

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **RESEARCH FINDING**

This chapter shows the research findings of the data relating to the research problems covering the sorts of lexical relations which are used in 7 (seven) song lyrics by Lukas Graham. The song are: 7 (Seven) Years Old, Mama Said, Not a Damn Thing Changed, Take The World By Storm, Stick Around, Happy Home, and No Evil.

#### **A. The types of lexical relations in Lukas Graham's song**

Lexical relations are important to understanding language and cognition. Because, lexical relations can show how words connect to one another and how human thinking and perception are organized. Furthermore, lexical relations enable humans to build reference points for words and therefore give language meaning. Also, knowing a word's definitional meaning it can help the speaker know how it relates to others words of the language.

After analyzing the data, the researcher found several types of lexical relations in Lukas Graham's song lyrics. The types of lexical relations found in this research are presented as follow.

##### **1. Antonymy**

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.

Details of antonymy found in Lukas Graham selected song lyrics presented as bellow:

**Table 4.1** Antonymy

<b>No.</b>	<b>Types of Lexical Relations</b>	<b>Data</b>	<b>Title of Song</b>	<b>Code</b>
1	Antonymy	Appendix 1.1	7 Years Old	S1 L21, 39
		Appendix 1.1	7 Years Old	S1 L29, L38
		Appendix 1.1	7 Years Old	S1 L7, L11
		Appendix 1.2	Mama Said	S2 L12, L29
		Appendix 1.2	Mama Said	S2 L29, L36
		Appendix 1.3	Mama Said	S2 L49, L50

		Appendix 1.3	Not a Damn Thing Changed	S3 L9, L34
		Appendix 1.3	Not a Damn Thing Changed	S3 L28, L36
		Appendix 1.3	Not a Damn Thing Changed	S3 L34
		Appendix 1.4	Take The World By Storm	S4 L2, L23
		Appendix 1.5	Stick Around	S5 L5
		Appendix 1.6	Happy Home	S6 L6, L31
		Appendix 1.6	Happy Home	S6 L30, L46
		Appendix 1.6	Happy Home	S6 L37, L39
		Appendix 1.7	No Evil	S7 L39

Explanation:

- a. In the first song entitled Seven Years Old, line number 21 in the appendix 1.1 there is antonym relations. Because the words “*Leave*” and “*Come*” have the opposite meaning. *Leave* means going away from a person or place (Oxford, 2008:251), while *come* means arriving at or reaching a place. (Oxford, 2008:82)
- b. In the first song entitled Seven Years Old, line number 29 in the appendix 1.1 there is antonym relations. Because the words “*Women*” and “*Man*” have the opposite meaning. *Woman* means adult female human being (Oxford, 2008:512), while *man* means adult male human being. (Oxford, 2008:267)
- c. In the first song entitled Seven Years Old, line number 7 and line number 11 in appendix 1.1 there are antonym relations. Because the word “*Never*” and “*Always*” have the opposite meaning. *Never* means not at any time or not any occasion (Oxford, 2008:294), while *Always* means at all the times. (Oxford, 2008:12)
- d. In the second song entitled Mama Said, line number 12 and line number 29 in appendix 1.2 there are antonym relations. Because the words “*Good*” and “*Bad*” have the opposite meaning. *Good* means the things that are very satisfactory, enjoyable, pleasant, or interesting, while *bad* means unpleasant and causing difficulties. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2021)

- e. In the second song entitled Mama Said, line number 29 and line number 36 in the appendix 1.2 there are antonym relations. Because the word “*Wrong*” and “*Right*” have the opposite meaning. *Wrong* means that produces a result that is not correct (Oxford, 2008:516), while *right* means exactly or not error.
- f. In the second song entitled Mama Said, line number 49 and line number 50 in appendix 1.2 there are antonym relations. Because the words “*Old*” and “*New*” have the opposite meaning. *Old* means having lived for a long time or having existed or been used for a long time (Oxford, 2008:304), while *new* means recently created or having started to exist recently. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2021)
- g. In the third song entitled Not a Damn Thing Changed, line number 9 and line number 34 in appendix 1.3 there are antonym relations. Because the words “*Death*” and “*Life*” have the opposite meaning. *Death* means permanen end or distruction or end of life (Oxford, 2008:114), while *Life* means being alive as a human being or experiencing and activities that are typical of all people’s existences. (Oxford, 2008:254)
- h. In the third song entitled Not a Damn Thing Changed, line number 28 and line number 36 in appendix 1.3 there are antonym relations. Because the words “*Staying*” and “*Leaving*” have the opposite meaning. *Staying* means not moving away from a place

or situation, while *leaving* means going away to someone or something. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2021)

- i. In the third song entitled Not a Damn Thing Changed, line number 34 in appendix 1.3 there is antonym relations. Because the words “*In*” and “*Out*” have the opposite meaning. *In* means within a particular area or space (Oxford, 2008:222), while *out* means away from the inside of a place or thing, (Oxford, 2008:309)
- j. In the fourth song entitled Take The World By Storm, line number 2 and line number 23 in appendix 1.4 there are antonym relations. Because the words “*Die*” and “*Live*” have the opposite meaning. *Die* means stop leaving or stop existing in life (Oxford, 2008:123), while *live* means being alive or having life. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2021)
- k. In the fifth song entitled Stick Around, line number 5 in appendix 1.5 there is antonym relations. Because the words “*Sweet dreams*” and “*Nightmares*” have the opposite meaning. *Sweet dreams* means the pleasant dreams when someone is going to sleep (Merriam-Webster, 2021), while *nightmare* means a frightening dream that usually awakens the sleeper. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2021)
- l. In the sixth song entitled Happy Home, line number 6 and line number 31 in appendix 1.6 there are antonym relations. Because the words “*Sat*” and “*Stood*” have the opposite meaning. *Sat*

means a position in which the lower part of body is resting on a seat or other type (Cambridge Dictionary, 2021), while *Stood* means getting up onto feet from another position. (Oxford, 2008:123)

- m. In the sixth song entitled Happy Home, line number 30 and the line number 46 in appendix 1.6 there are antonym relations. Because the words “*Last*” and “*First*” have the opposite meaning. *Last* means coming after all others (Oxford, 2008:248), while *first* means the ordinal number that come before all others (Oxford, 2008:166)
- n. In the sixth song entitled Happy Home, line number 37 and line number 39 in appendix 1.6 there are antonym relations. Because the words “*After*” and “*Before*” have opposite meaning. *After* means subsequent to in time or order (Merriam-Webster, 2021), while *Before* means during the periode of time preceding a particular event or time.
- o. In the seventh song entitled No Evil, line number 39 in appendix 1.7 there is antonym relations. The words “*Friends*” and “*Enemies*” have the opposite meaning. *Friends* are people you know well and like, but who is not a relatives (Oxford, 2008:177), while *Enemies* are people you hates or people that you are fighting againts. (Oxford, 2008:147)

## 2. Synonymy

Word with different phonology but have the same meaning (Saeed, 2011). 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.

The details of synonymy found in Lukas Graham selected song lyrics presented as bellow:

**Table 4.2** Synonymy

No.	Types of Lexical Relations	Data	Title of Song	Code
1	Synonymy	Appendix 1.1	7 Years Old	S1 L26
		Appendix 1.2	Mama Said	S2 L1, L2
		Appendix 1.2	Mama Said	S2 L1, L6
		Appendix 1.3	Not a Damn Thing Changed	S3 L50, L58
		Appendix 1.5	Happy Home	S5 L4, L10

		Appendix 1.7	No Evil	S7 L5, L9
		Appendix 1.7	No Evil	S7 L17, L41

Explanation:

- a. In the first song entitled Seven Years Old, line number 26 appendix 1.1 there is synonymy relations. The words **“Around”** and **“Roaming”** have related meanings. **Around** means located or situation on every side, while **roaming** means over a wide area.
- b. In the second song entitled Mama Said, line number 1 and line number 3 in the appendix 1.2 there are synonym relations. The word **“Okay”** and **“Alright”** have related meaning that is satisfactory or reasonably good.
- c. In the second song entitled Mama Said, line number 1 line number 6 in appendix 1.2 there are synonym relations. The words **“Said”** and **“Told”** have related meaning. **Said** means express in words, and **told** means let something be known.
- d. In the third song entitled Not a Damn Thing Changed, line number 50 and line number 58 in appendix 1.3 there are synonym relations. The words **“Goal”** and **“Aim”** have related meaning that is the purpose to achieve the dreamt.
- e. In the sixth song entitled Happy Home, line number 4 and line number 10 in appendix 1.6 there are synonym relations. The

words “*Only*” and “*Just*” have related meaning that is used to make a statement or order stronger.

- f. In the seventh song entitled No Evil, line number 5 and line number 9 in appendix 1.7 there are synonyms relations. The words “*Preach*”and “*Speak*” have related meanings. *Speak* means make a speech to an audience (Oxford, 2008:426), while *preach* means give a religious talk in a church service. (Oxford, 2008:345)
- g. In the seventh song entitled No Evil, line number 17 and line number 41 in appendix 1.7 there are synonym Relations. The words “*Squeeze*” and “*Pressure*” have related meanings. *Squeeze* means the act of pressing something firmly, while *pressure* means the act of trying to make someone else do something by arguing or persuading. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2021)

### 3. Hyponymy

Hyponymy are 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. Hyponym includes the more general meaning of the world, such as (1) dog, “dog” is hyponyms of anymals and (2) sister or mother are hyponyms of woman. More general terms are called superordinates or hypernyms.

The details of hyponymy found in Lukas Graham selected song lyrics presented as bellow:

**Table 4.3** Hyponymy

No.	Types of Lexical Relations	Data	Title of Song	Code
1	Hyponymy	Appendix 1.1	7 Years Old	S1 L6
		Appendix 1.2	Mama Said	S2 L16
		Appendix 1.2	Mama Said	S2 L13, L15

Explanation:

- a. In the first song entitled Seven Years Old, line number 6 in the appendix 1.1 there is a hyponym relations. The word “*Drink*” means the liquid that is taken into the body through the mouth (Cambridge Dictionary, 2021). While, the word “*Liquor*” means one of the kinds of drink or can called a alcoholic drink. *Liquor* is spesific term that is called hyponyms and *drink* is the general term that called super-ordinate. Super-ordinate has many hyponyms. So, *liquor* is a hyponym of *drink*.
- b. In the second song entitled Mama Said, line number 16 in appendix 1.2 there is hyponym relations. The word of “*Ball*”

means a noun that usually used by people for play in a group of sport. **Ball** is spesific term that is called hyponyms and **play** is the general term that called super-ordinate. The super-ordinate has many hyponyms. So, **ball** is hyponyms of **play**, because it can be doing by playing ball.

- c. In the second song entitled Mama Said, line number 13 and line number 15 in the appendix 1.2 there is hyponym relations. The word of **“Shoes”** means one of a pair for covering feet. **Shoes** are spesific term that is called hyponyms and **clothes** are the general term that called super-ordinate. Super-ordinate has many hyponyms. So, **shoes** are hyponyms of **clothes**, because **shoes** are also part of **clothing** that is worn.

#### 4. Polysemy

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.

The details of polysemy found in Lukas Graham selected song lyrics presented as bellow:

**Table 4.4** Polysemy

No.	Types of Lexical Relations	Data	Title of Song	Code

1	Polysemy	Appendix 1.1	7 Years Old	S1 L11
		Appendix 1.3	Not a Damn Thing Changed	S3 L1
		Appendix 1.3	Not a Damn Thing Changed	S3 L9
		Appendix 1.3	Not a Damn Thing Changed	S3 L21
		Appendix 1.5	Stick Around	S5 L13

Explanation:

- a. In the first song entitled Seven Years Old, line number 11 in the appendix 1.1 there is polysemy relations. The polysemy of **“Like”** is explained in the following meaning:
  - 1) To feel attraction toward or take pleasure.
  - 2) The same or nearly the same.
- b. In the third song entitled Not a Damn Thing Changed, line number 1 in the appendix 1.3 there is polysemy relations. The polysemy of **“Back”** is explained in the following meaning:

- 1) The human body's back, particularly from the neck to the end of the spine. (Merriam-Webster, 1828)
  - 2) Moving or operating backward.
  - 3) In various sports (such as football), a position behind the front line of players.
- c. In the third song entitled Not a Damn Thing Changed, line number 9 in the appendix 1.3 there is polysemy relations. The polysemy of “*Just*” is explained in the following meaning:
- 1) Used to make a statement or order stronger.
  - 2) To show a very short time ago.
- d. In the third song entitled Not a Damn Thing Changed line number 21 in the appendix 1.3 there is polysemy relations. The polysemy of “*Way*” explained in the following meaning:
- 1) Refers to the direction that something is facing.
  - 2) The way in which someone acts or thinks, or the way in which something occurs.
- e. In the fifth song entitled stick around, line number 13 in the appendix 1.5 there is polysemy relations. The polysemy of “*Right*” is explained in the following meaning:
- 1) Location toward the right side
  - 2) Exactly or free from error

## 5. Homonymy

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).

The details of homonymy found in Lukas Graham selected song lyrics are presented as bellow:

**Table 4.5** Homonymy

<b>No.</b>	<b>Types of Lexical Relations</b>	<b>Data</b>	<b>Title of Song</b>	<b>Code</b>
1	Homonymy	Appendix 1.1	7 Years Old	S1 L21, L38
		Appendix 1.2	Mama Said	S2 L3, L25
		Appendix 1.2	Mama Said	S2 L10, L12
		Appendix 1.2	Mama Said	S2 L6, L15
		Appendix 1.3	Not a Damn Thing Changed	S3 L4, L6

		Appendix 1.3	Not a Damn Thing Changed	S3 L12, L14
		Appendix 1.5	Stick Around	S5 L21, L26
		Appendix 1.6	Happy Home	S6 L32, L34
		Appendix 1.7	No Evil	S7 L23
		Appendix 1.7	No Evil	S7 L40

Explanation:

- a. In the first song entitled Seven Years Old, line number 21 and line number 38 in the appendix 1.1 there are homonymy. The words **“Later”** and **”Latter”** almost have the same pronunciation, although they have unrelated meanings. **Later** means at a time in the future or after the time you have mentioned, while **latter** means a written message from one person to another. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2021)
- b. In the second song entitled Mama Said, line number 3 and line number 25 in the appendix 1.2 there are homonymy. The words **“Bed”** and **“Bad”** have the same pronunciation although they have unrelated meanings. **Bad** means not good or unpleasant

(Oxford, 2008:27), while *bed* means a piece of furniture that sleep on. (Oxford, 2008:34)

- c. In the second song entitled Mama Said, line number 10 and line number 12 in the appendix 1.2 there are homonymy. The words "*Lands*" and "*Ends*" almost have the same pronunciation although they have unrelated meanings. *Lands* means the surface of the earth that is not covered by water, while *ends* means the part of a place or thing that is furthest away from the centre. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2021)
- d. In the second song entitled Mama Said, line number 6 and line number 15 in appendix 1.2 there are homonymy. The words "*Ones*" and "*Once*" have the same pronunciation although they have unrelated meanings. *ones* means a single thing, while *once* means one single a time. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2021)
- e. In the third song entitled Not a Damn Thing Changed, line number 4 and line number 6 in the appendix 1.3 there are a homonyms. The words "*Know*" and "*Now*" almost have the same pronunciation although they have unrelated meanings. *Know* means understanding or being able to use skill. (Oxford, 2008:245)
- f. In the third song entitled Not a Damn Thing Changed, line number 12 and line number 14 in the appendix 1.3 there is homonymy. The words "*Hope*" and "*Rope*" almost have the same pronunciation although they have unrelated meanings.

*Hope* means desire and expectation of something good happening, while *rope* means very thick strong string. (Oxford, 2008:384)

- g. In the fifth song entitled Stick Around, line number 21 and line number 26 in the appendix 1.5 there are homonymy. The words “*To*” and “*Too*” have the same pronunciation although they have unrelated meanings. *To* means used before a verb to show that it is in the infinitive, while *too* means more than is needed or wanted; suitable or enough. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2021)
- h. In the sixth song entitled Happy Home, line number 32 and the line number 36 in the appendix 1.6 there are homonymy. The word “*We’ll*” and “*Will*” have the same pronunciation although they have unrelated meanings. The word *we’ll* is the combinations of words *we* and *will*. And the word *we’ll* and *will* it means someone that will do something.
- i. In the seventh song entitled No Evil, line number 23 in the appendix 1.7 there is homonymy. The words “*Seek*” and “*Speak*” almost have the same pronunciation although they have unrelated meanings. *Seek* means Try to locate or obtain anything, particularly if it is not a physical or a real object. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2021), while *speak* means make a speech to an audience. (Oxford, 2008:426)
- j. In the seventh song entitled No Evil, line number 40 in the appendix 1.7 there is homonymy. The word “*Piece*” and “*Peace*”

have the same pronunciation although they have unrelated meanings. *Piece* means a part of something, while *peace* means Freedom from conflict and bloodshed, particularly when people live and work together in harmony. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2021).

## 6. Meronymy

Based on Cruse (2000), meronyms refers to a portion of the overall link among lexical units. In other side, context meronymy is the word that lexicon is a part that represents something as a whole. That is, the type of meaning of the word can represent another meaning that is more comprehensive.

The details of Meronymy found in Lukas Graham selected song lyrics are presented as bellow:

**Table 4.6 Meronymy**

No.	Types of Lexical Relations	Data	Title of Song	Code
1	Meronymy	Appendix 1.4	Take The World By Storm	S4 L9, L24
		Appendix 1.5	Stick Around	S4 L20

		Appendix 1.6	Happy Home	S6 L5, L44, L46
		Appendix 1.7	No Evil	S7 L19, L39

Explanation:

- a. In the song entitled Take The World By Storm, line 9 and the line 24 in the appendix 1.4 there are meronymy. The words **“World”** and **“Land”** have a part-whole relationship between them. **Land** that means the surface of the earth that is not covered by water (Cambridge Dictionary, 2021). So, **land** is meronym of **world**, because **land** is part of **world**.
- b. In the fifth song entitled Stick Around, line 20 in the appendix 1.5 there is meronymy. The word **“Tears”** and **“Eyes”** have a part-whole relationship between them. **Tears** are a liquid that flows from the eye. So, **tears** is meronym of **eyes**, because **tears** part of **eyes**.
- c. In the sixth song entitled Happy Home, line number 5, line number 44 and line 46 in the appendix 1.6 there are meronymy. The word **“Daddy”**, **“Mommy”** and **“Family”** have a part-whole relationship between them. **Daddy** and **mommy** means people as parent of the child. So, **daddy** and **mommy** are meronymy of **family** because **daddy** and **mommy** are part of a **family**.

d. In the seventh song entitled No Evil, line number 19 and line number 39 in the appendix 1.7 there are meronymy. The word “Wars” and ”Enemies” have a part-whole between them. *Enemies* means people who hates or people that you are fighting againts in a war. So, *enemies* is meronymy of *wars* because *enemies* are part of *wars*.

**B. The most dominant type of lexical relations**

The researcher discovered following information about the most common types of lexical relations utilized in Lukas Graham song lyrics:

**Table 4.7** The Most Dominant of Lexical Relations

No.	Types of Lexical Relations	Occurrence
1	Antonymy	15
2	Synonymy	7
3	Hyponymy	3
4	Polysemy	5
5	Homonymy	10
6	Meronymy	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>44</b>

Based on the data, total occurrence after analyzed the data was 44 occurrences. The total of antonymy that found in Lukas Graham song lyrics was 15 data. The total of synonymy that found in Lukas Graham song lyrics was 7 data. The total of hyponymy that found in Lukas Graham song lyrics was 3 data. The total of Polysemy that found in Lukas Graham song lyrics

was 5 data. The total of homonymy that found in Lukas Graham song lyrics was 10 data. The total of antonymy that found in Lukas Graham song lyrics was 4 data. So, the most dominant types of lexical relations in song lyrics by Lukas Graham is antonyms type, because antonyms type more appears than other types. Song writer tend to use more antonyms because most songs by Lukas Graham tell stories about the experiences from childhood to adulthood of the writer. From the difference in conditions in terms of the environment or the writer's own circumstances, many antonym words are used.

### **C. The Intended Meaning of Songs by Lukas Graham**

#### **1. 7 Years Old**

In the first song entitled *7 Years Old* contains life advice given by the writer's parents. Tells about various events that happened in writer's life and voices the things he wants to achieve in the future. One of them is illustrated in the appendix 1.1 and line number 4 which tells about the abuse of illegal drugs and drinking that cannot be separated from the writer's childhood. While in the line number 27 and 28 which contains his hope to become a successful singer at the age of 30. From these lyrics, *7Years Old* seems to invite listeners to evaluate the purpose of life by not getting too caught up in the situation and rising to become a better person.

#### **2. Mama Said**

This song tells the story of the writer, who grew up in poverty, but has a rich soul. Just look at the lyrics in line number 43 appendix

1.2, where the writer talks about the warm and loving atmosphere of his family. These lyrics also teach us that the presence of loved ones around us is very important for life and dreams. The most interesting part of the lyrics in line number 28 until 32 means encouraging everyone not to give up easily, even though there are people who demean. This song is perfect for cheering up.

### 3. Not A Damn Thing Changed

This song is a tribute to one of the guys the writer grew up with who hung himself. Look at the lyrics in the appendix 1.3 line number 13 and 14 And he just try to put feelings as words on this song. And lyrics in line number 18 and 19, the writer also give the spirit for his friends that still with him.

### 4. Take The World by Storm

In this song the writers want to tell about his spirits. Just look at the title *Take The World by Storm*, in appendix 1.4 that means he wants to be very successful in a particular place or among a particular group of people. And look the lyrics in line number 23 and 24, tells the listeners not to be afraid to try and learn about anything because we'll might return.

### 5. Stick Around

In this song the writer want to apologize to the person that one day he will leave, look at the lyrics of appendix 1.5 in line number 14 and 21. The writer also give the suggestion to someone in line number 19, that means if someone who always beside us,

accompanying us one day will leave us. Eventhough we must not feel that all of this is over, we must continue to fight as best we can for our lives.

#### 6. Happy Home

From the lyrics in appendix 1.6 and line number 27, the lyrics shows writer maked *Happy Home* song after he became famous. And he also he relize privacy's becoming difficult. However, look at lyrics in line number 4 until 5, he also lost his father after he became famous. In this song, the writer says about his feelling after he lost his father, like his like emptiness, sat and missed his father.

#### 7. No Evil

In this song the writer tells about his spirits. The writer says that he never stop despite many obstacles. He will staye and focused on his goal. In this song, it shows that the writer has a high spirit and he is very ambitious, just look at the lyrics in appendix 1.7 and line number 31.