

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

The most important aspect in human life which is used as communication is language. All people around the world use the language in communication and interaction to each other. Without language, people cannot interact to other people. People can express their ideas or feelings through the language.

Language plays an important role in the process of communication. Fromkin (2011: 4), stated language much more than speech. It means language can be used by people in written language to convey messages or information. In establishing a social interaction they might choose one of the language forms to use such as spoken or written forms, gestures, and other signs.

Language can also be said as a tool of communication. A good communication between someone to others can be achieved, if they are able to use language perfectly. The speaker must convey the message clearly.

Human beings need language as their communication because language as the branch of linguistic. Semantic is the systematic study of meaning, and linguistic semantic is the study of how language organize and express meanings. The writer expects this study is useful for the other researchers who wish to know about semantics. Moreover, semantics as an important

branch of linguistics is interesting to be studied especially when it is applied to literary work such as song, poem and prose.

Language and music are related in so many ways. We can learn language with listening music. It is the interesting way to learn vocabulary. We can know and find a new vocabulary through the song that we heard. We can learn grammar from the lyric and find out the grammar which attached in its words. Music has always been the language of intense emotion. They can create a song with beautiful lyric, or just listen to music. Music can represent someone's feeling. Through music and songs people can learn something while they relax their feeling.

Linguistics which is regarded as the study of language explains all about aspect of language in its use. One of the interesting topics in learning language is related to the way the language used by the user wants to convey in a language. Linguistics into account some language components are connected to each other. The component include sound, arrangement of word and meaning.

Semantics study is the one branches of the linguistics meaning. Studying semantics is important of in linguistics studies, the study of semantic as part of linguistic studies are becoming increasingly considered include phonology, morphology, and syntax.

Semantics is the study of the meaning of words and sentences (Saeed, 2003: 3). Semantics is not only central to the study of communication, but also central to study of the human mind though processes, cognition, and

conceptualization. All of this attached to the way in which people classify and convey their experience of the world through language.

To understand meaning, people have to study semantics because they need to know the meaning of word and the morpheme that make the meaning of word combine into phrase and sentence meaning. They must interpret the meaning of utterances in the context in which they are made. When speaking, if someone does not understand the meaning of a word, there may be misunderstanding.

According to Kreidler (2002:198) “ Aspect is both grammatical and lexical; it is expressed in predicates, especially in verb inflections and collocations of verbs”. Some things that are true seem to be always so, others true just temporarily. We see some events just beginning and situations just coming into existence and other events and situations coming to an end. Some events are viewed as over and done with at some particular time, others as still continuing, and the continuity may be a matter of constant status or constant change.

The three important dimensions are the situation types, tense and aspects. Aspects relate to the situations of those verbs which are to be the predicates of the syntactical verb of a sentence. Those situations means static, state, durative and dynamic situations which are described in those verb meanings, so talking about the meaning of the verbs refers to the combined situations of those grammatical components. Even in the larger situations, the writer can describe more situations of those verb meanings from the situation types,

those are perspective, imperpectives and historical status of the verb meanings, wether the are already finished or being done, or are going to do, from that the writer can conclude that it history, non-history or pre-history all depend on its tenses. The writer gives an axample of the analysis :

And Mr. Moon he *came* by to say goodnight to you (L.3)

No	Predicate	Aspect	Situation
1.	Came	Telic	Achievement

From the sentence above, it can be seen that the verb *came* shows the aspect of telic because its terminal point has already done since it shows the aim why the subject *he* came by. The subject has exact point, it is to say goodnight. The verb *came* is kind of intransitive verb for there is no object found in the sentence. In the second example, there comes eventually a point at which Mr. Moon completes the action of *come*, Mr. Moon is ready, and at this point the situation described by Mr. Moon must of necessity come to an end ; moreover, until this point is reached, the situation described by Mr. Moon cannot come to an end, but can only be broken off part way through. Thus the situation described by Mr. Moon came has built into it a terminal point, namely that point at which Mr. Moon *came* is complete.

At last, based on the problem as described in advance, about understanding the meaning of aspect, the writer chooses the analysis of telics and atelics verb as subject research in this paper. Then, song lyrics by Michael Learns ToRock finally chosen as the object research. The Sleeping Child and 25 Minutes are the songs title will be analyzed in this research.

This research took this object because when the writer was at 5th elementary school her elder sister always repeat to listen those songs. That is why the songs are so interested as the object . Based on the explanation about the Michael Learn To Rock career, this decision was taken for analyzed it. The two songs included in the *Colours* is the second studio album of the Danish soft rock band Michael Learns to Rock. It was released in October 1993. As of 1995, the album had sold 1.2 million copies worldwide. Therefore the title of this paper is “*Telics And Atelics Verbs In The Two Songs by Michael Learns to Rock*”.

B. The Scope of the Problem

In this research the analysis just focused on how to analyze telics and atelics verbs which expressed in the lyrics of Michael Learns To Rock.

C. The Question of the Research

From the above explanation, the problem which will be analyze how to use Telics and Atelics Verbs. The problem can be mentioned detail as the following question :

1. What kinds of verb which create an aspect in the two songs by Michael Learns To Rock semantically?
2. What verb meanings which exist in the aspect of those songs with telics or atelics one?
3. What meanings of those songs which exist the most?

D. The Objective of the Research

Based on the problems of the research mentioned above, the objectives of the research are describe as following :

1. This research is for knowing the kinds of the verbs which create an aspect in the two songs by Michael Learns To Rock semantically.
2. This research is for understanding the verb meaning in those songs weather telics or atelics one.
3. This research is for finding out the meaning which exist the most.

E. The Significance of the Research

The writer hope this research paper can be useful not only for the writer but also for the readers mainly who learn English. The significance of the writing is described below :

1. For the writer.

The writer will have well understanding and comprehension about what telics and atelics verb are. Because, as term of figure comparison, both of them have some similarities and dissimilarities which can be confusion in distinguish them. Therefore, it is expected that the research can give much advantage for the writer herself.

2. For the readers.

The writer hope by doing this research can help other people transform and can understand and appreciate the differences telics and

atelic verb. Through this comprehension, the writer believes that it will be useful in understanding some literary work.

F. The Systematic of the Research

The systematic of the paper means to present the paper in well edited composition. The systematic of the paper is divided into 5 chapters as follows:

Chapter I explains about background of the research, the scope of the problems, the questions of the research, the objectives of the research, the significant of the research, the systematic of the research.

Chapter II consists of knowledge linguistic, definition of analysis, definition of semantic, definition of aspect, definition of meaning, definition of telics, definition of atelics, definition of song.

Chapter III describes about Subject of The Research, Method of the Research, Instrument of the Research, Technique of Data Analysis and Procedure of the Research.

Chapter IV gives explanation about the data description, data analysis, data interpretation, and the discussion. And the last Chapter consists of the summary from all chapters and some suggestion relating to the result of the research.

Chapter V gives the summary of the scientific paper in preceding chapters and give some of this suggestion.

The chapter's arrangement above, the data have the important explanation for this assignment. There are in addition in arranging in this order.