

CHAPTER II

REVIEWED OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapters presents six topics dealing with the review of related literature those are definition of lexical relations, types of lexical relations, definition of song, and definition of lyrics.

A. Lexical Relations

1. Definition of Lexical Relations

Knowing the meaning of an expression is not easy to know the definition or semantic content in question. To knowing the definition of a word as the word meaning a competent speaker of a language must also know how different word relate to each other. It is not easy, to get the meaning of an expression in a certain word or phrase, a lexical relation is needed.

According to Saeed (2011: 63) says that the lexical relation is the relationship of meaning between the word that included in certain activities or special fields of knowledge. In Nor M Husein's thesis, Cruse (2000) argued that lexical relations are the study of a word's meaning. According to Murphy (2010) in Nor M Husein's Thesis, lexical relations are typically loosely characterized as the study of the meaning of the word, despite the fact that, as we shall see, the term "word" is not the most straightforward phrase to use. As a result, we can concluded that lexical relations are true or real word meaning in accordance to the results of our sensory observations.

Lexical relations are the connection was established between a word and other words. The function of truth-conditional semantics is to explain the meaning relations between distinct expressions in a language by comparing predicates that can be made about the same referring expressions.

According to Saeed (2011) states there is a meaning study to describe lexical semantics to represent the meaning of each word in language and show the interrelated parts of the meaning of words in a language. In the discussion of lexical semantic relations, Saeed (2011) divides them into several forms of meaning relations, there are homonymy and homophones, polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, and meronymy. Riemer (2010) also stated limits the division based on synonymy, hyponymy, taxonomy, antonymy and meronymy. Meanwhile, Cruse (2000:150) divides lexical relations into two groups. The first group, which includes hyponymy, meronymy, and synonymy, expresses the identity and meaning of a word. Whereas, incompatibility and co-taxonomy, as well as opposites, make up the second group of expressions that indicate opposition and exclusion. So, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, homonymy, polysemy, and meronymy are among the several forms of lexical relations shown by the data.

Based on the above discussion, it can be said that the formation of the meaning of word is related to object in the universe that have a concept as a relationship between word and object. Furthermore,

explanation the word meanings can be connected with other words contained in the language system. Therefore, analyzing of word meaning always refers to the stages in terms of the lexical relation which will be divided from the two sides of this relationship.

2. Types of Lexical Relations

a. Antonymy

The word that refers to the relationship between words that are considered contradictory is called antonymy or opposites. According to Kreidler (2002:100) states that the definition of antonym is two sentences with different polarity like this contradict each other. That is, if one is true, the other must be false, if one positive, the other must be negative. According to Riemer (2010:137), two or more words has different senses in disparate dimensions is called antonyms, as nice and terrible or hot and cold. Antonyms, or opposite words, has extremely diverse features, making them a disparate type of sense in terms of shape, dimension, and fundamental sense.

b. Synonymy

Word with different phonology but have the same meaning (Saeed, 2011). Based on Yule (2017) synonymy is defined as a relationship between two or more words that have substantially similar meanings. In sentences, these can almost always (but not always) be swapped for one another. *"What was her answer?"* could be said in the appropriate conditions like *"What was her*

replay?" or *"What was her retort?"* both of them it have much same meaning.

When discussing synonyms, the concept of semantic similarity isn't always a good thing. Many times, a single word is appropriate in a statement, but its synonym is appended. The example, "*reply*" would be added in this sentence:

- 1) Tony had correct *answer* on this examination.
- 2) Tony had correct *reply* on this examination.

Synonymous forms probably has different from informal versus. For example:

- 1) John purchase two automobiles.
- 2) Jhon bought two cars.

c. Hyponymy

Hyponymy is inclusive relations. Cruse (2000) states that if X is a hypernym of X. Hypernym or superordination is related to hyponyms. Hypernym refers to something more general than a hyponym. According to Hurford and Heasley (1986) in Nor M Husein's thesis stated that hyponym is a sense relationship in which single phrase or predicate that contained in intended meaning of another.

Hyponyms are incorporated in the sense, classifying them as having the same underlying unit, but just explains the type component of the word. As an example of cat is hyponymy of an animal or apple is hyponymy of fruit or hand are hyponym from

part of the body. Based on stated that the level structure of a hyponym is interconnected in delivering meaning, forming a hierarchical pattern. On other side, hierarchical pattern is the meaning that determined by hyponymy structure associated to each other.

d. Polysemy

The meaning of a word is sometimes not only a meaning, because a word can has several meanings. The word that has several meanings or multiple meanings is named polysemy. The word is considered to be related etymologically. (Ahyaroni, 2015:15)

Polysemy is a word has different set of meanings (Palmer, 1976:100). This supported by Saeed. According to Saeed (2011) states that polysemy is the term that refer to the word that has different set of meanings linked by extension. However, in polysemy can connecting the word meanings to its main meaning, it is can be described logically, because these meanings are associative with its main meaning.

Polysemy is defined as a single form (written or spoken) that has several meanings that are all linked through extension. For example:

- 1) The term "head" was once used to describe the part of the body that is above the body, the froth on top of a bottle, someone in charge of the corporation, etc.

2) The word date has multiple meanings, including day and month, arranged meeting time, a social meeting time, and even a person (dating someone you like).

e. Homonymy

Based on Saeed (2011), stated that the distinct varieties are distinguished by their syntac characteristics, which include both beavior and language. The example, *race* (speed contest) was different with *race* (ethnic group), *bat* (flying creature) was different with *bat* (used in sport “baseball bat”), and *left* (past tense of leave) that is different with *left* (opposite of right). When two or more different (written) forms have the same pronunciation, it is called a homophone. For examples, bare or bear, meat or meet, flour or flower, to or too or two, right or write, etc.

f. Meronymy

Based on Cruse (2000), meronyms refers to a portion of the overall link among lexical units. In other definition, Stringer (2019) says the term meronymy refers to part-whole relationships inside entities, such as the words skirt and t-shirt being meronyms of the word clothes, or island and ocean being meronyms of the word world.

B. Song

Song is a poem inline stanza (Oxford, 1993). Wikipedia is a free online encyclo (2021) A song is a musical composition intended to be performed by the human voice. While in another definitions from Rifardi

(2017) argues that song is materials made up of many word combinations that have been altered or are intended to be sung. Song made based on musical compositions and have a rhythm and tempo. Sing a song using sound and silence patterns with distinct and precise pitches (melodies).

Song can be sung in various ways, including solo, two (duet), three (trio) or it can be in groups (choir). In other that, song can be divided into three types: *Art Songs, Folk Song and Popular Songs*. Art songs made for show or for the purposes of a European upper class, which are usually accompanied by using a piano or can also use other accompaniments such as an orchestra. In the current era, are songs are not only performed in the orchestra but are also performed by solo instrumental artists or group. Meanwhile, folk songs are songs or music that come from a certain area and become popular sung by people of that area and other people (Wikipedia, 2021). The last type of song is popular songs or what is commonly referred to as pop songs. Popular songs, according to Wikipedia (2021), are a genre of popular music that emerged in the United States and the United Kingdom in the mid-1950s. Popular songs are songs that is modern or in accordance with the times, where this song is fun to listen to and makes many people like it, but popular songs will be easily forgotten if there are new songs that are more popular.

Written words created specifically for music, or for which music is specifically created, are called lyrics. The quote from Kompasiana (2020) from Cambridge Advance Learner's Dictionary in Vosahlik (2016) Apart from the words of a song, the lyrics have an additional meaning. This is a

poem in which the author communicates his or her thoughts and emotions. The contrast between the definitions reveals that the lyrics are the words in a song written in the style of small poems that represent the song writer's ideas and feelings.

C. Lyric

From Kompasiana in the Encyclopedia Britannica (online) Lyrics are poetry that should be sung to the accompaniment of musical instruments (in ancient times usually using the harp) or expressing intensely personal feelings in the form of songs. Based on this, it is clear that the lyrics are the words in a song divided into verses with the aim of being sung with the accompaniment of musical instruments. The result of a combination of lyrics and accompanying music will produce a song. The lyrics themselves have been present and practiced since ancient times. The first real connection between lyrics and music can be found in ancient Greece where the term lyrics meant a song sung to the accompaniment of a harp instrument. Since the beginning lyrics have been distinguished from several forms such as epic and drama as well as from other forms of poetry such as elegies. This shows that in ancient Greece, lyrics were literary works that stood alone and had its own uniqueness.

Lyrics are typically separated into stanzas and are direct and sentimental, conveying the poet's personal thoughts. Simple, direct lyrics expressions of personal emotions such as joy, grief, or love are common. The composer must select words that are suitable for listening to the songs.

Words have a strong connection. When combining words, the composer considers their meaning as well as the context in which they occur.

D. Previous Studies

The researchers used references from other researchers who were relevant to this study. Because this is a continuation of the prior research, the following studies were considered as a primary source of information. The researchers chose the following four past studies:.

The first previous study that conducted by Dwiki Rifardi (2017) entitled *Study of Lexical Meaning on "Bob Marley" Songs*. The nature of study is qualitative with uses descriptive analysis. The research focuses on analyzing the lexical and contextual meaning in Bob Marley's song. The research used descriptive analysis technique to analyzed. The result shows some lexical and contextual meaning that found were synonymy, antonymy, polysemy, homonymy, hyponymy, denotation and connotation.

Dwiki Rifardi's research is not the same as this research. The different are 1) the research by Dwiki Rifadi focuses on analysing the lexical and contextual meaning in Bob Marley's song, while the goal of this research is to identify the lexical linkages utilised in Lukas Graham's song lyrics. 2) The research by Dwiki Rifadi analyzed based on Parera's theory. While this research analyzed from several combination of experts theories. 3) In his research, Dwiki Rifadi found synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, homonymy, denotation, and connotation. Meanwhile this, research found antonymy, synonymy, hyponymy, polysemy, homonymy, and meronymy.

The second previous study that conducted a journal written by Anwar and Tanggoro (2018) entitled *An Analysis of Sense Relations on Maroon 5 Album V (Deluxe Version)*. The nature of research is qualitative with uses descriptive analysis. The research aim is for analyzing the sense relations realized in the album V (Deluxe Version) by Maroon 5. And the gain some kind of lexical relation, that is synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, and homonymy.

Anwar and Tanggoro's research is not the same as this research.. The different are 1) the research done by Anwar and Tanggoro is aimed to for analyzing the sense relations realized in the album V (Deluxe Version) by Maroon 5, while the goal of this research is to identify the lexical linkages utilised in Lukas Graham's song lyrics. 2) The research by Anwar and Tanggoro analyzed based on Hurford and Heasley's theory, while this research analyzed from several combination of experts theories. 3) The research done by Anwar and Tanggoro found synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, and homonymy. Meanwhile, this research found antonymy, synonymy, hyponymy, polysemy, homonymy, and meronymy

The third study comes from Rosmaidar and Purnamasari's publication (2011). Their research entitled *Lexical Relations Used in Jason Mraz's Song Lyrics*. The nature of research is Qualitative with uses descriptive analysis. They showed about analyze kinds of lexical relation in 15 song lyrics by Jason Mraz using theory by Saeed (2003). Their research found 4 kinds of lexical relations, such as hyponyms, meronyms, synonyms, antonyms as well.

Rosmaidar and Purnamasari's research is not the same as this research. The different as such as 1) their research aimed to lexical relations in song lyrics by Jason Mraz, whereas focus of this research is analyzing song lyrics by Lukas Graham to find the types of lexical relations. 2) The research done by Rosmaidar and Purnamasari found hyponymy, meronymy, synonymy, and antonymy. Meanwhile, this research antonymy, synonymy, hyponymy, polysemy, homonymy, and meronymy. 3) Their research used Saeed's theory to analyzing, whereas this research analyzed from several combination of experts theories.