

## Lexical Cohesion Analysis of Will Smith's Full Interview with Ellen

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### Abstract

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#### Keywords:

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*Kohesi Leksikal,  
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This study's objective is to determine the types of lexical cohesion employed in "Will Smith's Full Interview with Ellen" based on Haliday & Hasan's (1976) lexical cohesion theory. This study employs a qualitative methodology that focuses on repetition, synonym, antonym, meronym, and hyponym types of lexical cohesion. Data were gathered by the researcher through observation and note-taking methods. "Will Smith's Full Interview with Ellen" contains all the lexical cohesion types that were the subject of this investigation. The researcher discovered nine repetitions, three synonyms, two antonyms, and one hyponym. It follows that repetition exhibits the highest level of lexical cohesion throughout "Will Smith's Full Interview with Ellen." The speaker tends to repeat words, phrases, or sentences, which the researcher discovered from the data that has been evaluated.

#### Abstrak

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis kohesi leksikal yang digunakan dalam "Will Smith's Full Interview with Ellen" berdasarkan teori kohesi leksikal Haliday & Hasan (1976). Penelitian ini menggunakan metodologi kualitatif yang berfokus pada jenis kohesi leksikal pengulangan, sinonim, antonim, meronim, dan hiponim. Data dikumpulkan oleh peneliti melalui metode observasi dan pencatatan. "Wawancara Lengkap Will Smith dengan Ellen" berisi semua jenis kohesi leksikal yang menjadi subjek penyelidikan ini. Peneliti menemukan 9 pengulangan, 3 sinonim, 2 antonim, dan 1 hiponim. Oleh karena itu, Pengulangan menunjukkan tingkat kohesi leksikal tertinggi sepanjang "Wawancara Penuh Will Smith dengan Ellen." Pembicara cenderung mengulang-ulang kata, frasa, atau kalimat yang ditemukan peneliti dari data yang telah dievaluasi.

## **INTRODUCTION**

According to Paltridge (2021) Discourse analysis investigates the development of language usage across texts and considers how language interacts with social and cultural surroundings. Discourse analysis also considers how language is used to communicate different worldviews and conceptual frameworks. It investigates how participant connections influence language usage as well as how language usage affects social identities and relationships. It considers how language is used to construct identities and worldviews. Of course, in discourse analysis, it is related to cohesion and coherence. Structurally and syntactically, written discourse is more complex than spoken discourse. Written discourse is produced step by step through some processes of editing and revising. In contrast, spoken discourse is going to make sense to the reader, and cohesion connects the elements of the essay to one another.

Cohesion is defined as the linking phrases that aim to make the text clear and readable. In other words, it is a connection within phrases and sentences in the discourse itself. Another definition is defined as the idea, meaning, or semantic connection between sentences within a text where the non-structural text relation to the structural relation works together to form a texture. Cohesion is specific to the text. But it is not always related to the text; it is also related to the spoken discourse in the same way as the written discourse. It also helps to link the idea in the text with some cohesion devices whether it is grammatical or lexical Halliday & Hasan cited in (Mubarak, 2019).

According to Halliday & Hasan cited in (Morris & Hirst, 2005) Repetition is a literary device that involves using the same word or phrase repeatedly in a piece of writing or speech. Writers of all kinds use repetition, but it is particularly popular in oration and spoken word, where a listener's attention might be more limited.

Lexical cohesion refers to the language resources that represent discourse relations that go beyond grammatical relations. On one end of the spectrum, repetition is a type of lexical cohesion that includes lexical item repetition. Furthermore, reiteration refers to either directly repeating an idea in a subsequent

section of speech or reinforcing its meaning using lexical relationships Halliday & Hasan, (1976).

This research only looks at the different types of lexical cohesion-repetition. Because lexical cohesion is a relationship formed by the choice of words, the researcher focuses on repetition in this case. Lexical cohesion, which is a crucial component of the text, is cohesion through language. Lexical coherence, Halliday & Hasan cited in (Sumani, 2022) stated that coherent result produced by word choice. Lexical cohesion makes a work more cohesive by carefully choosing its terminology. A lexical item repeated within the text has a cohesive impact, and certain elements from related semantic domains may likewise connect cohesively. It almost exactly matches definition of lexical coherence, which says that it corresponds to the function of vocabulary choice in setting up relationships within a text. Lexical cohesiveness can be defined as a relationship in which one element in the text relates to another or has a connection to another element in the text. a lexical coherence

Jackie Chan : so, **you could, you could** call and ask for the number for  
Pinkberry  
Ellen : ok right, see if they understand.

In this utterance occurring on the Ellen talk show, the first speaker said "could" twice during his utterance. The same thing that he said earlier was repeated. This repetition's style is the repetition of the exact same thing. He said it again because he wanted to answer the second speaker's statement. The purpose of this repetition is to emphasize the point and clarify the meaning of his statement.

Repetition is a literary technique that involves using the same word or phrase repeatedly in a speech or piece of writing. All genres of writers employ repetition, although oratory and spoken word, where the listener's attention span may be more constrained, are where it is most frequently used. When describing things with comparable meanings, such as attractive and beautiful, synonyms are often utilized. The relationship between objects with opposing meanings, such as hot and cold, is known as anatomy. Items of 'general-specific' or 'an example of' relationship are referred to as hyponymy.

Ellen : Was that spiritual, too?  
Will Smith : Yeah, **it is like—it is like** the other side of not dying is fantastic.

Will Smith says the phrase "it is like" twice. He repeated the same item. He said it again because he was going to respond to the previous speaker, Ellen. This repetition is intended to emphasize the expression, explain his experience and his hobby, persuade the viewer that he was serious, and ask them to try it also.

Idegbekwe, (2022) Cohesion is a linguistic property that enables a language user to connect what has been said with what is being said and with what might be stated. There is little research on the roles that cohesiveness, particularly lexical cohesion, plays in the development of humour. with relation to the Nigerian comedy scene. As a result, the current study explores lexical connection as one of the prerequisites for stand-up comedians' jokes to be both funny and meaningful. The primary driving force behind this study is the need to understand the degree of concept and event interconnectedness in the jokes of I Go Die, one of the most well-known comedians in Nigeria. The Halliday and Hassan (1976) theory of cohesiveness in English is utilized in this investigation.

Sinaga., et al (2022) The goal of this study was to identify the sort of lexical cohesiveness that appears most frequently in the educational articles of the Jakarta Post as well as the reasons for this occurrence. The study made use of Halliday and Hassan's theories on lexical cohesiveness, which categorize it into two categories: reiteration and collocation. Reiteration can take five different forms: repetition, synonymy, antonym, meronym, and hyponym. The qualitative method was used to carry out this investigation. Miles and Huberman's model (reduction, display, and verification) was employed for data analysis. The conclusions were found. Nine items contained repetition, five contained synonymy, one contained hyponymy, one contained an antonym, one contained a meronym, and five contained collocations. Repetition, which was identified in nine items, is the most prevalent type. It is more frequently encountered in educational papers since they demonstrate the volume of idea affirmation or the intensity and beauty of textual clarification.

Both the previous research and the current studies have similarities and differences. Previous studies used a theory that was like the one used in the present study. The data sources were different. "Interviews of Will Smith on the Ellen Show" on YouTube served as the data source for this study. Because multiple utterances in that context show repetition being used, that was the word that was chosen.

Haliday & Hasan (1976) stated that the differences between lexical and grammatical coherence. Grammatical cohesion can take many different forms, including as conjunctions, ellipses, references, and replacement. Reiteration and collocation are the two types of lexical coherence, respectively. It was discovered that the thesis's author used a variety of cohesiveness markers in this study. Here is an illustration of how a tool like cohesiveness might be applied.

### ***Repetition***

Repetition is referring to repeating a word or phrase for effect two or more times in a speech or written piece is a literary tactic. For repetition to be visible, the words or phrases should be repeated close together. Repeating the same words or phrases in a literary work of poetry or prose can help to clarify an idea and/or make it memorable for the reader.

For example:

I am so mature, I'm so mature  
(5) I'm so mature, I got me a therapist to tell me there's other men  
(20) I'm so mature, I'm so mature  
(21) I'm so mature, I got me a therapist to tell me there's other men  
(Siadari et al., 2023)

The objective of repeating the line "I'm so mature" is to convey that she has a therapist who tells her that there are other men out there and that she should not be obsessed with her ex.

### ***Synonym***

A synonym is a word that has the same or nearly the same meaning as another word. The meaning or sense of the statement remains unchanged when synonymous words are substituted.

Loving can heal

Loving can mend your soul The words

Because the meanings of the two words are so close, the phrases "heal" and "mend" are nearly synonymous. The word "heal" refers to the remedy our souls experience when we love someone. The meaning of the words "heal" and "mend" are identical. The meanings of the terms "heal" and "mend" are nearly identical.

(Putri, 2022)

### ***Antonymy***

An antonym is a word with two meanings that are related. Words or phrases with opposite meanings are called antonyms. One of the coherent elements they identified that adds to the coherence and significance of a text is antonymy. Antonyms assist a text convey various viewpoints or ideas by creating contrast. An author might accentuate antagonism, emphasize distinctions, or produce rhetorical consequences by utilizing antonyms. grasp word relationships and how they affect a text's overall meaning and coherence requires a grasp of antonymy. For example: dropped out of her bag, bounced down to the ground. Surprisingly, I did not fall very hard, but quite softly!

(Wahyuni, R., & Oktavia 2021)

In this example, cohesion was created by using the words "hard" and "soft" to demonstrate "opposite construction (antonymy)."Words with opposing meanings are correctly ordered, allowing the interlocutor or reader to comprehend the text more quickly.

### ***Hyponym***

A component with a relationship between a specific meaning and a component with a more general meaning is called a hyponymy. A lexical association known as hyponymy strengthens the connections between words in a text. A hyponym is a specific instance or subtype of a hypernym, and a hyponym refers to a hierarchical relationship between two nouns. By supplying extra information, defining specifics, or classifying ideas, hyponymy helps a text maintain cohesiveness. It aids in arranging thoughts within a dialogue and communicating specific meanings. For example:

The ability to write certain types of text is the explicit objective of teaching writing to kids. Descriptive text is one type of text. A descriptive text is one that outlines a person or persons, an animal, a location, or a circumstance. According to the preliminary study findings, many pupils lacked vocabulary, made mistakes while creating sentences, and had a vague understanding of descriptive texts. The think-share-pair technique (TPS) is thus used by the author to aid in the teaching and learning process. Its goals are to help students become more adept at producing descriptive texts and to address their difficulties in this area.

(Ambon et al., 1967)

As you can see from the previous line, descriptive text is a hyponym for one type of text.

### ***Meronym***

Meronymy refers to the relationship between a name and other things that are linked with another thing or its attribution, or portion vs. whole.

For example: When you put on your new attire, you can declare to the world, "I am refined!" And everyone will think you are a beautiful person. So, enough about me, even if I can never talk about myself enough. I truly believe I am a cool cat.

(Batubara et al., 2021)

In that case, the use of the word "person" is not tied to the type of people called "humans," but to the name of an animal in that story, such as a cat, which is associated with the name "person" since they share the same human life. Metonymy adds interest and efficiency to the text.

## **METHOD**

This study's design is based on qualitative method. Since qualitative research has developed in the social sciences since the early 1990s, these methodologies have appeared in the field. They evolved from social scientific fields and involve processes for gathering data, analysing it, and writing.. (Creswell, 2013) claims that the goal of this qualitative study is to investigate a phenomenon or what might be called a population problem that has an impact on society. To fully grasp both the fundamental understanding and the more

specialized understanding is the aim of qualitative research (Creswell, 2013). The data for this qualitative study was gathered using a range of techniques, including interviews, observations, documents, and behavioural investigations.

This study employs the observational method to gather data. used the note-taking method in this study. The researcher took a number of actions when gathering the data. Watching the video, which is the data source, comes first. The second step is to draw attention to the phrases that are part of the lexical cohesiveness, and then to gather all the data. Lexical coherence is present in the data's conclusions. The information was taken from a tweet using the account name Atticus.

As a result, Identification is the process used to analyze the data. The researcher watched the video and took notes while transcribing the conversation. The data that has been transcribed must then be identified and examined as the final step. While the researcher employed the transcription conventions theory from (Paltridge, 2021) when writing the transcript.

## **FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

### ***Findings***

The findings and discussion sections serve as the chapter's main divisions. the entire body of research on lexical cohesiveness Will Smith's Full Interview with Ellen in Will Smith's Complete Interview with Ellen, the data are provided with the frequency of repetition, synonymy, antonym, and hyponym and there is no meronym in this research.

**Tabel 1. The findings of the research**

<b>No</b>	<b>Types of LC</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
1	Repetition	9
2	Synonym	3
3	Antonym	1
4	Hyphonim	1
5	Meronym	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>



### *Discussion*

#### **Repetition**

##### **Data 1**

Will Smith: As that spiritual, too? Yeah, **it is like—it is like** the other side of not dying is fantastic.

Will Smith said the phrase "it is like" twice. He repeated the same item. He said it again because he was going to respond to the previous speaker, Ellen. This repetition is intended to emphasize the expression and explain about his experience and his hobby and persuade the viewer that he was serious and ask them to try it also.

##### **Data 2**

Ellen : You were- like you were the one  
Will Smith : Yeah, **like I was** Courtney cox in that Bruce Springsteen video **like I was** out to be pulled out of the to be with you.

The phrase "like I was" appears exactly where it did at the beginning of the statement. When the word "it was like" is followed by another time of the same word, it appears to be repeated in the written form. There is no special desire on the part of the speaker to emphasize what he means.

##### **Data 3**

Will Smith : Oh no **I got it- I got it**, what was she **before-before**

The words "before" and "I got it" are repeated to emphasize the point and further the theme. The repetitive usage of "before" and "I got it" unifies the two clauses and emphasizes the desire for something wonderful and aspirational being conveyed.

##### **Data 4**

Will Smith : and **you know**, she was in this like **you know**?

In utterances above occurred when Will Smith as speaker a try to make sure that Ellen as a hearer understand what he talking about and listening well

**Data5**

Will Smith : well yeah except willow, **willow was like no- willow was like no** I am not jumping out no airplane for happy birthday you guys can go.

The sentence above “well yeah except willow, willow was like no- willow was like **no** I am not jumping out no airplane for happy birthday you guys can go.

Will Smith intends to inform Ellen that his brother named Willow has not the same in common about hobby which is scary. So, willow not support with his father requested

**Data 6**

Will Smith : **And she was like**, anything you want. and I was like, I want you to go skydiving with me. **And she was like**, how is that what

Ellen : but she did it for you- she did it for me because she loves me.

In this conversation above Will Smith said and I was like twice because the second is to support the sentence before to continue the conversation.

**Data 7**

Will Smith : because when I jumped, I had liked a spiritual experience, you know it is like when I walked up to the edge of the plane and you get attacked by your mind, **like your mind is you stupid-you stupid.**

In this utterance above Will Smith tell to Ellen that people said his hobby too scary and terrified.

**Data 8**

Will Smith : And everyone is like **you are dumb man- you are very dumb man** and I walked up to the edge

Will Smith repeat you are dumb man, you are dumb man twice, he intends to tell Ellen about his experience related to his hobby because many people feel that will smith's hobbies are unique and can be dangerous, that is why many people think he is ridiculous for having such a very scary hobby.

**Data 9**

Will Smith : **my people, my people are here.**

Ellen : yay two lucky people.

The speaker's intention in saying "my people, my people here" is to let Ellen, the interlocutor, and the audience know that the two children who have just arrived are his children.

### **Synonymy**

#### **Data 10**

Ellen : Like **I was chosen**.  
Will Smith : You were-- like **you were the one**.

The sentence above is more cohesive because the words I was chosen is the utterance by the speaker 1 and the you are the one is synonyms. To increase variety and make word uses more interesting, synonymy is helpful; in this case both of speakers try to connect the conversation.

#### **Data 11**

Ellen : And you are falling for, like, over a minute,  
Will smith : like you-- it is not **no short time**, which must seem **like an eternity up there**.

In the utterances above the word "no short time" has close meaning with "like an eternity" where the speaker wants to tell Ellen that is need some long time.

#### **Data 12**

Ellen : Your brother was **obsessed**, right, with Will?  
Jasmine : Yes, my brother is the biggest Will Smith **fan**.

The word "obsessed and "fan" are the similar meaning which is the speaker 1 ask jasmine that her brother was obsessed with their father because of his accomplishment and about his hobby and then, Jasmine replied it by saying "yes, my brother is the biggest Will Smith fan

### **Antonymy**

#### **Data 13**

Will Smith : and I was like, oh, I could just use my sort of Fresh Prince persona and use that, because the Genie's been **forward** and **back in time**, so he can pull references from anywhere.  
Ellen : and you sing?

In the utterance above the speaker namely Will Smith said “forward and back in time” both has contrast meaning where the word “forward” is the future and “back time” is the past.

### **Hyponymy**

#### **Data 14**

- Ellen : I am just showing you that they are little tiny, little sweet things. Overcome that fear.
- Will Smith : **Do not do anything with mice on this show.**

The utterance above the word “mice” are the types of animals so the word mice in this utterance are the hyponym of the animal.

### **CONCLUSION**

A group of words is said to be lexically cohesive when all the words are semantically connected, such as when they are all focused on the same subject. Following the findings and results of the data, it was discovered that most words were repeated. This kind of repetition probably seems simpler in these data; no meronymy was discovered. There are nine repetitions, three synonyms, one antonym, and one meronym. The researchers can draw the conclusion that repetition is the most common sort of lexical cohesiveness.

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