

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Social creatures are human titles. As social creatures, humans are inseparable from interaction and communication between people. In a communication with other language either in oral or written forms, the media we used must be a language. We use language to express our feeling or thoughts, respond something, share an idea, and deliver information. Through these facts, people realize that language has a very important and absolute role. Language becomes a tool in communication in which language and communication have an inseparable relationship.

Delahunty & Garvey (2010) stated that language is a system that connects thoughts that cannot be heard, touched, or seen, which can be with sounds, letters, manual signs, or touch symbols (p. 5). Human language has two characteristics that called double articulations or duality of patterning. These are made up of meaningful and meaningless units. The meaningful unit is words or morphemes. The meaningless elements of a language are its sounds system or phonemes. All of these elements are studied in linguistic.

The study of language is called linguistics, how it put together and how it functions. Linguistics does not only discuss or study a language, but it studies the intricacies of language in general. Words are arranged in a certain order, the beginnings and endings of the words are changed to adjust the

meaning. Then the meaning itself can be affected by the arrangement of words by the knowledge of the speaker about what the hearer will be understand. Linguistics has been divided into various branches. They are phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics, and discourse analysis.

According to Yule (2014), phonetics is the research of the features of speech sounds (p. 27). According to Yule (2014), phonology is the explanation of the systems and sound patterns spoken in a language (p. 40). Syntax is structure analysis of phrases and sentences whether it is ungrammatical or grammatical in language (Yule, 2014, p. 95). Morphology is the study of words, how they are formed, and their relationship to other words in the same language (Yule, 2014, p. 66). Semantics means the study of the meaning and interpretation of words and sentence structure (Saeed, 2016, p. 3). Pragmatics is the study of the aspects of meaning and language use that are dependent on the speaker, the addressee and other features of the context of utterance (Yule, 2014, p. 126).

In addition, there is sociolinguistics which mean the discussion of the relationship between language and social life (Yule, 2014, p. 257). Semantics is deals with the meaning of language. According to Kreidler (2002), linguistics semantic analyses how language organize and express meaning (p. 3). The meaning of a word depends in part on its relationship with other words, that is relational aspect. The meaning that a lexeme or word has

because of the relationships with other lexemes they are associated with in utterances is the sense of that lexeme.

The general models of writing definitions of words can provide the assumption that the word meanings can be explained into smaller elements of meaning. (Kroeger, 2018, p. 119). For example, mare defined as ‘an adult female horse’, which shows that the meanings of the words horse, adult, and female are included in the meaning of mare. Actually, if the phrase ‘adult female horse’ is really a synonym for mare, one might say that the meaning of mare is simply the combination of the meanings of ‘horse’, ‘adult’, and ‘female’. Another way to describe this intuition is to say that the meanings of ‘horse’, ‘adult’, and ‘female’ are components of the meaning of mare.

The components analysis is often seen as the process of breaking down the sense of words into their minimum forms, that is, being components that are different to other components (Leech, 1981, p. 89). It is a particular way of structural semantics which studies the composition of a words meaning.

The dimension of meaning includes denotation, connotation, sense relations, lexical and grammatical meaning (Kreidler, 2002, p. 41). In talking about sense, it deals with relationship within the language. Sense is defined as its relations to other expressions in the language system that related to words and sentences, not the speaker meaning (Hurford, Heasley and Smith, 2007, p. 95). There are two kinds of sense, that is sense properties and sense

relation. Sense relations talk about the explanation of a word meaning based on its relationship with the other words in a language.

Sense relations have eight categories. They are synonymy, paraphrase, hyponymy, antonym, homonymy, polysemy, entailment, and ambiguity. People can discover those kinds of them in articles, poetry, novel, short story, movie, song, etc. One of the interesting works to analyse is song. Song is a part of music which cannot be separated. Songs have many functions as an amazing influence to people's emotions and behaviour.

Every song has its own special arrangement in music and lyric. Music is kind of art works which can be a tool to express feeling or emotions to another. Meanwhile, lyrics mean the words of song. Music can increase happiness, reduce depression, lower stress, and elevate your mood, among other functions.

Based on the functions above, people can find the advantages of the song. The writer was inspired to analyse the song. There are many sense relations used in song lyrics, especially in Maroon 5 songs. That is one of the reasons why the writer chooses Maroon 5 songs. They are an American pop rock band from Los Angeles, California with its catchy hook, soaring vocals, and signature sound, had solidified its position as one of pop music's most enduring artists.

The band received its first of three Grammy Awards as "Best New Artist" of 2005, three American Music Awards, three People's Choice Awards, five Teen Choice Awards, and eight Billboard Music Awards. In

2004, they won the award for "World's Best New Group" at World Music Awards. They have gone on to sell more than 17 million albums worldwide. Maroon 5's releases have also gone gold and platinum in over 35 countries. In 2013, Maroon 5 ranked as the 94th best artist of all time based on Top 100 Artists of All Time at Billboard Hot 100 55th Anniversary (Billboard Staff, 2013).

In 2017, Maroon 5 released the sixth album with the title Red Pill Blues. The album was released on November 3, 2017. This album peaked at number two on the *US Billboard 100*. In this album consist of 15 songs. The third single, "What Lovers Do", peaked within the top ten in twenty-five countries including Australia, Canada and the United States. Then, "Girls Like You" which was the fifth and final single from the album released in a new version featuring rapper Cardi B and topping the charts on the *US Billboard Hot 100*, as well as in the top five in Australia and Canada. The band undertook a Red Pill Blues tour (2018-2019) to promote the album. In August 2018, the band was ranked 37th and 11th on Billboard's Hot 100 60th Anniversary Greatest of All Time and on Billboard's "The Top 60 Duos/Groups of All Time" respectively. In January 2020, the band was listed number nine on the *Billboard* Top Artists of the 2010's chart (Billboard, 2020).

There are 10 songs to be analyzed. They are This Love, Shiver, Secret, Sweetest Goodbye, Wake Up Call, The Way I Was, Don't Know Nothing, The Man Who Never Lied, Fortune Teller, and Animals. These songs were

taken from several album of Maroon 5. They are Song about Jane, It Won't Be Soon Before Long, Hands All Over, Overexposed, and V Album. In these album the writer found many songs that contain sense relations, so it is interesting to study.

It attracts attention to analyse the sense relations, as many people who love listening to songs might find it difficult to distinguish kinds of sense relations that appear in songs or another literary works.

The writer gives one sample of the data taken from Maroon 5 songs:

Song title: Lips on You

You feel the shivers go **up** and **down** your spine for me (L. 8)

In the above verse there is exist a pair of antonyms, there is:

Up >< **down**

The definitions of **up** and **down** based on the Oxford Learner's Dictionary:

Up the meaning is towards or in a higher position or level

Down the meaning is to or at a lower level or place;
from the top towards the bottom of something

Up and **down** have the same meaning of movement but in the opposite direction. For example, in the verse "You feel the shivers go **up** and **down** your spine for me". **Up** in this line showed the shivers is in a higher level of the spine and **down** shows the lower level of shivers in the spine. Therefore, the word up means something in a higher position or level.

Meanwhile, the word down means something at a lower level of something.

The components of meaning of up and down can be seen below:

Up = [MOVE] [BECOME] [MORE] [HIGH]

Down = [MOVE] [BECOME] [MORE] [LOW]

From above reason, it can be concluded that sense relation of **up** and **down** included binary antonyms. For a more detail explanation of binary antonyms, the writer will explain in the next chapter. This is a description of the analysis that will be done by the writer, for more details can be seen in chapter four.

The theory of sense relation used in this analysis is based on Hurford, Heasley & Smith (2007), and componential analysis theory based on D. Alan Cruse (2000), and John Lyons (1995). From those above explanations the writer chooses the title: “*Sense Relations in Selected Maroon 5 Song Lyrics*”.

B. Questions and Scope of the Research

1. Question of the research

Based on the above explanations of background, the problem is to know how sense relation analysis in semantic can be mentioned in detail as the following questions:

1. What are the types of sense relations used and most often found in song lyrics by Maroon 5?
2. How do the components of meaning distinguish between the words that belong to the sense relation in Maroon 5 song lyrics?

2. Scope of the research

In this study the analysis just focused on how to analyse sense relation. The analysis takes the words that are belongs to the types of sense relation in Maroon 5's songs. The writer will read the song lyric and find out the word of the types of sense relation in each album.

The analysis was limited on semantics theories about sense relations based on Hurford, Heasley and Smith (2007), and componential analysis theory based on D. Alan Cruse (2000), and John Lyons (1995) because in this book the theory is clear and they provide many examples and their explanation which are easy to understand. The sense relations that will be analysed specifically synonymy, hyponymy, antonyms, homonymy, and polysemy.

C. Objective and Significance of the Research

1. Objective of the research

Based on the problem statement above, the objectives of the research are described as the following:

1. To describe the types of sense relations used and find out that mostly found in song lyrics by Maroon 5.
2. To identify the components of meaning that distinguish between the words that belong to the sense relation in Maroon 5 song lyrics.

2. Significance of the research

This study gives benefit in two aspects which are theoretically and practically benefits.

a. Theoretically

In theoretically, the writer hopes that this study can give new information and increase knowledge in semantic field particularly in sense relations.

b. Practically

Practically, for other researchers can give a reference and visions about sense relations in Maroon 5 songs to the next research. Hopefully, the result of the research can be useful not only for the writer herself but also for the reader especially who learn about English.

D. Operational Definition

After having read and understood several book from some source books, the writer tries to describe the operational definitions as the theories which exist in source books as follow:

1. Semantic

Semantic is the study of meaning of words, phrases, and sentence.

Semantics is a sub-field of linguistics that examines the meaning of a word itself. It means the study of how languages organize and express meanings.

2. Sense relations

Sense relations are defined as explanations of word meanings based on their relationship with other words in a language. In talking about sense, it deals with relationship within the language.

3. Song

Song is a piece of artworks that contained of music and lyric. It is a musical composition intended to be performed by the human voice. A song is pronounced according to a certain tone, rhythm, time, and melody to form harmony.

4. Lyric

Lyrics are words that form a song usually consisting of verses and choruses. Lyrics are usually an expression of personal feelings or thoughts. The meaning of lyrics can either be explicit or implicit.

E. Systematization of the Research

The systematic of the paper means to present the paper in well edited composition. This paper is divided into five chapters as follows:

Chapter I. Introduction, which consist of background of the study, question and scope of research, objective and significant of the research, operational definition, and systematization of the research.

Chapter II. Theoretical description. It consists of the definition of semantic, history of semantic, semantic in linguistic, componential analysis, sense relations, song and lyric, and research of the relevance.

Chapter III. Methodology of the research. It contains about time and place of the research and kind of the research, procedure of the research, technique of data collection, technique of data analysis, and sources of the data primary and secondary data.

Chapter IV. Research find and discussion. It shows about data description, analysis of the data, and data interpretation of the research finding.

Chapter V. Conclusion and suggestion. It gives the summary of the conclusion which relate of the discussion, suggestion which relate to the research.

