

Semantic Analysis In The Lyrics Of Lenka's Songs

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Abstract

The research deals with the study of semantic analysis in the lyrics of Lenka's song, the descriptive qualitative method was applied in this research. From the analysis it was found that there were four types of metaphor found in Lenka's songs. They were Anthropomorphic metaphor, Synesthetic metaphor, Abstract to concrete metaphor, and Animal metaphor. The total number of metaphor were 11 lyrics, the anthropomorphic metaphor were 8 lyrics, abstract to concrete metaphor were 7 lyrics, and the last synesthetic metaphor was 1 lyric. The data of this research was in the form of the written text or transcription in the Lenka's song lyrics entitled Lucky, Everything at Once, and The Show. The research was applied descriptive qualitative method. There were 27 lyrics that were analyzed through the application of Ullman theory were data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing or verification were carried out significantly. The research result showed that found (1) there were 4 types of metaphor found in the 3 songs of Lenka. They were Anthropomorphic, Synesthetic, Abstract to concrete, and Animal metaphor. That the dominant type found in those songs was abstract to concrete metaphor. It was 44.4%, it was dominantly used the combination of adjective plus noun as phrase. (2) The way metaphor attached to the root was based on the meaning of the words itself in the sentences. (3) The reason why the metaphor used in the Lenka's songs were metaphor was one style of language that is often used in daily life, both orally and in writing.

Keywords: *Semantic, Metaphor, Ullman.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is a verbal communication tool and is a system symbol of sound that is arbitrary. Language humans use to convey someone's ideas, thoughts, and feelings. The main function of language is a tool for communicating and interacting with others. To maintain social relationships, each individual maintains contact with the environment around him, this can be done by asking about the news or just greeting the other person.

The study of language is called Linguistics. According to Akmajian et al (2001:5) in linguistic, language can be learned from branches linguistics and its relationship with other disciplines. One of the linguistics studies beside Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Pragmatics, namely Semantic. Semantic is a branch of linguistic that is no less important to study.

Semantic is the study of the meaning of the words and sentences. This study closely related to language acquisition. The purpose of semantics is to find out the correct meaning of a word, phrase or sentence, and dismiss any confusing that would lead the reader to believe that a word has multiple meanings. On the other hand, semantics also allows students to explore meaning, because if we dismiss or change one word from a sentence it will change the whole meaning, or the sentence becomes ambiguous. Therefore, the meaning in a sentence becomes very important to clarify the meaning of a sentence, where the sentence contains a literal or figurative meaning. In fact, many students still do not understand what semantics is and what semantics means. This is due to the very few and limited explanations of semantic subjects in the classroom. Many students in the class, including the researcher, feel difficult to understand semantic and semantic meanings, especially in clarifying the meaning of a sentence, where the sentence contains a literal meaning or a figurative meaning such as a metaphor. The discussion of semantics itself only discusses types, text assignments, and reading. This can be seen from the difficulty of students in responding to the lesson described briefly by the lecture. That has an impact on the low score of semantic courses.

Therefore, the researcher analyzed semantics, especially in metaphors, because during the semantic course, the lecture gave many examples of figurative sentences such as metaphor. But there are only a few explanations about the metaphor. In fact, metaphors were many and easy to find, such as in novels, poems, and songs. According to Saeed (1997: 347), the most important characteristic of semantic theory in thought and language as the main role is focused on metaphor. Metaphor is a figure of speech that, for rhetorical effect, directly refers to one thing by mentioning another. It may provide clarity or identify hidden similarities between two ideas. Metaphors can be defined as the use of words or phrases for different meaning from the literal meaning (Cruse 2004:198).

To solve the problem, it can be solved by applying one theory from Ullmann (2009: 266-270), divided metaphors into four types, namely anthropomorphic metaphor, synesthetic metaphor, abstract to concrete metaphor, and zoological metaphor. The previous research was done by Eka Nur Latifah (2017) entitled "Metaphor in Unter dem Eis"s album by Eisblume". After evaluating, and analyzing the author's find, there were four types of metaphors in the song. Four types of metaphors according to Stephen Ullman, abstract metaphors were the type of metaphor that Eisblume most often used in creating songs, 45 data, while

the metaphor that is rarely used was animal metaphors, only 3 data. For synesthetic and anthropomorphic metaphors, there are 6 and 25 data.

2. METHOD OF RESEARCH

To analyze the study, the researcher was applied descriptive qualitative method. Qualitative research was research conducted by directly observing the data sources, the data collected was in the form of words. Qualitative research placed the object as something that developed as it was as a result of a completed, dynamic thought construction, and could not be manipulated by researchers (Sugiono, 2013:15-16)

According to Moloeng (2001:3), qualitative research was a research that had data in the descriptive data (written words or writing) which was the result of a whole individual observation. The sources of the data in this study were lingual units that contain metaphors and the meaning of metaphorical in several Lenka's songs. The researcher took three songs which were the source of the research. The three songs are Lucky, Everything at Once, The Show.

Collection data in this study used the listening method. That is listening to three Lenka's songs that the researcher has determined. In its implementation, the observation method data collection is realized through basic techniques and continuing techniques. That was done by using basic techniques in the form of tapping techniques and followed by advanced technique in the form of listening technique in the form of listening technique without engaging proficiently. These techniques not involve the researcher in dialogue or conversation, or the feedback that takes place (Sudaryanto, 2015: 204). The researcher was only observer of the formed data candidate. After that, it is continued with the note-taking technique which is an advanced technique used in the observing method. In this technique used in the researcher records all data that contains metaphors based on Ullman (2009: 266-270) theory of the types of metaphors by provided an explanation of which stanza and which line. After the data was identified according to its type, then the data was analyzed for it was meaning based on metaphors.

Technique of Data Analyzing

The data were analyzed by used the model of Miles & Huberman (2007) that involved were data reduction, data display and drawing conclusion or verification. Qualitative data analysis was an ongoing, and drawing conclusions were a series of analysis activities that follow one another.

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction was the process of data analysis carried out to reduce and summarize the result of research by focusing on things that were considered important by researcher. Data reduction aimed to facilitate the understanding of data that had been collected so that the reduction data gives a more detailed picture.

2. Data Display

Data display was data of research results, arranges in detail to provide a complete research picture. Data collected in detail and thoroughly then looked at patterns of relationship to draw appropriate conclusions. Presentation of data was then arranged in the form of a description or report in accordance with the results of the study obtained.

3. Conclusions/Variations

The conclusions were the final stage in the research process to give meaning to the data that had been analyzed. The data processing process began with structuring field data (raw data), then reduced in the form of unification and data categorization. Thus the data processing procedure and the author in conducting this research, with these stages it was expected that researcher conducted by the author can obtain data that met the validity criteria of study.

3. RESULT AND FINDINGS

Based on the research results described above, it was found that lingual units were containing metaphors. The lingual unit was grouped into four types of metaphors and the meaning of metaphorical expressions. The appearance of those types could be seen in the table below:

From the table above, it was seen that animal metaphor dominated in the song lyrics of Lenka. The total was 11 lyrics. Some lyrics were such as: As sly as a fox (Stanza 1, Line 1), as strong as an ox (Stanza 1, Line 1), as fast as a hare (Stanza 1, Line 2), as brave as a bear (Stanza 1, Line 2).

Secondly it was anthropomorphic metaphor was 8 lyrics. Some lyrics were such as: You are that cherry on top (Stanza 1, Line 1), the apple of my eye (Stanza 1, Line 2), you're a diamond in the rough (Stanza 1, Line 5).

Thirdly it was abstract to concrete metaphor was 7 lyrics. Some lyric were such as: As cool as a tree, as scary as the sea (Stanza 6, Line 2), as pretty as a picture hanging from a fixture (data 2.9 in everything at Once).

Fourthly it was synesthetic metaphor of percentage was 2, 8% or 1 lyric. The lyric was: As sweet as a song (data 2.7 in Everything at Once song).

So, from whole analysis above it could be concluded that Animal to metaphor was very frequently used in the song Lenka. In this type the lyrics mostly had the combination adjective plus animal in the phrases or example As sly as a fox, as strong as an ox, as fast as a hare, as brave as a bear.

The reason why the metaphor used in the Lenka's songs were metaphor was one style of language that is often used in daily life, both orally and in writing. A metaphor is a linguistic expression that has an indirect meaning with comparing one thing to another that has the same characteristics without the use of conjunctions, like, and so on. This results from this research can be used in language subjects, English. Meanwhile use metaphor in English can be done in the teaching and learning process namely by (1) the educator provides examples of several metaphorical sentences along with the meaning of metaphorical expressions to students, example sentences. This metaphor can be taken from a song (for example a song from Lenka) because the metaphorical sentence contained in the song is the use of real language styles in everyday life, (2) later the educator gives the lyrics to the songs with different titles to the participant's students, then students are given the task to find a sentence or an array containing metaphors, (3) after the students find the sentence or an array containing metaphors, students must analyze the meaning metaphorical expressions, (4) students write and read sentences metaphorically speaking to the class.

The Findings

After analyzing all the data obtained in the three songs of Lenka namely lucky, everything at once, and the show, the findings were reported as follows:

1. There were four types of metaphors found in the 3 songs of Lenka. They were anthropomorphic, synesthetic, abstract to concrete, and animal metaphor and their meanings were connected to each type.

2. The metaphorical processes in those types were most frequently applying the type of animal metaphor. It was showed that there were 11 lyrics out of 27 lyrics from three songs selected. The use of animal metaphor was dominating the song of Lenka, and it had been as the characteristics of the songs in the metaphorical process

4. DISCUSSION

The data of this study was collected from a transcription of Lenka's song lyrics entitled Lucky, Everything at Once and The Show which had been downloaded from the internet. The researcher focused on the sentences that contained types of metaphor in the three songs.

1. Lucky Song

This song contained of metaphor types. They could be seen below:

1.1. You are that cherry on top.

(Stanza 1, Line 1)

This lyric was a kind of Anthropomorphic Metaphor.

1.2. The apple of my eye.

(Stanza 1, Line 2)

This lyric was a kind of Anthropomorphic Metaphor.

1.3. You're a diamond in the rough.

(Stanza 1, Line 5)

This lyric was a kind of Anthropomorphic Metaphor.

1.6. You are the cream of the crop.

(Stanza 3, Line 1)

The lyric was a kind of Anthropomorphic Metaphor.

1.8. You're the fish in the sea.

(Stanza 3, Line 5)

The lyric was a kind of animal metaphor.

1.9. The knees on the bees.

(Stanza 3, Line 6)

The lyric was a kind of animal metaphor.

2. Everything at Once Song.

This song contained of metaphor types. They could be seen below:

2.1. As sly as a fox, as strong as an ox

(Stanza 1, Line 1)

The lyric was a kind of animal metaphor.

2.2. As fast as a hare, as brave as a bear.

(Stanza 1, Line 2)

The lyric was a kind of animal metaphor.

2.3. As free as a bird.

(Stanza 1, Line 3)

The lyric was a kind of animal metaphor.

2.4. As quite as mouse.

(Stanza 1, Line 4)

The lyric was a kind of animal metaphor..

2.5. As mean as a wolf, as sharp as a tooth.

(Stanza 3, Line 1)

These lyrics have two types of metaphor that were animal metaphor, and anthropomorphic metaphor.

2.7. As sweet as a song.

(Stanza 3, Line 3)

The lyric was a kind of animal metaphor.

2.8. As long as road, as ugly as toad

(Stanza 3, Line 4)

This lyric has two kinds of metaphor, that was abstract to concrete metaphor, and animal metaphor.

2.9. As pretty as a picture hanging from a fixture

(Stanza 4, Line 1)

This metaphor was a kind of abstract to concrete metaphor.

2.10. As hard as nails, as grand as a whale

(Stanza 4, Line 4)

These lyrics have two types of metaphor that were anthropomorphic metaphor, and animal metaphor.

2.11. As cool as a tree, as scary as the sea

(Stanza 6, Line 2)

This metaphor was a kind of abstract to concrete metaphor.

2.12. As hot as fire, cold as ice

(Stanza 6, Line 3)

This lyric was a kind of abstract to concrete metaphor

2.13. Sweet as sugar and everything nice

(Stanza 6, Line 4)

This lyric was a kind of abstract to concrete metaphor.

2.14. As old as time, as straight as a line

(Stanza 7, Line 1)

This lyric was a kind of abstract to concrete metaphor.

2.15. As royal as a queen, as buzzed as a bee

(Stanza 7, Line 2)

These lyrics have two types of metaphor that were abstract to concrete metaphor, and animal metaphor.

2.16. Stealth as a tiger

(Stanza 7, Line 3)

These lyric was type of animal metaphor.

3. The Show Song

This song contained of metaphor types. They could be seen below:

3.1. Life is a maze and love is a riddle.

(Stanza 1, Line 2)

This lyric was a type of anthropomorphic metaphor.

3.2. My heart is going to pop.

(Stanza 2, Line 3)

This lyric was a type of anthropomorphic metaphor.

Based on Ullman (2009: 266-270) metaphor divided into four types, they were: 1. Anthropomorphic Metaphor, 2. Synesthetic Metaphor, 3. Abstract to Concrete Metaphor, 4. Animal Metaphor. From the lyrics of Lenka's song the types of metaphor were found, they could be classified into some the description and their meanings.

Anthropomorphic Metaphor

The lyrics that contained this kind of metaphor could be found in the data below:

1.1. You are that cherry on top.

This lyric contained Anthropomorphic Metaphor, because Cherry is a fruit that not living thing who compared to you as living thing. A cherry was generally placed on top as a topping or decoration to give a beautiful impression on a cake. So that it becomes special after the cake is addition of a cherry on top. In this sentence, the word "you" was mention as cherry that made something special if added to another thing. It means that a men or women who were presented in someone"s life to complete their life will make someone"s life special.

1.2. The apple of my eyes.

The lyric was type of Anthropomorphic Metaphor. Because, using an apples to compare someone"s eyes that have nothing to do with apples. The meaning of the sentence was the pupil of the eye was round like an apple. In old English, the pupil of eyes (the round, dark center) they called the "apple". It was thought that the pupil was a round object much like an apple (a piece of fruit). When you look at someone their reflection appears in your pupil. It means someone was very important to you. So if someone was said "the apple of my eyes", he or she was someone that you look at a lot of and enjoy seeing, and they were very important to you and you are extremely found of them.

1.3. You're diamond in the rough.

The type of this lyric was Anthropomorphic Metaphor. "Diamond in the rough" was a not living thing that mentioned "You" as a human. This lyric related to the fact that naturally occurring diamonds were quite ordinary at first glance, and that their true beauty as jewels was only realized through the cutting and polishing process. Someone that has hidden exceptional character or future potential, but currently lacks the final touches that would make them truly stands out from the crowd. A person who was better and more likable than they looks appearance and behavior.

1.6. You are the cream of the crop.

This lyric was a kind of Anthropomorphic Metaphor. Because in the sentence "the cream of the crop" which is not living thing mentioned to the word "You" which was human. The noun cream had used to mean "the best" since 16th century. The best of the best, being the cream of the crop was being the best of something. It ranges from sport to school, to be awesome. If someone says : "you were the cream of the crop!", then you were better, smarter, more athletic, and cooler that everyone else.

2.5. As sharp as tooth

This was a type of anthropomorphic metaphor because "sharp" was explained to the "tooth" as part of body. It means that the tooth was sharp like a knife can cut many things but sharp in this sentence did not refer to like a knife. But sharp tooth can tear, crush, and chew many various types of food start from soft food to hard foods. If you said that someone as sharp as a tooth, you mean that someone strong likes a tooth.

2.10. As hard as nails

This lyric was type of anthropomorphic metaphor where hard compared to the nails as part of body. If you say that someone is as hard as nails, you mean

that they are extremely tough and aggressive, either physically or in their attitude towards other people or other situations.

3.1. Live is a maze and love is a riddle.

This was anthropomorphic metaphor's type, because the word "life" is a living thing compared to "maze" was not living thing. While "love is a riddle" also has the same type of metaphor that "love" was a feeling of live compared to not living thing. The meaning of these lyrics was if life was like a maze, it might be convenient to have a maze map to make it easy to find a way out and avoid problems. But, even having that map still makes it a maze in the end. If you really want to get out if the maze then you need to learn the rules of the game so you know where to go. If love was like a riddle it means love was a riddle that is sometime easy to guess and sometimes very difficult to guess.

3.2. My heart is going to pop.

The anthropomorphic metaphor type in the lyric was shown in "my heart" as someone's feeling that will "pop" like something not living. The meaning was someone's feeling who overflowing with happiness. It could not be expressed anymore, so it feels like to pop. Usually, this feeling was not only happy but can describe someone who was very angry.

Synesthetic Metaphors

The lyrics that contained this kind of metaphor could be found in the data bellow.

2.7. As sweet as a song.

This lyric was a kind of synesthetic metaphor because "sweet" was the sense of taste that compared to "a song" which was the sense of listening. The song was a listening sense because we listen to the song with our ears. The meaning of the sentence was a song that has a sweet taste to hear. The sweet song does not mean it has a sweet taste like sugar in general that was used in food ingredients. But, sweetness in the lyric was interpreted as a nice song to hear, when anyone who listens to the song will feel calm and really enjoyed the song.

Abstract to Concrete Metaphor

The lyrics that contained this kind of metaphor could be found in the data bellow.

2.8. As long as a road

That was abstract to concrete because "as long" made clearly the road was long. It mean was suggest that the change you experience in life was the turn in the road, made it worth living and a lack or absence of change would be far more mundane. Encouragement when things were not going well. Just as a long road eventually has a turning. Problems also eventually have a solution, even though one might have to wait.

2.9. As pretty as a picture hanging from a fixture

This lyric was abstract to concrete metaphor because "as pretty" was an abstract that mentioned "a picture that hanging from a fixture" was a concrete. It means a singer wants to be like a pretty picture that hanging from the fixture, always saw by many people, and become the center of attention because of her beauty.

2.11. As cool as a tree, as scary as the sea.

In this lyric was a type of abstract to concrete because as cool explained the tree. And the lyric for "as scary as the sea" that was abstract to concrete metaphor because scary mention to the sea. If you said that someone was as

cool as a tree, you were emphasizing that they were very calm and relaxed, especially when you would not expect them to be.

2.12. As hot as fire, cold as ice

This was a type of abstract to concrete metaphor because “as hot” was an abstract sentence compared with “as fire” made the concrete sentence. It means that the songwriter want to be as hot as fire that can burn anything, another meaning was someone who was angry. And cold as ice was type of abstract to concrete metaphor, because cold mention ice to explain the concrete sentence. It has mean that someone who has a cold nature like ice mean quiet, doesn’t care about anything.

2.13. Sweet as sugar and everything nice

This was a type of abstract to concrete metaphor because sweet compared with sugar. That means someone who has a sweet, kind, and fun nature that make all things better.

2.14. As old as time, as straight as a line

These lyrics were types of abstract to concrete metaphor because old mention as time, and straight mention as a line. As old as time describe how old the story was or for how long it has been known by the masses. As straight as a line have mean a songwriter want to have components that were arranged in arrow or that move in a straight line when in operation.

2.15. As royal as a queen

This lyric was a type of abstract to concrete metaphor, because royal that mention with a queen. It means that the songwriter wants to be like a queen who has a royal character that was respected by many people.

Animal Metaphor

The lyrics that contain this kind of metaphor could be found in the data bellow.

2.6. You’re the fish in the sea.

The word “the fish” was an animal that compared to “you” as a human. It means that tell someone whose relationship had ended that there were many other people that they could have a relationship with. If you tell someone that there were plenty more fish in the sea, you were comforted them by saying that relationship that although their relationship with someone has failed, there were many other people they could have a relationship with.

2.7. The knees on the bees.

The bee was an animal that compared to the knees was a part of human body. That has meaning were when bees fly from one flower to another flower the nectar sticks to their legs. The sentence “the knees on the bees” mean sweet and good because the knees of the bee were where all the sweet, good stuff is collected. That definition about moving around really fast was wrong. When you refer to something as „the bee’s knees“, it means that it was of excellent or very high quality. The origin of this expression was largely unknown, although there were a number of theories. Some people believe that it was a reference to the fact that bees carried pollen in sacks on their knees, alludes to this concentrated goodness.

2.2. As sly as a fox, as strong as an ox

These sentences were types of animal metaphor, because fox compare with sly and ox compared with strong. As sly as a fox have mean someone who was as sly as a fox was cunning and experienced and can get what they want, often

in an underhand way. As strong as an ox it means that someone were very strong.

2.3. As fast as a hare, as brave as a bear

These sentences were types of animal metaphor, because fast compared with hare, and brave compared with a bear. As fast as a hare mean that someone who moves agile and fast. As brave as a bear means that bear was a synonym for brave. You can used "bear" instead of the verb "brave" when it comes to topic like endure, confront, endure a bad situation.

2.4. As free as a bird

This sentence was a type of animal metaphor, because free compared with a bird. The meaning was symbolized a free feeling like a bird that can fly anywhere and anytime you wants.

2.5. As quite as mouse

This sentence was a type of animal metaphor, because quite compared with a mouse. The meaning was like a mouse that silently slipped into the house. This sentence was shown to the person who remains silent even though something happens. Or when someone hears the news he or she remains silent.

2.6. As mean as a wolf

The type of this sentence was animal metaphor, because mean compared with a wolf. Interpreted as someone refer to a character rapacious, bad, ferocious, or voracious person.

2.8. As ugly as toad

The type of this sentence was animal metaphor, because the word ugly compared with toad. It means that something or someone who was like to a toad who has bad and ugly physique.

2.10. As grand as a whale

The type of this sentence was animal metaphor, because the word grand compared with a toad as an animal. The meaning was whale was interpreted as a very large animal. The songwriter meant was that she wanted to be something that was really big as a while.

2.15. As buzzed as a bee

The type of this sentence was animal metaphor, because the word buzzed compared with a bee as an animal. Bees have a noisy sound, if bees gather in a colony it will form a very noisy and crowd. Here the songwriter wants to be like a bee that can make a noisy sound, hanging out with the colony and making loud, boisterous noises.

2.16. Stealth as a tiger

The type of this sentence was animal metaphor, because the word stealth compared with a tiger as an animal. The point was that tiger can disappear silently when danger threatens and hunting its prey. If you used stealth when you do something, you do it quietly and carefully so that no one will notice what you are doing.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the result of the data analysis in Lenka's song contained in chapter four, this study was draw the following conclusions:

1. There were four types metaphor found in Lenka's song titled Lucky, Everything at Once, and The Show based on theory from Ullman (2009). The four types of metaphor were Anthropomorphic Metaphor, Synesthetic Metaphor, Abstract to Concrete Metaphor, and Animal Metaphor. That the most dominant

type of metaphor in Lenka's song lyrics was animal metaphor with the totals were 11 lyrics, secondly by animal metaphor with the total were anthropomorphic metaphor was 8 lyrics, thirdly it was abstract to concrete metaphor was 7 lyrics, and the last animal metaphor with the total was 1 lyrics.

2. The way metaphor attached to the root was based on the meaning of the words itself in the sentences. As in animals that are compared to humans or parts of the human body, it refers to the metaphor of animals, as well as an inanimate object compared to humans or parts of the human body so it refers to anthropomorphic metaphors, whereas to objects that are intangible when compared with something that is clear in its form, it refers to the abstract to concrete metaphor, and the last one, if a human sense, such as the visual sense, is compared to other human senses, for example, the hearing sense, then it refers to a synesthetic metaphor.

3. The reason why the metaphor used in the Lenka's songs were metaphor was one style of language that is often used in daily life, both orally and in writing. A metaphor is a linguistic expression that has an indirect meaning with comparing one thing to another that has the same characteristics without the use of conjunctions, like, and so on. This results from this research can be used in language subjects, English.

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