

AN ANALYSIS OF CONNOTATIVE MEANING IN ADELE'S SONG LYRICS

A Thesis

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Bachelor Degree

By:

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FACULTY OF TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING

RADEN INTAN STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY

LAMPUNG

2022

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**Study Program : English Education
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LAMPUNG
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ABSTRACT

Connotative meaning is the significance and expression that have been conveyed depending on what the reader or listener perceives, rather than just the concept itself. Songs were a type of literary work that could have connotative meaning. One of the media used most frequently to spread messages or values is music. This research focuses on analyzing the connotative meaning contained in Adele's song lyrics, which aims to: 1) To identify the types of connotative meaning in the Adele's song lyrics; 2) To identify the message contained in the connotative meaning in Adele's song lyrics. In this research, the descriptive qualitative method was used. The researcher used Adele's song lyrics to analyze the data; one of them is Easy on Me. The documents used by the researcher, as well as the researcher herself, served as the research instruments. Techniques of data collection were done by browsing the song, watching and listening to the song lyrics on YouTube, and copying them. Data analysis was carried out using Miles and Huberman's theory. The steps of data analysis were data condensation, data display, drawing and verifying conclusions. In order to verify the data, the researcher used a validator.

The research findings, which were based on Michael Halley theory, found that there are three different types of connotative meaning: positive connotation, neutral connotation, and negative connotation. From the lyrics of the song, there are forty-six data points that contain connotative meaning. including it is found that there are eight positive connotation with the percentage 17.3%, 11 neutral connotations with the percentage 24%, and 27 negative connotations with the percentage 58.6%. From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the most common type of Connotative Meaning that found in 5 Adele's Song Lyrics is negative connotation with the number of data are 27 word with the percentage 58.6%. Negative connotations mostly used in song lyrics to replace the actual meaning to replace the true meaning that aims to convey something bad, because in the song's lyrics it tells us about Adele's life, which is full of misery. The song lyrics also make it more interesting to understand it. The message the author intended to express was discovered by the researcher through this research. The series of words written in the lyrics of the song describe the situation and feelings that are being experienced. There are several songs entitled "Easy on Me." The song's lyrics described Adele's plea for her son, as well as her struggles with her broken marriage. "To Be Loved" Adele explained that she wants to be loved and cannot live in a continuous lie. "Oh my God," the song's lyrics explained, this contains the Adele's misery as she investigated her desire to place herself, which she found difficult to achieve. "My Little Love," Adele explaining of her divorce to her nine-year-old son, Angelo. She has confused as a result of Angelo's barrage of questions. Adele told her son then she had been in a very bad mood lately, which was when she had a truthful conversation with Angelo. Despite separating from Konecki, Adele later told her son that she still loved her father. The song "I Drink Wine" then described how Adele's adult life was not as expected as a child. Adele wanted these songs to be a reflection and a way of accepting the situation for her. Adele uses her melodious voice that makes the listeners easily moved. The series of words written in the lyrics of the song describe the situation and feelings of Adele, who is experiencing a downturn after divorcing her husband.

Keywords : *Connotative Meaning, Semantics, Song*

DECLARATION

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Thesis Title : An Analysis of Connotative Meaning in Adele's
Song Lyrics

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MOTTO

مُؤْمِنِينَ كُنْتُمْ إِنْ الْأَعْلُونَ وَأَنْتُمْ تَحْزَنُونَ وَلَا تَهْنُؤُوا وَلَا

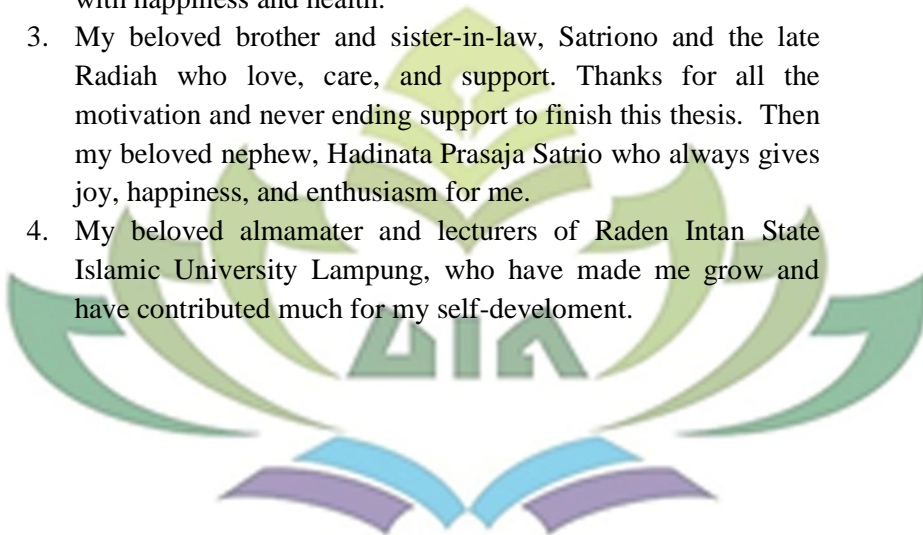
“So do not become weak (against your enemy), nor be sad, and you will be superior (in victory) if you are indeed (true) believers” (Q.S. Al- Imron 139).



DEDICATION

Praise and gratitude be to Allah the Almighty for His abundant blessing for me, and from my deep heart and great love the research would like to dedicate this thesis to everyone who cares and loves me, this thesis is dedicated to:

1. Allah SWT who always loves and keeps me everywhere and everytime.
2. My beloved parents, Mr. Saim and Mrs. Suparni who always love me and keep on praying for my life and success. Thanks for all the motivation and support. May Allah always bless you with happiness and health.
3. My beloved brother and sister-in-law, Satriono and the late Radiah who love, care, and support. Thanks for all the motivation and never ending support to finish this thesis. Then my beloved nephew, Hadinata Prasaja Satrio who always gives joy, happiness, and enthusiasm for me.
4. My beloved almamater and lecturers of Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung, who have made me grow and have contributed much for my self-developoment.



CURRICULUM VITAE

The name of the researcher is Satriani. She was born on May 27th 2000 in Candra Kencana, Lampung. She is the last child of second children from a lovely couple Mr. Saim and Mrs. Suparni. She has one brother whose name is Satriono. The researcher began her study in elementary School at SDN 05 Mulya Kencana in 2006 and finished in 2012. After that, she continued her study at Junior High School at SMPN 1 Tulang Bawang Tengah and finished in 2015. Then, she continued her study at Senior high School at SMAN 2 Tulang Bawang Tengah and finished at 2018. In the same year, she continued her study to Raden Intan Islamic University Lampung

The researcher attended Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung as an S1-degree student of Tarbiyah and the Teacher Training Faculty Study Program in English Education via UMP-PTKIN. In 2021, the researcher conducted the Community Service Program in Mulya Asri village, Tulang Bawang Tengah sub-district, Tulang Bawang Barat district. Then, the researcher conducted Practical Field Experience at Junior High School at SMP Muhammadiyah 3 Bandar Lampung. During college, the researcher was active in UKM KOPMA for one semester, an extracurricular activity for UIN Raden Intan Lampung students. The researcher also active in the IKAM TUBABA for one semester, an organization which is a student association from Tulang Bawang Barat.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Bismillahirrohmanirrohim.

Alhamdulillahilahi robbil ‘alamin All praise are just for Allah S.W.T, the almighty and the All Merciful Allah for His blessing that researcher can complete this thesis as one of the requirements for accomplish the Undergraduate of S-1 degree. This thesis entitled “ An Analysis of Connotative Meaning in Adele’s Song Lyrics” is presented to the English Education Study Program of Raden Intan Islamic University Lampung” would not be completed without help, guidance, and advice from others. it is a big pleasure to acknowledge the generosity of the following persons for their encouragement, support, and the most important, their guidance and advice. Then the researcher would like to thank the following people for their ideas, time and guidance for this thesis:

1. Prof. Dr. Hj. Nirva Diana, M.Pd, the dean of Tarbiyah and Teaching Training Faculty, Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung with all staffs, who give the researcher opportunity to study until the end of this thesis composition.
2. Dr. M. Muhassin, M.Hum, as the Head and M. Ridho Kholid, M.Pd as secretary to the chairman person of English Education Study Program of Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung.
3. Iwan Kurniawan, M. Pd, as the first advisor and also the academic advisor of the researcher, for her guidanc help and countless time given to the researcher to finish this final project.
4. Irawansyah, M.Pd as the second advisor who has spent countless hours correcting this final project for its betterment.
5. All lectures of English Department of Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung, Thank you very much for the guidance and knowledge you have given to me.
6. Hendi Saputra, who always gives me support and encouragement, always helps me in any condition.

7. My beloved best friends, Anindia, Dewi Widia Sari, Evita Sari, Fenny Anggraini, Khusnul Khotimah, Liza Apriani, Neli Lestari, Nurbaiti, and Ratna Dwi Putri Ramadini.
8. All of English Education class B has been being my biggest support since 2018 until now.
9. All friends of KKN and PPL 2021 of Raden Intan Islamic University Lampung.
10. All of the people who contributed to give support and prayers in the completion of this thesis that cannot be mentioned one by one.
11. Last but not least, the researcher would like to thank herself. The researcher would like to thank for believing in herself; the researcher would like to thank for doing all this hard work; the researcher would like to thank for having no days off; the researcher would like to thank for never quitting; the researcher would like to thank for always being a giver and trying to give more than the researcher receives; the researcher would like to thank for just being herself at all times.

Finally, none or nothing is perfect and neither in this thesis. Any correction comments and criticism for the betterment of this thesis are always open heartedly welcome. Thank you

Bandar Lampung, October 2022
The Researcher

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
COVER	i
ABSTRACT	iii
DECLARATION	iv
MOTTO	v
DEDICATION	vi
CURRICULUM VITAE	vii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	viii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	ix
LIST OF TABLES	xi
LIST OF FIGURES	xii
LIST OF APPENDIX	xiii
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	
A. Title of Confirmation	1
B. Background of the Problem	2
C. Focus and Sub-Focus of the Problem	6
D. Formulation of the Problem	6
E. Objective of the Research	6
F. Significance of the Research	6
G. Relevant Research	8
H. Research of Method	10
1. Research Design	10
2. Research Subject.....	11
3. Instrument	11
4. Data Collecting Technique.....	12
5. Data Analysis	13
6. Trustworthiness of the Data	14
I. Systematic Discussion	16
CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW	
A. Linguistics.....	17
B. Semantics	23
C. Meaning	26
D. Types of Meaning	28
E. Connotative Meaning	31
F. Song.....	38
G. Songs by Adele	44

**CHAPTER III DESCRIPTION OF THE RESEARCH
OBJECT**

A. General Description of the Object 47
B. Fact and Data Display 50

CHAPTER IV RESEARCH ANALYSIS

A. Data Analysis 51
B. Research Findings 69

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND RECOMENDATION

A. Conclusion 75
B. Recommendation 76

REFERENCES..... 79

APPENDICES 85



LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Table 1 Example Data Display	12
Table 2 Example of positive, negative and neutral connotation	35
Table 3 Kinds of Connotative Meaning.....	52
Table 4 The Result	71



LIST OF FIGURES

	Page
Figures 1 The Adele Songs	48
Figures 2 The Title of Adele's Song Lyrics on YouTube.....	49



LIST OF APENDICES

	Page
Appendix 1 Adele’s Song Lyrics.....	85
Appendix 2 Validation Form for Data Analysis Results.....	93





CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Title of Confirmation

To make an understanding of the title of this thesis, the researcher needs to make an explanation of certain words that are key to the title of this thesis. The title is "An Analysis of Connotative Meaning in Adele's Song Lyrics". The researcher used the title to comprehend and find the connotative meaning of Adele's song lyrics. The description of the meaning of certain words in the title of this thesis is as follows:

Analysis is detail study or examination of something to better understand about it.¹ It means that analysis is the process to get the understanding of what the object of an analysis. The term analysis is usually used when conducting an investigation or reviewing an essay, research, explanation, or an event that occurred. Analysis is an effort made with a certain method to observe something in detail. In the title of this thesis, analysis means examination the connotative meaning in Adele's song lyrics.

Connotative meanings are additional meanings that implied or related to words. The connotative meaning is subjective and is not shared by all language speakers in the same way Connotative meaning according to Leech defined as "the real-world experiences that one identifies with the linguistic term that one uses or hears." It was also uneasy since it is variance according to culture, historical periods, and personal experience.² It means that connotative meaning is the meaning that move from true meaning still contain the characteristic, type, and sense like the true meaning.

¹A.S. Homby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary International Student's Edition NEW 9th ed*, (New York: Oxford University Press,1948), p. 47.

² Duwi Jayanti, et.al, *A Connotative Meaning Analysis of Journalistic Language on Tribunnews online.com(Politic Issues)*, *Journal Linguistics Budaya (Krinok)*, Vol. 4, No. 1 ,2019, p. 2.

Adele Laurie Blue Adkins or more often known with stage name Adele is a singer and song writer from English, she was born in Tottenham, on May 5th 1988. Adele is a popular person and she is a native speaker. One of her most famous songs is "Someone Like You". Adele started in 2006. She signed a contract with XL Recordings, one of record producer of UK in September 2006. In October 2007, Adele released the song "Hometown Glory".

Song is a brief musical composition with lyrics that you sing.³ Lyrics will help enhance phonetics, vocabulary, and grammar. Usually, song lyrics are created based on personal experience or imagination by the author to communicate a message to the audience. According to Hornby, song is a piece of music with words that is sung. That words can have meaningful or intriguing meanings, which can make people enjoy themselves more. Several of the genres represented in songs such as pop, rock, EDM (Electronic Dance Music), RnB, ballad, and reggae.⁴

B. Background of the Problem

Communication is the process of interacting with every social being. Humans can use communication to exchange information with other people. Understanding in communication can be created if the speaker and listener are of the same mind. In communicating, humans need language to express themselves. Language is used to convey their needs, such as talking to other people, sharing their messages, expressing ideas, thoughts, and feelings.

In this era, foreign languages are very important communication mediums. Mastery of foreign languages is one of the requirements so that a person is not only able to socialize in their own country. Through foreign languages, each person can

³ A.S Hornby *op.cit.*, p. 1440.

⁴ Cindiyana Muryani Putri, *Using English Songs In Improving Listening Skill*, Jurnal Pendidikan dan Pembelajaran Khatulistiwa (JPPK), Vol.7, No.5,2018, P.4.

easily find out information in various countries. One of the foreign languages that has become an international language as communication between countries is English. This is influenced by the quick exchange of information across nations in the era of globalization.

Language is a means of expressing everything that deserves to be contained in the realm of human understanding without limitations in interacting. That way, one has a broader knowledge base. According to Chaer, linguistics is a branch of science that makes language an object of knowledge. Lyon also argues that linguistics can be defined as the scientific study of language.⁵ One of the fields of linguistics that examines the problem of meaning or meaning is semantics. Semantics is considered one of the components of language that makes it difficult to understand the structure because the meaning is arbitrary.

Semantics has several types of meaning, one of which is connotative and denotative meaning. Denotative meaning is the actual meaning that fits the dictionary. According to Yule, the basic and essential meaning components transmitted by the literal use of a word are covered by denotative and connotative meanings.⁶ On the other hand, connotative meaning is an implicit meaning based on context. A word can be interpreted in a variety of meanings by various people. People may associate the word “knife” with pain, blood, medicine, disease, or evil. It is also possible that each person's association with the “forest” will be different. This type of association is not considered part of the conceptual meaning of the word.⁷

Connotative meaning is created by an idea or a specific meaning associated with a spoken or written words.⁸ As a result, when people are implied anything else in their speech, it is

⁵ John Lyon. *Language and Linguistics*. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1985).

⁶ George Yule, *The Study of Language an Introduction* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1985) p.113

⁷ *Ibid.* p.113

⁸ J.D. Parera, *Teori Semantik*, (Jakarta: Erlangga, 2004), p. 97

included as a connotative meaning.⁹ Its mean that connotative meaning is the supplementary meaning that causes a word to have several meanings that arise from the reader's own thoughts. Usually, connotative meanings can be different for each person according to culture and individual experiences. Connotative meaning can be divided into two types, namely positive and negative connotation.

The connotative meaning can generally be found in literary works. Literary works contain several sentences with implied meanings, one of which is a song, especially an English song. Everyone has different levels of interest in listening to songs. Songs are one of the media that people usually use to convey messages or values. It became popular and was liked by many people. The song is made up of a collection of words that are strung together into lyrics that have a tone. Song lyrics are usually inspired by someone's experience, whether happy or sad. Song is a brief musical composition with the lyrics that you sing (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary). Music is a word art in the form author through the main elements of music.

Many songs in English have ambiguous lyrics, making it difficult for most listeners to interpret the author's statement in context. Adele is one of the authors who uses implicit and explicit meanings in her lyrics to make the music sound beautiful. Therefore, this research is important to do to find out what the lyrics mean so that listeners can easily understand them. Adele is a well-known singer and writer in the world at this time. Adele has the full name Adele Laurie Blue Adkins and comes from English. There are lots of teenager and adult who love Adele's songs. This is proven by Adele winning three awards at the "Brits Awards". Brits Awards are the most popular and grandest music awards in UK. On this occasion, Adele took home the award "Best Album and Best Song". Researchers want to use Adele's album entitled

⁹ Tuter Nur Utami, et.al, *The Analysis Of Denotative And Connotative Meaning Of Indonesian Sexist Metaphors*, English Language Teaching and Research Journal, Vol. 3, No. 2, 2019, p. 130

"30" because it is the latest album she has made. In album 30, there are 12 tracks that are presented by Adele. Of the 12 track songs, there are about 5 that are loved by fans. Until now, the song has been watched by millions of viewers on Adele's YouTube channel. For this reason, the researcher wanted to choose five songs from the album, including Easy on Me, To Be Loved, Oh My God, My Little Love, and I Drink Wine. The album "30" has value that is useful in real life. Adele is the main character, showing us to be more prepared when sadness really comes.

Adele's song has relevance in education, especially in English Language Teaching (ELT). A song is a literary work that is a product of language, and English, on the other hand, teaches language. One of the branches of language that is commonly studied by English students is semantics. In semantics, the connotative meaning of Adele's song lyrics can also be used by English teachers as learning materials about social functions and linguistic elements contained in the syllabus of curriculum 13 in 12 grades. High school students also learn about various kinds of meanings in Indonesian lessons. For this reason, connotative meaning is not something foreign that is heard by students so that they can understand the difference between connotative and denotative meanings in Indonesian and English. This is one of the reasons why the researcher chose Adele's song as the focus of the study.

The researcher finds lots of connotative meaning contained in her song lyrics. For example, in the song "Easy On Me", there is a lyric "in this **river**". A river, in the dictionary, is a natural flow of water that runs through land and into the sea for a long distance.¹⁰ Meanwhile, in connotative meaning, the river is her journey. From the explanation above, it can be concluded that connotative meaning is also included in the phenomenon of language use in which connotative meaning is used as a message

¹⁰ A.S. Homby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary International Student's Edition NEW 9th ed*, (New York: Oxford University Press,1948), p. 1298

delivery system by a writer to listeners, but, not everyone can understand the connotative meaning itself, including in a song. So, the researcher make the title of this research "An Analysis of Connotative Meaning in Adele's Song Lyrics".

C. Focus and Sub Focus of the Problem

1. Research Focus

The focus of this research is the analysis of connotative meaning in the Adele's song lyrics.

2. Sub Focus of the Problem

- a. Types of connotative meaning in the 5 song lyrics by Adele.
- b. To know and comprehend the message contained of connotative meaning in the 5 song lyrics by Adele.

D. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the background above, this research formulates the following questions:

1. What are the types of connotative meaning in Adele's song lyrics?
2. What are the messages contained of connotative meaning in Adele's song lyrics?

E. Objective of the Research

The objectives of this research are:

1. To identify the types of connotative meaning for in the Adele's song lyrics.
2. To identify message contained of connotative meaning in the Adele's song lyrics.

F. Significance of the Research

There are some benefits and uses of this research that hoped by the researcher, as follows:

1. Theoretically

This research is useful for the reader to increase their knowledge about the types and message contained of connotative meaning in Adele's song lyrics because this

research contains several theories that related to connotative meaning.

2. Practically

a. For English Teachers

The teachers can use this paper as the guidance to enrich their comprehension about the types and message of connotative meaning in song. Adele song lyrics can use as a media to teaching English in the classroom, such as semantics. In semantics, the connotative meaning of Adele's song lyrics can be used by English teachers as learning material about social functions and linguistic elements contained in the syllabus of curriculum 13 in 12 grades. High school students also learn about the kinds of meanings that exist in semantics.

b. For English Learners

This research can be used by them to increase the knowledge about connotative meaning, also this research can make the students realize that the process of learning is not only from the classroom but can be happen through song such as Adele song lyrics. So, this is a fun way to learn English.

c. For Other Researchers

This research can be used by the other researchers as the reference for their research. By reading this research, the next researchers are expected to be able to develop the thesis associated with connotative meaning.

d. For Songwriters

This research can be used as an evaluation for all parties who work in the world of art, especially music, to create songs that have meaning that sinks into the heart and can be embedded in the minds of music lovers around the world. In creating a song, the quality of the work is more important than pursuing profit or entertainment, but being able to provide motivation, inspiration, and meaning to listeners also important.

G. Relevant Research

There have been many researchers that have been conducted same research, as follow:

First researcher is Rayhan Assidiqy. On his thesis the researchers used song lyrics of Bon Jovi's. he used theory from Abdul Chaer and H. Hafied Canggara. He chose five songs in Album Crush by Bon Jovi Song that entitled Always, it's my life, living on a Prayer, You Give Love a Bad Name, I'll be There for you. He uses descriptive qualitative method to analyzing the data. On his thesis, he found two types of connotative meanings they are positive and negative connotative meaning. Inside the song lyrics six positive connotative and eight negative connotative meanings be discovered.¹¹

The second researcher is Rini Safanta. Her choosed thesis in Movie Posters of Marvel Comics Company as a tittle. On her thesis the researchers used theory from Roland Barthes to analysis. She analysis her thesis divides into three concepts: denotative, connotative and myth. The researchers found that there are 15 verbal texts and 10 visual texts in movie poster of Captain America, seven verbal texts and 10 visual texts in movie poster of Spider-Man, 12 verbal texts and seven visual texts in movie poster of Iron Man, 12 verbal texts and seven visual texts in movie poster of Hulk, 12 verbal texts and nine visual texts in movie poster of Thor. The researchers found denotative meanings from all of verbal and visual texts represent to the real meaning and she found 34 words connotative meanings in movie posters.¹²

The third researcher is Wanda Rosalina Nuralifa. On her thesis the researcher uses song lyrics of Harris J and also uses the theory of Cruse. The researcher uses descriptive qualitative approach to analysis of data. The results of this research show that there are 64 data included as connotative meaning that consist of

¹¹ Rayhan Assidiqy, Thesis, *Connotative Meaning of Bon Jovi's Selected Song Lyric* (Jambi: State Islamic University Sultan Thaha Saifudin Jambi, 2021)

¹² Rini Safanta, Thesis, *Denotative and Connotative Meaning in Movie Posters of Marvel Comics Company: A Semiotic Analysis* (Medan: Universitas Sumatera Utara, 2018)

52 data of positive connotation, nine data of negative connotation, and three data of neutral connotation. The messages that can be interpreted from the whole lyrics of Harris J's songs in this research are categorized into moral and religious messages.¹³

The fourth the researcher is Wahyu Pebriarti. On her thesis the researcher uses Pamungkas song lyrics as a title. The researcher uses the theory of J.N Hook to classified data. The researcher uses descriptive qualitative method to analysis. The result of this research found that there are 15 song lyrics that contain connotative meaning. The researcher also found the message that the author wanted to convey, that is two songs that contain motivation about life and three other songs about love stories.¹⁴

Based on the previous research that have been read by researcher, the researcher conducts about kinds and message of connotative meaning in Adele song lyrics. The previous research, the researcher used theory by Abdul Chaer and H. Hafied Canggara, Roland Barthes, Cruse, and J.N Hook. To make it different research, the researcher used Adele song lyrics as a title to analysis because this song had never been researched before. The researcher used theory Michael Alley for the kinds of connotative meaning, and other theory for supporting the research. The researcher makes it specific in Adele song lyrics. So, the researcher makes a title of this research as "An Analysis of Connotative Meaning in Adele's Song Lyrics".

¹³ Wanda Rosalina N, Diploma Thesis, *Semantic Analysis On Connotative Meaning in Moral And Religious Song Lyrics Of Harris J* (Bandung: UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, 2020)

¹⁴ Wahyu Pebriarti, Thesis, *An Analysis of Connotative Meaning in Pamungkas' Song Lyrics* (Bandar Lampung: Raden Intan State University Lampung, 2021)

H. Research Method

Research method is a scientific method that has a specific purpose and use to obtain data.¹⁵ The scientific method is a research activity that is empirical, rational, and systematic in order to obtain valid of data. The types of research methods are classified based on the objective and level of naturalness. Based on the objectives, the research methods are divided into basic research, development research or R&D, and applied research. Meanwhile, at the level of naturalness, the research methods are divided into experimental research, survey research, and naturalistic research. Based on its position, experimental and survey in research methods are included in quantitative methods, while naturalistic methods are included in qualitative methods.¹⁶

The research method is an important factor in determining how the research that conducted. Each researcher used certain types of research methods according to the purpose and usefulness of obtaining data. Based on this explanation, the researcher used qualitative research. The following is an explanation of the components of the research method used:

1. Research Design

Research designs are plans and procedures that include an assessment of opinions for data collection and analysis methods.¹⁷ Research design helps objects to conduct research with refers to the objective. There are several types of research design such as quantitative dan qualitative. In this research, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative method to analyze and collect the data of connotative meaning in Adele song lyrics.

Qualitative method is a research method of naturalistic because the research is carried out in natural conditions, then

¹⁵ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2020) p.2

¹⁶ *Ibid*, p.7

¹⁷ John W. Creswell and J. David Creswell, *Research Designs: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches* (United States: SAGE, 2017)

the data collected and analyzed more qualitatively.¹⁸ It means that the researcher employ a set of problem-solving strategies based on factual facts. Lewis and Ritchie said that qualitative research is a broad term that encompasses a variety of approaches and methods used in a variety of research fields.¹⁹ The qualitative research process has four major dimensions: conceptual, ethical, methodological, and interpretive.²⁰ Descriptive qualitative research is a type of qualitative study in which the findings are presented in a detailed form. This research is descriptive because it tries to describe the outcome based on the facts discovered during the research process. Based on explanation above, the researcher used descriptive qualitative to analyze and explain the connotative meaning of the song lyrics by Adele.

2. Research Subject

Research subjects are persons who contribute responses or information that helps researchers collect data. Spradley said that a research subject is a source of information. In this research, the researcher prefers Adele song lyrics as subject research. The focus of the study is on the connotative meaning contained of Adele's song lyrics.

3. Instrument

Instrument is a tool use in research to collect data. When analyzing a song, the researcher employed documents and the researcher herself as the primary instruments in this study. According to Sugiyono, the qualitative research instrument or research tool is the researcher itself.²¹ It means that the researcher is the primary instrument because only researchers can act as tools and are responsive to reality due to their

¹⁸ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2020) p.17

¹⁹ Jane Lewis & Jane Ritchie. *Qualitative Research Practice*. (London: SAGE, 2014) P.3

²⁰ Rosemarie Rizzo Parse, *Qualitative Inquiry: The Path of Sciencing*. (Burlington: Jones & Bartlett Learning, LCC, 2001) p. 15

²¹ Sugiyono *op.cit.*, p.283

complexity. The researcher used internet to obtain song lyrics as data, as well as an Oxford dictionary to search for true meaning to compare to the connotative meaning.

The data in qualitative research can be seen in graphs, pie charts, tables, and other visual representations. In this research, the data is presented in a table to show the many types of connotative meanings found by the researcher.

Table 1
Example of Data display

No	Song Title	Data	Types of Connotative Meaning		
			Positive	Neutral	Negative
1					
2					
3					
4					

4. Data Collecting Technique

Data collection technique is a method of researchers to collect data in the research. Sugiyono stated that without knowing the data collection techniques, the researcher will not get data that meets the data standards set.²² Data collection in qualitative method can be done by observation, interview, questionnaire, documentation and triangulation.²³ This research used documentation to collect the data because the subject of the research is the song lyrics.

²² *Ibid.*

²³ *Ibid*, p.296

There are several ways that used by the researcher to collect data:

- 1) The researcher browses the Adele songs that analyzed.
- 2) The researcher watches and listen the Adele's song lyrics on YouTube.
- 3) The researcher copies the lyrics from the internet.

5. Data Analysis

According to Milles and Huberman, Qualitative data analysis is carried out concurrently when the researcher collects data.²⁴ They state that activities in data analysis are three streams concurrent, such as:

a. Data Condensation

Data condensation refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and/or transforming the data that appears of written up field notes, transcriptions, or documentations. The researcher identified and classified data based on types and messages contained in connotative meaning in Adele's song lyrics by Parera.

b. Data Display

In general, display is an organized, compressed collection of information that allows for conclusion drawing and action. Milles and Huberman also state that they believe that a strong qualitative analysis is a step to using a good display. The illustrated display includes matrices, graphs, charts, and networks. Data display is done through systematic preparation so that it is easy to understand and generate conclusions. In this research, the researcher used the data display in the form of a table.

c. Drawing and Verifying Conclusions

The analyst proceeds, the conclusions are double-checked. Double-checked can be done with a short trip

²⁴ Matthew B. Miles and A. Michael Huberman, *Qualitative Data Analysis (Second Edition)*, (United States of America: SAGE, 1994) p.9

back to the field notes or it may be thorough and complicated by argumentation and at length to replicate findings in other data. It means the data that appears must be tested for plausibility, sturdiness, confirmability using test validity. The researcher presents an explanation as a conclusion related to the kinds and message contain at Adele song lyrics in this research.

There are several ways that needed in data analysis activity:

- 1) The researcher identified words that contained connotative meaning in the Adele's song lyrics.
- 2) The researcher classified data that contained connotative meaning.
- 3) The researcher identified denotative meaning that contained in the song lyrics used Oxford Dictionary.
- 4) The researcher concluded message contained in the song lyrics based on context after knowing the connotative meaning of the song lyrics.
- 5) After analyzing the data, the researcher display the result in descriptive form based on each category.
- 6) The researcher drawn conclusion from the analysis which aim to clarify the research.

6. Trustworthiness of Data

Criteria are required to determine the degree of truthfulness of the research findings. In qualitative research, the criteria are frequently referred to as trustworthiness. Trustworthiness of the data demonstrates the data's quality and the thoroughness of the methodology. Creswell state that using triangulation methods is one strategy to increase data credibility. Triangulation is a validity technique in which the researcher finds for convergence across different sources of information to construct themes or category in research.

According to Miles and Huberman, there are various approaches for data triangulation:²⁵

1. Data Source

This method is strategy that used by researchers to verifying data validity in places, situations, and conditions in different people. It is means that triangulation of data sources is a way of verifying the data verifying the validity of the data by comparing and re-checking the level of trustworthiness information collected from several sources.

2. Methodological Triangulation

This is a method that uses findings from other researchers who employ a variety of methods. For example, like observations, interview, document.

3. Investigator Triangulation

This is a method in which one or more experts evaluate and analyze the researcher findings. It can be said that each researcher has their own style, attitude and perception in observing phenomena. Therefore, even though the phenomenon is the same, the result of observation is different.

4. Theoretical Triangulation

This method that applies several theories related to data analysis research. Journals, books, papers, and other sources are used by researchers. It signifies that theoretical triangulation involves pitting or combining two or more hypotheses.

As a result of this explanation, the researcher chose to employ investigator triangulation as a data validity measure in this study. Investigator triangulation is appropriate for this study because it is simple to implement and results in more valid data.

²⁵ *Ibid*, p.10

I. Systematic Discussion

In order for this research to be easier to understand, the researchers arranged this study into several chapters using thesis systematic discussion. the systematics discussion with the title “an analysis of connotative meaning in Adele song lyrics” used by the researcher as follow:

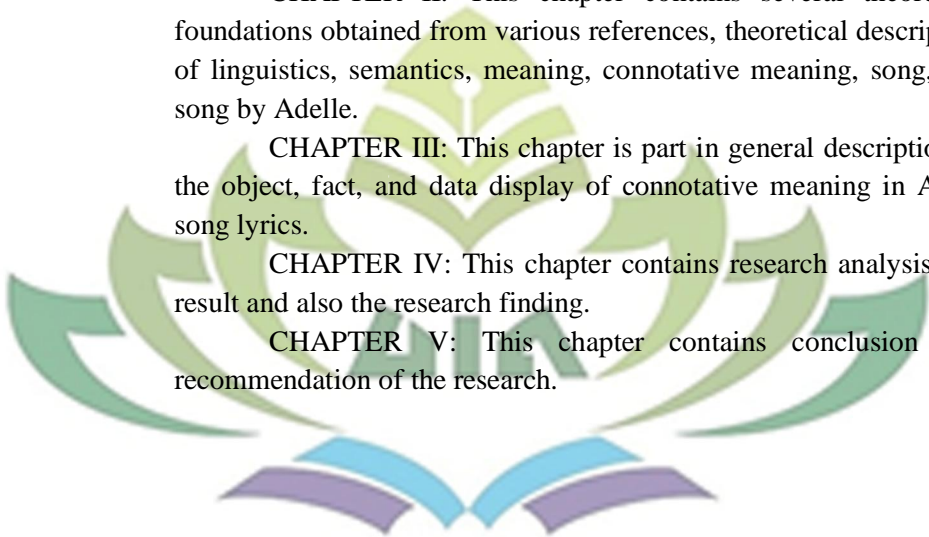
CHAPTER I: In general, this chapter describes the title of confirmation, background of the problem, focus and sub-focus of the problem, formulation of the problem, objective of the research, the significant of the research, relevant studies, research method, and systematics discussion.

CHAPTER II: This chapter contains several theoretical foundations obtained from various references, theoretical description of linguistics, semantics, meaning, connotative meaning, song, and song by Adelle.

CHAPTER III: This chapter is part in general description of the object, fact, and data display of connotative meaning in Adele song lyrics.

CHAPTER IV: This chapter contains research analysis, the result and also the research finding.

CHAPTER V: This chapter contains conclusion and recommendation of the research.



CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Linguistics

Linguistics in The New Oxford Dictionary of English defined as follow: "Linguistics is the scientific study of the structure of language, such as grammar, syntax, and phonetics, as well as language and social factors (sociolinguistics). Various branches of linguistics have also developed in combination with other disciplines such as Sociolinguistics, dialectology, psycholinguistics, Computational linguistics, comparative linguistics, and structural linguistics".¹ Moreover, According to Richard and Schmidt, linguistics as the study of language as a system of human communication.² Another explanation by the science study on human language, Ament state that the science of linguistics is often referred to as general linguistics. according to webster, implying that linguistics it is concerned with more than only language, but also studies the intricacies of language in general.³ According to Khan, Linguistics is a field of study that examines the complexities of processing various types of messages and models the structure of human language. It also investigates how language develops in human beings. The meaning conveyed by a speaker's voice modulations and the process through which listeners and orders relate new information to what they already know are other topics covered by linguistics.⁴

Linguistics evolves in response to the study of a complicated item or material. Linguistic theory is concerned not only with

¹ Siminto, S.Pd., M.Hum, *Pengantar Linguistics*, (Semarang : Cipta Prima Nusantara, 2013) p.4

² Khafidho, *A Descriptive Review on Applied Linguistics and Educational Linguistics*, Ahmad Dahlan Journal of English Studies, Vol. 2, No. 2, 2015, p.32

³ Abd. syakur. *The Role of Applied Linguistics in English Teaching Materials in Higher Education*, Budapest International Research and Critics in Linguistics and Education (BirLE) Journal, Vol. 4, No 1, 2021, p. 677-683

⁴ Dewi Putri Pakpahan, Herman Christian Neni Purba, and Ridwin Purba, *An Analysis of Connotative Meaning on Westlife Song Lyrics Based on Semantics*, American Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences of Research (AJHSSR) Journal, Vol. 4, no. 10, 2020, p. 36

describing the knowledge that an adult speaker has of his or her language, but also with explaining how that knowledge is acquired.⁵ On the other hand, the study of this language is also open to influences and approaches with another knowledge. Linguistics has evolved into disciplines of research that focus on the object approach or study approach. Linguistics is separated into micro and macro linguistics based on the elements of the language that are studied. Micro linguistics is a field of study that focuses on the internal structure of a single language or the internal structure of all languages. As a result, micro linguistics focuses on specific characteristics of language, such as its features, structure, and functioning.⁶

Some expert has thought it appropriate to try to introduce a distinction between sociolinguistics (or micro-sociolinguistics) and the sociology of language (or macro-sociolinguistics). In this distinction, (micro-) sociolinguistics is concerned with examining the relationships between language and society with the goal of better understanding language structure and how languages function in communication. The sociology of language's equivalent goal is to learn how social structure can be better understood through the study of language, for instance, how specific linguistic features serve to characterize particular social arrangements. According to Hudson, the distinction is as follows: The sociology of language is the "study of society in relation to language," whereas sociolinguistics is the "study of language in relation to society." To put it another way, while in sociolinguistics we look at language and society to learn as much as we can about what kind of phenomenon language is, in sociology of language we look at language and society in the opposite direction. Coulmas describes micro-sociolinguistics as the study of how social structure affects how people speak and how language variety and usage patterns

⁵ Victoria Fromkin, Robert Rodman, and Nina Hyams, *An Introduction to Language 9th Edition*, (Canada : Wadsworth Cengage Learning, 2011) p. 299.

⁶ Mohammad Muhassin, *Telaah Linguistik Intersipliner dalam Makrolinguistik*, Jurnal Tadris Bahasa Inggris, Vol. 6, No.1, 2014, p. 2

relate to social characteristics like class, sex, and age. Macro-sociolinguistics, on the other hand, studies what societies do with their languages, that is, attitudes and attachments that account for the functional distribution of speech forms in society, language shift, maintenance, and replacement, the delimitation and interaction of speech communities.⁷

Micro linguistics is divided into two fields, namely general micro linguistics and specific microlinguistics. General microlinguistics are linguistic theories contained in the linguistic subsystem: including: phonology which discusses the sound of language in terms of its function, morphology discusses morphemes and words which investigates word structure, parts and ways of word formation, syntax which investigates structure phrases, clauses, and sentences. Semantics which investigates the meaning of language whether it is lexical, grammatical or contextual. Meanwhile, special Microlinguistics is a branch for certain languages. including Descriptive linguistics, Historical Linguistics, Comparative Linguistics, Historical and Comparative linguistics, Diachronic Linguistics, Synchronic Linguistics, Contrastive Linguistics.⁸

Macro linguistics has a broad scope because this science which investigates language related to factors outside the language, discusses more about the external factors of the language rather than its internal structure of the language. According Siminto, macro linguistics in sub-disciplines include sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, anthropolinguistics, stylistics, philology, dialectology, philosophy of language, and neurolinguistics.⁹ Externally, the study is divided into two fields, namely interdisciplinary linguistics and applied linguistics.¹⁰ There are as follow:

⁷ Ronald Wardhaugh and Janet M. Fuller, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, (British: Wiley Blackwell, 2015) P. 15

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ Siminto, S. Pd. *Pengantar Linguistics*, (Semarang: Penerbit Cipta Prima Nusantara Semarang, 2013) p.28

¹⁰ Mohammad Muhassin, *Op. Cit.*, p. 2

a. Interdisciplinary linguistics

The interdisciplinary field of linguistics is a that combines of two disciplines, namely the study of language and the study of other sciences. The following topics are included in the transdisciplinary field:¹¹

- Phonetics is physical manifestation of language in sound waves, how sound is articulated and how sound is perceived.¹² The sound is produced by the speech tools contained in the oral cavity and is used to symbolize meaning.
- Stylistics is a branch of linguistics that focuses on the analysis of language style.
- Philosophy of language is a combination of linguistics and philosophy. This science investigates the nature and position of language as a human activity as well as the conceptual and theoretical foundations of linguistics.
- Psycholinguistics is the study of language behavior.
- Sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary study that studies the influence of culture on the way a language is used.
- Ethnolinguistics or linguistic anthropology is a branch of linguistics that deals with human culture
- Philology is the study of manuscripts, usually from ancient times.
- Epigraphy is the science of ancient writings written on cultural objects that contain numbers or writing.
- Anthropology is a branch of linguistics that is concerned with: a) the use of language in a broad social and cultural context and b) the role of language

¹¹ *Ibid*, p. 3

¹²Hamka, *Phonetics dan Phonology in Teaching English as the Theory of Language Production*, English journal for Teaching and Learning, vol. 4, no. 02, 2016, p. 27

in developing and maintaining cultural activities and social structures.

- Forensic linguistics is a manifestation of the intersection between linguistics and the legal and legal and judicial fields or domains.
- Neurolinguistics is an interdisciplinary field of study in linguistics and medical science that examines the relationship between the human brain and language.
- Language pathology is the study of disorders/abnormalities in language.
- Genolinguistics is the name of a new interdisciplinary subdiscipline initiated by the author to combine linguistic studies with genetics in the grouping of languages and their population of speakers.
- Language ecology is defined as the study of the interaction between language and its environment

b. Applied Linguistics

Applied linguistics is a branch of linguistics that aims to investigate language or its interactions with elements other than language in order to solve real problems in society.¹³ The majority of its operations are for practical purposes.¹⁴ Applied linguistics is one part of Linguistics macrolinguistics. The field of linguistics is where applied linguistics is used. In applied linguistics, the study of linguistics is linked to the use of language as a form of communication in terms of morphology, syntax, and semantics. For instance, linguistic study for the goals of language education, textbook compilation, book translation, dictionary compilation, historical research, and solving political difficulties, to name a few. Psycholinguistics and sociolinguistics are its key areas of study. In addition, forensic linguistics computational

¹³ Siminto, S.Pd., M.Hum, *Pengantar Linguistics*, (Semarang : Cipta Prima Nusantara, 2013) p. 29

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 29

linguistics, graphology, lexicography, neurolinguistics, applied phonetics, and language education are all areas of applied linguistics.¹⁵ The main focus by applied linguistics is the similarity of characteristics of language in given momen regardless of historical factors.

According to Guy Cook, applied linguistics is "the academic field concerned with the relationship between linguistic understanding and actual decision-making"¹⁶. Although he admits that "the scope of applied linguistics remains quite ambiguous," he makes an effort to identify its three main focus areas: language and education; language, work, and law; and language information and effect. Such delimitations are beneficial even if they are still subject to dispute. What matters is that applied linguistics is shielded from the snide claim that, because language is present everywhere, it is the science of everything. We made an effort to cover a wide range of topics in the contributions to the Handbook of Applied Linguistics, from an interest in language itself (such as language descriptions and lexicography) to a concern for interventions in institutional language use (for example language maintenance, language teacher education). When we presented the edited volume, we provided a broad framework, acknowledging that, although there definitely is a gradient from the most theoretical to the most practical, our initial plan to contrast applied linguistics with applied linguistics was untenable.¹⁷

Even though applied linguistics is "problem-based," much of the research in this field has not yet advanced to the point where specific solutions to issues may be recommended in particular contexts. Instead, a lot of

¹⁵ Pebri Pradika Putra, *English Translation Techniques and Ideology: Theory and Practice*, (Bantul: Penerbit Samudra Biru, 2021), p. 23

¹⁶ Allan Davies, *An Introduction to Applied Linguistics from Practice to Theory Second Edition*, Edinburgh: Edinburg University Press, 2007) p. 2

¹⁷ *Ibid*, p. 3

study is done at the first stage, which is to accurately describe the use of language by specific participants or in specific contexts. Such studies aim to provide "the finest possible explanations," which will draw attention to difficulties that aren't fully understood and inspire new inquiries that can further clarify the explanation, as this is the cornerstone of workable solutions to real-world issues with language use.¹⁸

Based on the previous explanation, linguistics can be defined as the branch of the study concerning with the language. In other words, linguistic is the scientific study of the language. As it concerned with language, then the objects of the study will be anything related to the structure of language, such as a grammar, syntax, and phonetics.

B. Semantics

Semantics is a study of Linguistics meaning. Semantics is the study of the meaning in language, and prominent branch of linguistics dedicated to the study of language meaning. Several branches of semantics include formal semantics, which studies the logistical aspects of meaning, such as sense, reference, interaction, and logistical forms, then lexical semantics, which studies the meaning of words and word relationships, and conceptual semantics, which studies the cognitive structure of meaning.

Semantics has been defined differently by various scholars. Hilman Pardede state that semantics is essential to the study of communication, and as communication becomes a more important aspect in social organization, the desire to comprehend it grows.¹⁹ According to Yule, semantics is a study of linguistics concerned with the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences.²⁰ Palmer state that "Semantics is a technical term used to refer to the study of

¹⁸ Janie Rees-Miller, *Applied Linguistics*. P 638.

¹⁹ Hilman Pardede. *Semantics A View to Logic of Language*, (Pematang Siantar : FKIP UHN, 2016) p.12

²⁰ George Yule, *The Study of Language*:4th Ed (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2010), p.127

meaning." there are four dimensions of meaning: the aspect of the meaning of feeling, the aspect of the meaning of intention, the aspect of the meaning of sense, and the aspect of the meaning of tone.²¹

According to Goddard, Semantics is also known as a linguistic center. He also states that we comprehend the nature of language and the power of human language through semantics.²² it can be concluded that semantics studies the meanings included in words, codes, or other kinds of representations. Semantics usually relate with two other aspects: Syntax, the construction of complex symbols from basic symbols, and pragmatics, the practical use of symbols by humans in certain context.²³

In semantics, there are two types of meaning: literal meaning and non-literal meaning. In opposition to non-literal meaning, which arises when the speaker's meaning differs from the actual meaning and is known as connotative meaning, literal meaning is a denotative meaning based on actual words or the real meanings.²⁴ If the speaker doesn't speak literally, the audience can have trouble understanding what they're trying to say. To explain that semantic concepts are applied in some way through denotative and connotative meaning. While meaning contains both connotation and denotation.²⁵ What the dictionary tries to do is give a denotative meaning. Denotative meaning is defined as the objective (dictionary) relationship between a word and the reality to which it alludes. While connotative meaning is a word's ability to communicate by virtue of what it refers to.

²¹ Lisa Rahmawati, Abdul Muhid, Titik Ceriyani Miswaty, *An Analysis of Connotative Meaning in Joko Pinurbo's Poetry*, JISHUM (Ilmu Sosial dan Humaniora Journal), Vol. 1, No.1, 2022, p. 75

²² Cliff Goddar, *Semantics Analysis A Practical Introduction* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2011), p.17

²³ *Ibid.*

²⁴ Heldestina Laia, Sitasi Zagoto, Senadaman Wau, *An Analysis of Connotative Meaning in Linkin Park " A Thousand Suns Album"*, Research on English Language Education (Relation Journal), Vol.4, No.1, 2022, p.3

²⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 3

The bulk of the content of a typical semantics textbook will fall under either grammatical semantics that is, meaning conveyed by grammatical means, such as *Bill saw Pete vs Pete saw Bill, or Pete saw Bill vs Pete will see Bill*, or lexical semantics, which deals with the meanings of words. Historical/ diachronic semantics, which deals with the ways in which meanings change over time, may also be included (but less often). Various approaches to meaning may be adopted: formal semantics approaches aim to explain and 2 A describe meanings using the tools of logic, componential semantics approaches try to account for complex meanings as being built up out of a limited number of semantic building blocks, and cognitive semantics approaches treat meanings as ‘things in the mind’, that is as concepts.²⁶

According to Saeed, semantics is a study of the meaning of words and sentences. There are basics introducing English:²⁷

1. Deals with relations of words to other words, and sentences to other sentences.
2. Illustrates the importance of „tone of voice” and „body language” in face to face exchanges, and the role of context in any communication.
3. Makes random comparisons of features in other languages.
4. Explores the knowledge speakers of a language must have in common to enable them to communicate.
5. Discusses the nature of language; the structure of discourse; the distinction between lexical and grammatical meaning.
6. Examines such relations as synonymy, antonymy, and hyponymy; ambiguity; implication; facticity; aspect; and modality.

²⁶ Allan Cruse, *A glossary of semantics and Pragmatics*, (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press Ltd, 2006), p. 2

²⁷ Dewi Putri Pakpahan, Herman Christian Neni Purba, and Ridwin Purba, *An Analysis of Connotative Meaning on Westlife Song Lyrics Based on Semantics*, American Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences of Research (AJHSSR) Journal, Vol. 4, no. 10, 2020, p. 36

7. Has a wealth of exercises.
8. Includes a glossary term.

In conclusion, semantics is a study about meaning through words, parts of words and sentences. The meaning that the speakers say have to express their ideas, minds, and feelings. Here are some

Examples of semantics with multiple meanings and words without meanings:

1. Multiple Meanings:

- Where did you purchase these tools?
Purchase can be referred to as use, buy, release, modify, and take.
- Jody took the sick parakeet to a small animal hospital. Depending on the context, the sentence may be referred to as a small hospital for animals or a hospital for small animals.
- Jody doesn't care for her parakeet. It can mean he doesn't like it or doesn't take care of it.
- Calling someone an angel doesn't mean they inhabit heaven. Semantics make us believe that they have a beautiful character.
- The simple word "on" can have many meanings, such as: on call, on fire, on edge, on demand, and etc.

2. Words Without Meanings:

- Cleans like a white tornado
- Go for the gusto
- At Birdseye we've got quality in our corner.

C. Meaning

A systematic meaning is a meaning that relates to the speaker's aim and that the speaker wishes to convey to the listener. The term "meaning" is used to convey information that can be understood as a whole. According to Trask, meaning is the characteristic of linguistics that allows it to be utilized to distinguish some feature of the non-linguistic world. According to Riemer, the ability to articulate meaning is the most fundamental

part of language learning; without it, language loses one of its most important qualities.²⁸ According to Lyons, comprehending the word study, which is tied to the meaning relationship that separates it from other words, is studying the meaning of a word or delivering the meaning of a word.²⁹ Lyon claims that in semantic theory, meaning can be explained from the speaker's mind to the listener's mind just by being aware of it, such as in the form of one language or another.³⁰ It can be concluded that the formation of meaning occurs when there is user agreement and meaning can be used to convey information that can be mutual understanding.

The word "meaning," which is frequently used synonymously with the word "meaning," is frequently heard and used to refer to meanings, concepts, ideas, and intents that are expressed by utterances, symbols, or signs. Since actual language also has a symbol system, the meaning of language utterances truly corresponds to the meaning of a symbol system or other sign system. The meaning of language is expressed in symbols in the form of language units, such as words and phrases, sentences, and so on. This is the only distinction between them.

Palmer defined meaning as a thought or idea that can be transferred from the speaker to the hearer by being embodied, so to speak, in one or more forms of language.³¹ According to Carton's report, the speaker's intended message or concept is called the meaning. Based on the statements, it can be concluded that meaning is a message that is communicated from one person (source or sender) to another person (observer or recipient) through words, sentences, and symbols in a context. Meaning can be analysed by classifying, distinguishing, and connecting each of

²⁸Nick Riemer, *Introducing Semantics* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2010) p.3

²⁹ John Lyons, *Linguistic Semantics an Introduction* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1977), p.2

³⁰ John Lyons (1995), P.138

³¹ Doris Yolanda Saragih, *An Analysis of Metaphor in Batak Toba Song Lyrics, (Mother Love's Theme)*, Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal), Vol. 4, No 2, 2021, P. 2015

the natures of meaning. The fact that meaning differs from reference does not imply that the two are unrelated.³² Parera defined there are four techniques of meaning analysis, namely analysis of relationships between meanings, combinatorial analysis, analysis of semantic fields, and analysis of components of meaning.³³

D. Types of Meaning

In semantics, there are several types of meaning. Each expert has their own opinion on the classification of types of meaning. Beard divides meaning into two categories, the first is conceptual or denotative meaning, which simply refers to what a word implies or stands for in the actual world, that is, the referents of the word. In other words, it is a word's direct or dictionary definition. In addition to its denotative meaning, a word's connotative meaning includes the emotional explanation that may present in the word.³⁴ According bell, he also divided meaning into two types namely connotative and denotative meaning.³⁵ Besides, in book 'Semantic- A Study of Meaning', Leech divides meaning into seven categories or with conceptual meaning take priority. He divides seven kinds of meaning into the following categories such as Conceptual Meaning, Connotative Meaning, Social Meaning, Affective Meaning, Reflected Meaning, Collocative Meaning, and Thematic Meaning.³⁶ There are two aspects of meaning: denotative and connotative:

³² Cliff Goddar, *Semantics Analysis A Practical Introduction* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2011), p.5

³³ J.D Parera, *Teori Semantik* (Jakarta: Erlangga, 2004), p.51

³⁴ A G. Rababah. *Corpus linguistic analysis of the connotative meaning of some terms used in the context of 'The War on Terror'*. *International Journal of English Linguistics*, Vol.5, No. 1, 2015, p.114

³⁵ Bell, R.T *Translation and translating: theory and practice*. (NewYork: Longman, 1993) P.98

³⁶ Salmia Syarifuddin and Irmawaty Hasyim. *Semantic Analysis In English High School Handbooks British*. *Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris* , Vol. 9, No. 1.,2022, p. 3

- Denotation - what a name or concept refers to (denote - to mark out plainly, to indicate).
- Connotation-the suggestive significance of a word, apart from its explicit and recognized meaning³⁷

Each definition by Leech, types of meaning will be defined in greater detail as follows: The first type is conceptual meaning, which is also known as denotative or cognitive meaning. This interpretation focuses on the meaning of logistics. The dictionary's true meaning is referred to as conceptual meaning. For example, **Boy = + human + male-adult**. The second type of meaning is connotative meaning, which has a higher communication value than denotative meaning. The literal meaning is not the same as the connotative meaning. The third type of meaning is social meaning, which reveals the social context in which that meaning is used. For example, **mother (in a formal sense), mama (in a colloquial sense), and mom (in a child's language sense)**. The fourth type of meaning is affective meaning, which is a reflection of the speaker or writer personal feelings. The fifth type of meaning is the reflected meaning, which is a conceptual meaning with two meanings in which one word might respond to another. This collocative meaning refers to a group of words that appear in the context of other words. For example, **heavy smoker (someone who smokes a lot)**. The Last type is thematic meaning, which is the meaning sent by arranging the message sequence, focus, and emphasis.

The types of meaning according to Chaer are: (a) Lexical meaning, (b), Denotative and Connotative meaning (c) Idiomatic meaning and the types of meaning will be as follows:

a. Lexical Meaning

Lexical is an adjective form derived from the noun form of the lexicon (vocabulary, vocabulary, vocabulary). The unit of the lexicon is a lexeme, which

³⁷Tomas Ruiz, et.al, *Connotative Meaning of Travel modes and Activity-Travel Behavior*, ScienceDirect Transportation Research Procedia, 33, 2018, p.380

is a meaningful language form unit. If we equate lexicon with vocabulary or vocabulary, then we can equate lexeme with words. lexical meaning is lexical, lexeme and word. Therefore, it can be said that lexical meaning is a meaning that is in accordance with the referent, a meaning that is in accordance with the results of the observation of the senses, or a meaning that is really real in our lives. Chaer concluded that the lexical meaning of a word is a real picture of a concept as symbolized by the word. The lexical meaning of a word is clear to a noble without the presence of the word in the context of the sentence.

b. Denotative Meaning and Connotative Meaning

The meanings of the words *women* and *women* all refer to their referents or references outside of language, namely "people of the feminine gender". The entire meaning component of a word is called denotata. Therefore, such meaning is called denotative meaning. Although *women* and *girls* have the same denotative meaning, each has a different emotive value. The emotive value here concerns subtle and rough nuances. The emotive value contained in a linguistic form is called connotation. Therefore, *women* and *women* are said to have different connotative meanings. The word *woman* has a (more) rough feel to it, *Wijana* and *Muhammad*.

c. Idiomatic Meaning

Sudrajat state that idiom comes from the Greek, namely *idios* which means alone, distinctive and special. Idioms are sometimes also referred to as variety of languages, languages that are commonly used by certain groups. Idioms are a form of language expression. Expression of language is the mention of something that is experienced by the wearer. An expression is an idiom if its meaning is not compositional, that is to say it cannot be worked out

from knowledge of the meanings of its parts and the way they have been put together.³⁸ According Djajasudarma, meaning of idioms is lexical meaning in the form of several words. Words arranged in other combinations can also produce different meanings.

From some of these opinions, it can be concluded that idioms are language units in the form of words, phrases or sentences consisting of two elements that have their own lexical meaning which forms a new meaning. Idioms have become frozen meanings that cannot be replaced or inserted by other elements.

E. Connotative Meaning

Connotative meanings are additional meanings that implied or related to words. The connotative meaning is subjective and is not shared by all language speakers in the same way. According to Leech, connotative meaning is the value and expression that is communicated has based on what it sees, over and purely conceptual content.³⁹ According to Chaer, connotative meaning is to provide a sense of value, both negative and positive. If the meaning has no sense of value, it is also known as no connotation or neutral connotation. Conversely, connotative meaning is defined as meaning that is not immediately related to the purpose or objective. Connotation is a signifier that indicates how a signifier and a signified link to an ambiguous, indirect, or inexplicit meaning. It may also be regarded as the meaning component of one or more texts depending on the speaker's and listener's feelings.⁴⁰

Connotative meaning is a type of meaning that elicits an emotional response. Some connotative meanings arise from the

³⁸ Patrick Griffiths, *An Introduction An English Semantic and Pragmatics*. (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press Ltd, 2006), p. 19

³⁹ Geoffrey Leech. *Semantic the study of meaning*. (New York: Penguin Book, 1981) p.12

⁴⁰ Fitrie Amaelia. *An Analysis of Denotative and Conotative Meaning on Weird Genius Song's Lathi Lyrics: A Semantic Perspective*. Proceeding of English Teaching, Literature and Linguistics (Eternal) Conference Universitas PGRI Semarang, vol. 2, no. 1, 2022, p. 165

speaker's desire to elicit from the listeners an agreed emotion, such as pleasantness or unpleasantness; on the other hand, the speaker already feels that emotion with the listeners. Connotative meaning is more challenging to interpret than denotative meaning, like in the sentence "Please give him an envelope to ease his business." The word "envelope" has a connotative sense and denotes payment or bribery. The word "envelop" in that sentence has a different meaning than it actually does and usually relates to people and concepts, so meaning can be determined by context. In addition, the connotative meaning of some words was affected.⁴¹

Furthermore, Saifuddin defines connotative meaning as "meaning with added worth or sense that is indirect and unreal".⁴² According to Kreidler, connotation refers to the individual side of meaning, or the emotional associations that a term evokes.⁴³ Thus, connotations are often emotional intended for the purpose of influencing person's emotional reactions instead a rational assessment of an argument.

Connotation stimulates the senses, feelings, attitudes, assessments, and particular demands and this stimulation can be both beneficial and harmful.⁴⁴ Masriyah state that connotative meaning serves to transmit a real-world experience that can be linked to someone's emotion when listening and utilizing it.⁴⁵ According to Zuhdah & Alfain, connotation is to have additional significance.⁴⁶ As a result,

⁴¹ Alaa Ghazi Rababah, *Corpus Linguistic Analysis of the Connotative Meaning of Some Terms Used in the Context of 'The War on Terror'*, International Journal of English Linguistics; Vol. 5, No. 1; 2015, p. 113

⁴² Saifuddin, F. *Denotative and Connotative Meaning of Signs in Lombok Musical Instrument (Gendang Beleg)*. International Journal of English Literature and So-Cial Sciences (IJELS), vol. 3, no 1,2018, p. 97

⁴³ Duwi Jayanti, et.al, *A Connotative Meaning Analysis of Journalistic Language on Tribunnews online.com(Politic Issues)*, Jurnal Linguistict Budaya (Krinok), Vol. 4, No. 1 ,2019, p. 2

⁴⁴ *Ibid*, p. 5

⁴⁵ Masriyah, et.al, *An Analysis Of Assosiative Meanings In Two Song's Albums Of Lorde*, English Education Journal (EEJ), Vol. 10, No. 2, 2019, p.166

⁴⁶ D. R Zuhdah., & Alfain, S. N. *An Analysis of Denotation and Connotation in Chairil Anwar's Poem*. E-Journal of Linguistics, vol. 14, No. 1,2020, p. 106

connotation can be defined as a meaning that exists in addition to the dictionary's definition or the real meaning.⁴⁷ Understanding connotative meaning is important in relation to the explanations. While it can help make what is being communicated and given easier to find and comprehend, one method for determining the connotative meaning of song lyrics. Every song has a variety of meanings, and in order to comprehend a song, one must consider its meaning.⁴⁸

Connotations are a component of everyday English where they refer to a more nuanced feature of meaning. Although Raeske also mentions connotation as one of the many implications or associations a word might have, the meaning of a term is used by a poet for his own objectives and benefits. It implies that poets want to provide readers with useful information. Connotative meaning is the added communication value that a statement has over and beyond its merely conceptual content. Its meaning can include the supposed attributes of the referent depending on the point of view that an individual, a group of individuals, or an entire community has adopted. Anyone may note that connotative meaning is not exclusive to language but is instead shared by other communicative systems, such as visual art and music, which supports the idea that connotation is somehow accidental to language rather than a fundamental component of it. While one uses or hears a term, it will be obvious that when discussing connotation, one is actually discussing the "real world" experience connected to that expression. Spite of the difference in scientific approaches, most researchers call the emotional (emotive) evaluation an essential component of connotation.⁴⁹

⁴⁷ Desy Riana Pratiwi, et.al. *the Analysis of Denotative and Connotative Meaning in Ariana Grande's Song Lyrics: A Semantic Study*, vol. 3, No. 2, 2020, p.233

⁴⁸ Heldestina Laia, Sitasi Zagoto, Senadaman Wau, An Analysis of Connotative Meaning in Linkin Park "A Thousand Suns Album", *Research on English Language Education (Relation Journal)*, Vol.4, No.1, 2022, p.3

⁴⁹ Irina Kryukova, *Connotative Advertising Names: The Dynamic Aspect*, In & N. L. Amiryranovna (Ed.), *Word, Utterance, Text: Cognitive, Pragmatic and Cultural Aspects*, (European Proceedings of Social and Behavioural

Connotative meaning is more difficult to translate than denotative meaning because it varies depending on historical time and cultural context. The issue of translatability becomes more difficult the more cultural differences there are between the Source Language and the Target Language. Even when translated precisely, certain words with neutral meanings in the SL can have strong emotional meanings.⁵⁰ A word may also have a positive connotation in one language and a negative one in another. Nevertheless, lexical decisions based on connotative meanings may be made in a variety of ways by translators. Connotation "mismatches" between the SL and TL lexemes cause loss in translation, especially in literary texts where, as Savory notes, any translation is merely a copy or recreation of the original; it is only a translation in the basic sense of being a transcript of its meaning.⁵¹

According to James Dickins, modes of connotative meaning there are: reference-focusing, parenthetical, secondary-referential, pseudo-referential. There are four 'modes' of operation of connotative meaning:

1. Reference-narrowing: narrowing down the overall ascription of a particular expression in a particular sense in a given context.
2. Parenthetical: commenting, in much the same way as does a parenthetical element, on the entity referred to
3. Secondary-referential: producing a reference additional to, and existing alongside, the reference involved in the denotative meaning

Sciences. European Publisher). Vol. 86, 2020, p. 796-804.
<https://doi.org/10.15405/epsbs.2020.08.93>

⁵⁰ Eva Nurul Candra, and Elyza Martiarini, *Analysis of Connotation Words in The Jakarta Post Online Headline News*, DEIKSIS, Vol. 10, No.01, 2018, p. 29

⁵¹ *Ibid*, p.29

4. Pseudo-referential: producing what looks like a reference, but in fact is not one).⁵²

Michael Alley states that there are two types of connotative meaning: negative connotation and positive connotation. Positive connotative (purr word) refers to a word that has a smooth feel to it, making someone feel at ease or having a positive meaning.⁵³ Meanwhile, negative connotative (snarl word) is a six-word that causes dread, sadness, disappointment, and other negative emotions, as well as negative feelings or feelings that have a bad meaning. Other from the positive and negative connotative meanings, there is a neutral meaning which is jargon language for the most part. For example, the word snake it is means “a reptile with a very long body”. Then, the snake can have the meaning of someone who cannot be trusted. It means, the connotative meaning of this snake refers to the negative connotation (Unfavorable). Here is another example of positive and negative connotative meaning:

Table 2
Example of positive, negative and neutral connotation

Positive Connotation	Neutral Connotation	Negative Connotation
Interesting	Questioning	Nosy
Confident	Secure	Egotistical
Unique	Different	Peculiar

From this explanation, the researcher can conclude that the connotative meaning applies to all types of events triggered by words, such as situational, emotional, and directly determined context. While, denotative meaning is the meaning of the word itself as contained in the dictionary.

⁵² James Dickins, *Discourse in Translation*. (London: Routledge Taylor & Francis Group, 2018) p. 137

⁵³ Michael Alley, *The Craft of Scientific Writing*. (New York: Springer Science + Business Media, 2018) p.77

The researcher can conclude from a lot of expert explanations that the following are the procedures for analyzing connotative meaning:

1. Identify the words that are meaningful.
2. The researcher needs to understand the difference between connotative and regular or denotative language use.
3. Considering that connotative meaning is subjective, consider the context to help understand the true meaning of the sentences.
4. Then, we can categorize the words as positive, negative or neutral. dependent on the usual usage as well as the context, connotation typically used to describe something in words.

a. Lingual Unit

Lingual units are generally known as linguistic elements or units. The connotative meanings of these lingual units consist of lingual syntactic units in the form of phrases, clauses, and sentences and morphological lingual units in the form of basic words, affixed words, reduplicated words, and compositions.

1) Affixation Words.

According to Chaer, affixation is the process of adding affixes to a base or basic form.

2) The reduplication words.

According to Chaer, reduplication is a morphemic process that repeats the basic form, either overall, partially (partial), or with sound changes.

3) Compound words or composition words

Chaer state that composition is the result and process of combining basic morphemes with basic morphemes, both free and bound, to form a construction that has a different lexical identity, or a new one.

In the description below, relating to lingual units, the connotative meanings are discussed as follows:

1) Unit phrase

Chaer state that phrases are commonly defined as grammatical units in the form of non-predicate words, or commonly called combinations of words that fill one of the syntactic functions in a sentence. Examples of forms of connotative meaning in the form of phrases are:

- a. Carving achievements
- b. His heart swells
- c. intervenes

2) Unit clause

A clause is a grammatical unit consisting of S and P, whether accompanied by O, Pel, or K or not. The clause elements are S and P, while O, Pel, and K are not the main elements. The S can also be omitted so that the main element of the clause is P. The formula is (S) P, (O) (Pel). The form of a clause in the connotative meaning is the meaning of having a positive and negative sense of value in the form of a clause arrangement.

Examples of forms of connotative meaning in the form of clauses are:

- a. Bought with blood, sweat and tears
- b. with a broad smile and teary eyes
- c. It's time for you not to skyrocket in search of a mate

3) Sentence structure

A sentence is a part of speech that is preceded and followed by silence, while the intonation indicates that the part of the speech is complete.

F. Song

A song is a collection of words sung to music. Based on oxford dictionary, Song is a brief musical composition with lyrics that you sing.⁵⁴ lyrics will help enhance phonetics, vocabulary, and grammar. According to Hornby, song is a piece of music with words that is sung. Song lyrics are an artistic form of poetry and emotional expression written with the intention of making the listener more aware of what is being conveyed in the lyrics so that the message will be felt more deeply. Song lyrics convey a variety of messages to the listener, but frequently they also contain a number of hidden meanings.⁵⁵ That words can have meaningful or intriguing meanings, which can make people enjoy themselves more. A song can be performed in a solo, duet, triad, or rollicking style. Most of the time, the song's lyrics take the form of rhythmic poetry, but they can also have a religious or free-form theme. Depending on the purpose, songs can be divided into a variety of categories. And the song is another name for a variety of tones or rhythmic sounds.

According to Dallin, Lyrics are composed as a type of interaction between the writer and the listeners. A lyric is a piece of writing created by a person who has the creative flair to compose nice words with significant meanings. If lyrics and music were combined, the result would be a wonderful song. Most of the time, they convey a message (whatever that message might be) with the goal of inspiring listeners to think about it. In real, lyrics are frequently interpreted by people in a way that includes both a broad summation of the lyrical concept and a specific examination of certain lines.⁵⁶ According to their musical preferences, time, and

⁵⁴ A.S. Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary International Student's Edition NEW 9th ed*, (New York: Oxford University Press,1948), p. 1440

⁵⁵ Fitrié Amaelia. *An Analysis of Denotative and Conotative Meaning on Weird Genius Song's Lathi Lyrics: A Semantic Perspective*. Proceeding of English Teaching, Literature and Linguistics (Eternal) Conference Universitas PGRI Semarang, vol. 2, no. 1, 2022, p. 165

⁵⁶ Yixiao Zhang, and et.al. *Interpreting Song Lyrics With An Audio-Informed Pre-Trained Language Model*, arXiv:2208.11671v1 [cs.SD] 24 Aug 2022

other factors, such a goal and establish of correlation embedded in these people's cultural background.⁵⁷ Usually, song lyrics are created based on personal experience or imagination by the author to communicate a message to the audience. There are any number of types of social groups for whom “their” songs are a crucial part of who they are, and very many ways in which this musical interaction can happen. Perhaps everyone sings together; or perhaps one person, or a number of people, sing while the rest listen and contribute in some other way. The contexts of group song may be very informal (for example, a group of children singing as they play) or they may be slightly more institutionalised (for example, a group which always leads the singing during a church service).⁵⁸

The following is an explanation of several genres represented in songs such as pop, rock, EDM (Electronic Dance Music), RnB, ballad, dangdut, reggae, classics, and others⁵⁹

1. Pop

Pop music is a popular genre of music among the general audience. The tone and lyrics of this genre of music are simple. Furthermore, this type of popular music is simple to comprehend and excellent for singing or humming. Pop music has the ability to explore a wide range of topics, including love, humanity, social issues, and, in the near future, politics. This is what distinguishes pop music as a universal genre.

2. Rock

The sound of an electric guitar is usually the dominant instrument in every piece of this musical genre, giving it a distinct sound. This rock music may be found in the works

⁵⁷ Dallin, *Listeners Guide to Musical Understanding*, (Surakarta: Dubuque WBC Brown & Benchmark, 1994) p. 102

⁵⁸ M. J. Grant, *Auld Lang Syne: A Song and its Culture*, (Cambridge, UK: Open Book Publishers, 2021), p.4 [https:// doi.org/10.11647/OBP.0231](https://doi.org/10.11647/OBP.0231)

⁵⁹ Cindiyana Muryani Putri, *Using English Songs In Improving Listening Skill*, *Jurnal Pendidikan dan Pembelajaran Khatulistiwa (JPPK)*, Vol.7, No.5,2018, p.4

of Guns N' Roses, Queen, Nirvana, Meat Loaf, and a slew of other artists.

3. Ballad

The tones of ballad music are viewed as slow music since they frequently convey love. The lyrics to ballad music songs are typically written in lyrical lines that strike the heart to fit the slow melody.

4. Classics

Classical music is a type of music that has been around for a long time. It first appeared in the 1700s. This music has a high artistic value, and there are still many individuals who enjoy listening to it. Great works by Mozart, such as Symphony No.40, Piano Sonata No.16 in C Major, Piano Concerto No.21, and others, serve as examples of classical music.

5. Reggae

The origins of reggae music may be traced back to Jamaica. This song has 19 distinct features, such as a laid-back beat. Typically, this type of music contains messages of peace, equality, and natural balance. Bob Marley, Toots Hibbert, and Jimmy Cliff are well-known reggae vocalists.

6. Electronic dance music (EDM)

Electronic dance music (EDM), commonly known as dance music, club music, or just dance, is a broad category of percussive electronic music genres primarily created for nightclubs, parties, and festivals. It's usually made for DJs that segue from one recording to the next to make a DJ mix, which is a smooth selection of sounds. In what is known as a live PA, EDM producers deliver their music live in a concert or festival venue.

7. Dangdut

Dangdut is a traditional Indonesian popular music form that incorporates Hindustani, Malay, and Arabic music elements. The booming of tabla and drums characterizes Dangdut. Traditional Indian and Bollywood music songs have also inspired Dangdut.

8. RnB

RnB is a popular music genre that combines jazz, gospel, and blues. This type of genre was first introduced by African-American musicians. The term was first used as a marketing term in music in the United States in 1947 by Jerry Wexler, who worked for Billboard magazine.

9. Blues

Blues music is music that was given to America by African people who settled there. Blues music has a sorrowful connotation because it was originally a praise song for African slaves in America. World musicians are now popularizing this music to oppose human rights violations.

10. Jazz

Jazz music is a fusion of blues, ragtime, and European band music. This type of music is typically light in tone and capable of providing a relaxing sensation to all listeners. For example, Louis Armstrong's *La Vie En Rose* is in the works, and Tompi's *Sedari Dulu* is from Indonesia.

Music is not only entertainment to be listened to, the following are some of the functions of music, including:⁶⁰

a. Music as a form of health therapy

Music can serve as a health therapy tool. When someone listens to music, electric waves in the brain can be slowed or accelerated when the body's system performance changes. also, able to regulate hormones that affect a person's stress level as well as be able to increase their memory. Music and health are closely related, aren't they? It is doubtful that by listening to your favorite music, one can get carried away in a good mood in no time.

b. The Social Impact of Music

Music serves a purpose in every culture and ethnic group around the world.

⁶⁰ Allan P. Merriam, *The Antropology of Music*, (Northwestern University Press, 1964), p. 218

c. Music as an emotional expression

Music can express ideas and emotions. In the west, music is used to stimulate behavior, so that in their society, everyone has a song to present. Musicians occasionally use freedom of expression to express emotions associated with absorption objects such as nature, love, joy, sorrow, anger, and even rage; it all begins with adjusting the tone to fit the mood.

d. Music as entertainment

It is undeniable that everyone is a music lover. This makes music function as entertainment. Music can affect someone's life. By listening, the atmosphere of one's inner space can be influenced. As entertainment, music can provide a sense of relaxation and comfort in refreshing the mood of the audience.

e. Music with intelligence

Music has an influence on increasing intelligence. One of the terms for the effects that can produce music that has the ability to increase one's intelligence is the effect of listening to classical music. This is proven when a pregnant woman sits quietly, as if lulled music is playing in her stomach. This problem is intended so that later babies have a higher level of intelligence compared to children who grow up without being introduced to music.

f. Music with character

Music is believed to increase one's motivation. People who exercise to music can boost their motivation to perform better in sports. When sports music helps athletes increase endurance, improve mood, and distract athletes from any unpleasant experiences during a game. Motivation is something that can be born from certain feelings and moods. If there is motivation, the spirit will appear and all activities can be held. If motivation is shackled, then the spirit becomes lost, weak, and without energy.

g. Music as communication

Music has a communication function, meaning music that applies in cultural areas contains separate signs that only know the cultural population.⁶¹ This can be seen from the text or the melody of the music.

So, based on the explanations of numerous experts, the lyrics are a component of the song that comprises words and sentences, whereas the song is a part of the music. Song lyrics can convey a person's emotions. Sand song words will sound lovely when accompanied by music, resulting in a lovely song. Songs aren't just for fun; they may also speak to a person's life and emotions. Music comes in a wide variety of styles, and we can choose and select what we enjoy.

1) Lyrics

Music is a form of art that can reveal something about a community's culture. One of the components of a song or piece of music is the lyrics. Through their music and lyrics, mu musicians hoped to inform, amuse, and convey to listeners their own experiences. According to Sylado, a song is a musical composition with lyrics (text), which can be used to express the author's emotions and thoughts in words.

The lyricist uses language and words to convey the poet's experience, and the use of melodies and musical notation helps the listener comprehend the author's messages. Therefore, that song's lyrics are a human interpretation of a spoken symbol. Humans are the only creatures that are capable of responding to both their physical surroundings and the symbols they have created.

From an academic perspective, lyrics can be learned. As an example, societal commentary is one possibility. Through metaphor or symbolism, lyrics

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, p. 9

frequently convey meanings that might be either explicit or implicit. In order to assess lyrics in terms of the sense of coherence they share with the music they are accompanied by. Starting with how a sign is defined, perception, culture, and how a sign aids human use is all taken into consideration. According to the assertion above, the author comes to the conclusion that a song's lyrics represent a person's symbolic response.

G. Songs by Adele

Adele Laurie Blue Adkins or more often known with stage name Adele is a singer and song writer from English, she was born in Tottenham, on May 5th 1988. Adele is a popular person and she is a native speaker. One of her most famous songs is "Someone like you". Adele started in 2006. She signed a contract with XL Recordings, one of record producer of UK in September 2006. In October 2007, Adele released the song "Hometown Glory". Adele has released four studio albums, two EPs, sixteen singles and nine music videos. She released his debut album entitled 19 in 2008, Adele's second studio album, 21, was released on January 19, 2011, Adele's third studio album, 25, was released on November 20, 2015, and Adele's fourth studio album, 30, was released on November 19, 2021.

The songs from the "30" album will be the focus of the researcher's attention. The researcher will select five songs from the album: Easy on Me, To Be Loved, Oh My God, My Little Love, Cry, and I Drink Wine. "30" album is an album that expresses the identity personal experience of Adele. On 30 Album, Adelle revealed that she was the source of her problems in her marriage with Simon Konecki. However, 30 albums are not only about her separation from her ex-husband, but the process of Adele's divorce from herself. Adele also wants the "30" album to be a reflection and way of accepting the situation.

The songs on this, her 30 album, are very impressive and many listeners share the same personal experiences as Adele's. So,

the songs contained in this 30 album are very good and related to the social life of the listener. So many people, especially teenagers, like the songs of Adele. In the album '30', there are 12 tracks of songs presented by Adele. The track entitled 'Easy on Me' was released commercially on October 15, 2021. Of the 12 track songs, there are about five songs that are loved by fans. Whether it's because the music is pleasant to hear or the lyrics are touching feelings.

Here are five songs by Adele on the album '30' that are loved by fans. As the opening song on the album "30," "Easy on Me" is in great demand by fans. The song, which tells the story of Adele's divorce from her ex-husband, has become a sensation on social media. To date, the music video for "Easy on Me" on YouTube has been watched up to 274 million times. After the success of "Easy on Me," Adele released her second single on album 30, entitled "To Be Loved." Just like in "Easy on Me," "To Be Loved" also tells about his divorce. This music video on YouTube has received 376 million views. "My Little Love" also became the top hit on the album "30," which fans loved. This song is attracting attention because there is a recording of the voice of the baby, Angelo Adkins. Adele said in the song "My Little Love" that she wanted Angelo to know who he was. a woman who experiences difficulties and heartbreak due to an immature love relationship. The song "I Drink Wine" some time ago became the talk of Adele fans on social media. The reason is that the song originally had a duration of 15 minutes. However, the 15-minute duration was not approved by the label, so it was cut to six minutes. Adele, on the other hand, keeps the 15-minute recording of the song. To date, the song "I Drink Wine" has been watched 18 million times on Adele's YouTube channel.

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