CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION

A. Discussion

The discussion elaborates on the information gathered and investigated the chapter that came before it. Also, In this discussion replies the problems of this research in the first chapter. The first research problem is about types/kinds of lexical relations in Lukas Graham's song lyrics. From data findings, the researcher described by interprenting the words that found types of lexical relations in Lukas Graham's song lyrics. Because of that, This discussion mentions types of lexical relation in song lyrics by Lukas Graham (Seven Years Old, Mama Said, Not a Damn Thing Changed, Take The World By Strom, Stick Around, Happy Home, and No Evil). There are antonymy, synonymy, hyponymy, polysemy, homonymy, and meronymy type of lexical relations that was found in Lukas Graham song lyrics.

In this research, also found the dominant type of lexical relations in Lukas Graham. It is as the second research problem. After analyzing the data, researcher classifyed the data into types of lexical relations. The researcher found antonymy type was 15 data. The second dominant type is homonymy with 10 data. The next synonymy has 7 data that was found in lyrics. Then, polysemy has 5 data, and meronymy has 4 data that was found. And the fewest typesare is hyponymy only 3 data that was found in the lyrics.

In the classification, the most prevalent sort of lexical relations observad in song lyrics was discovered by the researcher. And antonymy type is the most dominant of lexical relations 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 enviroment or the writer's own circumstances, many antonym words that are used.

The last problem in this research is the intended meaning on the songs by Lukas Graham. Every song created by the writer has intended meaning because every song has different theme. The song has an intended meaning so that when the listener listens to song, the listener can get an impression of the song. The writer's meaning/message from the song can be felt by listeners if they can explore the song. The intended meaning is the intention, thingking, or idea articulated concisely in basic or confidential language and arranged in a form that can be communicated by any means. The intended meaning of song will be known after understanding the theme and meaning contained in the song.

The findings of this research used some theories. The researcher stands on the theories by Saeed (2011), Riemer (2010) and Cruse (2000), there are some types of lexical relations.

The first type of lexical relation is antonyms, in antonyms are words that have opposite meanings. The example that found in song lyrics by Lukas in appendix 1.7, line number 39. The words *"Friends"* and *"Enemies"* have the opposite meaning. *Friends* are people you know well

and like, but who are not relative (Oxford, 2008:177), while ***Enemies*** are people who hates or people that you are fighting againts (Oxford, 2008:147). The finding of this research is appropriate with the theory by Riemer (2000).

The second type of lexical relation is synonyms. In this type, the words have the same meaning but different phonology. The researcher concluded in the appendix 1.6 line number 4 and 10, the words ***"Only"*** and ***"Just"*** have related meanings that are used to make a statement or order stronger. These words appropriate with the theory by Saeed (2011).

The Third type of lexical relation is hyponym. Hyponym the relate one meaning to other because it has the same scope. The researcher found the example form Lukas Graham's song lyrics in the appendix 1.2 line number 13 and 15. The word ***"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. The super-ordinate have many hyponyms. So, ***shoes*** are hyponyms of ***clothes***, because ***shoes*** also part of ***clothing*** that is worn. At this point, the researcher found the words that have some scope that stated by Cruse (2000).

The fourth type is polysemy. In this type, word has multiple meanings. In song lyrics of Lukas Graham the researcher found the examples of polysemy. One of them is lyrics in appendix 1.3 line number 1. The polysemy of ***"Back"*** has multiple meanings, like ***Back*** The human body's back, particularly from the neck to the end of the spine (Merriam-Webster,

1828) or "**Back**" that moving or operating backward. At this point, the researcher found the word appropriate with theory by Saeed (2011).

The fifth type of lexical relations is homonym. Homonymy occurs while the words that has same pronounciation but has disparate meanings. The examples of homonyms found in Lukas Graham's song lyrics in appendix 1.2 line number 3 and 25. The words *"Bed"* and *"Bad"* have the same pronounciation although they have unrelated meanings. *Bad* means not good or unpleasant (Oxford, 2008:27), while *bed* means piece of furniture that sleep on. (Oxford, 2008:34). At this point, the researcher fulfilled the character stated by Saeed (2011).

The sixth type of lexical relation is meronym. Meronyms refers to a portion of the overall link among lexical units. The example in Lukas Graham's song lyrics in appendix 1.4 line number 9 and 24, there is meronymy. The word *"World"* and *"Land"* have a part-whole relationship between them. *Land* that refers to the portion of the earth's surface that is not covered by water (Cambridge Dictionary, 2021). So, *land* is a meronym of *world*, because *land* is part of *world*. This sample is appropriate with theory by Cruse (2000).

In this opportunity, the researcher tried to discuss this research with previous study by explaining the differences and similarities found in previous study. The first, a previous study by Dwiki Rifardi (2017), analyzed lexical meaning in songs by Bob Marley. The similarities were the researcher also found antonymy, synonymy, homonymy, polysemy, and hyponymy. But in his research used different theory from this research. His

research used Parera's theories to found The types of lexical relations and contextual meaning in Bob Marley's song. And found some kinds of lexical relation, such as synonymy, antonymy, polysemy, hyponymy, homonymy, and ambiguity. The second is a journal by Anwar *et al.,* (2018), analized sense relations in Album V (Deluxe Version) of Maroon 5. Some similarities are they research also found synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy and homonymy of lexical relations. In other that, there was similiar the most dominant type is antonymy type. But the researchers to analyzed the data used Huford and Heasley's theory. And the types of lexical relations of Huford and Heasley's theory are synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, homonymy and polysemy. The third, previous study by Rosmaidar and Purnamasari (2011), analized lexical relations in song lyrics by Jason Mraz. They are also found hyponymy, meronymy, antonymy, and sinonymy in these song lyrics. But they are just used the theory by Saeed in their research, it is different from this research that used several experts theories. Also, there is no polysemy type in their research.

The research also had an impact for the readers. All the lexical relations types as antonymy, synonymy, hyponymy, homonymy, polesemy, and meronymy are found to be very clear, simple and underestable based on count an academic dictionary and vocabulary. On other hand, readers can get the moral value from the song lyrics. The song contains many implicit moral values, because the creator wrote the lyrics based on his experiences.