POLYSEMY ANALYSIS OF SONG LYRICS IN THE ALBUMS OF "POSITIONS" BY ARIANA GRANDE

A Thesis

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement For the Seminar S1-Degree

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ABSTRACT

Polysemy has always become a significant issue in interdisciplinary studies, mainly because particular words or phrases tend to have multiple meanings and the way to decide on the intended meanings involves cultural understanding that may be problematic for different groups of people. This paper divides the main research questions into two inquiries: 1) What are the types of polysemy in Ariana Grande song lyrics on the albums "Positions"?; and 2)What are the word classes of polysemy words in Ariana Grande's song lyrics on the albums "Positions"?. The purpose of this research is to find the polysemy words consisted in the Grades' song lyric and the word class of the polysemy found. It is found that the phenomena of polysemy found in the song lyric. This has been done by implementing two stages of procedures in this research: (1) identifying the translation of the most significant polysemous words, phrases, clauses, and sentences found in the song lyric by using meaning patterns and contextual patterns and (2) discovering the words of polysemy involved and the word class of polysemy words. The analysis shows that there are 9 polysemy words that is contained on the Grande's song such as like, left, right, back, get, mind, head, and up. From those 9 words, there are seven words as accidental polysemy and two words as logical polysemy. Further, it is fund that 6 data contained different word classes *Like* has a function as preposition and verb, *left has a function as the verb and adverb, right* has a function as adverb and noun, *back* has a function as adverb and noun, *mind* has a function as noun and verb, , *up h*as a function as adverb and preposition.

Key words: Polysemy Words, Word Class, Translation, Ariana Grande' Song, Qualitative.

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APPROVAL

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MOTTO

وَلَوْ أَنَّمَا فِى ٱلْأَرْضِ مِن شَجَرَةٍ أَقْلَامٌ وَٱلْبَحْرُ يَمُدُّهُ مِنْ بَعْدِهِۦ سَبْعَةُ أَبْحُرٍ مَّا

نَفِدَتْ كَلِمَاتُ ٱللَّهِ ۗ إِنَّ ٱللَّهَ عَزِيزٌ حَكِيمٌ ۞

"And if all the trees on earth were pens and the ocean (were ink), with
seven oceans behind it to add to its (supply), yet would not the words
of Allah be exhausted (in the writing): for Allah is exalted in power,
full of wisdom." (QS. Luqman: 27

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to everyone who cares and loves me. The researcher would like to dedicate this thesis to:

1. My beloved mother, Siti Aminah who always prays for me, gives me motivation, supports my study, and gives me advice wisely.
2. My beloved husband Iqbal Imal Masfuri who always gives me support and choose to be my side of every situation has been through.
3. My beloved friends who always support me, give me lot of lesson. Also all members of English Education 2017.
4. My beloved lecturers and almamater UIN Raden Intan Lampung.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Yuliyanti was born in Lengkukai, Tanggamus. She is the third child of three children of Mr. Ahmad Juheni and Mrs. Siti Aminah. She has one brother, Ahmad Syahroni and sister named Titit Musfiani. Her study at elementary school in SDN 1 Lengkukai was finished on 2011. Then, she continued at Junior High School of SMPN 1 Kelumbayan Barat and graduated on 2014. After that, she continued her study at Senior High School of SMAN 1 Kelubayan Barat in 2014. In 2017, she graduated from Senior High School. Furthermore, in 2017, she continued her study in the State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung (UIN) as the student of English Study Program of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty.

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First of all, Praised be to Allah the Almighty God, the Most Merciful and the Most Beneficent, for blessing me with His mercy and guidance to finish this thesis. Peace and salutation are upon our prophet Muhammad SAW, as well as His family and followers. this thesis entitled "Polysemy analysis of song lyric in the albums of 'position' by Ariana Grande" Is Submitted as a compulsory fulfillment of the requirements for S1 degree of English Study Program at Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, State Islamic University (UIN) Raden Intan Lampung. When finishing this thesis, there were various sides that gave so much help, assistance, aid, support and many valuable things. Therefore, sincerely thank is given to:

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Finally, it has to be admitted that nobody is perfect. There are still many weaknesses in this thesis. Therefore, criticisms and

suggestions from the readers are needed to enhance the quality of this thesis. Furthermore, this thesis is expected that can be useful for the other researchers particularly and the reader generally, especially for those who are involved in English teaching profession.

Bandar Lampung,   2023
The Researcher,

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TABLE OF CONTENT

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Title Afirmation

The researcher includes many definitions relating to the proposal's title to assist and avoid misunderstandings in comprehending the proposal's contents. "polysemy analysis of song lyrics in the albums of ariana grande's "positions"" is the title of this proposal.

Analysis is the process of identifying, describing, and categorizing objects based on a set of criteria in order to determine their significance. The analytical activity in this proposal is to uncover symbols, words, or phrases in ariana grande's songs that have multiple meanings and polysemy functions.

Polysemy is the most fundamental concept to grasp in language studies. Polysemy is the association of two or more separate meanings in one term, and polysemy is a word or phrase with many meanings.

The speaker's interpretation or intent is known as the meaning of the sentence. According to Lyons, meaning is the term used to describe ideas or concepts that are conveyed from the speaker to the listener and incorporate one or more languages.[1]

A song is a piece of sound art that is utilized to convey all of the listener's emotions. Many individuals use music to express their joy and grief, and many songs include a message for the audience. In addition, songs can also be used as interesting learning media to help students understand the lesson, as well asto know the types of polysemy and the function of polysemy itself. therefore the title of this proposal is Polysemy Analysis of Song Lyrics in the Albums of "Positions" by Ariana Grande's.

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[1] John Lyon. *Language and Linguistics*. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1995). P. 136

B. Backround of the Problem

A language is a crucial component of human communication. According to Hornby, language is the sounds and words that people use to communicate their thoughts and feelings.[2] A language is a means of human communication that is inextricably linked to the meaning or significance of each word said. Meaning, according to Rimer, is the core of language.[3] As a result, the definition contains a crucial aspect of the language. The discourse of words and phrases always has a single meaning. Language is studied as a dynamic element, and it is studied utilizing a variety of methods. The technique of meaning is one method that may be utilized to investigate the language. One area of linguistics that studies meanings is semantics.

The word semantic is derived from the Greek term sema, which meaning "sign" or "symbol."

The verb "mark" or "symbolize" is a semantic verb. The study of semantics is the meaning of language.[4] Every human language has a function, and we may learn more about semantics by studying it. One of linguistics' richest and most intriguing areas is semantics.[5] According to this assertion, semantics is the study of meanings of many types, including lexical meaning, grammatical meaning, denotational meaning, connotational meaning, etc.

We frequently come into a semantic or meaningful link in language when one word or other language unit is related to another word or language unit in some other way. The relationship or meaningful relation in this instance is concerned with the similarity of meaning (synonym), the opposite of meaning (antonym), the doubling of meaning (polysemy), the

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[2] Hornby, A. S. (1995). *Oxford advanced learner"s dictionary of current english*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.P.662

[3] Riemer, N. (2010). *Introducing semantics*. New York: Cambridge University Press.P.3

[4] Hurford, James R. et al. 2007 *Semantics: A Coursebook*. New York. Cambridge University press.P.1

[5] Riemer, N. (2010). *Introducing semantics*. New York: Cambridge University Press.P.2

scope of the purpose (hyponym), the abnormalities of significance (homonym), the excess meaning (redundancy), and other factors. Thus, Polysemy is characterized as the phenomenon whereby a single word form is associated with two or several related senses.[6] As part of the translation process, polysemy is one of the more intricate meaning relationships.

For current conceptions of polysemy, the concept of similarity as a general property of the meanings can raise the difficulties. Polysemy occurs when a word has several very closely related meanings. In other words, a native speaker of the language has strong intuitions that the various senses are related in some way.[7] Since, it might be challenging for a translator to accurately interpret a word without understanding the context of the entire phrase. According to popular interpretation, polysemy refers to linguistic constructions that have several meanings, particularly words and phrases.[8] One term, polysemy, has two distinct meanings, each of which is intimately related to the other. By having a common thread that connects various meanings, this relationship between meanings is demonstrated.

When language is used verbally, meaning is interpreted based on what the speaker wants to say or how they want to say it. This occurs as a result of the speakers' use of tone, movement, emotion, nodding, and viewpoints when speaking. Using written language in music lyrics is another example. When a writer merely uses written language to express ideas, the meanings that emerge will depend on the reader's knowledge and comprehension. One of the common uses of writer's ideas is by a song.

Ariana Grande was initially rumored to be working on new songs on April 19, 2020 and confirmed on social media on

[6]Agustin Vicent, et.al, (2017), *"Polysemy",* available on www .researchgate.net/publication/315458677_Polysemy/link / 5b2b5f80a6fdcc72db50b589/download

[7] James R. Hurford, B. H. (2007). Semantics . New York: Cambridge University Press

[8] Chaer, A. (1995). *Sosiolinguistik perkenalan awal.* Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.P.101

October 14, 2020 that her upcoming sixth studio album was released the same month. After that, Grande's official website also began two countdowns for October 23, 2020, and October 30, 2020, on the same day. She confirmed the album's release date on October 30, 2020.

This proposal focused on the analysis of polysemy in Ariana Grande's album "Positions", which is based on the earlier research that have been described. The types of polysemy were the main subjects of this study. The reason of why the researcher selected polysemy is that she is interested in finding out how many different types and word classes of polysemy are present in the songs of Ariana Grande. In addition, very few individuals have ever examined the polysemy in the song's lyrics, and some researchers have investigated polysemy in the local tongue

Furthermore, song lyrics can be used by English subject teachers as learning material regarding social functions and linguistic features especially polysemy on the song lyrics, which is the significance of research to ELT. It is compatible with the 2013 English curriculum syllabus, for example, syllabus class XI in Basic Competence (KD) 3.9, Interpreting social functions and linguistic parts of song lyrics in relation to the life of high school / MA / SMK / MAK adolescents, as well as Basic Competence (KD) Capturing meaning contextually associated social functions and linguistic parts of song lyrics relating to the life of Senior High School.

English majors usually study pragmatics as part of their studies in English. In Indonesian subjects, high school students are also taught about several types of meaning, such as pragmatic meaning. Of course, students are familiar with pragmatic meaning; however, via this study, students was be able to distinguish between pragmatic meanings learned in English and Indonesian

We can learn English from a variety of sources, including books, films, music, and other media. An analysis of pragmatics meaning can be a pleasurable technique to learn English because we not only study theoretical concepts but also get to enjoy the

media. Because music is one of the literary works with a wide audience, the researcher chose to use it for this study.

One of the media used in learning is song. Song is a composition of music for the voice or with lyrics that are sung.[9] A song is an audio composition that is delivered vocally, either alone or in conjunction with musical instruments. An instrumental soundtrack is optional for choral or vocal songs; they can also be performed without one. Even if they may be religious lines or free poetry, the lyrics (words) of songs are often of a poetic, rhyming character.

Further, the songs' lyrics by Ariana Grande have polysemy the polysemy words such as **Back** in the song title "Motive" which contains meaning *go back/ return to a person* and **Back** on the title song "My Hair" which contains meaning a *part of body*. Moreover, the researchers decided to analyze Grande's song lyrics because the songs use complex words and only minimal slang. However, the readers might be confused to determine the meaning of the polysemy words in Grande's song lyrics. Therefore, the researcher opines that analyzing Grande's song lyrics is important to avoid misunderstanding in meaning. Before the researcher determines the meaning of the polysemy words, the researcher must categorize or classify the types of polysemy in order to make the researcher easier in determining the meaning of polysemy words.

Therefore, from album "positions", the researcher chose 11 songs because those eleventh songs are assumed contains polysemy that was analyzed accordance to the previous researches who found out that some polysemy can be found on the songs, movies, or speech. The researcher does not take all the songs because three of 13 contain the words that are inappropriate to be included on the scientific work. The eleventh of them is consisted of "motive", "just like magic", "nasty", "positions", "obvious", "pov", "west side", "shut up", "safety net", "off the table", and

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[9] Hornby, A. S. (1995). *Oxford advanced learner"s dictionary of current english*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.P.625

"my hair" The eleventh songs are the choice of researchers to be able to investigate further about the types of polysemy and the word classes of polysemy.

As indicated above, the researcher was interested in investigating the polysemy of song lyrics from the album "Positions." Therefore, from the statements above, the researcher is interested in conducting the research entitled "Polysemy Analysis of Song Lyrics in the Albums of 'Positions' By Ariana Grande's".

C. Focus and Sub-Focus of the Research

The researcher used Asher theory about analysis the types of polysemy, such as: accidental polysemy (unrelated meaning) and logical polysemy (related meaning).[10] To analyze and classify the word classes of polysemy, the researcher used Haspelmath's theory in the Albums of "Positions" by Ariana Grande's Song Lyrics.

D. Formulation of the Problem

The research objectives were as follows:

1. What are the types of polysemy in Ariana Grande song lyrics on the albums "Positions"?
2. What are the word classes of polysemy words in Ariana Grande's song lyrics on the albums "Positions"?

E. Objective of the Research

The researchers' aims for this study were as follows:

1. To identify and define the several types of polysemy that are arose in Ariana Grande's "Positions" Song Lyrics Albums.
2. To determine the word classes of polysemy word that is emerged in Ariana Grande's "Positions" Song Lyrics Albums.

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[10] Nicholas Asher, Lexical meaning in context. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press. (2011), p. 63

F. Significant of the Research

The researcher intended the study's findings to be useful in the following ways:

1. Theoretical Contribution

   It could be used to enhance linguistics and strengthen theories in sense relation of semantics study, and it could be used as a reference for future researchers who wished to do a similar field research, especially in polysemy.

2. Practical Contribution

   a. For teacher

      This research was expected to explore the various meaning of single words, enrich the language play and creativity in teaching. Also, promote cross-cultural communication and sensitivity, which is essential in our diverse world for the students teaching and learning.

   b. For the Students

      This research was expected to provide a comprehensive review of sense relations, particularly in polysemy, including the linguistic unit of polysemy, varieties of polysemy, and the meaning of polysemy. Also, it was expected to raise students' awareness of the complexities of language.

   c. For the Further Researcher

      This research was expected to provide the insight of various meaning of a single word that can be explored more deeply it the further research. It was also expected that this current research would be benefit and contribute for the next research.

G. Relevance Studies

There were several researchers who had studied of polysemy, and the researcher chose five relevant papers from earlier research. The first is Setianingrum, entitled "*A Polysemy Analysis of Vocabulary in The Handbook of Islamic Banking of English for*

Economy at Islamic Banking Major". This study was based on the phenomena of polysemy, which caused students to confuse polysemy with homonomy in semantic class, despite the fact that the various meanings of polysemy words are still mutually connected, although homonomy is not. As a result, the aim of this study is polysemy, which includes the lingual unit form of vocabulary, the type of lingual unit form of polysemy, and the kind of polysemy. The researcher chose the Handbook of Islamic Banking as the subject of this study because it contains all of the references that students of Islamic Banking require, and the researcher's focus was on the economy, specifically in Islamic Banking. This was a qualitative investigation. Data reduction, data presentation, and data conclusion were used to examine the data. The findings and results of the data analysis revealed that there are fifteen words in the lingual unit form of vocabulary that contain polysemy and are related to the economy, the type of lingual unit form of polysemy was two types, the most common of which was polysemy of polymorphemic words or morphemes, and the last for the type of polysemy was three types, the most common of which was polysemy of noun, all of which appeared in the Handbook of Islamic Banking.[11]

The second is Rezky This study entitled *"Polysemy Analysis on the Great Dictator Speech by Charlie Chaplin"*. This is discusses the many sorts of Polysemy found in Charlie Chaplin's The Great Dictator Speech, the definitions of each Polysemy term found in Charlie Chaplin's The Great Dictator Speech, and how to spot Polysemy in The Great Dictator Speech. The purpose of this research is to 1) examine the many forms of polysemy found in Charlie Chaplin's The Great Dictator Speech, 2) examine the meanings of each polysemy word found in The Great Dictator Speech, and 3) investigate how to recognize polysemy words found in The Great Dictator Speech. The Polysemy words found in Charlie Chaplin's The Great Dictator Speech were identified by

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[11] Setianingrum, Diah Ayu. 2017. *A Polysemy Analysis of Vocabulary in The Handbook of Islamic Banking of English for Economy at Islamic Banking Major*. English Education of Tarbiyah Faculty at Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung

collecting every sentence containing Polysemy, removing stop-words and stemming to identify the words, recovering all possible meanings of the identified polysemy word using Advanced English Dictionary and IELTS Dictionary, and providing contextual meaning of the polysemy word by adapting it to the sentence in which the polysemy word is contained. It is clear that the senses of Polysemy are intertwined. Its distinctions can be subtle and evident at times, but they can sometimes be difficult to spot. Polysemy evaluations can be difficult to make since it is a nebulous idea of relatedness.[12]

The third is Septiandari Entitled *"Polysemy is a term that has several meanings depending on the context"*. This research looks into polysemy terms in Taylor Swift's song "The 1." The goal of the study was to determine the forms of polysemy utilized in Taylor Swift's song "The 1" and to discover the main types of polysemy used in Taylor Swift's song lyrics. The information for this study came from Taylor Swift's song "The 1." This was a qualitative investigation. Textual or visual analysis was used to collect data, with some stages including downloading, reading, figuring, and highlighting song lyrics. The data was analyzed using text analysis, which included data reduction, data visualization, and drawing and validating conclusions. There were 12 polysemy terms discovered within the data. In this study, the 12 words are divided into three types of polysemy terms. The container/contained alternation category has one polysemy word, the plant/food alternation category has one polysemy word, and the figure/ground reversal category has ten polysemy words. The figure/ground reversal category is the most prevalent sort of polysemy in Taylor Swift's song lyrics for "The 1."[13]

[12] Tammi Rezky "*Polysemy Analysis on the Great Dictator Speech by Charlie Chaplin*" Skripsi English Education Program, Faculty of Teacher's Training and Education (FKIP), University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara (UMSU). Medan 2020, p.1

[13] Sasa Septiandari, *Analysis of Polysemy of The Song Lyrics In The Album of "Folklore" By Taylor Swift*. English Language Teaching Faculty of Teacher Training and Education Muhammadiyah University of Mataram.2021, p.2

The fourth is Polysemy in and of the Science Fiction Film Arrival by Kusumastuti. This research looks into the analysis of polysemy in science fiction. The purpose of this research is to explain the relationship between polysemy and film. The discovery of the phenomenon of polysemy observed in cinema is thought to help better understand the purpose of cinematic polysemy. In this study, qualitative descriptions are used. The information is derived from screenshots of the science fiction film Arrival. As a result of this study, 30 examples of polysemy are classified into various categories based on their appearance in the film. The five of polysemy are explicitly explained throughout the film, the rest are implied, 22 of them are unexplained, and the remaining three play an important role in determining the meaning of polysemy in the film.[14]

The fifth research had been done by Dilapangga et.al, about Polysemy in Justin Bieber's Song Lyrics. The aims of this research is to discover the types of polysemy words to determine the meaning of polysemy words in twelve Justin Bieber's song lyrics, using qualitative-descriptive method. The result shows that it was found 20 polysemy words which were 10 words classified into accidental polysemy, and 10 words classified into logical polysemy. Those polysemy words were mostly in abstract nouns. However, in this current research, the researcher focused on the polysemy involved in the song lyric by Grande.

The last research had been done by Ginting with *Homonymy and Polysemy Discovered in Toy Story Movie Screenplay: A Semantic Analysis is a thesis that examines homonymy and polysemy found in the Toy Story movie script*. The goals of this research are to look at the many sorts of homonymy and polysemy that can be discovered in the Toy Story movie screenplay and to characterize the homonymy and polysemy that can be found there. This research uses a qualitative descriptive technique. The terms that include homonymy and polysemy are the subjects of this study. This study's data comes from the Toy

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[14] Fenty Kusumastuti, *Polysemy in and of the Science Fiction Film Arrival (2016),* Research in Social Sciences and Technology (RESSAT). 2019: 4 (1), p.73-91

Story movie script. According to the findings, there are 20 pairs of data (34.5 percent) homonymy, with nine pairs of data for Same Spelling – Category, nine pairs of data for Same Category – Different Spelling, two pairs of data for Different Category – Same Spelling, and two pairs of data for Different Category – Different Spelling. This type of data cannot be found. Then there are 38 pairs of data (65.5 percent) polysemy, which is divided into two types: regular polysemy (29 pairs of data) and irregular polysemy (nine pairs of data). Polysemy is more prevalent than homonymy in the Toy Story movie screenplay because polysemy is the same term with many meanings that is still connected, but homonymy is the same word with two separate meanings. Polysemy is more prevalent in prose works than in academic works, and as the subject of this study is a movie script, polysemy is more prevalent.[15]

There are some parallels and variations between the study that has been done and the research that is being carried out based on a number of prior studies that researchers have read. Like the majority of the previous research, this study makes use of the Asher and Haspelmath theory. Since this song had never been studied previously, the researcher decided to examine the types of polysemy and also the word classes of polysemy word in the lyrics. The study entitled "Polysemy Analysis of Song Lyrics in the Albums of "Positions" By Ariana Grande's."

H. Methodology

1. Research Design

The blueprint for data collection, measurement, and analysis was the study design; it was the conceptual framework within which research was done.[16] The researcher used qualitative research in this study. In Moleong, Bogdan

[15] Ginting, Sabrina BR. 2018. *Homonymy And Polysemy Found In Toy Story Movie Script: A Semantic Analysis.* Department Of English Faculty Of Cultural Studies University Of Sumatra Utara Medan 2018

[16] C. R. Kothari, *Research Methodology; Methodes and Techniques; Second Revised Edition*, (Jaipur: New Age International Publisher, 2004), p. 31.

and Taylor defined qualitative research as "a research approach that creates descriptive data through the written or vocal words of individuals and observed behavior."[17] Qualitative research may be defined as study that uses descriptive data to describe something through the written and spoken words of people who have experienced specific phenomena.

The researcher concentrated on the process of locating and classified the word classes of polysemy and the types of polysemy that emerge in the song lyrics albums of Ariana Grande's "Positions".

2. Research Subject

According to Basrowi et.al, a study topic is a source of knowledge.[18] The subject of this study was Ariana Grande's song lyrics. The research on the polysemy of Ariana Grande's songs was conducted under the headings "motive", "just like magic", "nasty", "positions", "obvious", "pov", "west side", "shut up", "safety net", "off the table", "my hair".

3. Data Sources

The data of this study was acquired through watching and listening to Ariana Grande's music videos on Ariana Grande's official MV. Also, the researcher used Ariana Grande album named "Position" on the internet and the lyric from the official website. (See appendix 1)

The researcher only took 11 out of 13 songs because those eleventh songs are assumed contains polysemy accordance to the previous researches who found out that some polysemy can be found on the songs, movies, or speech. The researcher does not take all the songs because three of 13 contained the

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[17] Loexy J. Moleong, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: Remaja Rosda Karya, 2009), p. 4

[18] Basrowi & Suwandi, "*Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif*", Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2008, p. 188.

words that are inappropriate to be included on the scientific work. The eleventh of them is consisted of "motive", "just like magic", "nasty", "positions", "obvious", "pov", "west side", "shutup", "safety net", "off the table", and "my hair" The eleventh songs were chosen by researchers to be able to investigate further about the types of polysemy and the word classes of polysemy.

4. **Instrument**

In this study, the researcher is the instrument (Human Instrument).[19] Everything that was discovered from the research object is unclear and ambiguous in this qualitative study: the problem, the data source, and the predicted outcomes. As a result, this research was unable to construct a research instrument before the research problem became obvious. As a result, the researcher is the most important tool in qualitative research.[20] According to the statement, the researcher himself and the observation sheet were the instrument in qualitative research where the problem is not apparent and still not certain at all. However, it was built as an instrument when the research topic is well defined.

5. **Data Collecting Technique**

The primary activity in every research project is data collection. In qualitative research, data are gathered by observation, in-depth interviews, documentation, or a mix of the three, claim Miles and Hubberman (tringulation). Data collecting is done for days or even months in order to gather a lot of data.[21] Because song lyrics served as the study's research topics, the researcher decided to collect data through documentation. The researcher uses a variety of techniques to gather data, including:

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[19] Sugiyono, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif,* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2010), p. 59.

[20] Ibid, p. 60

[21] Sugiyono. op.cit. p. 134

1) Reading all of the data in the song's lyrics carefully and in-depth is the first stage in the data gathering process. Ariana Grande's "Positions" albums were used in the study.

2) During the reading process, the researcher looked for the same word in several situations, as well as the types and word classes of polysemy depending on the context.

3) Make notes on the prepared data card.

4) The information through reading and writing strategies was combined for additional examination during the discussion. The data gathered for this study are research-related and supporting data.

Table 1

Table of Data Analysis

No	Data Text	Text of Polysemy		Word Classes of Polysemy	Meaning	Song Title
		Accidental polysemy	Logical polysemy			
1						
2						
3						

6. Data Analysis

According to Miles and Huberman, qualitative data analysis is done concurrently with data collection.[22] When gathering information from the internet, the researcher had examined the lyrics of Ariana Grande songs to see if the needed information is present. If it is not, the researcher carried out more searches until the information is believable. The actions in qualitative data, according to Miles and

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[22] Ibid. P. 132

Huberman, include data condensation, data presentation, and conclusion formulation / verification. [23]

1. Data Condensation

   Condensation of data is the process of narrowing down, picking out, and condensing abstract concepts found in a written work or other source. In this instance, condensing data is the first phase in data analysis, which focuses on data to aid researchers in carrying out study. Varieties of polysemy were the focuses of this study's data collection from five Ariana Grande's songs.

2. Data Display

   Organizing information and coming to understandable conclusions during this phase is the process. Tables were used by researchers to arrange words, phrases, and sentences. Researchers found it simpler to classify the word classes of polysemy in Ariana Grande's song as a result.

3. Conclusion Drawing/Verification

   The researcher should reach a conclusion about the result after grouping and presenting the data, such as whether or not the result can address the researcher's concept. The conclusion hasn't necessarily been confirmed before being checked, though. In the last phase, the researcher formulated inferences about the data in light of what has been discovered.

   After the researcher collected all the data, the researcher began to analyze the data as follows:

1. Sorting the information according to the word classes and types of polysemy. After collected, the data was calibrated.

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[23] Miles, Hubberman, and Saldana, *Qualitative Data Analysis A Methods Sourcebook Third* Edition (Los Angels: SAGE Publication, 2014) p.16

2. Analyzing the type and word classes of polysemy in a descriptive manner in order to determine if a word or phrase was included in the polysemy or not

3. Analyzing the meaning by paying attention to the context, which was studied from what comes after the words or phrases that were analyzed, rather than relying on the literal meaning but rather the meaning of what it is.

4. Drawing conclusions from all the conversations held over the usage of polysemy in Ariana Grande's song lyrics. This completed the data analysis process.

5. The researcher provided an appendix even though not all study findings were discussed.

7. Trustworthiness of Data

Following the analysis of the data, the researcher should ensure that the data is trustworthy. In this study, the researcher used triangulation, which means that the study uses several methods to rate the same phenomenon. According to the Stainback, the objective of triangulation is to expand the researcher's knowledge about what they uncovered, not to determine the accuracy of the data.[24] We may deduce from the preceding argument that the primary goal of research is not only to find answers to research questions, but also to serve as an examination for the researcher to learn a great deal about the subject. Cohen, L., Manion, L., & Morrison, K. triangulation itself divided into several parts based on Denzin, Kimchi, Polivka, and Stevenson, Cohen, L., Manion, L., & Morrison, K. The process of triangulation is separated into various parts, including:[25]

1. Triangulation Investigator

In a single study, investigator triangulation involves using different investigators as carriers of distinct perspectives.

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[24] Ibid,p.241
[25] "*Action research dalam pendidikan antara teori dan praktik*".p.131-134.

2. Theoretical triangulation

The use of multiple theoretical perspectives to form hypotheses and evaluate evidence is known as theoretical triangulation.

3. Methodological Triangulation

Methodological triangulation, according to Mitchell, is defined as the employment of more than two approaches to explore the same phenomenon. Methodology Triangulation is a sort of triangulation frequently utilized in the social sciences, especially educational research.

4. Data Triangulation

Based on the work of Robert and Taylor In a single study, data triangulation can be defined as the utilization of numerous data sources to provide a diverse perspective on the situation. The first is data triangulation based on time, followed by data triangulation based on person, and finally data triangulation based on source.

5. Analytical Triangulation

Some authors refer to analytical triangulation as triangulation data analysis. The definition is the application of more than two methods of data analysis to the same data set for the aim of validation. Apart from validation, Triangulation Analysis can be used to ensure that a study is thorough by combining more than two ways of data analysis with a deep qualitative and quantitative paradigm.

Therefore, the researcher merely used theoretical triangulation as a tool for data trustworthiness.

I. Systematic Discussion

Researchers assemble systematic study results so that it can be easily comprehended in order to obtain a systematic discussion. The following is how the researcher described the writing system:

Chapter I : The first chapter was an introductory portion that includes a statement of purpose, background

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information, problem formulation, research objectives, previous research, and a systematic discussion.

Chapter II   : The second chapter contained a theoretical framework in the form of descriptions that are referenced from the literature or the results of previous research regarding the explanation of research theory, followed by a new theory proposed by researchers based on their understanding of existing theories.

Chapter III   : The third chapter included an explanation of the research object, a summary of the research object, and a presentation of facts and research data.

Chapter IV   : The fourth chapter presented the result of data description, discussion of results and data analysis.

Chapter V   : The fifth chapter presented the conclusions and suggestion.
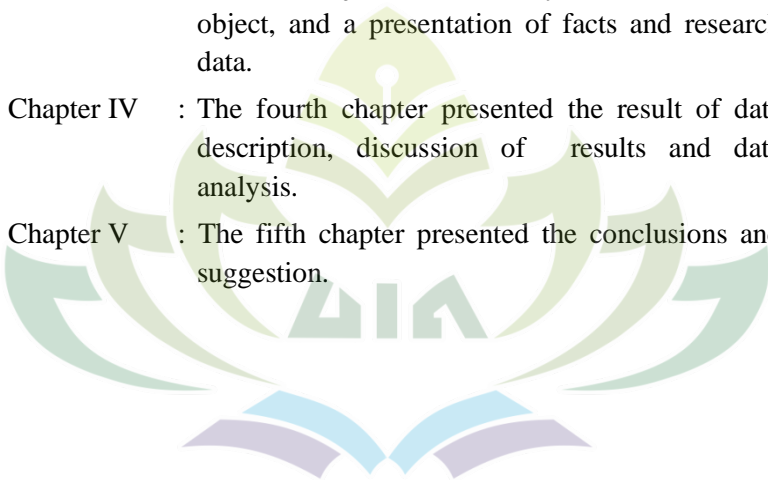
CHAPTER II
THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Concept of Vocabulary

One of the most evident aspects of language is vocabulary, which is why applied linguists focused on it first.[1] Thornburry argues that although very little can be said without grammar and nothing at all without vocabulary to support it.[2] It is clear that vocabulary has a significant role in the success of learning English and is an important element since it shows students how effectively they talk, listen, read, and write.

A person cannot speak a language without a vocabulary; without one, they are unable to express anything. Consequently, linguistic vocabulary is something that kids must learn. However, pupils need to have other skills as well. Vocabulary is just one of them. Vocabulary development is undoubtedly a crucial part of language acquisition. The researcher draws the conclusion that vocabulary is a fundamental skill that influences other smaller-scale abilities like speaking, listening, reading, and writing. Furthermore, according to Woodward, students should learn the following five aspects of words:

1. What a term signifies
2. How to pronounce
3. How to write it
4. Morphology
5. Application in Context.[3]

It is clear that students need to study about five different aspects of the English language. The first is a word's definition, or

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[1] Jack C. Richards, *Curriculum Development in Language Teaching*,(Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2001), p. 4

[2] Scott Thornburry, *How to Teach Vocabulary*,(London:Pearson Educational Limited, Longman, 2002), p.13

[3] Tessa Woodward, *Planning Lessons and Courses*, (Cambridge: Cambridge Unuversity Press, 2001), p.78.

what a word signifies. The second is "how to say a word," which refers to how to pronounce a word's component sounds, its rhythm, with the appropriate mouth position, and its intonation in various moods and voices. The third is how to write it, which refers to letter formation, joining of letters, and usage of capital, tiny, or hyphenated characters. The fourth is morphology, which deals with things like how to pluralize a word, how to add prefixes or suffixes, and what word class it belongs to. The last is its use in context, which refers to how it fits into a string of words.

In addition, Jeremy Harmer asserts that there are four fundamental concepts that pupils must understand in order to learn new vocabulary words:

1. Meaning
2. words used
3. Making words
4. Grammar in words[4]

In order for children to learn new language, they should be familiar with these four fundamental concepts. Meaning, word choice, word creation, and word grammar are among them. These factors lead the researcher to the conclusion that morphemic analysis pertains to the development of words and is associated with word components like prefix, root, and suffix.

Additionally, morphemic analysis, which some teachers have utilized, is one of the methods that can be used to teach vocabulary because it helps pupils expand their vocabulary. Additionally, the knowledge of the meaning of word components made it simpler for the pupils to understand word meanings.

B. Semantics

One aspect of linguistics is semantic. The definition of semantics has been debated by numerous linguists. According to

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[4] Jeremy Harmer, *The Practice of English Language Teaching,* (London: Longman, 1988), p 156.

Lyons, semantics is primarily a study of meaning.[5] Semantics, according to Katz, is the study of linguistic meaning. It is more concerned with the message that a sentence or other linguistic item conveys than with how those pieces are arranged or how they are pronounced.[6] According to Yule, semantics is a discipline of linguistics that studies how words, phrases, and sentences are understood.[7] Semantics is the systematic study of meaning, and linguistic semantics is the study of how language organizes and expresses meaning, according to Kreidler.[8]

The meaning of words and the link between words and phrases that are related to the syntactic unit larger than the word are discussed in the lexical semantic, a subfield of semantics. To put it another way, it may be inferred from some of these professional viewpoints that semantics is a science from the area of linguistics that deals with the meaning of words and phrases in sentences.

C. Type of Sense Relation of Semantic

The connections between meanings are another focus of semantics. We are all capable of understanding that certain meanings are, to a greater or lesser degree, comparable to one another. There are certain meanings that contradict one another. We are aware that when one thing is true, it always implies the truth of another. Describes these many meaning links in detail and makes a suggestion for how to do so. [9] It implies that semantics has to pay closer attention to how different word meanings relate to one another. The relationship between words or predicates known as a sense relation is paradigmatic. Since form and meaning and between two meanings are semantically connected,

[5] John Lyons. *Semantics*. Vol 1 (New York: Cambridge University Press,1979) p.1.

[6] Katz 1971 p.1

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

[8] Charles W. Kreidler. *Introducing English Semantics*. (New York: Taylor & Francis, 2002) P.3

[9] Carolyn McManus et al, Op Cit, p. 185

there are several types of sense connections. Since these meaning linkages are a component of semantic competence, the researcher aims to characterize them.

The varieties of semantic sense, according to Bandana, include homonymy (two words with distinct meanings or anomalous meanings), synonymy (the sameness of meaning), antonym (the opposite of meaning), hyponymy (the relationships between more generic terms to a particular entity), and polysemy (multiple of meanings which has relation).[10] In addition to Desianti Astari, she claims in her thesis that there are different ways that senses relate to one another in semantics. These ways include some meanings being similar to one another, which is known as synonymy, some meanings being opposite of one another, which is known as antonymy, some meanings having many parts of a general thing, which is known as hyponymy, some meanings having different meanings for the same phones or graphs, but they are not related to one another, and also.[11]

Here are explanations for each category of semantic sense relations.

1. **Synonymy**

Words that have a different sound but the same meaning as another word are said to be synonyms. In other words, synonymy is the phenomena of words that differ in sound but have the same meaning as another word, according to

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[10] I Gde Wayan Soken Bandana et al in Desianti Astari, *Analisis Polisemi Kolom Politik dan Hukum dalam Kimas edisi Februari 2013,* Language and Indonesian Literature Education Department, Faculty of Language and Art, State University of Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta, 2013, p. 13, Available on http/storage/emulated/0/Donwload/Desianti Astari 09210144020.pdf. Access on February 2, 2017. 02: 27 am.

[11] Desianti Astari*, An Analysis of Polysemy in Politic and Law Column in the "Kompas" Newspaper on February 2013 Edition*, A Thesis of Educational Language and Literature Indonesian Language Department in Languange and Literature Faculty at State University of Yogyakarta, 2013, pp. 13-15. Available on: http/storage/emulated/0/Download/ Bachelor Thesis Lauer pdf. Access on January 26, 2017. 11:58 am.

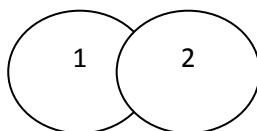Bandana.[12] The following can be used to describe the explanation:

Figure 1

Relation synonymy illustration

2. Antonymy

The condition known as antonymy occurs when words have a sense connection that entails the opposite of their intended meaning.[13] The inverse of a word's meaning is an antonym. It signifies that antonym is a phenomenon where a word and other words have opposing meanings to one another. This image below:
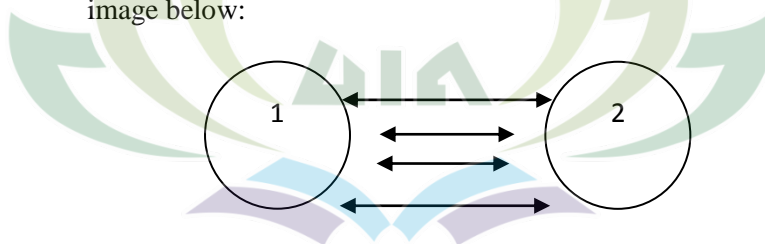

Figure 2

Antonym illustration

3. Hyponymy

Hyponymy is the condition that demonstrates the connections between a more broad term (lexical representation) and its more particular manifestations.[14]

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[12] 8 Desianti Astari, Op. Cit, p. 14.
[13] Desianti Astari, Op. Cit, p. 15.
[14] Loc. Cit, p. 15.

Hyponymy, on the other hand, is a phenomenon of relationship of the kind between more particular things, such as "X is a more specific case of Y," and more general things, such as "Hypernymy," The example will be helped by the figure below;
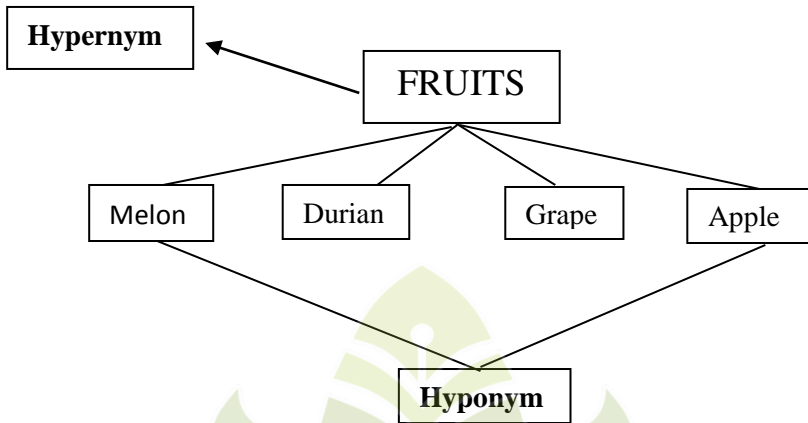
Figure 3

Hyponymy in illustration

4. Homonymy

Homonymy is the term for words that have the same form but different meanings.[15] The alternative term, homonymy, is commonly understood to describe two words that have different meanings but are either identical in both sound or spelling or only in one of those two aspects.

There are three types of homonymy: perfect homonyms, homographs, and homophones. 52 Homonymy is made up of pieces that are exact homonyms, homographs, and homophones. The examples that follow will clarify things more;

a) Deer [dIə]   : a huge, swiftly moving wild animal

   Deer [dIə]   : used when talking to a loved one.

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[15] Scott Thornbury, Op. Cit, p. 8

b) Son [sʌn] : a boy child of someone

Sun [sʌn] : the enormous, brilliant sky object that provides us with light and heat

c) Right [raɪt] : accurate/literal

Write [raɪt] : to write using a pen on paper

Homonymy thus differs significantly from polysemy because it typically involves two words that are similar in sound, spelling, and writing but have separate meanings and no link to one another.

5. Polysemy

The meaning of a term might vary. Polysemy is a term used to describe the study of this occurrence. It is pronounced "pə-'lI-sə-mi" or "'pɑ:-lI-si:- mi" and has numerous meanings. This is what is meant by the concept of polysemous.[16] Polysemy is the existence of more than one semantic specification for the same lexical item. Homonymy, on the contrary, is the existence of more than one morphological specification sharing the same phonological and/or orthographic representation.[17] It was determined that polysemy is a noun; it can be found as a lingual unit word or phrase with more than one meaning and goes by the phonemes "pə-'lI-sə-mi" or "'pɑ-lI-si:-mi." It can be difficult to determine whether a particular item is one word with two distinct meanings or whether the dictionary is using history to determine this.

In everyday speech, we use the polysemy phenomenon to express, "Look at your **foot!**" The phrase in bold refers to a scenario in which we must be our lowest selves or a component of anything. However, there are many more

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[16] Randolph Quirk, et al., Op. Cit, p. 1314

[17] Lee C, Federmeier KD. Wave-ering: An ERP study of syntactic and semantic context effects on ambiguity resolution for noun/verb homographs. Journal of Memory and Language.2009;61., p.538–555.

meanings for the word **foot**, including the section of the body, the bottom, and the portion of the sock that covers your foot.

D. Concept of Polysemy

A polysemy is a word that has several distinct but connected meanings.[18] Polysemous words are those that have senses that are connected to one another.[19] Polysemy, which is defined as one form (written or spoken) containing several meanings that are all related by extension, is the formal term denoting relatedness of meaning accompanying identical form.[20] Polysemy is the term for a single lexeme with several meanings.[21] Furthermore, polysemy is understood as the widespread phenomenon when words have multiple related senses that arise through processes of semantic change and extension of the literal meaning.[22] That all leads to the conclusion that polysemy is a word with multiple connected meanings that change depending on the context.

The word "polysemy" is derived from the Greek words "poly" (many) and "semi" (related to meaning). It also as a phrase or statement with numerous meanings that are thematically or historically related. A polysemous lexeme is one that appears to have numerous related meanings.[23] When we talk about the head of a person, a company, a table, a bed, or a head of lettuce or cabbage, for example, it seems that the term head has similar connotations. Also, in polysemy, words are semantically related and sense variations typically originate from metaphoric usage; in homonymy, words are different in meanings which are not generally related.[24] The other meanings, which either reflect the

[18] Scott Thornbury, Op. Cit, p. 9.

[19] Nick Riemer, Op. Cit, p. 170

[20] James R. Hurford et al, Op. Cit, p. 121.

[21] Charles W. Keidler, Op. Cit, p. 42

[22] Apresjan V, Lopukhina A and Zarifyan M (2021) Representation of Different Types of Adjectival Polysemy in the Mental Lexicon. Front. Psychol. 12:742064. doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2021.7420664

[23] Ibid, p. 36

[24] Borowsky R, Masson MEJ. Semantic ambiguity effects in word identification. Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition. 1996;22(1):63

overall shape of the human head or, in a more abstract sense, the relationship of the head to the rest of the body, can be understood as deriving from the fundamental one if we accept anatomical referent as the basic one.
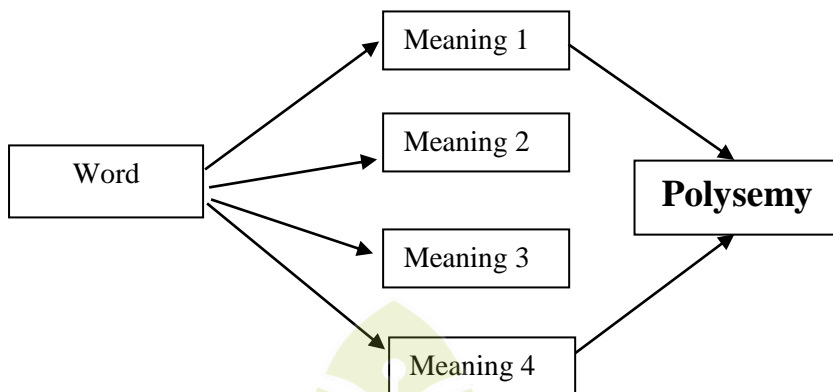

Figure 4

Polysemy illustration

A polysemous object in a dictionary is treated as a single entry to recognize polysemy, as in the case of the head. Etymology, which is always significant, is a typical basis for decisions made by dictionary producers in this regard. In rare cases, where two lexemes have a similar ancestor, separate entries are actually required.

Other instances are the term student having two distinct senses, "part of eye" and "school child." Though historically they have a similar ancestor, they are not semantically connected at this time.[25] Similar to how the verbs "poach" (to cook in water) and "poach" (to hunt animals on someone else's territory) were once "the same word," but their current meanings are very different, and all dictionaries consider them as homonyms with separate listings. As a result, it might be challenging to distinguish between homonymy and polysemy. Two lexemes may or may not have the

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[25] Loc Cit, p. 36

same form, but relatedness of meaning is necessary and depends on the context.[26]

Therefore, polysemy is phenomenon in language where a single word or phrase has multiple meanings or interpretations, often related but distinct. In other words, a polysemous word carries more than one sense or connotation depending on the context in which it is used. This can lead to ambiguity in communication, as the intended meaning may not be immediately clear without additional context.

E. Criteria for Determination of Polysemy from Three Linguistic Experts

The first set of standards Palmer used to determine polysemy. Palmer divided the criteria for detecting polysemy and homonymy into four categories: tracing the word's etymology in the dictionary, examining the word's structural relationships, examining the word's reasoned and unsubstantiated meanings.[27]

Further, the second polysemy determination, the criteria of the word class can be used to determine polysemic, claims Lyons.[28] We are faced with polysemic if the class is the same, the form is the same, and the meaning is twofold.

In addition, Chaer states that there are two criteria that may be utilized to distinguish between homonymy and polysemy.[29] This is the third determination of polysemy. A homonym is not a single word, but rather two or more words that have the same form and are classified under separate entries in dictionaries that use the homonymy language. Polysemy, on the other hand, has only one item in the lexicon. While the meanings of homonymy's many forms have no relation to one another at all, the meanings of

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[26] Loc Cit, p. 37

[27] Palmer, F. R. (1995). *Semantics.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.P.102-108

[28] Pateda, M. (2001). Semantik leksikal. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.P.219

[29] Chaer, A. (2002). *Pengantar semantik bahasa indonesia.* Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.P.103

polysemy nevertheless do since they were created from the word's constituent parts.

F. Types of Polysemy

Klein provides their explanation for the types of polysemy. According to Klein and Murphy, the types of polysemy are regular polysemy and irregular polysemy. Regular polysemy is described as polysemy that is systematic and repetitive.[30] The terms are related methodically. In other words, the word A is said to have regular polysemy if there is at least one B word in the given language with semantically distinct meanings that are not identical. For instance, consider returning to nature. Because it has the same systematic word but is semantically or not similar, the word back in that sentence is included in normal polysemy. The term back means "belakang" in that sentence, it means "kembali".

In certain languages, polysemy is labeled irregular if the semantic difference between ai and aj is not demonstrated by other terms. Irregular polysemy was typically connected with senses formed through metaphorical relations and lacked systematic relationships. In other words, Irregular Polysemy occurs when there is at least one word B that has the same meaning as word A, even though the terms are not identical. Further, according to Vicent, there are two types of polysemy: regular, inherent and irregular/idiosyncratic.[31] Where the regular polysemy and metonymy on the on hand, and irregular polysemy and metaphor on the other seems far from clear-cut, and Inherent polysemy involves related senses of contradictory semantic types.

Also Carston illustrated the cross- categorical nature of polysemy in English is widespread:[32]

a. He has a bad pain in his *back.*

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[30]. Klein, D. E., & Gregory. L. Murphy. (2001). The Representation of Polysemous Words. Journal of Memory and Language, 45(2), 259–282. https://doi.org/10.1006/jmla.2001.2779

[31] Agustin Vicent, et.al, (2017), *Op.Cit.,* p.9

[32] Carston, R. (forthcoming). Polysemy, pragmatics and the lexicon. Unpublished ms.

b. I'll *back* the car into the drive.

c. Her *back* garden is tiny

Thus, each of these three words (noun, verb, adjective), all from the same root √back, can be used to express a range of distinct (but related) senses. As the following uses of the verb indicate:

a. I backed the car into the drive.

b. She backed the prints with cardboard.

c. He backed Clinton for president

However, as noted by Panagiotidis, who discusses the example, a quick online search turns up expressions that could 'lexify'.[33] In the near future:

a. 'get one's tattoos lasered' (verbal form)

b. 'a laser stare', i.e. a persistent and piercing stare (adjectival use)

c. 'throw a laser', i.e. a straight strong shot in football (a new sense of the noun)

Another theory comes from Alwi, who said that there are four categories that make up polysemy: verb, noun, adjective, and adverb.[34] The types of polysemy, according to this idea, are polysemy of the verb, polysemy of the noun, polysemy of the adjective, and polysemy of the adverb. Following are the explanations:

1. Polysemy of verb

By default, verbs are lexical word classes or kinds that have notions or meanings of actions or acts, processes, or conditions that are not characteristics of nature or quality.[35] Verbs, which denote acts, conditions, and deeds, are frequent terms that appear in sentence structures' predicate functions.

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[33] Panagiotidis, P. (2014b). Indices, domains and homophonous forms. Theoretical Linguistics 40 (3/4): 415-427

[34] Hassan Alwi et al., *Tata Bahasa Baku Indonesia,* (Jakarta: Pusat Bahasa dan Balai Pustaka, 2003), pp. 35-36.

[35] Wedhawati. (2006). *Tata bahasa Jawa mutakhir edisi revisi.* Yogyakarta: Kanisius

Also, the meaning of a polysemous verb is often determined in composition and depends to the same extent on semantics of the particular arguments as it does on the base meaning of the verb itself.[36] For instance, (a) The apparatus of fiskus will *comb* scour the commercial district after shopping malls and stores, especially in Medan city, to succeed the intensification program and taxation. b) The stunning woman starts *combing* her hair from the ends. With reference to the aforementioned scenario, (a) comb means enforcing discipline. However, (b) has a combing across the lexical meaning. The phrases (a) and (b) are therefore considered verbs polysemy.

2. Polysemy of Noun

Nouns are lexical kinds or categories that comprise material conceptions or meanings that are both tangible and abstract.[37] A noun is a word that often serves as the subject or objects in sentences and refers to living things (people, animals, and plants), things that are inanimate (items), and concepts. a) The monarch of the kingdom, for instance, is hosting a competition to locate a wife. b) The jungle kingdom chases down its prey rapidly. Utzurk states that polysemy nouns have fewer senses in English than verbs and adjectives.[38] According to this illustration, the monarch in sentence a) refers to the local authority or ruler. While in clause (b), the king refers to the forest's supreme authority.

3. Polysemy of Adjective

An adjective is a word that modifies nouns.[39] Adjectives are words that provide nouns or nouns in sentences with more detailed information. A polysemy adjective is a term that denotes an object, thing, or object. For instance: a.) bitter

[36] Anna Rumshisky,et al, Polysemy in verbs: systematic relations between senses and their effect on annotation. (Manchester),p. 33-41

[37] Wedhawati. (2006). *Tata bahasa Jawa mutakhir edisi revisi*. Yogyakarta: Kanisius

[38] Ozturk, M. (2017). *Words with multiple meanings in authentic L2 texts: An analysis of Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*. The Reading Matrix, 17(2): 133-141

[39] Ibid, p.179.

experience of the promised past is no longer repeated. b.) The coffee turned out to taste bitter after being consumed. The sentences (a) and (b) are referred to be polysemes since the bitter meaning in sentence (a) is depressing and disagreeable whereas the lexical meaning in phrase (b) is an odor.

4. Polysemy of Adverb

An adverb is a word that characterizes a verb, adjective, or another adverb at the phrase level.[40] Adverb restrictions or explanations of syntactic functions should occur at the level of the phrase. Usually, the words or phrase fragments represented by an adverb serve as the predicate. In forms of polysemy, polysemy adverb separated into a single adverb and a combined adverb. Adverb base words, adverb attached words, and adverb re-words make up a single adverb. Two adverbs in the form of fundamental words make up a combined adverb.

Another theories of the types of polysemy comes from Asher, it is known that there are two types of polysemy such as accidental polysemy and logical polysemy. According to this idea, Following are the explanations:

1. Accidental Polysemy (Unrelated meaning)

According to Asher, Words that do not receive the label called as accidentally polysemous.[41] It means that words that have not related to each other are called accidental polysemy. For example, the word **"bank"** in "The bank opens at 08:00 am" and "the ball is in the river bank". The word "bank" in the first sentence means **"an office"** while in the second sentence means **"alongside".** As can be seen in the examples, those two "bank" are different and not related to each other. Thus, the word "bank" can be an accidental polysemy. Another example is the word **"flat"** in "The party last week

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[40] Alwi, H., Dardjowidjojo, S., Lapoliwa, H., & Moeliono, A. M. (2003). *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia.* Jakarta: Pusat Bahasa dan Balai Pustaka.

[41] Nicholas Asher, Lexical meaning in context. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press. (2011), p. 63

was so flat" and "I will go there tomorrow and that's flat". The word "flat" in the first sentence means **"boring or uninteresting"** while in the second sentence means **"absolutely".** As can be seen, those two "flat" are different because "uninteresting" and "absolutely" are not related.

2. Logical Polysemy (Related meaning)

Asher stated that words or, perhaps more accurately, word occurrences that have closely related senses are called logically polysemous. It means that words that have sense-relate to each other are called logical polysemy. For the examples, the word **"Head"** (Noun) that can be defined as part of the body above the neck and also can be defined as the person in charge of an institution or organization. It is related to each other because the first meaning of the word **"Head"** means the upper part of someone and the second meaning of word "Head" means the **highest authority** in something/organization. In sense, the two "Head" words can be logical polysemy because those words are related in form of position on something. Another example is the word **"fire"** in "There is a fire in that building" and "I will fire you with this gun". It is related to each other because the first meaning of the word "Fire" means **burning** and the second meaning of word "Fire" means **shoot** so the blast comes out from the gun. In sense, the two "Fire" words can be a logical polysemy because those words are related in form of the presence of fire in the building and from the gun.

Therefore, the researcher will use the theories from Asher about the type of polysemy that consisted of accidental polysemy (unrelated meaning) and logical polysemy (related meaning).

G. Kinds of Word Classes

Haspelmath states that words can be classified by various items, such as phonological properties (i.e., monosyllabic vs

polysyllabic words), social factors (i.e., general vs technical vocabulary), and language history (i.e., loadwords vs native words). All of that is called class word. But there is traditional class word that commonly use, they are:[42]

1. Noun

Noun is the words that usually use for label a person, thing, animal, place, and abstract concept. (i.e., door, floor, chicken, bedroom)

- Basic noun

    Basic nouns are those that have not undergone any changes or prefixes.

- Derivative noun

    Derivative nouns are those that alter by compounding, repetition, or affixing.

2. Verb

Verb is the words that have a function to show about action from the subject, explain the even or situation. (i.e., sleep, eat, watch, and run)

- Action verb

    Action verbs describe the activities or actions that a subject or actor takes part in.

- Process verb

    Process verbs are words that show that a process is happening

- State verb polysemy

    State verbs are verbs that signify actions that represent a circumstance that an actor or subject has experienced. The status verb cannot be employed as a command phrase, nor can it be used to explain what the subject is doing or what is occurring to the subject.

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[42] Martin Haspelmath, Word Class Universals and Language-Particular Analysis, (Max Planck Institute fo Evolutionary Anthropoly, 2021).p10

3. Adjective

Adjective is the words which function to explain about noun or as a pronoun. (i.e., beautiful girl, smart girl, new phone)

4. Adverb

Adverb is a statement or information word which functions to explain about verb, adjective and other. (Bravely, immediately, there, often,)

5. Pronoun

Is a change word to replace noun (i.e., me. Him, her, them)

6. Preposition

Can be called object of preposition is a word together with it object explain about verb, noun, or adjective. (i.e., at, after. During, among, inside)

7. Conjunction

Conjunction is words which function to connect both word, phrases, clause, or sentences. (i.e., and, however, but)

8. Numeral

Numeral is a word which the predicate are number words. (i.e., much, few days, ten thousand)

9. Articles

Article is a word that used to modify a noun, which is a person, place, object, or idea. (i.e., the, a, am)

10. Interjection

Interjection is a short utterance that used to show emotional feeling (usually followed by punctuation such as commas (,), exclamation mark (!), even a question mark (?)

H. Song

The song consists of both music and words. A song is a brief poem or series of poems set to music. Ratnasari states that song is a

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form of poet sung with music accompaniment.[43] Also, Dallin states that Lyrics are created as a type of dialogue between the writer and the audience. He addes most of the time, they deliver a message (whatever that message may be) with the goal of inspiring listeners to think about it. According to their musical preferences, time, and other factors, such a goal and manner of contact are embedded in these people's cultural background.[44] Music, on the other hand, is a work of art in the form of sound music, according to Jamalus.[45] The author used song lyrics to express himself.

Pop, jazz, dangdut, rock, blues, classics, and other musical genres are among them. For a clear explanation, please see the following:

1. Classic

   Classical music is a type of music that has been around for a long time; it first appeared in the 1700s. Because this song has a high artistic value, 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.

2. Jazz

   Jazz music is a musical genre that combines elements of blues, ragtime, and European band music. Typically, this type of music has a light tone and is capable of providing a relaxing impression to all listeners. The works of Louis Amstrong's La Vie En Rose and Tompi's Sedari Dulu are two examples of jazz music.

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[43] Ratnasari, H. *Songs to improve the students' achievement in pronouncing English words*.(Unpublished undergraduate thesis). Jawa Tengah: Semarang State University, 2007. P. 4

[44] Dallin. *Listeners Guide to Musical Understanding*. (Surakarta: Dubuque WBC Brown & Bencmark, 1994)

[45] Jamalus Opines. *Pengajaran Musik melalui Pengalaman* . (Jakarta: Departemen Pendidikan dan

   Kebudayaan, 1988) P. 1

3. Country Music

This music is typically heavy, with a light, happy, and comfortable tone. Little Big Town, Luke Bryan, Roller Coaster, Shania Twain, and other American performers have all released country songs. Meanwhile, in Indonesia, country music is represented by Tantowi Yahya's song Bengawan Solo and Iwan Fals' song Bento.

4. Rock

The sound of an electric guitar is usually the dominant instrument in every piece of this musical genre, giving it a distinct sound. Gun N Roses, Queen, Nirvana, Meat Loaf, and others have all used this rock music in their music.

5. 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 style of popular music is simpler to comprehend and excellent for singing or humming. Pop music can cover a wide range of topics, including love, humanity, and societal issues. This is what distinguishes pop music as a universal genre.

6. 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.

7. Blues

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

8. Reggae

The origins of raggae music may be traced back to Jamaica. This music's strains have a laid-back feel to them. This genre

of music usually contains or expresses a message of peace, equality, and natural equilibrium. Bob Marley, Toots Hibbert, and Jimmy Cliff are well-known reggae vocalists.

9. Hip Hop

Rap lyrics, or extended words that are said fast in time with the beat of hip hop music, are commonly associated with this genre of music.

10. Dangdut

In Indonesia, the popularity of dangdut music is steadily increasing. The drums are included in this music, which gives it a distinct sound. Dangdut music is heavily influenced by Indian and Malay music. Many types of dangdut music now incorporate both traditional and modern features.

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 describe someone's feelings, and when music is added to them, they sound lovely, resulting in a beautiful 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 pick and select what we enjoy.

I. Ariana Grande Song's

Ariana Grande is a pop artist and actress from Boca Ratón, Florida. She was born Ariana Grande-Butera on June 26, 1993. She had participated in numerous plays as a child, but her aspirations of becoming an R&B star were largely unfulfilled until she was given the role of a cheerleader in the Broadway production of 13, for which she won a National Youth Theatre Association Award.

Soon after, she managed to get a part in the popular Nickelodeon TV show Victorious, which helped her establish herself as a teen idol because her on-screen character appeared to be "extremely impressionable and easily swayed" but "usually kind." She was able to build a fan base after this point, enabling

her to make songs like "Put Your Hearts Up" that were only intended to promote the performance.

Victorious' cancellation wouldn't happen until August 2012, giving Grande the freedom to focus only on her music. She was able to release her debut album, Yours Truly, the product of a three-year endeavor, because her life was now totally focused on this desire. The album was completed in June 2013 and originally released on August 19, 2013 under the name Daydreamin. It debuted at No. 1 on the US Billboard 200 albums chart in September 2013, selling 138,000 copies in its first week, making Grande the first female artist since Ke$ha to have her first album debut at the top of the charts.

"My Everything", Ariana Grande's second studio album, was released on August 25, 2014. In addition to debuting at No. 1 on the Billboard Top 200 list, My Everything sold 166,000 copies in its first week of release. In February 2015, "The Honeymoon Tour" began, which helped to promote the record.

"Focus" was released by Ariana on October 30, 2015. The album's title track replaced the song that was originally going to serve as Grande's third album's lead single. The song was included in the album's Japanese release. "Dangerous Woman", the album that Ariana Grande released on May 20, 2016, became her first to chart at No. 2 rather than No. 1 on the Billboard Hot 200 list, selling 129,000 copies in its first week.

The "Dangerous Woman Tour," which Ariana launched on February 3, 2017, was intended to support the album. A terrorist blast on May 22, 2017, during Ariana Grande's performance at the Manchester Arena, ended the show. Following the disaster, which left 22 dead and almost 800 injured, Ariana Grande hosted the One Love Manchester benefit concert in June of that same year to raise money for the victims and their families.

Grande's fourth studio album, Sweetener, was released on August 17, 2018, more than a year later. It is her most lauded record to date and garnered her third No. 1 album. For "Best Pop Vocal Album," Sweetener won Ari her first GRAMMY.

The Billboard No. 1 singles "7 Rings" and "thank u, next" as well as the top five hit "break up with your girlfriend, i'm bored" were all featured on Ariana's fifth studio album, thank u, next, which was released on February 8, 2019, just six months after Sweetener. Themes from the album included female empowerment, self-doubt, trauma, failed relationships, denial, and a little braggadocio.

After that year, Grande said that she would serve as co-executive producer of the Charlie's Angels Official Soundtrack, which would be published on November 1 and feature contributions from Miley Cyrus, Lana Del Rey, Chaka Khan, and others.

The sixth album by Ariana Grande, titled k bye for now, was released on December 22, 2019, the final day of her Sweetener World Tour. Her debut live CD, featuring live renditions of Sweetener's original songs, has just been released.

Her second official collaboration with Justin Bieber, "Stuck with U," was released on May 8, 2020, during the lockdown. It was intended to raise money for scholarships and grants for the children of healthcare professionals, emergency medical technicians (EMTs), paramedics, police officers, and firefighters who were serving on the front lines during the global pandemic. Shortly after, the song topped the Billboard Hot 100 list, becoming Justin's sixth and Ariana's third No. 1 hit in the US.

On May 22, 2020, she collaborated with Lady Gaga on the song "Rain on Me," which went on to receive seven nominations and become the song with the most nominations at the 2020 MTV VMAS.

The lead song from her sixth studio album, "positions," which came out on October 30, 2020, was released on October 23, 2020. Doja Cat, The Weeknd, and Ty Dolla $ign were among the artists who contributed to the album.

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