

## The Use of Substitution as A Grammatical Cohesive Device in A book of *Map of The Soul:7 dalam Dunia BTS*

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### Abstrak

Penelitian ini mendiskusikan mengenai penggunaan penanda substitusi dalam buku *Map of the Soul: 7* di BTS World, dengan fokus pada empat topik utama: Pendahuluan, Persona, Shadow, dan Ego. Dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif, penelitian ini mengidentifikasi dan mengkategorikan penanda substitusi ke dalam tipe nominal, verbal, frasa, dan klausa. Temuan utama menunjukkan adanya 14 penanda substitusi dalam bagian Pendahuluan (5 nominal, 3 verbal, 44 frasa, dan 7 klausa), 81 dalam bab Persona (27 nominal, 2 frasa, dan 6 klausa), 43 dalam bab Shadow (3 nominal, 34 frasa, dan 6 klausa), dan 28 dalam bab Ego (11 nominal dan 17 frasa). Temuan menunjukkan keterbatasan substitusi verbal, serta penggunaan substitusi frasa yang lebih dominan. Penelitian ini menemukan variasi tingkat substitusi dan substitusi berantai. Penelitian ini memperkaya pemahaman tentang kohesi gramatikal dalam sastra, khususnya dalam narasi bagi pembaca muda, dengan menekankan pentingnya substitusi dalam menjaga kesatuan dan daya tarik teks.

Kata kunci: kohesi, substitusi, mots:7

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### *Abstract*

*This study investigates the use of substitution markers in the book *Map of the Soul: 7 in BTS World*, focusing on four main topics: *Pendahuluan*, *Persona*, *Shadow*, and *Ego*. Employing a qualitative descriptive method, the research identifies and categorizes substitution markers into nominal, verbal, phrasal, and clausal types. Key findings reveal 14 substitution markers in the Introduction (5 nominal, 3 verbal, 44 phrasal, and 7 clausal), 81 in the *Persona* chapter (27 nominal, 2 phrasal, and 6 clausal), 43 in the *Shadow* chapter (3 nominal, 34 phrasal, and 6 clausal), and 28 in the *Ego* chapter (11 nominal and 17 phrasal). The findings indicate limited verbal substitution, and use of phrasal substitution frequently. This research discover variation of substutional level and chained substitution. This research enhances the understanding of grammatical cohesion in literature, particularly in narratives for young readers, by emphasizing the importance of substitution in maintaining textual unity and engagement.*

**Keywords:** *cohesion, substitution, mots:7*

## INTRODUCTION

In general, verbal communication instruments are divided into two types, which are communication instrument as spoken language and communication instrument as written language, (Sumarlam, 2024). Hence, discourse or utterance are divided into two kind of types, there are spoken discourse and written discourse. Both types are needed different method and technique models for each analyse.

Written discourse refers to the communication of information through written language or written media (Sumarlam, 2019: 32). The concept of discourse involves the continuity of a text and the use of language to comprehend a sequence of information. Discourse consists of interconnected sentences that form a unified whole, creating meaning between those sentences. As the most complete and highest linguistic unit above the sentence level, discourse can be conveyed both orally and in writing. Oral discourse includes speeches, lectures, sermons, and dialogues, while written discourse encompasses short stories, novels, books, letters, and other written documents. In terms of surface structure, discourse is cohesive, meaning its elements are interconnected, and in terms of deep structure, discourse is coherent, meaning its meaning is integrated (Sumarlam in Sanajaya et al., 2021)).

Moreover, in order to write a text that is relevant and easy to understand by the receivers, the text should have structure which makes words to remain united (Halliday and Hasan in Abbas, 2020)). It is apposite with (Eggins in Nurcholish Adiantika & Dwi Floranti, 2018) that structure refers to the relation of two aspects namely cohesion and coherence. A text is contemplate to be meaningfull and harmony with the perseverance of cohesion and coherence interlaced to each other within it.

Cohesion is determinated as one of essensial element of structure for upgrading the relatedness and harmony of sentences in a text (Halliday and Hasan in Abbas, 2020)). Haliday and Hassan also added that cohesion came down where the comprehension of some aspect in the discourse stand on of another. Cohesion exists when the understanding

of one element within the discourse relies on the understanding of another element. From a structural standpoint, these elements can be represented as words, sentences, or paragraphs within the text. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), cohesion text is accomplished through cohesive devices that is branched into two types. Grammatical and lexical cohesion, One of the forms of grammatical cohesion, as is substitution, which involves replacing certain elements in the text to avoid repetition while maintaining the continuity of discourse. Substitution serves to enhance the flow of the narrative without compromising the clarity or structure of the text.

In the book *MOTS:7* in BTS World which discuss BTS's songs is examined using Carl G. Jung's psychological theory a piece of literature aimed at young readers, the author employs substitution as a strategy to avoid excessive repetition and to introduce variation in sentence structure. This technique not only preserves the cohesion of the discourse but also makes the text more dynamic and engaging for its audience. A study of substitution in this book offers valuable insights into the types of substitution used and how these contribute to overall textual cohesion.

Research on discourse has been widely conducted by various scholars, focusing on both grammatical and lexical cohesion aspects. This study focuses on the grammatical aspect, specifically the use of substitution markers in the discourse of the text in the book *Map of The Soul: 7*. Several previous studies relevant to this research include a study by (Nurcholish Adiantika and Dwi Floranti 2018), which examined the use of substitution in students' expository texts. The results revealed that only one type of substitution, namely nominal substitution, was found. This occurred due to the students' lack of knowledge about how to construct more cohesive texts, as well as their unawareness of the true meaning of substitution. The study focused solely on describing nominal substitution.

Next, the research conducted by (Lestari and Sutopo 2020) titled *The Use of Cohesive Devices in the Narrative Texts of the 11th Graders* discusses the use of cohesive devices in narrative texts written by 11th-grade students at Pelita Bangsa School. The

findings indicate that students used references and conjunctions more frequently, while substitution and ellipsis were rarely used. This research discusses grammatical cohesion in general without specify addressing grammatical markers.

Another study, titled *Grammatical Cohesion Markers in Short Stories (Robohnya Surau Kami, Menara Doa, Kebencian Mamak, and Seribu Kunang-Kunang di Manhattan)* by (Halawa and Lase 2022) discusses (1) the use of grammatical cohesion markers and (2) the dominant types of grammatical cohesion markers, and describes the impact of these markers in the collection of short stories. The conclusion of the article mentions that the dominant use of grammatical cohesion markers was found in these short stories. In line with the previous article, this study explains grammatical cohesion in general without focusing on specific grammatical markers.

This research aims to analyze the use of substitution cohesion in *MOTS:7*, with a specific focus on identifying which type of substitution is the most dominant or frequently employed. Using the framework of cohesion as outlined by Halliday and Hasan (1976), this study will explore the different forms of substitution utilized by the author and evaluate the role each type plays in maintaining textual unity and coherence. The research is expected to contribute to the broader study of grammatical cohesion in literature, particularly concerning the use of substitution in narratives for young readers.

## **METHOD**

This study employs a discourse approach with a microtextural method, focusing on grammatical aspects, particularly substitution devices. The method used is qualitative descriptive, which aims to provide a detailed depiction of the conditions or processes and is related to the issues identified in the field (Sutopo, in ...). This research is termed descriptive because it not only presents data based on specific themes but also encompasses the development of concepts derived from the researcher's observations, classifications, and interpretations, with the goal of identifying conceptual patterns within a cultural phenomenon.

This research conduct to analyze the use of substitution as a grammatical cohesive device in *Map of The Soul: 7* dalam Dunia BTS. The books is written by Murray Stein, publish in 2021 and has four chapters and 204 pages. It discusses BTS’s songs, examined using Carl G. Jung’s psychological theory. The data is utterances which is containing grammatical substitution and their context. Metode Simak dengan teknik catat Data collection techniques is taking note and the data collecting method use observation method. For data analysis, this research utilizes a distributional technique that focus on substitution and ellipsis methods. The second is the referential matching method, which is applied when the determining tools are in the form of linguistic references.

## FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The findings demonstrated four categories of substitution, i.e. nominal, verbal, phrasal, and clausal substitution. The author found a total of 166 research data, that is ditsrubuted across all four topics in the book. The texts are examined through the lens of cohesive devices as outlined by (Halliday and Hasan dalam (Sumarlam, 2024)), which includes nominal substitution, verbal substitution, pharasal substitution and clausal substitution. The research finding will be presented in the table below.

**Table. 1 Total Research Data**

No.	Subtitution Categories	Main Topic				Total	Pecentage %
		Pendahaluan	Persona	Shadow	Ego		
1.	Nominal	27	5	3	11	46	28%
2.	Verbal	3	-	-	-	3	3%
3.	Frasal	44	15	34	17	103	62%
4.	Klausa	7	1	2	-	10	14%
Total						166	100%

Example 1

MOTS:7/MS/2021/116

*“Persona adalah elemen psikis yang diperlukan dan kehancurannya kemungkinan besar akan terasa mengancam. Maka ingatlah bahwa menyembunyikan sifat sejati kita di balik **topeng** hanya akan menghasilkan efek yang ganas dan berbahaya.”*

Persona means *topeng* in Indonesia or *mask* in English. By the text word “topeng” is replacing word “persona” in the previous sentence. In this case, word replacement word is associated with **nominal substitution**. However, word or noun can be replaced by other word or noun should has related meaning. In analyzing the data, the substitution technique is used to determine whether the two nominal terms can replace each other. In other words, the word "topeng" can replace "persona" if their positions are swapped. However, in this case, "topeng" cannot replace "persona" when their positions are exchanged. Thus, it can be concluded that there is variation in substitution, specifically in the degree of substitution. In this case, "topeng" replacing "persona" has a low degree of substitution. This means that while "topeng" can replace "persona," their positions cannot be swapped with each other.

Example 2

MOTS:7/MS/2021/81

*“Mata yang berada di antara ego dan dunia luar menekankan fakta bahwa kita **memandang** dunia dari sudut pandang ego kita. Kita **melihat** dunia luar melalui indra kita, yang direpresentasikan oleh mata”*

Memandang" and "melihat" share the same meaning, which is "seeing" in English. However, these two verbs cannot always be used interchangeably. The verb "memandang" in Sentence I, it can be replaced with "melihat" in the following sentence. So, the sentence above is associate with **verbal substitution**. Therefore, it can be concluded that one verb can substitute for another, but both verbs must have the same meaning. In this case, the words "memandang" and "melihat" can replace each other's positions. If the words

"memandang" and "melihat" are swapped, the substitution is acceptable. However, if one of them is omitted, the utterance would no longer be cohesive. This indicates that these linguistic units play a crucial and important role in the sentence, as their presence ensures the cohesion and integrity of the discourse. Without one of them, the sentence would lose its fluidity and coherence.

#### Example 3

MOTS:7/MS/2021/46

*“Anda merasa pernah menonton film ini sebelumnya. Itu de javu. Jamais vu adalah kebalikannya.”*

Sentences I and II above illustrate phrasal substitution, referring to the category of **bound morphemes** that replace a phrase from the previous sentence. In Sentence II, the affix '-nya' in 'Jamais vu adalah kebalikannya' substitutes for or refers back to 'd  j   vu' in Sentence I. If the affix "nya" is replaced with the word "de javu," it would result in an acceptable phrase substitution. However, if the affix "nya" is omitted altogether, the sentence would lack cohesion and become unacceptable. Therefore, the role of the affix "nya" is crucial in maintaining the coherence and acceptability of the phrase substitution. Its presence ensures the sentence remains grammatically correct and meaningful, while its absence disrupts the cohesion of the sentence.

#### Example 4

MOTS:7/MS/2021/42

*“Bukan karena sebenarnya dia memang mengenal dan mencintai seorang Perempuan China, tetapi karena sosok itu mewakili anima yang bawah sadar dalam kepribadiannya.”*

The discourse above features phrasal substitution, with both sentences comprising linguistic units in the form of phrases. In Sentence II, the phrase 'Sosok itu' serves as a substitute for 'seorang perempuan' from Sentence I. This demonstrates that sentences can be **phrasal and**



**can replace one another with other phrases.** The phrase "sosok itu" can replace the phrase "seorang perempuan China." This means that if the substituent "sosok itu" is swapped with the replaced element "seorang perempuan China," the sentence would still maintain cohesion. The substitution works effectively in preserving the meaning and coherence of the sentence, as the two phrases can be interchanged without disrupting the flow or clarity of the utterance.

#### Example 5

MOTS:7/MS/2021/53

*“Di bagian akhir, ada percakapan antara **Suga dan bayangannya**. Bayangan mengatakan kepadanya bahwa **mereka** adalah satu dan bahwa mereka tidak akan pernah bisa dipisahkan”*

The text above pertains to phrasal substitution, where **a word is used to substitute a phrase**. In Sentence I, the word 'mereka' replaces the phrase 'Suga dan bayangannya' in Sentence II. Therefore, 'mereka' serves as a reference to 'Suga dan bayangannya'. The phrase "Suga dan Bayangannya" is a linguistic unit that is replaced by the plural personal pronoun "mereka." The substitution in this sentence serves the purpose of emphasizing variation and avoiding monotony. By replacing "Suga dan Bayangannya" with "mereka," the sentence maintains cohesion while also adding diversity in expression, preventing the repetition of the same elements and enhancing the flow of the discourse.

#### Example 6

MOTS:7/MS/2021/30

*“Lagu **We Are Bulletproof: The Eternal** dinyanyikan secara khusus bagi para penggemar mereka yang dikenal dengan sebutan **ARMY**. Mereka mendapatkan dukungan sangat kuat dari **para penggemar**.”*

A phrase can be substituted by a word, which contrasts with the previous analysis stating that **a word can replace a phrase**. The word 'ARMY,' commonly known as BTS's fans, can be substituted by the phrase 'para penggemarnya' in the following sentence. Thus, the

phrase 'para penggemarnya' refers back to 'ARMY' in Sentence I. In this case, the phrase "para penggemar" cannot fully replace the word "ARMY." If the two linguistic units are exchanged, the sentence would lose cohesion. This indicates that there is a variation in the degree of substitution in the sentence, where the phrase "para penggemar" has a low degree of substitution in replacing the word "ARMY." This low degree of substitution means that "para penggemar" is not able to fully take the place of "ARMY," resulting in a lack of cohesion in the sentence.

Example 7

MOTS:7/SM/2021/138

*“Anda mungkin tidak menyukai orang yang pasif, malas, serta selalu mencari bantuan. Anda menemukan bahwa anda memiliki reaksi emosional yang sangat kuat terhadap orang-orang itu dan sangat sedikit empati terhadap mereka.”*

This discourse demonstrates phrasal substitution, specifically where a phrase takes the place of a clause. In the example provided, the phrase 'orang-orang itu' in Sentence II substitutes for the clause 'orang yang pasif, malas, serta selalu mencari bantuan' in the preceding sentence. In the data, there is **chained substitution**, meaning that both the replaced linguistic units, namely the phrase "orang yang pasif, malas, serta selalu mencari bantuan" and the substitute phrase "orang-orang itu," are further replaced by the plural personal pronoun "mereka." This demonstrates that the pronoun "mereka" can replace the roles of both the previous phrases. If these two phrases are omitted and replaced by the plural personal pronoun "mereka," the utterance remains acceptable and coherent.

Example 8

MOTS:7/SM/2021/56

*““We are one, do you get it? You can’t get rid of me. We are connected. We will always be together. We are one body, and we are going to clash, you are me... do you know this?” Dialog itu mengisyaratkan hadirnya kesadaran baru dan penerimaan akan keberadaan bayangan”*

The phrase 'dialog itu' substitutes the sentence 'We are one, do you get it? You can't get rid of me. We are connected...,' which represents the dialogue between Suga and his shadow. Therefore, it can be concluded that this discourse pertains to phrasal substitution, where a phrase replaces an entire sentence. In this case, phrase "dialog ini" refers to substitute element that replace all of three sentences above. If the two linguistic units are exchanged, the sentence would no longer exhibit cohesion. This suggests that there is a variation in the degree of substitution within the sentence, where the phrase "dialog itu" has a low degree of substitution. In this case, the substitution is not strong enough to maintain the relationship between the elements of the sentence, leading to a lack of coherence. A low degree of substitution indicates that the replaced element is not fully able to take the place of the original, which can result in ambiguity or a disjointed meaning within the sentence.

## DISCUSSION

Based on the analysis of four main topics in the book *Map of the Soul: 7 in BTS World*, which are divided into the chapters: Pendahuluan, Persona, Shadow, and Ego, several key findings regarding the use of substitution markers were identified. In the first topic, the Introduction, 14 substitution markers were found, consisting of 5 nominal substitutions, 3 verbal substitutions, 44 phrasal substitutions, and 7 clausal or sentence substitutions. In the second topic, the Persona chapter, 81 substitution markers were identified, comprising 27 nominal substitutions, 2 phrasal substitutions, and 6 clausal or sentence substitutions. The third topic, the Shadow chapter, revealed 43 substitution markers, including 3 nominal substitutions, 34 phrasal substitutions, and 6 clausal or sentence substitutions. Meanwhile, in the fourth topic, the Ego chapter, 28 substitution markers were found, consisting of 11 nominal substitutions and 17 phrasal substitutions.

The use of substitution serves to create cohesive and effective discourse, as well as to avoid monotony in the text. This study also categorizes the types of substitutions into specific categories. Nominal substitution involves replacing an element with a word, while verbal substitution replaces an element with a verb. Phrasal substitution replaces a phrase

and includes various patterns, such as a word replacing a phrase, a bound morpheme replacing a phrase, and a phrase replacing a clause or sentence. Clausal or sentence substitution occurs when the replaced element is a clause, sentence, or even a paragraph, with the replacement potentially being a word that replaces the clause, sentence, or paragraph. According to Sumarlam's theory, only two types of substitution are discussed: phrasal substitution and clausal or sentence substitution (Rudiyanto et al. 2019). However, this study found an additional type of substitution, namely nominal substitution, which involves the replacement of a linguistic unit in the form of a word. Furthermore, the study discovered a variation of substitution that represent substitutional level: low substitutional level or high substitutional level. It means that if a substituent plays an important role in the substitution or can completely replace the replaced element, then the substituent has a high degree of substitution. On the other hand, if the substituent does not fully replace the meaning of the replaced element, the substituent has a low degree of substitution. Secondly, this study discovered chained substitution. This means that both the substituent and the replaced element can be replaced by another substituent, one of which can be a personal pronoun.

Interestingly, only three verbal substitutions were found in the data, indicating that the book's author did not frequently use variations of verbal words or diction with similar meanings. This contributed to some monotony in the text, which aligns with (Halliday and Hasan in (Nurcholish Adiantika and Dwi Floranti 2018) observation that verbal substitution is more commonly used in speech than in writing and is more prevalent in British than American English. In this case the author of the book use phrasal substitution frequently. This occurs because the author uses the inference principle based on the social context to complete the relationship between the writer and the readers, namely ARMY, the fans of BTS. This principle is used because the author assumes that ARMY shares a common connection, which is BTS.

The research on substitution in the discourse of the analyzed book is still far from complete. While this study provides valuable insights into the use of substitution as a form of grammatical cohesion, it only scratches the surface of the broader field of discourse analysis. Several areas remain underexamined, including other types of grammatical cohesion such as reference, ellipsis, and conjunctions. Lexical cohesion, which examines how vocabulary choices contribute to the unity and meaning of the text, also requires further exploration. Additionally, coherence how well the ideas in the text connect logically warrants deeper investigation.

Given these limitations, further exploration of these dimensions is essential for a more holistic understanding of how texts achieve unity and clarity. Suggestions and constructive feedback from readers and fellow researchers are invaluable in improving and expanding this research. Such input will not only refine the current study but also support future research in this field. Ultimately, it is hoped that this study can serve as a foundation for more in-depth analyses, encouraging future researchers to explore the complexities of discourse analysis more comprehensively.

## **KESIMPULAN**

The conclusion of this study highlights that substitution is a form of grammatical cohesion, where certain linguistic units are replaced by others within a discourse to introduce variety and maintain clarity. Through the analysis of four main topics related to BTS's songs, examined using Carl G. Jung's psychological theory, the study identified 46 instances of nominal substitution, 3 instances of verbal substitution, 103 instances of phrasal substitution, and 14 instances of clausal substitution. This study discovered a variation of substitution that represent substitutional level: low substitutional level or high substitutional level. Secondly, this study also discovered chained substitution. The book's author did not frequently use variations of verbal words or diction with similar meanings. This contributed to some monotony in the text, which aligns with Halliday and Hasan's observation that verbal substitution is more commonly used in

speech than in writing. The author also uses phrasal substitution frequently. This occurs because the author uses the inference principle based on the social context to complete the relationship between the writer and the readers, namely ARMY, the fans of BTS (Sumarlam, 2024).

The study further emphasizes the important functions of substitution in book discourse. First, substitution helps to build a cohesive and unified text by ensuring the meaning is clearly understood. Second, it introduces variation in the way information is conveyed, which enhances the overall readability of the text. Lastly, it serves to reduce monotony, making the discourse more dynamic and engaging. This analysis underlines the key role of substitution in shaping effective and cohesive written communication, ensuring both clarity and variety in discourse.

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