An Analysis of Referential Cohesive Devices Used in Songs Written by "Maher Zain"

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Abstract

The study entitled "An Analysis of Referential Cohesive Devices used in Songs Written by "Maher Zain". This study aimed to find out and describe the types of referential cohesive devices used in the songs, and to explain the pattern of referential cohesive devices that were delivered in Maher Zain's songs lyric. This study used qualitative approach with library research where Halliday and Hasan's theory was used to answer the problem of the research. The data was analyzed by using Miles, Huberman, and Saldana's data analysis technique: data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing or verification. The researcher generated results from tables that accompanied by various type of referential cohesive devices used in the songs. The researcher chose seven songs from Salam album that were written by Maher Zain. The findings were shown that there were 62 words based on personal reference which including 46 words for existential cohesive devices, 16 words for possessive determiners and there was no for the type of possessive pronoun. There were 11 words for demonstrative reference including 1 word for adverbial demonstrative reference and 10 words for selective nominal demonstrative reference.

Keywords: song, lyric, referential cohesive devices

Abstrak

Penelitian yang berjudul "Analisis Perangkat Kohesif Referensial yang Digunakan Dalam Lagu Karya "Maher Zain". Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dan mendeskripsikan jenis-jenis perangkat kohesif referensial yang digunakan dalam lagu, serta menjelaskan pola perangkat kohesif referensial yang dibawakan dalam lirik lagu Maher Zain. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan studi pustaka dimana teori Halliday dan Hasan digunakan untuk menjawab permasalahan penelitian. Teknik analisis data menggunakan teknik analisis data Miles, Huberman, dan Saldana: kondensasi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan atau verifikasi. Peneliti menghasilkan hasil dari tabel yang disertai dengan berbagai jenis perangkat kohesif referensial yang digunakan dalam lagu. Peneliti memilih tujuh lagu dari album Salam yang ditulis oleh Maher Zain. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa berdasarkan referensi pribadi terdapat 62 kata yang meliputi 46 kata untuk perangkat kohesif eksistensial, 16 kata untuk penentu posesif dan tidak ada untuk jenis kata ganti posesif. Ada 11 kata untuk referensi demonstratif termasuk 1 kata untuk referensi demonstratif adverbial dan 10 kata untuk referensi demonstratif nominal selektif.

Kata Kunci: *lagu, lirik, perangkat kohesif referensial*

1. Introduction

All people in this world have various unique ways to write their feelings, their ideas, and their emotions, by means like writing the article of the poem, traditional poetry, the lyric of a song, etc. Those are commonly called literature. A language that is used to express feelings or desire must behave an emotion on it. Language is something unique; each country has a different language to communicate with each other. Learning a language is not something new for people, because language is an important role in everyday life. Language is a complex system of signs or combinations of form and meaning, that is highly structured (Penelope Eckert & Sally, 2003)

Every human being is certainly involved in communicating, sometimes humans are speakers, and sometimes humans are listeners. We can easily find that kind of language in a song lyric. In song lyrics, the composer can feel free to show or express their true feelings to the hearer through the lyrics. Song lyrics also give motivation and inspiration to the listeners. The song is not only used to entertain people but also can be a tool to share something single through the message and value of the lyrics. Found that music can reduce pain, and depression, and can improve sleep quality. In fact, a recent study states that singing and listening to music can improve mood or mood, but they do not really pay attention to the meaning of the lyrics of the song.

The composer sometimes uses one single word to explain a whole song. In other words, a composer uses one word as a representative of other lyrics in the song to make it simple. In this case, the use of the referential cohesive device as part of the cohesive device is an indication of making the lyric more simple but in another way, it also gives a full meaning. This study analyzed one of Harris J albums entitled "Salam". This album consists of seven songs. The lyric in this album is beautiful, and it makes the writer interested to analyze this album. The research questions of the presents study are what types of referential cohesive devices that used in Harris J"s album "Salam", what is the types of referential cohesive device that used in Harris J"s album "Salam", and the pattern of the referential cohesive device used in Harris J"s album "Salam".

In this research, the writer takes songs lyric written by Maher Zain songs. Maher Zain is a British singer, songwriter, multi-instrumentalist, composer, record producer, and humanitarian. Many people like his songs. It has a social meaning and presents Islamic songs in English. Cohesion which consists of grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion is very essential in order to get a deep understanding of a text. Analyzing grammatical cohesion means that we analyze the surface structure, while from lexical cohesion we can analyze the deep structure that is focused on content. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), cohesion is divided into four types, namely substitution, ellipsis, reference, and conjunction.

In this study, the researcher just focuses on the reference to make the song lyrics well understood. On the grammatical cohesion devices, it is found that the most common cohesion used is a reference. Reference is the act of referring to preceding and following elements deal with a semantic relationship. Reference is divided into three categories; they are personal reference, demonstrative reference, and comparative reference. A personal reference is to indicate something by specifying its function in its situation, through the category of person intersecting with the number of categories of singular and plural. Demonstrative reference is to show the location of a process in space or time on the scale of proximity. Therefore, it is very important to be studied because we can know the word or the pronoun in the song lyrics refer to. I leave it all in Your hands, oh. There are things in life that money just cannot buy.

2. Method

The study was conducted in library research design which is characterized by involving the identifying and locating sources and providing factual information or personal (George, Mary W, 2008). Thus, qualitative approach also implemented in gathering the data. As Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014) argued that qualitative data focuses on naturally occurring, ordinary occurrences in natural environments, allowing us to get a better understanding of what "real life" is like (Matthew B. Miles et al, 2014). Qualitative research, further, is described by McMillan and Schumacher as a method in which the researcher collects data face-to-face and interacts with the people in the study (James H. McMillan & Sally Schumacher 2014).

A qualitative study aims to understand the phenomena encountered by research participants, such as behavior, perception, motivation, action, and so on, holistically and through explanations in the form of words and vocabulary, in a unique natural setting, using a variety of natural methods (Moleong & Lexy, 2009).

This study analyzes some songs' lyrics that are written by Maher Zain in the album Salam that was sung by Harris J. The data are described descriptively based on the type of reference and the meaning of reference that is found in the song lyrics written by Maher Zain. Besides that, it used to describe referential cohesive devices found in the lyric of Maher Zain's song Writer. The method used in this research was documentation. Document analysis uses to conduct and classify the types of referential cohesive device usage in each lyric, especially those containing the referential cohesive device. As for the research, results present using a qualitative descriptive method, which describes and analyses each Referential Cohesive Device used by songwriter, Maher Zain.

Research Procedures

The researcher is the primary instrument used in conducting this research. Then, for this study, a laptop and cellphone are required, as well as internet or wifi packages for the researchers. The researcher used her laptop, cellphone, and wifi packages to find various references or data related to her thesis, as well as to analyze and organize it. The researcher then required a pen to record the research process until the results were obtained, as well as paper to print out the thesis. The instrument is the tool or method used to collect the data or information required for research. In this study, the instrument is a data card. To obtain selected data, the researcher collects data, places it in a data card, and then selects and analyzes some of the data findings one by one.

The instrument in this research is the researcher herself. The researcher does not have to do the test, observation, and interviews like other researchers related to cases faced by students in many schools, but here the researcher is only concerned with the text which is the content of lyrics by Maher Zain as the writer of album of Salam.

Research Instrument

In conducting this research, the researcher is the key instrument of this research. Then the supporting instrument needed in this study is a laptop, and cellphone, and researchers also need internet or wifi packages. The researcher used the laptop, cellphone, and wifi packages to find out various references or data related to her thesis, and also to analyze and arranged the thesis. Then the researcher needed a pen to note the research process until finding out the results, and needed papers to print out the thesis. The instrument is the tool or the way that is used to obtain the data or information needed in research. The instrument in this research is a data card. To get selected data, the researcher collects data then data is put in a data card and chooses some of the data findings and analyzes them one by one.

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Data Collection Techniques

The researcher conducted this research through library research. In collecting the data, the researcher used the documentation technique. Data collection is important to determine the result of the study. The most common data collection methods used in qualitative research are observation, interviewing, and documents or artifact analysis (Donald Ary, 2014).

But in this research, the researcher used Documentation Techniques in collecting the data. The main data of the research were taken from the lyrics of Maher Zain's songs.

Data Analysis Techniques

The analysis of qualitative data has not been developed into such an exact science, primarily due to the more imprecise nature of the data (Miles & Saldana, 2014). In addition, the data analysis used the theory of Miles, Huberman & Saldana who said that there should be three concurrent flows of action. There are data condensations, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.16 Thus, the researcher used descriptive analysis to analyze the data. The steps of the analysis are as follow:

1) Data Condensation

The data condensing/transforming process continues after the fieldwork is over until a final report is completed. In data condensation, researchers classified the data obtained according to existing referential cohesive devices, in addition to the type of referential cohesive devices then the data will be discarded or not used as data. So, the researcher can easily find the data needed. After that, the writer focuses on referential in the lyric of Maher Zain's songs on the „Salam" album.

2) Data Display

At the step of data display, data that has already been condensed is analyzed by the researcher using Miles and Huberman's theory. As a result, the data from this study is presented in the form of a brief description. It is about the referential cohesive device found in the lyrics of Maher Zain's songs from the "Salam" album.

3) Data Verification/ Conclusion Drawing

The third stream of analysis activity is conclusion drawing and verification. From the start of data collection, the qualitative analyst interprets what things mean by noting patterns, explanations, causal flows, and propositions. The competent researcher holds these conclusions lightly, maintaining openness and skepticism, but the conclusions are still there, vague at first, then increasingly explicit and grounded. "Final" conclusions may not appear until data collection is over, depending on the size of the corpus of field notes; the coding, storage, and retrieval methods used; the sophistication of the researcher; and any necessary deadlines to be met.18 Thus, it can make easily summarize the information, and it can be used as a form of summarizing the result of this research. The finding of the data will use the description of the object and theory.

The conclusion of qualitative research may be the answer to the problem of the research which is formulated in the first planning of the research. The conclusion of qualitative research is a new finding that has never existed yet. The finding can be like the transcription of the object, causal correlation, or theory. In data verification, the researcher concludes the data by transcription of the object.

The Research Findings

The researcher analyzed the data in this chapter to arrive at a conclusion based on the research problem. In other words, this chapter presented research findings about the types of Referential Cohesive Device that were found in Maher Zain's songs lyric, and also find out the Pattern of Referential Cohesive Device that were delivered in Maher Zain's songs lyric.

The researcher analyzed the data using Miles, Huberman and Saldana's data analysis technique, which had three steps in analyzing the data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing or verification. It meant that the researcher had taken three steps in analyzing the data in

this study. The first step was data condensation. During the data gathering stage, it was the process of selecting, concentrating, simplifying, abstracting, and altering data. In this stage, the researcher acquired data from various sources by focusing on and taking the key data. Condensing the data made it stronger.

The researcher displayed the data after condensing it. The researcher displayed those data in a brief description in this step; she would provide detailed information about the data. She would explain why the data was classified into different kinds of reference cohesive device. Then, the researcher reached a conclusion based on the result of data condensation and data display in table form during the data conclusion drawing or verification step. In drawing conclusions, the researcher addressed research problems by answering questions based on the results of data analysis. In particular, based on Halliday and Hasan's theory, the researcher drew conclusions from data presented in the form of tables, which were accompanied by explanations of the different kinds of reference cohesive device. It was done in order that the data would be well organized and structured in a good format.

Theoretically, reference is classified into personal reference, demonstrative reference and comparative reference. As personal reference, someone often uses pronouns, such as; she, he, it, his, her, and they to refer to earlier items. Demonstratives such as the, this, that, and those are also used for referential purposes. Comparative reference sets up a relation of contrast, involving a conception of likeness and unlikeness phenomenon. It is expressed through general comparison and particular comparison. General comparison refers to any particular feature (such as so, as, equal, similar, different, otherwise, likewise), whereas particular comparison means comparison that is in respect of quantity or quality (such as more, fever; additional, better; equally good). Moreover, Halliday and Hasan state that there are three types of reference.

Delivering Types of Pattern of Referential Cohesive Devices in Songs Lyric Written by Maher Zain.

Theoretically, the pattern of reference cohesive device Endophora is a general name for reference within the text. Endophora is divided into anaphora (to preceding text) and cataphora (to following text). Therefore, the relation presupposed something that is in the previous part, is called anaphoric, and it is presupposed by something in the following part, is called cataphoric.

1. Anaphora

It is one kind of performance expression where the identity of someone or something to be given once at the beginning, and thereafter referred to as she or he or it. The most common cohesive device in texts is the backward reference to something that has been mentioned before. The technical term for this type of reference is anaphora.

2. Cataphora

Another common cohesive device is forward reference or cataphora. It is another kind of referring expression where pronoun is given first and then kept in suspense as to its identity, which is revealed after. From the finding below, it is shown that the most dominant types of referential cohesive devices used in songs written by Maher Zain were personal references. From three types of personal referential cohesive devices, existential pronoun had 46 words of data, Possessive determiner had 16 words of data, and there was no for the type of possessive pronoun. The second place was demonstrative referential cohesive devices, Selective nominal demonstrative had 10 words of data and adverbial demonstrative had 1 word of data. For comparative referential cohesive devices the researcher found only one word data from particular comparative reference and no data found in general comparative reference.

3. Results and Discussion

Theoretically, that cohesion is part of the system of the language which is expressed partly through the grammar and partly through the vocabulary. Referential cohesive device is the specific nature of the information signifying for retrieval partly through grammar. Based on the findings, referential cohesive devices are classified into three types, personal reference, demonstrative reference and comparative reference according to Halliday and Hasan's theory. In this research, the researcher found the data, they as follows: 62 words based on personal reference including 46 words from existential cohesive devices, 16 words from possessive determiners and 0 words from possessive pronoun. 11 words from demonstrative reference which including 1 word from adverbial demonstrative reference and 10 words from selective nominal demonstrative reference. One word from comparative reference that word from particular comparative reference and the researcher not found data from general comparative reference.

Halliday and Hasan categorized two patterns of referential cohesive devices that are anaphora and cataphora. Anaphora is one kind of referring expression where the identity of someone or something to be given once at the beginning, and thereafter referred to as she or he or it the most common cohesive device in texts is the backward reference to something that has been mentioned before. The technical term for this type of reference is anaphora, and cataphora is another kind of referring expression where pronoun is given first and then kept in suspense as to its identity, which is revealed after.

In this thesis the researcher found 66 words categorized anaphora, which consist of good life song 21 words, promise song 11 words, you are my life song 9 words, let me breathe 6 words, my hero 5 words, love who you are 6 words, and the one 5 words. And the researcher found 10 words categorized cataphora which consist from good life 3 words, my hero 6 words, and the one 1 word. The researcher did not find cataphora pattern from promise, you are my life, let me breathe, and love who you are songs.

Cohesion expressed through the strata organization of language since it is a semantic relation. Language explained as multiple coding systems comprising three levels of coding, or strata, are the semantic (meaning), the lexico grammar (forms), and the phonology and graphology (expression). In everyday terminology, meaning is put into sound or writing (Halliday & Hasan, 1976). Meaning wording Sounding/writing 12 at the level of wording (the choice of words and grammatical structures), there is no clear - cut distinction between vocabulary and grammar. The guiding principle in the language is that the more general meanings are expressed through the grammar, while the more specific meanings through the vocabulary. Cohesive relations fit into the same pattern. Cohesion is expressed partly through the grammar and partly through the vocabulary. Therefore, we can refer to grammatical cohesion and to lexical cohesion.

In grammatical cohesive devices, there are four items are attached which are reference, substitution ellipsis, and conjunction. Each of them stands as the grammatical cohesive device that has its own character. Cook defines Cohesion devices are language feature or instrument, in the form of words, utterances, and phrases that exist in the text to make unity of the text (Cook & Guy, 2003). Halliday and Hasan (1976) state cohesive devices as formal links between sentences and clauses. Observe this example below:

Marry left her home and she went to campus.

The cohesive devices in this sentence which is called "reference" show the relationship between the first clause and the second clause, she refers to Marry. The primary determinant of whether a set of sentences or do not constitute a text depends on the cohesive relationship

within and between sentences. Indeed, the cohesive relation within the text or passage is shown by the use of cohesive devices.

Moreover, Halliday and Hasan state that cohesion is part of the system of the language which is expressed partly through the grammar and partly through the vocabulary. As a result, Halliday and Hasan classify cohesive devices into two types; first is grammatical cohesion, which relates to the grammar and second is 10 10 lexical cohesion, which relates to the vocabulary (1976).

In this research, the researcher used one cohesive device type which is grammatical cohesion. There are four kinds of cohesive devices: reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. In this research, the researcher focuses on references.

Kinds of Cohesive Devices

These kinds of cohesive devices are still divided into several points. Cook states that cohesive devices are formal links between sentences and clauses. His theory refers to the theory of Halliday and Hasan. But, he classifies formal links in general into seven parts; verb form, parallelism, referring expression, repetition, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction (Cook & Guy, 2003). Based on the explanation above, the writer used Halliday and Hasan's (1976) as the main theory for analyzing the object of the study. The writer uses this theory because Halliday and Hasan provide more detailed explanations and clear examples.

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976) that are four grammatical cohesive devices to create texture namely Reference, Substitution, Ellipses, and Conjunction[1]. In this Research, the writer wants to focus on that cohesive device called reference

Reference

a). Kinds of References

Personal references, demonstrative references, and comparative references are the three types of references. To refer to earlier items, we frequently use pronouns such as she, he, it, his, her, and they.

Referential demonstratives such as the, this, that, and those are also used. Comparative reference establishes a contrast relationship, involving the concept of likeness and unlikeness. It is expressed through general and specific comparison.

A general comparison is one that compares any specific feature (such as so, as, equal, similar, different, otherwise, likewise), whereas a particular comparison is one that compares quantity or quality (such as more, fever; additional, better; equally good).

b). Exophora and Endophora

One component of the cohesive device is reference. Exophoric and endophoric references are both possible. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), a reference is the relationship between an element of the text or something else that is interpreted in the given instance. Exophoric (situational) and endophoric references are both possible (textual).

Exoporic reference is one form of context-dependence, since without the context we cannot interpret what is said. Endophoric reference is a general name for reference within the text. Endophoric reference is divided into anaphora (to preceding text) and cataphora (to following text). Therefore, the relation presupposed something that is in the previous part, is called anaphoric, and it is presupposed by something in the following part, is called cataphoric.

Endophora

Endophora is a general name for reference within the text. Endophora is divided into anaphora (to preceding text) and cataphora (to following text). Therefore, the relation presupposed something that is in the previous part, is called anaphoric, and it is presupposed by something in the following part, is called cataphoric.

Anaphora

It is one kind of reffering expression where the identity of someone or something to be given once at the beginning, and thereafter referred to as she or he or it. The most common cohesive device in texts is the backward reference to something that has been mentioned before. The technical term for this type of reference is anaphora.

Cataphora

Another common cohesive device is forward reference or cataphora. It is another kind of referring expression where pronoun is given first and then kept in suspense as to its identity, which is revealed after. Lyric of song a lyric is set in the present, catching a speaker in a moment of expression. But a lyric can, of course, glance backward or forward, as in this folk song. Lyrics are sometimes differentiated among themselves. For example, if a lyric is melancholy or mournfully contemplative, especially if it laments a death, it may be called an elegy. If the lyrics are rather long, complex, and high on themes such as immortality or the triumph of heroes, they may be called odes or hymns. Distinctions among lyrics are often vague, and one person's ode may be another's elegy.

Although lyric is often ostensibly addressed to someone. The reader usually feels that the speaker is really talking to himself or herself. One of music benefit is will comfort and relax because its atmosphere which will enhance their prowess. The importance of understanding the lyric can best be shown through its remarkable ability to express with such imagination the innermost emotions of the soul.

c). Biography of Maher Zain

Maher Zain is a Swedish R&B singer, songwriter, and music producer of Lebanese origin. Maher Zain was born on March 16, 1981, in Tripoli, Lebanon. He is a Swedish R&B singer, songwriter, and music producer of Lebanese origin. He also resided for a while in the United States. His debut album Thank You Allah, with 13 songs and two bonus tracks were released on 1 November 2009, with an exclusive Percussion Version and a French Version released shortly afterwards. He sings mainly in English, but also, amongst others, in French, Arabic, Urdu, Turkish, Indonesian, and Malay.

Maher's first musical inspiration came from his father, who was a singer himself, performing locally in the beautiful Mediterranean city of Tripoli - Lebanon. Fascinated by the music and instruments, Maher got his first keyboard when he was only ten and ever since music officially became part of Maher's world.

The family moved to Sweden when Maher was only 8, where he continued his schooling, and later entered university and got a Bachelor degree in Aeronautical Engineering. With things changing around him, one thing remained the same - his strong passion for music. He would spend late nights at school with his friends where they would sing, rap, compose and experiment with music in every way. It did not take him long to realize that music became an integral part of who he is.

After being involved for a while in the music scene in Sweden as a music producer, Maher was introduced to Red one, a gifted music producer who was fast rising in the music scene in Sweden. Maher started working with Red one with Swedish artists, and later moved with him to

New York. For a few years he was in the middle of the hot rush of the NY music industry, working with chart topping artists such as Kat Deluna on her debut album which included smash hits „Whine up" and „Run the Show".

In January 2009, Maher Zain signed up and began working on an album with Awakening Records. Maher's debut album Thank You Allah reached the number 1 spot on Amazon.com World Music charts and number 9 on the R&B charts.

Maher had what many would describe as a dream job for someone so young in such a glamorous business, but for Maher, it felt like this was far from what he would call „the dream", "I loved the music but I hated everything that surrounded it, it always felt like something wasn't right". Red one was on the verge of breaking into the big time, going on to work with artists like Akon, Lady Gaga, Enrique Iglesias, Brandy, New Kids on the Block, and Michael Jackson to mention just a few and becoming one of the most sought-after music producers in the world. Maher however was restless and eventually decided that the music industry and all that surrounded him was not the right place for him and he returned to Sweden. It wasn't until he met a group of brothers who were active in the Islamic community in Stockholm and started regularly attending the local mosque that he felt like he'd reached „home.

Maher feels blessed to able to finally find the right way, and feels like it is his turn now to help others through his music to do the same: "If I had one thing I'd like to tell people out there it would be that it's so easy to see the right way if we just open our eyes and look properly; that's what happened to me".

Maher Zain announced that he had released a Malay version for "Insha Allah", having released the French and Arabic version along with videos already while adding that it would be a track on his second album. Maher has now commenced working on his new studio album which will be released in April 2011. No title has yet been announced. Maher sang a portion of a song from the album without backing music in a morning talk show slot at Malaysia's television channel, TV9. Maher explained that the song, a dedication to his mother, would be a "happy" song, as opposed to the usual songs dedicated to mothers that "are sad, and you want to cry listening to those.

4. Conclusion

Cohesion is part of the system of the language which is expressed partly through the grammar and partly through the vocabulary. Referential cohesive device is the specific nature of the information that signaled for retrieval partly through grammar. The researcher used Halliday and Hasan's Theory. Referential cohesive devices are classified into three types, personal reference, demonstrative reference and comparative reference.

The objects of this research are the song lyrics written by Maher Zain. There are 7 song lyrics as source of data in this research, they are: "Good Life", "Promise", "You Are My Life", "Let Me Breathe", "My Hero", "Love Who You Are", and "The One". In this research, the researcher found the data, they as follows: 62 words based on personal reference which including 46 words from existential cohesive devices, 16 words from possessive determiners and 0 words from possessive pronoun. 11 words from demonstrative reference which including 1 word from adverbial demonstrative reference and 10 words from selective nominal demonstrative reference. One word from comparative reference that word from particular comparative reference and the researcher not found data from general comparative reference.

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The most common cohesive device in texts is the backward reference to something that has been mentioned before. The technical term for this type of reference is anaphora. While, cataphora is another kind of referring expression where a pronoun is given first and then kept in suspense as to its identity, which is revealed after.

In this thesis the researcher found 63 words categorized anaphora. Which consist of "Good Life" song 21 words, "Promise" song 11 words, "You Are My Life" song 9 words, "Let Me Breathe" 6 words, "My Hero" 5 words, "Love Who You Are" 6 words, and "The One" 5 words. Researcher found 10 words categorized cataphora which consist of "Good Life" 3 words, "My Hero" 6 words, and "The One" 1 word. The researcher not found cataphora pattern from "Promise", "You Are My Life", "Let Me Breathe", and "Love Who You Are" songs.

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