker - Referring to the thing that has already mentioned. - Showing person who is the speaker - Indicating a person, especially a male person
2.	Temporal Conjunction	And then	Relating the continuity of the event
4.	Clausal Ellipsis	No, Not really	Making the conversation more simple

Table 3.17 Data 3

No.	Types of grammatical Cohesion (Halliday & Hassan)	Grammatical Cohesion	The Function of Grammatical Cohesion
1.	Repetition	I'm not doing it	Highlight the important thing

Kevan: **That** was actually a great interview **you** do with Nick **and I** learned so much because **I** think **there** are so many misconceptions about **you and** even look at things **I** just didn't even know how diverse culturally Indonesia was, **it's** incredibly.

Agnez: Yeah, **it's** really interesting because Indonesia has over 18.000 islands..

Kevan: **That's** wide.

Agnez: **And** each island **we** have like different sound, **we** have different traditional outfits, **you** know percussions just music in general, **we** have so many **you** know so diverse, **so I** think **I** just **I** grew up with **that**, um **but** what's funny is that I actually grew up singing at church **so that's** even more like a way **you** have that Indonesian pedestrian to traditional music **but at the** same time you sang in church that kind of just became **you** know a part of **me**, **so I** think **it's** not just about cultural representation. **I** think **it's** more culture inclusivity and **that's** that's what **I** stand for.(3.3)

Context

Agnez Mo is a person who respects the Indonesian country so much.

When she was asked by Kevan Kanney about the diversity of Indonesian culture, she responded with great enthusiasm by explaining the diversity that exists.

Analysis

Kevan Kanney used grammatical cohesion in the form of personal reference, demonstrative reference, and also adversative conjunction. The word

"I" indicates to the speaker who is Kevan Kanney. The word "you" refers to the Agnez Mo as the interlocutor of Kevan Kanney. The word "it" used to indicate "how culturally Indonesia was". It has the function to mention a sentence that has already been mention earlier. Demonstrative reference in the word "that, there", the word "that" used for referring to things of a particular type. And another the word "that" used to indicate "Indonesia has over 18.000 islands". The word "there" has the function to indicate something that happens, in this conversation Kevan Kanney that she has many misconceptions.

Table 3.18 Data 3

No.	Types of grammatical Cohesion (Halliday & Hassan)	Grammatical Cohesion	The Function of Grammatical Cohesion
1.	Reference	I My It You	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Referring to the first person or speaker - Something that belongs to the speaker - Referring to the thing that has already mentioned. - Showing person who is being spoken
2.	Demonstrative reference	That The	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Referring to a specific thing previously mentioned - Referring forward to the following

			defining word
3.	Additive Conjunction	And	Adding information
4.	Adversative Conjunction	But	Contrasting one sentence and another

In this conversation, Agnez Mo used some personal references, which are " I, you, we, me, it". The word "I" refers to the speaker, who is Agnez Mo. The word "you" used to indicate Kevan Kanney as the interlocutor. The word "we" refers to the Agnez Mo and Indonesian people, and it is used to indicate I and another person as the subject. The word "me" refers to the Agnez Mo as the speaker, the function of that word "me" used to refer the speaker. The word "it" refers to the sentence "you have that Indonesian pedestrian to traditional music, but at the same time you sang in the church". It is used to indicate the sentence that has already been mentioned earlier. While another word "it" indicates the previous sentence that is "how diverse culturally Indonesia was". The word "that" as a demonstrative reference, its refers to the previous sentence "Agnez Mo grow up in Indonesia that Indonesia has a different sound, traditional outfits, different percussions". Then another word "that" refers to the sentence "what's funny is that I grew up singing at church". The word "the" refers to the following defining word. I also found additive conjunction in the word "and", also the word "but" as adversative conjunction. The word "and" used to add information and make the two-sentence is related. The word "but" used to contrast the previous sentence with the next sentence. The word "so" as causal conjunction used to connect the idea that has a causal relationship.

Table 3.19 Data 3

No.	Types of grammatical Cohesion (Halliday & Hassan)	Grammatical Cohesion	The Function of Grammatical Cohesion
1.	Personal Reference	I It You We Me	- Referring to the first person or speaker - Referring to the sentence that has already mentioned about - Showing person who is being spoken - I and another person as the subject - Referring to the speaker herself
2.	Demonstrative reference	That The	- Referring to the sentence that has already mentioned about - Referring forward to the following defining word
3.	Additive conjunction	And	Adding information
4.	Adversative Conjunction	But	Contrasting one sentence and another

Kevan: Right and **you** were, you were also a little differs from **those** around you, **I** read, and **I** learned from your interview with Nick. **I** think **people** just think **you** were that **you** know the most **popular** person in the world probably just like instantly how **successful you** are, but **you** were a little different that **everybody** else huh.

Agnez: Yeah, cause **I** actually don't have Indonesian blood whatsoever, **so I**'m actually German, Japanese, and Chinese. **I** was just born in Indonesia,

and I'm also Christian which is in in Indonesia the majority **there** are muslims, **so I** have always been kind of **you** know like **I I'm** not gonna say that **I** felt like **I** don't belong **there...**

Kevan: Right

Agnez: **Because I** always felt like **you** know the people accepted **me** for who **I** was, **but there's** always that sense of **I'm** not like everybody else.(3.4)

Context

Kevan said that Agnez Mo little differs from around her, then Agnez Mo explained that she hasn't indonesian's blood, it doesn't mean she hasn't loved Indonesia. She felt different from the others because in Indonesia the majority were Muslim, while she was a Christian.

Analysis

In this conversation, Kevan Kanney used personal reference in the word "you, I". The word "I" refers to the Kevan Kanney himself as the speaker. The word "you" indicates the interlocutor, who is Agnez Mo. The word "those" as demonstrative reference. The word "those" indicates to the Indonesia people, it is used to refer to the person that is not near the speaker. I also found lexical cohesion in the form of synonymy in the word "everybody" and "people", also the word "popular" and "successful", it means that Agnez Mo is varying in using the word to avoid the same word used repeatedly.

Table 3.20 Data 3

No.	Types of grammatical Cohesion (Halliday & Hassan)	Grammatical Cohesion	The Function of Grammatical Cohesion
1.	Personal Reference	I	- Referring to the first person or

		You	speaker - Showing person who is being spoken
2.	Demonstrative Reference	Those	- Referring to the person who is not near the speaker

Table 3.21 Data 3

No.	Types of Lexical Cohesion (Halliday & Hassan)	Lexical Cohesion	The Function of Lexical Cohesion
1.	Synonymy	People & Everyone Famous & Successful	Avoid the same word used repeatedly

Agnez Mo used the word "I, you, me" as personal references. The word "I and me" indicate to the speaker that is Agnez Mo herself. The word "you" is pointed to the Kevan Kanney as the interlocutor. The word "there" calls as a demonstrative reference, it is used to indicate a place that is Indonesia. While another the word "there" as a demonstrative reference, it is used to indicate something that exists or happens. I also found Additive conjunction in the word "and", then causal conjunction in the word "so". The word "and" used to add information and make the previous sentence, and the next sentence is having a relationship with each other. The word "so" used to connect the idea that has a causal relationship, in this conversation Agnez Mo said that she is a Christian and in Indonesia, the majority is Muslims, because of that Agnez Mo felt that she

differs from others. The word "because" as causal conjunction used to indicate a result of a thing, it is used to show the cause and effect of the relationship of the sentence above.

Table 3.22 Data 3

No.	Types of grammatical Cohesion (Halliday & Hassan)	Grammatical Cohesion	The Function of Grammatical Cohesion
1.	Personal Reference	You Me	- Referring to the first person or speaker - Showing person who is being spoken - Referring to the speaker herself
2.	Causal Conjunction	So Because	- Connecting the idea that has a causal relationship - Indicating the cause and effect of the sentence
3.	Additive conjunction	And	Adding information

Kevan: It's unique perspective.

Agnez: Yeah, **andIthinkandI think it** it really taught **me** how to embrace **that**.

Kevan: Hmm

Agnez: How to **embrace my** my vulnerability, how to **embraces my** differences, how to **embrace my** my quirkness **you** know.

Kevan: **andI**'m sure embrace others.

Agnez: Yeah.(3.5)

Context

With the differences that exist, Agnez Mo is able to embrace any differences that exist in herself.

Analysis

Kevan Kanney used the word “it” as personal reference refers to the previous conversation which Agnez Mo said that Indonesia people accept her for who she was, but she thinks that she differs from everybody else. The word “I” as personal reference refers to the Kevan Kanney as the speaker. The word "and" as additive conjunction is used to add information and relate the previous conversation and the next conversation.

Table 3.21 Data 3

No.	Types of grammatical Cohesion (Halliday & Hassan)	Grammatical Cohesion	The Function of Grammatical Cohesion
1.	Personal Reference	I It	- Referring to the first person or speaker - Referring to the sentence that has already mentioned about
3.	Additive conjunction	And	Adding information

In this conversation, I found Agnez Mo used the word “I and me” as personal reference refers to the Agnez Mo as the speaker. The word “it” refers to the previous conversation that said Kevan Kanney that said, "It's unique

perspective". The word "that" as demonstrative reference indicate the differences of Agnez Mo and Indonesian people, it used to refer to the specific thing that mentioned earlier. The word "you" as a personal reference used to indicate Kevan Kanney as the interlocutor. The word "my" shows something that belongs to the speaker. Repetition also found in this conversation in the word "embrace", The use of repetition is to highlight the important thing. It shows that the word "embrace" used three times to show that she respects the differences between Agnez Mo and Indonesian people.

Table 3.22 Data 3

No.	Types of grammatical Cohesion (Halliday & Hassan)	Grammatical Cohesion	The Function of Grammatical Cohesion
1.	Personal Reference	I You Me	- Referring to the first person or speaker - Showing person who is being spoken - Referring to the speaker herself
2.	Demonstrative reference	That	- Referring to the specific thing that mentioned earlier

Table 3.23 Data 3

No.	Types of Lexical Cohesion (Cutting)	Lexical Cohesion	The Function of Lexical Cohesion
1.	Repetition	Embrace	Highlight the important thing

Kevan: **Their** uniqueness **and I** think **that's** why **you're** able to speak to so many different people.

Agnez: Yeah, cause **I** think **I** don't just want to relate to the cool kids.

Kevan: Right.

Agnez: **You** know **I** mean, like **I** just feel like **I** need to I need to relate to people who feel like **they** don't belong to, **you** know what **I** mean. Whatever community **or** what **you** know whatever community **they** are **there in, I** want to be able to like tell **them** that “ Hey, by the way **I'm** actually an introvert, **I'm** not used to speaking in public yet”. **I'm** public figure.

Kevan: Right.

Agnez: **You** know what **I** mean.

Kevan: Right.

Agnez: Yeah, **I** have so many followers. **I** think **you** know to represent **that** is so much more important to **me** just representing **the cool kids**. Yeah **I** mean **it's** good to represent both, **but** but **it's** good reminder that **I** came from you know a place where **I** felt like **I** wasn't **you** know **I** wasn't quite like everybody else.

Kevan: Yeah exactly.(3.6)

Context

Although Agnez Mo is a public figure, she feels that she is an introvert person, and she thinks that she cannot speak in public. Also, she felt that she came from a place where she like doesn't belong there.

Analysis

Grammatical cohesion used by Kevan Kanney in the form of personal reference is found in the word "their, I, you". The word "I" refers to the speaker, who is Kevan Kanney. The word "you" indicates Agnez Mo as the interlocutor.

The word "their" refers to them who are Indonesian people, it used to refer to the people that previously mentioned. The word "that" as demonstrative reference indicates the word "their uniqueness", it used to indicate specific things previously mentioned. Additive conjunction in the word "and" has the function to add information and relate between one sentence and others.

Table 2.24 Data 3

No.	Types of grammatical Cohesion (Halliday & Hassan)	Grammatical Cohesion	The Function of Grammatical Cohesion
1.	Personal Reference	I You Their	- Referring to the first person or speaker - Showing person who is being spoken - Referring to people that previously mentioned
2.	Demonstrative reference	That	- Indicating things that previously mentioned
3.	Additive conjunction	And	Adding information

In the conversation of Agnez Mo, I found personal references in the word "you, I, they, them, me, it". The word "I and me" refers to the Agnez Mo as the speaker. The word "you" indicates Kevan Kanney as the interlocutor. The word "they" refers to the "community", it is used to refer two or more people that previously mentioned. The word "them" also refers to the community, it is used as the preposition, and the function is to indicate the persons mentioned earlier. The word "there" as a demonstrative reference that shows the place or position. The word "or" as additive conjunction used to introduce an alternative. The word "it"

refers to the arm of the interlocutor. The word "but" as adversative conjunction used to contrast the previous sentence and the next sentence. The word "that" as a demonstrative reference indicate that Agnez Mo as an introvert person.

Table 3.25 Data 3

No.	Types of grammatical Cohesion (Halliday & Hassan)	Grammatical Cohesion	The Function of Grammatical Cohesion
1.	Personal Reference	I It You Me They Them	- Referring to the first person or speaker - Referring to the arm of the interlocutor - Showing person who is being spoken - Referring to the speaker herself - Referring to two or more people that mentioned earlier - Referring to the persons that mentioned earlier
2.	Demonstrative reference	There	- Showing place or position
3.	Adversative Conjunction	But Or	- Contrasting one and another - Linking an alternative of the previous sentence and another

DATA 4

The Conversation about Social Media

Kevan: of course, **you** don't love social media **you** know not like?

Agnez: **I** don't, **I** don't, umm **I** mean **my** manager always like reminder **me** "Ag, **you** have to post more on twitter, **you** have to post more on Facebook". **I**'m like God **this** is too much, **but** yeah **I** mean the thing is **I** grew up when **I** built **my** career **there** wasn't social media.

Kevan: Sure, **it** is sick.

Agnez: Yeah, **there** was not **social media** whatsoever like **I** literally had to go to, **I** actually had to go to a vocal class **forme** to have a vocal lesson. **It's** not like **I** can just go on **YouTube** or **you** know what **I** mean, umm **I** had to **you** know go to go to a book store to buy books, yeah **so** social media hasn't been really a huge influence, **I** guess in **my** life.

Kevan: **It's** right, **you** didn't grow up wanting to be.

Agnez: **It's** little different, **so that's** the reason why when **I** when **I** won that social media award that **I** heard, **it's** kind of my ronex, **because** **I**'m like, **I** mean **it's** an honour to be honest to have like that platform to actually be able to speak to so many people **and and and** **it's** like a real influence if **you** think about **it**.

Kevan: oh yeah.

Agnez: **and and I and I** really take **it** to heart, **you** know being responsible of everything that **I** say to to the people.

Kevan: Being real?

Agnez: Yeah being real, being authentic **I** think **that's** really important.(4.1)

Context

Agnez Mo didn't like social media, when Agnez Mo built her career there wasn't social media, it really different from today, where social media has a very big influence for someone who built her career.

Analysis

In this conversation, Kevan Kanney used the word "you" to refer to the interlocutor that is Agnez Mo. The word "its" as a personal reference used to refer to the things that previously mentioned, it refers to the previous sentence " Social media hasn't been having huge influence, I guess in my life". The word "sure, it is sick" as clausal ellipsis because there is a deletion of the clause that explains Agnez Mo doesn't love social media and when she builds her carrier, there weren't social media.

Table 3.26 Data 4

No.	Types of grammatical Cohesion (Halliday & Hassan)	Grammatical Cohesion	The Function of Grammatical Cohesion
1.	Personal Reference	You Its	- Showing person who being spoken - Referring to a thing that previously mentioned.
2.	Clausal Ellipsis	Sure, it is sick	Making the conversation more simple

Agnez Mo used the word "I and me" as personal references to mention herself as the speaker. The word "it" as a personal reference used to refer to the things that already been mentioned. It refers to the previous sentence " I had to go to a vocal class for me to have a vocal class". Another word "it" refers to the previous sentence that is "you didn't grow up wanting to be". Next, the word "it" refers to the sentence "so that's the reason why when I when I won that social media award that I heard". The word "my" as personal reference indicate something belonging to the speaker. The word "there" as a demonstrative

reference used to show that something exists or happens. It explains the situation when Agnez Mo build her career. The word "that" used to refer to something that has already been mentioned. Agnez Mo used the word "this" used to identify things that are indicated, it refers to you have to post more on Facebook and Twitter. I also found lexical cohesion in the form of the general word in the word "YouTube" that has the function to refer back to the social media, it used to cover general thing. The word "or" as additive conjunction used to provide additional information without changing the information in the previous sentence. The word "so" as causal conjunction used to connect the idea that has a causal relationship. Another type of conjunction found in this conversation is adversative conjunction and it found in the word "but". It is used to contrast between the previous and the next information. I also found adversative conjunction in the word "and", it's used to add information between one sentence and another sentence, so these sentences have a relationship with each other. The word "because" as causal conjunction used to show the causal effect of something.

Table 3.27 Data 4

No.	Types of grammatical Cohesion (Halliday & Hassan)	Grammatical Cohesion	The Function of Grammatical Cohesion
1.	Personal Reference	I It Me My	- Referring to the first person or speaker - Referring to things that already been mentioned - Referring to the

			<p>speaker herself</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicating something that belongs to the speaker
2.	Demonstrative reference	<p>There</p> <p>That</p> <p>This</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Showing place or position - Referring to something that has already been mentioned - Identifying things that are indicated.
3.	Adversative Conjunction	<p>Or</p> <p>But</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Linking an alternative of the previous sentence and another - Contrasting one sentence and another
4.	Causal Conjunction	<p>So</p> <p>Because</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Connecting the idea that has the causal relationship - Indicating the cause and effect of the sentence

Table 3.28 Data 4

No.	Types of Lexical Cohesion (Halliday & Hassan)	Lexical Cohesion	The Function of Lexical Cohesion
1.	General Word	Youtube, Social	Covering a general

		Media	thing
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DATA 5

The conversation about new single of Agnez Mo

Kevan: Yeah, um let's talk about overdose. **It's** belated congratulations **because you were you and you** weren't in New York at the same time, **so we** could do **it** in person **but** just for **you** at home wherever **you** are, **I** think **you** were **here**. **This** thing went top 20 at us radio **and these** are on formats like rhythmic on urban that traditionally **you** know **there** aren't a lot of international artists on **those** formats just that achievement and how hard that is **and** for somebody that works in radio, **it's** not like streaming where if the fans like **it you** know **they you** know get the numbers like so many people have to sign off on **these** songs that so many different stations around, yeah **I** just unanimously agree **this** is great song that **she** belongs on our airwaves then **they** didn't **they** embrace overdose that way.

Agnez: Yeah.(5.1)

Context

Kevan Kanney congratulated Agnez Mo, even though he was late because at that time Agnez Mo was not in New York. Overdose went to the top chart 20 in the build radio series.

Analysis

In this conversation, Kevan Kanney used the word " I, you, it, we, they, she" as personal references. The word " I" refers to the Kevan Kanney as the speaker. The word "you" indicates the interlocutor who is Agnez Mo. The word 'it" refers to something which is overdose, it has the function to refer back to the thing mentioned earlier. The word "we" indicates to Agnez Mo and Kevan Kanney, it has the function for mention the speaker and other people. The word "they" refers to the people that mentioned earlier, it refers to the fans of Agnez

Mo. The word "she" indicates to the Agnez Mo, it used for addressing a female person. While, several demonstrative references also used by Kevan Kanney which are the word "there, those, this, these, here". The word "this" used for showing something, it refers to the new single of Agnez Mo which is an overdose. The word "here" has the function for indicating the place, it refers to the place where Agnez Mo stand at that time which is in the studio of Build Talkshow. The word "there" used for showing something that exists or happens, it means Kevan kanney tell that in the format of their radio didn't a lot of international artists. The word "those" used to refer to something that has already been mentioned is referred to the radio. The word "these" refers to the new single of Agnez Mo that is overdose, it used to refer specific thing that just mentioned. Several conjunctions also found in this conversation, such causal conjunction in the word "so, because", additive conjunction in the word "and". The word "so" used to show the reason for something, Kevan Kanney tells that at the same time Agnez Mo wasn't in New York and he congratulated Agnez Mo directly when she was in the studio. The word "because" indicates a result of a thing, it is used to show the cause and effect of the relationship of the sentence above, when Agnez Mo released her new single she wasn't in New York, so he congratulated lately. The word "and" used between repeated words to show that something is repeated.

Table 3.29 Data 5

No.	Types of grammatical Cohesion (Halliday & Hassan)	Grammatical Cohesion	The Function of Grammatical Cohesion
1.	Personal Reference	I	- Referring to the first

		<p>It</p> <p>You</p> <p>They</p> <p>We</p> <p>She</p>	<p>person or speaker</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Referring to things that already been mentioned - Showing person who being spoken - Referring to people that mentioned earlier - Mentioning the speaker and other people - Addressing people, especially female people.
2.	Demonstrative reference	<p>There</p> <p>Those</p> <p>This</p> <p>These</p> <p>Here</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Showing something that exists or happens - Referring to something that has already been mentioned - Showing something - Referring to a specific thing that just mentioned - Indicating place
3.	Additive conjunction	And	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - used between repeated words to show that something is repeated.
4.	Causal Conjunction	So	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Connecting the idea

		Because	that has the causal relationship - Indicating the cause and effect of the sentence
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Kevan: Congratulations, **but** also what is the greatest achievement in **your** mind **that** that song did?

Agnez: Umm, **I** think **it** just made **me** realize that music transcends **you** know where **you** come from your skin tone, your body type, **and that's** really encouraging **you** know. Cause when **I** came out **here** umm **I** remember walking into a lot of sessions with you know people stranger at **me** like oh **but you** don't like **you** get **it you** know. **I** mean like **you** don't look a certain way **you** know. You don't fit into the stereotypes **and I** don't know how many times **I** have to explain until **I** was actually tired of explaining. **I** was just like **you** know what fuck **it**. **I'm** just gonna do **it you** know **and then** if **you** if **you** fuck what are **you** fuck what if you'd not **it's** fine-**it's** still **me**. Um **but** yeah **I** mean **it's** really encouraging **you** know, like whenever **I** talk to people to to the radio people about overdose, um **they** don't just like **they** can relate to the music **they** can relate to the song, **but** but **I** think the most important thing is **they** can relate to **me** because **it's** such an embodiment of American dream if **you** think about **it you** know, um **so** yeah.

Kevan: Yeah, **it** it was incredible to watch **it** just rise up the charts **and** to go top 20 is just there people wanted **their** whole careers **and** for **you** to just link up with Chris like **that**.

Agnez: Alright.(5.2)

Context

The greatest achievement of Agnez Mo's single "overdose" with Chris is that people can relate to the music, and they can relate to the song, and they can relate to the Agnez Mo actually.

Analysis

Kevan Kanney used the word "your" as a personal reference is belonging to something of the interlocutor. The word "you" refers to the Agnez Mo as the interlocutor. Another personal reference is the word "their" that belonging to them who is another singer or artist, it has the function belonging to the people previously mentioned. The word that as "demonstrative reference" refers to something that has already been mentioned which is an overdose. The word "but" as adversative conjunction used for showing a contrast between the previous sentence and the next sentence. The word "it" as a personal reference used to indicate the object that already talked about which is an overdose. The word "and" as adversative conjunction used to add previous information and further information.

Table 3.30 Data 5

No.	Types of grammatical Cohesion (Halliday & Hassan)	Grammatical Cohesion	The Function of Grammatical Cohesion
1.	Personal Reference	Your You Their It	- Belonging something to the interlocutor - Showing person who is being spoken - Belonging to the people previously mentioned - Indicating the object that already talked about
2.	Demonstrative reference	That	- Referring to something that has already mentioned
3.	Adversative Conjunction	But	- Contrasting one

		And	sentence and another - Adding information
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Agnez Mo used personal reference in the word "I, it, you, me, they". The word "I" refers to Agnez Mo as the speaker. The word "you" indicates to the interlocutor which is Kevan kanney. The word "me" used to mention Agnez Mo herself as the speaker. The word "they" refers to the Agnez Mo fans who hear her new single, it is used to mention people who mentioned earlier. The word "it" indicates something that used to mention something earlier which is the greatest achievement. The word "that, here" as demonstrative reference. The word "that" has the function Referring to something that has already mentioned, it refers to the previous sentence that is "I think it just made me realize that music transcends you know where you come from your skin tone, your body type". The word "here" indicates to the place, Agnez Mo used the word "here" to indicate her place or her career. The word "but" as adversative conjunction used to contrast the previous sentence and the next sentence. The word "and" used to add information, also to make the previous sentence and the next sentence has relation to each other. Temporal conjunction found in the word "and then", it used to relate the continuity of the event in the previous sentence and the next sentence.

Table 3.31 Data 5

No.	Types of grammatical Cohesion (Halliday & Hassan)	Grammatical Cohesion	The Function of Grammatical Cohesion
1.	Personal Reference	I	- Showing the first person or speaker

		It	- Indicating something that mentioned earlier
		You	- Indicating the interlocutor
		Me	- Referring to the speaker
		They	- Referring to the people who mentioned earlier
2.	Demonstrative reference	That Here	- Referring to something that has already mentioned - Indicating place
3.	Adversative Conjunction	But	- Contrasting one and another sentence
4.	Additive Conjunction	And	- Adding information
5.	Temporal Conjunction	And Then	- Relating the continuity of the event in the sentence and another.

Kevan: Know a popular question that **I** have been getting from **your** fans will get to fun questions a little bit.

Agnez: **I**'m actually nervous for **that**.

Kevan: Oh you what, **because** I'm, we have **you** know a lot of popular artists in the show questions from time to time **and** sometimes **it's** just **it's** just gibberish **or** it's just like **you** know the same thing over again, **your** fans are so articulate the Agnation is just like **they** ask.

Agnez: Yeah, **they** are really smart.(5.3)

Context

Kevan would to ask Agnez Mo with the question for her fans, and Agnez Mo nervous for that.

Analysis

In this conversation, Kevan Kanney used personal reference in the word "I, you, your, we, it, they". The word "I" refers to the speaker that is Kevan Kanney. The word "you" refers to the Agnez Mo as the interlocutor. The word "your" indicate something that belongs to the interlocutor which is fans of Agnez Mo. The word "we" refers to the speaker and the interlocutor, it means that indicate to the Agnez Mo and Kevan Kanney. The word "it" refers to the sentence that mentioned earlier, it refers to the sentence "a lot of popular artists in the show questions from time to time". The word "they" has the function referring to the people who mentioned earlier, it refers to the fans of Agnez Mo. I found causal conjunction in the word "because", it used to show the cause and effect of the relationship of the sentence above, Agnez Mo shows the cause, she said that she nervous if she talked about the question and Kevan kanney show the effect that he said that we have a lot of popular artists. The word "and, or" as additive conjunction, its used to add information and make the previous sentence, and the next sentence has relation with each other.

Table 3.32 Data 5

No.	Types of grammatical Cohesion (Halliday & Hassan)	Grammatical Cohesion	The Function of Grammatical Cohesion
1.	Personal Reference	I It You	- Showing the first person or speaker - Referring to the something that mentioned earlier - Indicating the interlocutor

		We	- Referring to the speaker and interlocutor
		They	- Referring to the people who mentioned earlier
2.	Additive Conjunction	And Or	- Adding information
4.	Causal Conjunction	Because	Showing the cause and of the effect of the sentence

Agnez Mo used the word "I" as a personal reference, it refers to the Agnez Mo herself as the speaker. The word "that" refers to something that has been already mentioned before, it refers to the question that asked by Kevan Kanney. The word "they" indicate to the people that mentioned earlier that is the fans of Agnez Mo.

Table 3.33 Data 5

No.	Types of grammatical Cohesion (Halliday & Hassan)	Grammatical Cohesion	The Function of Grammatical Cohesion
1.	Personal Reference	I They	- Showing the first person or speaker - Referring to the people who mentioned earlier
2.	Demonstrative reference	That	- Referring to something that has already mentioned before

Kevan: **Their** budding

Agnez: **and** demanding too. Make **my** job easier **but you** know **it's** always good to have people who push **you** to the to the limit

Kevan: of course, umm, so what is the status of the joint project with Chris that the album **or it's** an EP?

Agnez: Umm, **I** mean **we** we have over eight songs together, probably nine **or** ten songs together **and** hopefully **we** can put **it** out, **but** the thing is **I** don't want to just like put **it** out for the shake of putting **it** out you know. Like **I** wanna **I** want people to see **me** beyond on **my** song with Chris Brown right, **you** know **I** mean. **Because** **I** have so many layers that **I** feel like people deserve to know **and** even even the show that **I'm** gonna do tomorrow. **It's** not like **my** usual show **because** usually **my** show in **Indonesia** **or** like in any other **country**. Umm, **I** never really got a chance to have a conversation **or** have a real conversation on stage, umm **so it's** almost like oh **it** just Agnez Mo with the glamorous, you know what **I** mean, like oh fashion dancers band **but** big, **but it's** never like oh **here** is this part of **me** that you never knew before **and** **I** think **that's** what **I** really want to change, umm **this** past to this past year actually even the way that **I** write songs is little different.(5.4)

Context

Agnez Mo has over eight songs together, probably nine or ten songs together with Chris Brown, but Agnez mo want that people see her as Agnez Mo with her single, she didn't want people to see her beyond her songs with Chris Brown.

Analysis

In this conversation, Agnez Mo used personal reference in the word "I, you, it's, We, it, me, my". The word "I" refers to the speaker, who is Agnez Mo. The word "you" refers to the Kevan Kanney as the interlocutor. The word "we" indicates Agnez Mo and Chris Brown, it used to indicate the speaker and the other person. The word "me" used to indicate the person or the speaker, it refers to Agnez Mo. The word "my" refers to something that belongs to Agnez Mo. The word "its" has the function to determine the object mentioned previously. The word "it" referring to an object that is nine or ten songs of Agnez Mo and Chris

Brown. The word "here, this, that" called as the demonstrative reference, the word "here" used to introduce something, it means Agnez Mo show or introduces something that people didn't know about. The word "that" refers to something mentioned previously, it indicates that Agnez Mo wants to have a real conversation with the audience on the stage. I found several conjunctions which are "and, but, or, because, so". The word "and" as additive conjunction used to connect one clause and another, also used to add information, comment, or interjection. The word "but" as adversative conjunction used to contrast between one sentence and another. The word "or" as additive conjunction used to link alternatives of the word, Agnez Mo used the word in Indonesia or any other country. The word "so" as causal conjunction used to show the reason for something, Agnez Mo said that she didn't have a real conversation with the audience when she was on the stage because of that the audience or fans don't know the whole part of Agnez Mo. The word "because" indicates a result of a thing, it is used to show the cause and effect of the relationship of the sentence. I also found lexical cohesion in the form of superordinate, here, country it is a more general term is known as superordinate, an umbrella term that includes "Indonesia". superordinate has the function representing a superior order or category within a system of classification.

Table 3.34 Data 5

No.	Types of grammatical Cohesion (Halliday & Hassan)	Grammatical Cohesion	The Function of Grammatical Cohesion
1.	Personal Reference	I	- Showing the first

		It You We My	<p>person or speaker</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicating something that mentioned earlier - Indicating the interlocutor - Indicating the speaker and another person - Referring to something that belongs to the speaker
2.	Demonstrative reference	That	- Referring to something that mentioned earlier
3.	Adversative Conjunction	But or	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contrasting one and another sentence - Linking an alternative word
4.	Additive Conjunction	And	- Adding information
5.	Causal Conjunction	So Because	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Connecting the idea that has the causal relationship - Indicating the cause and effect of the sentence

Table 3.35 Data 5

No.	Types of Lexical Cohesion (Cutting)	Lexical Cohesion	The Function of Lexical Cohesion
1.	Superordinate	Indonesia, Country	- Representing a superior order or category within a system of classification

Kevan kanney used personal reference in the word “their, its”. The word “their” belong to the attitude of the fans, it used to belong to the things that previously mentioned. The word "its" refers to the word " a joint project with Chris", it is used to refer to the word that mentioned earlier. The word "or" as additive conjunction used to link alternatives of the word, Kevan Kanney used the word It's an album or EP.

Table 3.36 Data 5

No.	Types of Grammatical Cohesion (Halliday & Hassan)	Grammatical Cohesion	The Function of Grammatical Cohesion
1.	Personal Reference	Their Its	- Belonging to the things previously mentioned - Referring to the word that mentioned earlier
2.	Adversative conjunction	Or	- Linking alternatives of a word

Kevan: How's to changed?

Agnez: Oh, I guess **it's** more honest.

Kevan: **You** just seem more comfortable in general?

Agnez: I mean I'm insecure a lot of times **but** I'm secure about **my** insecurities.

Kevan: How is **that**?

Agnez: **You** know I'm comfortable with **it**, umm I think **there's** a **strength and** in **bravery** in in sharing **that and I** want to try like to like showcase **that** more to the fans.(5.5)

Context

Agnez mo told the Kevan Kanney that she wants to change the people opinion about her.

Analysis

Kevan Kanney used personal reference in the word “I” refers to the Kevan Kanney as the speaker. The word “that” as demonstrative reference refers to the clause that mentioned earlier, here Kevan Kanney ask the meaning of “I’m insecure a lot of times but I’m secure about my insecurities”.

Table 3.37 Data 5

No.	Types of Grammatical Cohesion (Halliday & Hassan)	Grammatical Cohesion	The Function of Grammatical Cohesion
1.	Personal Reference	I	- Showing the speaker
2.	Demonstrative Reference	That	- Referring to the clause that mentioned earlier

Agnez Mo used the word "I, my, you, it", the word "I" refers to the Agnez Mo as the speaker. The word "you" indicates to the Kevan Kanney as the interlocutor. The word "my" belonging to the something of Agnez Mo which explains about insecurities. The word "it" used to determine the object previously, it refers to something that is changed. The word "it" refers to the Insecurities. The word "there, that" as demonstrative reference, the word "there" used to show something that happens at that time, Agnez Mo said that " she strength and

bravery in sharing about her insecurities". The word "that" indicates the insecurities, it is used to indicate something that already mentioned. The word "and" as additive conjunction used to connect word in the sentence, Agnez Mo connects the word strength and bravery in the one clause. The word "but" used to contrast between one sentence and another. Agnez Mo also used synonym in the word "strength and bravery", it means that Agnez used the word that means nearly with the other word.

Table 3.38 Data 5

No.	Types of Grammatical Cohesion (Halliday & Hassan)	Grammatical Cohesion	The Function of Grammatical Cohesion
1.	Personal Reference	I My You It	- Showing the speaker - Belonging to something of the speaker - Indicating the interlocutor - Determining object that mentioned previously
2.	Adversative conjunction	But	- Contrasting one and another
3.	Additive Conjunction	And	- Adding information

Table 3.39 Data 5

No.	Types of Lexical Cohesion (Cutting)	Lexical Cohesion	The Function of Lexical Cohesion
1.	Synonymy	Strength, Bravery	- Avoid repetition

Kevan: Well, is **it** follows a similar trajectory that **I** know a lot of **ours** talk about where **you** get all **this** attention which **you** have now **and** now that **you** have the platform **and you** have had the platform really **you** can, **we** can know stateside get to know **you**.

Agnez: **Right, Right, Right** exactly.(5.6)

In this conversation, Agnez Mo used lexical cohesion in the form of repetition, it is used to highlight the important thing. Agnez Mo shows that the word "right" used to show that she agree with Kevan Kanney's words.

Table 3.40 Data 5

No.	Types of Lexical Cohesion (Cutting)	Lexical Cohesion	The Function of Lexical Cohesion
1.	Repetition	Right	- Highlight the important thing

While Kevan kanney used personal reference on the word "I, you, it, we, ours". The word "I" indicates Kevan Kanney as the speaker. The word "you" refers to the interlocutor, which is Agnez Mo. The word "it" refers to the clause "I want to show more to the fans", it means that the word "it" indicates to the previous sentence. The word "we" refers to the Kevan Kanney and Agnez Mo fans, it is used to indicate the speaker and other people. The word "ours" refers to something that belongs to them, it is used to indicate something that is belonging to the Kevan Kanney and Agnez Mo. The word "this" as a demonstrative reference used for telling about, Kevan Kanney told about the attention of Agnez Mo that she got from the fans. While, additive conjunction found in the word "and", it is used to add information between one sentence and another and make these sentences have a relation.

Table 3.41 Data 5

No.	Types of Grammatical Cohesion (Halliday & Hassan)	Grammatical Cohesion	The Function of Grammatical Cohesion
1.	Personal Reference	I You It We Ours	- Showing the speaker - Indicating the interlocutor - Indicating something mentioned previously - Indicating the speaker and other people - Referring to something that belongs to them
2.	Demonstrative Reference	This	- Telling about something
3.	Additive Conjunction	And	- Adding information

Kevan: Agnez **you** can have **that** commerce!

Agnez: **It's** important **because** not a lot of people really know who **I** am.

Kevan: Right

Agnez: **Other than** Agnez Mo that are always portrayed on stage **or** like on social media.

Kevan: Right.

Agnez: **I** have always been real, **but I** have just been umm **I'm** an introvert, **so I'm** not really comfortable like naturally to talk to even like **this** to talk to **you or** talk to people that put myself out **there**. **I'm** not **I'm** not **I** wasn't born with **that, you** know, **but** but **I** know that umm like **they** deserve to know that like **they** they love **me** so much that **I** feel like umm **you** know what **you** deserve to get to know **me** yeah.(5.7)

Context

Kevan Kanney told that Agnez Mo have the platform, and Agnez Mo think that is important because not a lot of people really know who Agnez Mo is.

Analysis

Kevan Kanney used the word "you" to indicate to the Agnez Mo as the interlocutor. The word "that" refers to something that has already been mentioned previously, it refers to the platform.

Table 3.42 Data 5

No.	Types of Grammatical Cohesion (Halliday & Hassan)	Grammatical Cohesion	The Function of Grammatical Cohesion
1.	Personal Reference	You	- Indicating interlocutor the
2.	Demonstrative Reference	That	- Referring to the something that mentioned earlier

Agnez Mo used the word "I, you, its, they, me" as personal references. The word "I" indicates Agnez Mo as the speaker. The word "you" refers to the Kevan Kanney as the interlocutor. The word "its" belongs to a thing, it belongs to "that commerce". The word "they" used to address people that mentioned earlier, it refers to the fans of Agnez Mo. The word "me" belongs to the speaker that is Agnez Mo. The word "this, there, that" called demonstrative references. The word "this" used for showing something, it is showed that she wasn't comfortable even she talked to the Kevan Kanney. The word "there" used to indicate the position of Agnez Mo outside, it is used to show someone position. The word "that" refers to something that has already been mentioned earlier, it referred to the conversation of Agnez Mo that said she born as an introvert and she couldn't naturally talk to

the other people. The word "other than" called a particular comparison because it is used to compare two things that function concerning quality and quantity.

While, the word "because, so, or, but" called conjunctions. The word "because and so" as causal conjunction, the word "because" has the function to indicate a result of a thing, it is used to show the cause and effect of the relationship of the sentence, Agnez Mo said that the platform is important and it became the cause, the reason is not all the people know her. The word "so" as causal conjunction used to show the reason for something, Agnez Mo said the reason why she wasn't comfortable to talk to the other people. The word "but" as adversative conjunction used to contrast between one sentence and another. The word "or" as additive conjunction used to link alternatives of the word, Agnez Mo links the word stage and social media.

Table 3.43 Data 5

No.	Types of Grammatical Cohesion (Halliday & Hassan)	Grammatical Cohesion	The Function of Grammatical Cohesion
1.	Personal Reference	I You It They Me	- Showing the speaker - Indicating the interlocutor - Belonging to a thing - Addressing people that mentioned earlier - Belonging to the speaker
2.	Demonstrative Reference	This That There	- Showing something - Referring to something that has already been mentioned - Indicating place or

			position
3.	Particular Comparison	Other than	- Comparing thing that respecting to the quality and quantity
4.	Adversative Conjunction	Or But	- Linking an alternative word - Contrasting one sentence and another
5.	Causal Conjunction	So Because	- Showing the reason for something - Showing the cause and effect of something

Kevan: Yeah, **I** like that **you** have a short masterfully, **you** know involved along **your** journey while also just being pulled in so many different directions when **you** know **it** right.

Agnez: Yeah.

Kevan: **You** know all the critics right?, **You**'re not enough of **this**, **you**'re not enough of **that**. How is all **that** pushing and pulling informed **your** short of evolution as an artist, how have **you** short of like found yourself within all **that**, **because there's** so many opinions about **you** when **you** when **you**'re as big as **you** are.

Agnez: Umm, **I** think **it** just kind of look at **it** as a learning process **and I** never wanted to hide **that** anyway, **you** know what **I** mean like **I** always share **that** with **my** fans that **I**'m" hey, **I**'m involving as human being", **you** know **I**'m not always perfect **and I**'ll be the first person to admit **that**.

Kevan: Right.

Agnez: Umm, **but I** feel like embracing **those weaknesses but** also at the same time learning from **your mistakes** has always been my strength, **so** yeah what was the question (laughing). Just like give **my** thoughts.

Kevan: No, **I** know the answer to that is probably gonna change day by day right, **because..**

Agnez: Yeah, Yeah, **I** mean cause **I** mean at the end of the day **you** can't satisfy everybody **you** know, **I** just want to make sure that **I'm good** in front of the Lord, **you** know like God sees me as **good** person, **I** do good thing in life. **I** try to inspire people to be **better**, **that's** that's one of the most important thing.

Kevan: Yeah, **and** the Agnation of course.

Agnez: **I**'m happy. (5.8)

Context

Kevan Kanney asked a question about how Agnez Mo respond all the critics from the people, but Agnez Mo answered the question with a long sentence and Agnez Mo was laugh because she think that her answer didn't relate with the question.

Analysis

Kevan Kanney used personal reference in the word "I, you, your", the word "I" indicate to the speaker who is Kevan kanney. The word "you" refers to Agnez Mo as the interlocutor. The word "your" as possessive adjective associated with the interlocutor in general. The word "it" addresses the word "short masterfully", it has the function referred to the object mentioned previously. The word "this, that, there" called demonstrative reference. The word "this and that" used for showing something. Another the word "that" used to refer to the specific thing that mentioned previously, it refers to the clause that said Agnez Mo want to inspire people to be better. The word "there" used to show that something exists or happens, Kevan Kanney told that people have many opinions about Agnez Mo. The word "because" is causal conjunction, it has the function to indicate a result of a thing, it is used to show the cause and effect of the relationship of the sentence. The word "and" as additive conjunction, it used to add information between one sentence and another and make these sentences have the relation.

Table 3.44 Data 5

No.	Types of Grammatical Cohesion (Halliday & Hassan)	Grammatical Cohesion	The Function of Grammatical Cohesion
1.	Personal Reference	I You Your It	- Showing the speaker - Indicating the interlocutor - Associating with the interlocutor in general - Referring to the object mentioned previously
2.	Demonstrative Reference	This That There	- Showing something - Showing something that something exists or happens
3.	Additive Conjunction	And	- Adding information
5.	Causal Conjunction	Because	- Showing the cause and effect of something

Agnez Mo used the word "I" as a personal reference, it refers to the Agnez Mo herself as the speaker. The word "you" refers to the Kevan Kanney as the interlocutor. The word "your" is a personal reference, it associated with the interlocutor in general. While the word "it" used to refer to the things mentioned earlier, it refers to the sentence "You're not enough of this, you're not enough of that". Demonstrative reference found in the word "that and those". The word "that" refers to something that already been mentioned earlier, which is the weaknesses of Agnez Mo as the international public figure. The word "those" used to identify the thing being indicated. The word "my" associated with the speaker, who is Agnez Mo. The word "but" as adversative conjunction used to

introduce a clause that contrasting with the previous clause. The word "so" also as causal conjunction used to show the reason for something. The word "and" as additive conjunction used to connect the previous sentence and the next sentence. I also found lexical cohesion in words "weaknesses" and "mistakes", "good" and "better" as synonymy, it means that Agnez Mo varying in using words to avoid the same word used repeatedly.

Table 3.45 Data 5

No.	Types of Grammatical Cohesion (Halliday & Hassan)	Grammatical Cohesion	The Function of Grammatical Cohesion
1.	Personal Reference	I You Your It My	- Showing the speaker - Indicating the interlocutor - Associating with the interlocutor in general - Referring to the things that mentioned earlier - Referring to the something that associated with the speaker
2.	Demonstrative Reference	That Those	- Referring to the things that have been mentioned earlier - Identifying thing that being indicated
3.	Additive Conjunction	And	- Adding information
5.	Causal Conjunction	So	- Showing the reason for something
6.	Adversative Conjunction	But	- Contrasting one sentence and another

Table 3.46 Data 5

No.	Types of Lexical Cohesion (Cutting)	Lexical Cohesion	The Function of Lexical Cohesion
1.	Synonymy	Weaknesses, mistakes Good, better	- Avoid using the same word repeatedly

3.1 DISCUSSION

This present research is about an analysis of the types and the function of cohesion markers in *Build* Talkshow by Agnez Mo & Kevan Kanney uploaded on *Build* series youtube channel. I used the theory of Halliday & Hassan (1976) to analyze the types of grammatical cohesion and Cutting John's theory (2008) of lexical cohesion. From the finding of the research above, I found all the types of grammatical cohesion in the form of reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Also, I found all the types of lexical cohesion in the form of repetition, synonymy, general word, and superordinates. In contrast, the most dominant type of cohesion found in this research is grammatical cohesion other than lexical cohesion. The dominant grammatical cohesion in the conversation between Agnez Mo and Kevan Kanney in the *Build* Talkshow is due to the nature of *Build* Talkshow is a pop culture where the conversation talks about Agnez Mo's work and its social background. So, the content of their conversations predominantly refers to Agnez Mo, her work, and fans. Therefore, the use of personal references, demonstrative references and conjunctions are more dominant than the use of other types of cohesion. It can be seen from the table of

the use of grammatical and lexical cohesion used by Agnez Mo and Kevan Kanney below.

Table 1

The Table of Grammatical Cohesion of Agnez Mo & Kevan Kanney

No.	Types of Grammatical Cohesion	Agnez Mo	Kevan	Total
1.	Reference			
	- Personal Reference	84	60	196
	- Demonstrative Reference	27	24	
	- Comparative Reference	1		
2.	Substitution			
	- Clausal Substitution	1	1	3
	- Nominal Substitution	1		
3.	Ellipsis			
	- Clausal Ellipsis	1	1	2
4.	Conjunction			
	- Temporal Conjunction	4		47
	- Adversative Conjunction	5	7	
	- Causal Conjunction			

	- Additive Conjunction	5	5	
		9	12	
Total				248

Table 2

The table of Lexical Cohesion of agnez Mo & Kevan Kanney

No.	Types of Lexical Cohesion	Agnez Mo	Kevan	Total
1.	Synonymy	4	1	5
2.	Repetition	3	3	6
3.	General Word	1	-	1
4.	Superordinate	1	-	1
Total				13

The first finding is grammatical cohesion in the form of reference that mostly found in the data. The types of references found in this research are personal, demonstrative, and comparative reference. Personal reference items which found in the data are I, you, we, it, its, he, they, them, me, my, your, and our. These items consist of the personal pronoun, possessive pronoun, and possessive determiner which aimed to indicate to the speaker and interlocutor. Another type of reference found in the data is the demonstrative reference which

consists of this, that, these, those, here, there, and the. All of these items have the function to indicate location or place and also refer anything that already been mentioned about. The next is a comparative reference, it consists of a particular comparison and general comparison. In this research, I just found a particular comparison that has a function to compare two things concerning quality and quantity. The general function of reference is used to refer backward or forwards to the things mentioned whether its person, place, or proximity.

The next dominant finding is grammatical cohesion in the form of conjunction. Based on Halliday & Hassan (1976) the types of conjunction are additive, adversative, causal, and temporal conjunction. In this research, I found all these types of conjunction. First, additive conjunction found in the data is the word "and, or". The word "and" has the function to connect between one sentence and another; therefore these sentences have relation to each other. The word "or" has the function to link an alternative between the previous sentence and the next sentence. Second, adversative conjunction consists of the word "but" which has the function to introduce a clause that contrasting with the previous clause. Next, I found causal conjunction in the word "so and because", the word "so" has the function to show the reason for something. The word "because" indicates a result of a thing, it is used to show the cause and effect of the relationship of the sentence. The last, I found temporal conjunction in the word "and then after that", it has the function to mention and also relate the continuity of the thing.

The third finding is a substitution, it is the replacement of one word to another. The types of substitution are nominal, verbal, and causal substitution. In

this research, I just found two types of substitution which are nominal and causal substitution. Nominal substitution found in the word "one" which substitutes the word "single". While clausal substitution found in the word "so" used to replace the previous sentence "you've just done so much since 2017", another clausal substitution found in the word "can't", it is used to substitute the word "curse here". The function of substitution is to avoid repetition in the conversation.

The fourth finding is an ellipsis, it is the omission of words or parts of sentences. This happens when some important structural elements are removed from a sentence or clause and can only be recovered by referring to the elements in the previous text. Types of ellipsis are nominal, verbal, and clausal ellipsis. In this research, I didn't found all these types, but I just found clausal ellipsis. It found in the word "yeah, we are" which omits the word "on New York", it has the function to make the conversation is more simple.

Another type of cohesion markers found in this research is lexical cohesion. The types of lexical cohesion are repetition, synonyms, general word, and superordinate (Cutting, 2008). In this research, I found all these types of lexical cohesion. The first finding is repetition which found in several data. Repetition found in the word "it's just different, it's different", the use repetition in this sentence is to highlight the important thing, which means Agnez Mo presses the word different to make the hearer understand the meaning of her conversation. Next, it found in the word "I'm not doing it, I'm not doing it", Agnez presses the word doing to refuse to teach nick cussing in the Indonesian language. Another repetition occurred in the word "embrace", Agnez Mo used this word several

times because it is used to show that she is respecting the differences between Agnez Mo and Indonesian people.

The next finding is synonyms, and Synonyms is when a speaker or writer uses another word that means the same or almost the same (Cutting, 2008). I also found some of the use of synonyms in several data. First, I found synonyms in the word "scary" and "afraid", it means that Agnez Mo used another word that means almost the same and it has the function to avoid the repetition of the same word. Next, I found in the word "everybody" and "people", "popular" and "successful", "weaknesses" and "mistakes", also "good" and "better", it means that Agnez Mo is varying in using the word to avoid the same word used repeatedly.

The third finding is the types of lexical cohesion that rarely used are superordinate, it is umbrella terms which refer to referent with a noun (Cutting, 2008). Superordinate in this research found in the word "country" and "Indonesia", here, "country" is a more general term is known as superordinate, an umbrella term that includes "Indonesia". Superordinate has the function representing a superior order or category within a system of classification. While, the last finding also the types of lexical cohesion that rarely used are general words, higher-level superordinate; it is the umbrella term that can cover almost everything (Cutting, 2008). I found the general word in the word "YouTube" and "social media", the word "youtube" has the function to refer back to social media. General words have the function covering general nouns, as in thing, stuff, place, person, women, and man, or general verbs.

The use of the types of cohesion in the conversation between Agnez Mo and Kevan Kanney in this Build Talkshow is closely related to the social context of the two. From the background, they are artists who are experts in their respective fields. Agnez Mo is a very well-known singer even internationally, while Kevan Kanney is a very professional host in New York City. Their background greatly influenced the conversations they discussed in the Build Talkshow. Their knowledge and educational background also influenced the choice of words and grammar in their conversations.

From the data that has been analyzed, there is a social context and cultural context contained in the conversation of Agnez Mo and Kevan Kanney in the *Build* talk show. As Halliday (1989) said that the analysis of discourse related to grammar and social theory, grammar used to identify the role of wordings in a text whereas social theory is used to explain the meaning of the wording. Social theory in a discourse consists of the context of the situation and the context of culture.

In terms of social context, Agnez Mo hasn't Indonesian blood even though she was born in that country, and she is a woman with the blood of German, Japanese and Chinese ancestry. Agnez Mo said that because indeed his ancestors did not come from Indonesia. Basically, Agnez Mo is an Indonesian and she is registered as an Indonesian citizen. Also, she is a Christian, so she felt that she is different from the majority of other Indonesian society because they are Muslims. Whereas since childhood she was invited to sing in church. Agnez Mo grows with

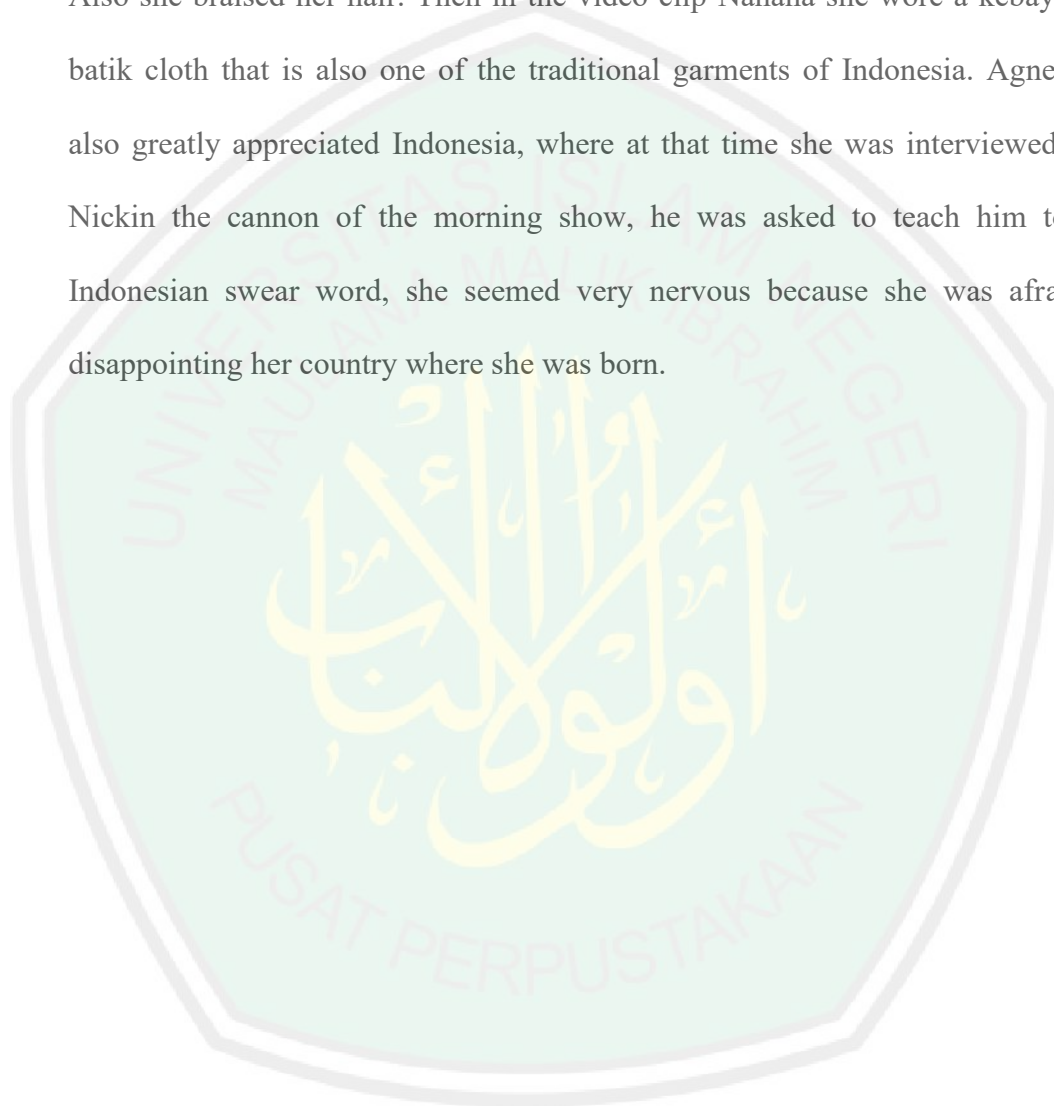
different cultures in Indonesia, unlike different languages, different traditional clothing, different musical instruments, and many others.

According to Halliday (1994), the context of situation consists of three aspects, namely field, mode, and tenor. These three aspects realize meaning in discourse. Field refers to what happens, and tenor refers to the social relationship between participants in discourse and mode is closely related to the language style used.

Context of a situation in this conversation can be explained that Agnez Mo & Kevan Kanney in the Build Talkshow studio in New York City talked about Agnez Mo's works and her career, and even discussed Indonesian culture. Agnez Mo looked very excited when she told this to Kevan Kanney and the audience who were present in the studio. This audience is the fans of Agnez Mo who are in New York City. Because the talkshow was packaged in a relaxed but formal atmosphere and the audience was also given time to ask Agnez Mo questions, so the language used in the talkshow was the consultative register.

In terms of cultural context, if from the sentence "I haven't Indonesian blood whatsoever" concluded that Agnez Mo did not have the pride of the Indonesian nation could include a conclusion that is too bold and too fast. In addition, the conclusion that the sentence indicates that its inconsistency to the Indonesian country is a contradiction with Agnez Mo's conversation that speaks about Indonesian culture. As seen from her work Agnez Mo lifted the culture of Indonesia, In the video clip of her song titled Coke Bottle She used a custom

Indonesia that is a Dodot shirt complete with accessories head. Then, in a video clip overdose that collaborated with Chris Brown, she used Jaipong dance. In promoting her new song titled Diamond, she did a photoshoot with the Papuans. Also she braided her hair. Then in the video clip Nanana she wore a kebaya and batik cloth that is also one of the traditional garments of Indonesia. Agnez Mo also greatly appreciated Indonesia, where at that time she was interviewed with Nickin the cannon of the morning show, he was asked to teach him to say Indonesian swear word, she seemed very nervous because she was afraid of disappointing her country where she was born.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter provides a conclusion and suggestion of this present study. The conclusion is explained based on the finding and discussion of the previous chapter, while the suggestion is a recommendation for a further researcher.

4.1 CONCLUSIONS

The purposes of this present research are to analyze the types and the function of cohesion markers used in the conversation of Agnez Mo and Kevan Kanney in *the Build* talk show. I concluded that cohesion markers found in the data are all of the types of cohesion, whether grammatical or lexical cohesion. Grammatical consists of reference, conjunction, substitution, and ellipsis. While lexical cohesion consists of repetition, synonyms, general word, and superordinate.

The types of grammatical cohesion used by Agnez Mo are reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction. Meanwhile, the types of lexical cohesion used by Agnez Mo are synonymy, repetition, general words, and superordinate. Likewise, the types of grammatical cohesion used by Kevan Kanney are reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Meanwhile, the types of lexical cohesion used by Kevan kanney are repetition and synonymy. Cohesion markers mostly used by Agnez Mo and Kevan Kanney are grammatical cohesion. It is because the nature of *Build* talk show is a pop culture where their conversation talked about Agnez Mo's work and its social background. The content of their conversations predominantly refers to Agnez Mo, her work, and fans. Therefore,

the types of grammatical cohesion that dominant in their conversation are reference, especially personal reference and demonstrative reference.

The different function of the types of cohesion markers by Agnez Mo and Kevan Kanney is depending on the context. The general function of reference is used to refer backwards or forwards to the things mentioned whether its person, place or proximity. Conjunctions have the function to link and contrast between one sentence and the next sentence. Substitution used to avoid repetition in a conversation. Ellipsis used to make the conversation more simple. In contrast, the use of lexical cohesion is not dominant in this data. Synonymy has the function to avoid repetition of the same word. Superordinate represents a superior order or category within a system of classification. Last, general words used to cover general nouns, as in thing, stuff, place, person, women, and man, or general verbs. Repetition used to press the important things and make the hearer understand the meaning of their conversation.

4.2 SUGGESTIONS

The suggestion of this present research is directed to the reader especially to the students of English Literature to give a view of how actually cohesion markers used in the video, especially in the conversation of a talk show. It is also recommended for readers to be careful in the use of cohesion because usually, the misuse of cohesion will lead to different interpretations. Also, the proper use of cohesion will make it easier for the reader or interlocutor to understand the context presented by the writer and speaker more quickly.

For further researcher should be conducted research which focused on analyzing cohesion markers in another video or movie such as speech video, video vlog, action movie, and many others by using different theory. Besides that, the next researcher can also compare the degree of cohesiveness of the speaker or the characters of the video or movie. Hence, by analyzing different object and using different theory actually will have different findings.

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APPENDIX

DATA 1

Conversation about Agnez Mo's Condition

Agnez : Happy to be here.

Kevan : I'm happy to have you back. Do you remember this place?

Agnez : I know I mean two years ago right.

Kevan : It must feel like a lifetime you though.

Agnez : I mean not really.

Kevan : No really no.

Agnez : I say that happened so fast though.

Kevan : Is because you were so huge at the time you've even been bigger now and I feel like you've just done so much since 2017.

Agnez : Yeah, I think so too because I think that was when I release X album.

Kevan : Yes, exactly.

Agnez : yeah, and then after that I put out overdose, so yeah

Kevan : You've been busy

Agnez : Been busy, busy is good, what how would you too?

Kevan : What what about me?

Agnez : You, you have been busy too.

Kevan : I know, we have been missing you too Agnez.

Agnez : I mean, you know.

Kevan : We need you on the show more, we need you in New York more, actually! You were busy in LA.

Agnez : I know, and I mean probably live here for like three months or six months. I mean look at this, the vibes is kind of New York!

Kevan : Thousand per cent, those are fly sneakers by the way.

Agnez : Thank you.

DATA 2

Conversation about Agnez Mo's Projects

Kevan : Um, well just try to sum up the last two years for me.

Agnez : Oh, shoot yeah what did I do, overdose, I put out overdose with Chris. We actually also have a project coming out, and then I had diamonds out with French Montana and then you know what's the most exciting thing is actually just put it out yet another single which is nananana.

Kevan : This was a long time coming right?

Agnez : Yeah, seven years ago.

Kevan : Can you tell me the story?

Agnez : So I think I wrote it the first time I go to LA, and I work with Tierce, which is the producer and also frankie. And it was just like one of those days where we like you know I want to write something that just feels good. You know I want to talk about being in love, and we just decided to keep it because I thought like you know, that that's a special one but yeah we never really got to put it out, but I just feel like the fans deserve that, I deserve that because that's like my little baby.

Kevan : Why right now? What was about the energy of this moment that you thought it was perfect to release the song?

Agnez : I think it because I promised my self in 2020. I'm gonna put up more songs, and I think it just the first thing to do. Yeah, it's the right time. You know the fans have been asking for it, and I couldn't really hold it anymore. Like I was literally I was in the studio, I played it on IG story, and people were like " oh my God, Agnez you know you wrote that seven years ago...." I actually totally forgot that it was seven years ago but of course my fans...

Kevan : Oh, they know how many days?

Agnez : Exactly! Seven years, and seven months, and twenty days.

Kevan : and the minutes probably.

Agnez : but yeah, I mean when when they reminded me of that, it kind of made me feel like oh wow they they have been waiting hmm and it felt really personal to me. I mean fans they have been really supportive, so that's like a gift for them.

Kevan : Is it scary as an artist to put out a high volume of music? because of course it's just the way the world and not just you know the music you make but hip-hop and just overall but I'm sure you're perfectionist, I'm sure you always want to get songs so right.

Agnez : Umm, but it's always it's always scary. Because I think as an artist when you put your feelings out there, you put yourself out there to be judged. You know that there will be some people judging you based on you know how you write it and what you write so it's

always scary place, but I have never really been afraid to put it out, but it's just you know there are so many moving pieces, there's so many people involved, but now I just kind of like I mean I can't curse here right?

Kevan : No you can't, we are on the internet.

Agnez : I mean I just don't give a fuck, so it's like I just want to put it out. (2.6)

DATA 3

Conversation about Indonesian Culture

Kevan : so why you were not cussing on the show Agnez, why want you cussing Indonesia?

Agnez : We are on New York right?

Kevan : Yeah, We are, of course, but I was watching you on the Nick cannons morning show and you like refused to cuss in Indonesia.

Agnez : It is little different thought.

Kevan : Is it ?

Agnez : It almost made me nervous we're very visibly nervous. Oh my God, my heart still beats so hard right now thinking about it. It's just different, It's different like I can say fuck you and I don't have any problem with that, but when I have to cuss in Indonesian language, I can't!

Kevan : Yes, you remember when the kids just getting yelled at maybe as a kind of annoying.

Agnez : No, not really! but yeah I don't know, for somebody just made me felt Yeah, he was like " Oh like teach me harder" and then I was like", " oh no I'm not doing it I'm not doing it for the people, I'm not gonna dissappoint my country."

Kevan : That was actually a great interview you do with Nick and I learned so much because I think there are so many misconceptions about you and even look at things I just didn't even know how diverse culturally Indonesia was, it's incredibly.

Agnez : Yeah, it's really interesting because Indonesia has over 18.000 islands..

Kevan : That's wide.

Agnez : and each island we have like different sound, we have different traditional outfits, you know percussions just music in general, we have so many you know so diverse, so I think I just I grew up with that, um but what's funny is that I actually grew up singing at curch so that's even more like a way you have that Indonesian pedestrian to traditional music but at the same time you sang in curch that kind of just became you know a part of me, so I think it's not just about cultural representation. I think it's more culture inclusivity and that's that's what I stand for.

Kevan : Right and you were, you were also a little differs from those around you, I read and I learned from your interview with Nick. I think people just think you were that you know the most popular person in the world probably just like instantly how succesful you are, but you were a little different that everybody else huh.

Agnez : Yeah, cause I actually don't have Indonesian blood whatsoever, so I'm actually German, Japanese, and Chinese. I was just born in Indonesia and I'm also Christian which is in in Indonesia the majority there are muslims, so I have always been kind of you know like I I'm not gonna say that I felt like I don't belong there...

Kevan : Right

Agnez : Because I always felt like you know the people accepted me for who I was, but there's always that sense of I'm not like everybody else.

Kevan : It's unique perspective.

Agnez : Yeah, and I think and I think it it really taught me how to embrace that.

Kevan : Hmm

Agnez : How to embrace my my vulnerability, how to embraces my differences, how to embrace my my quirkiness you know.

Kevan : and I'm sure embrace others.

Agnez : Yeah.

Kevan : Their uniqueness and I think that's why you're able to speak to so many different people.

Agnez : Yeah, cause I think I don't just want to relate to the cool kids.

Kevan : Right.

Agnez : You know I mean, like I just feel like I need to I need to relate to people who feel like they don't belong to, you know what I mean. Whatever

community or what you know whatever community they are there in, I want to be able to like tell them that “ Hey, by the way I’m actually an introvert, I’m not used to speaking in public yet”. I’m public figure.

Kevan : Right.

Agnez : You know what I mean.

Kevan : Right.

Agnez : Yeah, I have so many followers. I think you know to represent that is so much more important to me just representing the cool kids. Yeah I mean it’s good to represent both , but but it’s good reminder that I came from you know a place where I felt like I wasn’t you know I wasn’t quite like everybody else.

Kevan : Yeah exactly.

DATA 4

Conversation about Social Media

Kevan : of course, you don’t love social media you know not like?

Agnez : I don’t, I don’t, umm I mean my manager always like reminder me “Ag, you have to post more on twitter, you have to post more on Facebook”. I’m like God this is too much, but yeah I mean the thing is I grew up when I built my career there wasn’t social media.

Kevan : Sure, it is sick.

Agnez : Yeah, there was not social media whatsoever like I literally had to go to, I actually had to go to a vocal class forme to have a vocal lesson. It’s not like I can just go on YouTube or you know what I mean, umm I had to you know go to go to a book store to buy books, yeah so social media hasn’t been really a huge influence, I guess in my life.

Kevan : It’s right, you didn’t grow up wanting to be.

Agnez : It’s little different, so that’s the reason why when I when I won that social media award that I heard, it’s kind of my ronex, because I’m like, I mean it’s an honour to be honest to have like that platform to actually be able to speak to so many people and and and it’s like a real influence if you think about it.

Kevan : oh yeah.

Agnez : and and I and I really take it to heart, you know being responsible of everything that I say to to the people.

Kevan : Being real?

Agnez : Yeah being real, being authentic I think that’s really important.

DATA 5

Conversation about new single of Agnez Mo

Kevan : Yeah, um let’s talk about overdose. It’s belated congratulations because you were you and you weren’t in New York at the same time, so we could do it in person but just for you at home wherever you are, I think you were here. This thing went top 20 at us radio and these are on formats like rhythmic on urban that traditionally you know there aren’t a lot of international artists on those formats just that achievement and how

hard that is and for somebody that works in radio, it's not like streaming where if the fans like it you know they you know get the numbers like so many people have to sign off on these songs that so many different stations around, yeah I just unanimously agree this is great song that she belongs on our airwaves then they didn't they embrace overdose that way.

Agnez : Yeah.

Kevan : Congratulations, but also what is the greatest achievement in your mind that that song did?

Agnez : Umm, I think it just made me realize that music transcends you know where you come from your skin tone, your body type, and that's really encouraging you know. Cause when I came out here umm I remember walking into a lot of sessions with you know people stranger at me like oh but you don't like you get it you know. I mean like you don't look a certain way, you know. You don't fit into the stereotypes, and I don't know how many times I have to explain until I was actually tired of explaining. I was just like you know what fuck it. I'm just gonna do it you know, and then if you if you fuck what are you fuck what if you'd not it's fine-it's still me. Um but yeah I mean it's really encouraging you know, like whenever I talk to people to to the radio people about overdose, um they don't just like they can relate to the music they can relate to the song, but but I think the most important thing is they can relate to me because it's such an embodiment of American dream if you think about it you know, um so yeah.

Kevan : Yeah, it it was incredible to watch it just rise up the charts and to go top 20 is just there people wanted their whole careers and for you to just link up with Chris like that.

Agnez : Alright.

Kevan : Know a popular question that I have been getting from your fans will get to fun questions a little bit.

Agnez : I'm actually nervous for that.

Kevan : Oh you what, because I'm ..., we have you know a lot of popular artists in the show questions from time to time and sometimes it's just it's just gibberish or it's just like you know the same thing over again, your fans are so articulate the Agnation is just like they ask.

Agnez : Yeah, they are really smart.

Kevan : Their budding

Agnez : and demanding too. Make my job easier but you know it's always good to have people who push you to the to the limit

Kevan : of course, umm, so what is the status of the joint project with Chris that the album or it's an EP?

Agnez : Umm, I mean we we have over eight songs together, probably nine or ten songs together and hopefully we can put it out, but the thing is I don't want to just like put it out for the shake of putting it out you know. Like I wanna I want people to see me beyond on my song with Chris Brown right, you know I mean. Because I have so many layers that I feel like

people deserve to know and even even the show that I'm gonna do tomorrow. It's not like my usual show because usually my show in Indonesia or like in any other country. Umm, I never really got a chance to have a conversation or have a real conversation on stage, umm so it's almost like oh it just Agnez Mo with the glamorous, you know what I mean, like oh fashion dancers band but big, but it's never like oh here is this part of me that you never knew before and I think that's what I really want to change, umm this past to this past year actually even the way that I write songs is little different.

Kevan : How's to changed?

Agnez : Oh, I guess it's more honest.

Kevan : You just seem more comfortable in general?

Agnez : I mean I'm insecure a lot of times but I'm secure about my insecurities.

Kevan : How is that?

Agnez : You know I'm comfortable with it, umm I think there's a strenght and in bravery in in sharing that and I want to try like to like showcase that more to the fans.

Kevan : Well, is it follows a similar trajectory that I know a lot of ours talk about where you get all this attention which you have now, and now that you have the platform and you have had the platform really you can, we can know stateside get to know you.

Agnez : Right, Right, Right exactly.

Kevan : Agnez you can have that commerce!

Agnez : It's important because not a lot of people really know who I am.

Kevan : Right

Agnez : Other than Agnez Mo that are always potray on stage or like on social media.

Kevan : Right.

Agnez : I have always been real, but I have just been umm I'm an introvert, so I'm not really comfortable like naturally to talk to even like this to talk to you or talk to people that put myself out there. I'm not I'm not I wasn't born with that, you know, but but I know that umm like they deserve to know that like they they love me so much that I feel like umm you know what you deserve to get to know me yeah.

Kevan : Yeah, I like that you have a short masterfully, you know involved along your journey while also just being pulled in so many different directions when you know it right.

Agnez : Yeah.

Kevan : You know all the critics, right?, You're not enough of this, you're not enough of that. How is all that pushing and pulling informed your short of evolution as an artist, how have you short of like found yourself within all that, because there's so many opinions about you when you when you're as big as you are.

Agnez : Umm, I think it just kind of look at it as a learning process and I never wanted to hide that anyway, you know what I mean like Ialways share

that with my fans that I'm" hey, I'm involving as human being", you know I'm not always perfect and I'll be the first person to admit that.

Kevan : Right.

Agnez : Umm, but I feel like embracing those weaknesses but also at the same time learning from your mistakes has always been my strength, so yeah what was the question (laughing). Just like give my thoughts.

Kevan : No, I know the answer to that is probably gonna change day by day right, because..

Agnez : Yeah, Yeah, I mean cause I mean at the end of the day you can't satisfy everybody you know, I just want to make sure that I'm good in front of the Lord, you know like God sees me as good person, I do good thing in life. I try to inspire people to be better, that's that's one of the most important thing.

Kevan : Yeah, and the Agnation of course.

Agnez : I'm happy.



CURRICULUM VITAE

3x4

Meysi Nabila Putri was born in Malang on Mei 15, 1999. She graduated from MTs Al-Ittihad Poncokusumo Malang in 2013 and MA Al-Ittihad Poncokusumo Malang in 2016. She also stayed at Al-Ittihad Putri Boarding school for six years. While she was in there, she actively participated in MALITA Journalistic and MALITA English Club. Also, she became the secretary of MALITA Language Event for two years. In 2016, she started the higher education at Department of English Literature Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. While she was studying in there, she became the commite of *Maliki English Festival* (MEF).