

# A THESIS

## An Analysis of Semantic Lexical and Contextual Meaning on *Band Radiohead* Songs

Presented as Partial Fulfillment of Undergraduate Requirements for the English  
Department of Faculty Teacher Training and Education, Muhammadiyah  
University of Mataram



By :

**MUHAMMAD ZIDRATUL**

**NIM. 11512A0045**

**ENGLISH EDUCATION PROGRAM  
FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION  
MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF MATARAM  
2022**

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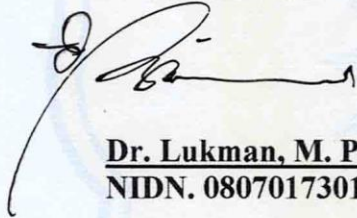
**A THESIS**

**AN ANALYSIS OF SEMANTIC LEXICAL AND CONTEXTUAL  
MEANING ON BAND RADIOHEAD SONGS**

Meet the terms and approved


17, march 2022

**First Consultant**



**Dr. Lukman, M. Pd**  
**NIDN. 0807017301**

**Second Consultant**





**Muslimin, M. Pd**  
**NIDN. 0803078302**

**Approve :**

**ENGLISH EDUCATION PROGRAM  
FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION**

**Head of English Department**



**Hidayati, M. Hum**  
**NIDN. 0820047301**



ACCEPTANCE

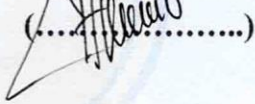
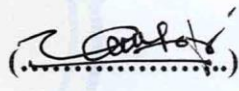

A THESIS

AN ANALYSIS OF SEMANTIC LEXICAL AND CONTEXTUAL  
MEANING ON BAND RADIOHEAD SONGS

A thesis on behalf of (Muhammad Zidratul) has been defended in front of the  
examiner lecturer of the Study Program (English Department)  
Faculty of Teacher Training and Education  
Muhammadiyah University of Mataram

25, May 2022

The Board of Examiners Committee :

1. Humaira, M. Pd (Chairman )   
NIDN. 080304860
2. Muhammad Hudri, M. Pd (Member)   
NIDN. 0810058301
3. Muslimin, M. Pd (Member)   
NIDN. 0803078302

Accept :

Muhammadiyah University Of Mataram  
Faculty Of Teacher Training And Education

  
Dean  
  
Dr. Muhammad Nizaar, M.Pd.Si  
NIDN. 0821078501

## DECLARATION

The autographed bellow, the writer as student of English Department, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Muhammadiyah University of Mataram, state that:

Name : Muhammad Zidratul

ID Number : 11512A0045

Addres : Lingkungan Bali Barat

The writer certifies that the thesis title “An Analysis of Semantic Lexical and Contextual Meaning on Band Radiohead Songs“ presented as fulfillment for the requirement in bachelor degree is my work. Except where otherwise acknowledged, and this thesis has not been submitted for the other higher degree Institution or University.

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The Researcher,



Muhammad Zidratul  
11512A0045





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 NIM : 11512A0045 .....  
 Tempat/Tgl Lahir : DOMPY, 26 FEBRUARI 1995 .....  
 Program Studi : BAHASA INGGRIS .....  
 Fakultas : FKIP .....  
 No. Hp : 081 340 023 367 .....  
 Email : muhammadzidratul05@gmail.com .....

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Nama : MUHAMMAD ZIDRATUL .....  
 NIM : 11512A0045 .....  
 Tempat/Tgl Lahir : DOMPU, 26 FEBRUARI 1995 .....  
 Program Studi : BAHASA INGGRIS .....  
 Fakultas : FKIP .....  
 No. Hp/Email : muhammadzidratul05@gmail.com .....  
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Iskandar, S.Sos.,M.A. *pp*  
 NIDN. 0802048904

## MOTTO

Unlimited creativity is my inspiration, ALLAH is always in my heart





## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Praise and gratitude we pray to Allah SWT, the Almighty God who has given His grace and blessing, so that the thesis An Analysis of Semantic Lexical and Contextual Meaning on Band Radiohead Songs can be completed on time. This thesis examines the lexical and contextual meanings contained in the song lyrics of the band Radiohead. This thesis was prepared as one of the requirements in completing the undergraduate study (S-1) English Education Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Mataram.

The author realizes that the completion of this thesis was made possible by the help of various parties. Therefore, the author should express his gratitude deep to.

1. Dr. H. Arsyad Abd. Gani, M.Pd, as Chancellor of UMMAT
2. Dr. Muhammad Nizaar, M.Pd.Si as Dean of FKIP UMMAT
3. Mrs. Hidayati, M.Hum, as the Head of PBI Study Program
4. Dr. Lukman, M. Pd, as my first consultant
5. Mr. Muslimin, M.Pd as my second consultant
6. My beloved parents who have supported and prayed for me during my childhood until now.
7. The two in-laws who are always patient in supporting in completing this thesis.
8. My beloved wife and children and extended family provide support even though it is simple but very useful for me personally in completing my undergraduate degree.



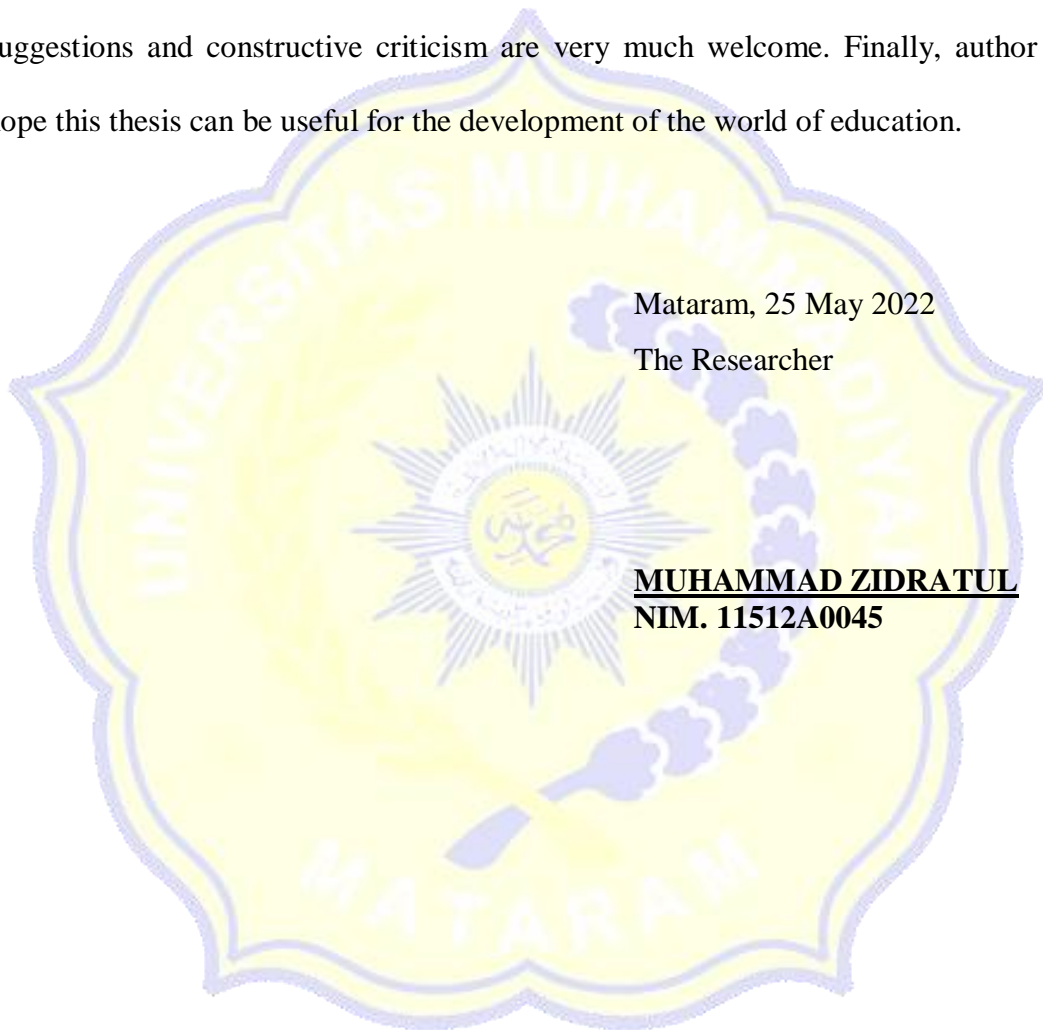
9. lastly for relatives and friends who support the process during college until completion until graduation. And all parties who cannot be named one by one who has also contributed facilitate the completion of this thesis.

The writer realizes that this thesis is still far from perfection, by Therefore, suggestions and constructive criticism are very much welcome. Finally, author I hope this thesis can be useful for the development of the world of education.

Mataram, 25 May 2022

The Researcher

**MUHAMMAD ZIDRATUL**  
**NIM. 11512A0045**



Zidratul, 2022. **An Analysis of Semantic Lexical and Contextual Meaning on Band Radiohead Songs.** A Thesis. Mataram: Muhammadiyah University of Mataram.

First Consultant: Dr. Lukman, M. Pd

Second Consultant: Muslimin, M. Pd

## ABSTRACT

Language is comprised of discrete components including sounds, words, phrases, and other utterances. Basically, it's a huge accomplishment that humans can recognize speech as a collection of distinct sounds. Statement of Problem, The preferred approach to use this research to address a number of significant issues, the writer divided the issues into two questions as follow : First, what are the Radiohead Songs lexical meaning?, second, what are the Radiohead Songs contextual meaning?. The research method of this study was a qualitative. The method of this study describes the researched approach, data sources, data collection and data analysis. The lyrics to be analyzed consist of, first, Creep from album Pablo Honey (1992), second, True Love Waits from album A Moon Shaped Pool (2016). After collecting data from the "Radiohead" texts, researchers analyzed them according to their research priorities. The researcher gives a sign to understand about one word and another word that is analyzed. First stanza or tier is T1, the researcher puts a mark on the lyrics or the first fascia is F1, "When you were here before" this fascia is present in F1 and T1. The word "before" in fascia is analyzed in a lexical sense and refers to the period preceding a particular event or time. After discussing the data, researchers found that the lyrics of Radiohead songs used lexical and contextual meanings. Researchers conclude that when reading terms, readers need to know not only the lexical meaning, but also the contextual meaning.

***keywords: semantic, lexical meaning, contextual meaning.***



Zidratul, 2022. **Analisis Semantik Leksikal dan Makna Kontekstual pada Lagu Band Radiohead**. Sebuah tesis. Mataram: Universitas Muhammadiyah Mataram.

Pembimbing Pertama : Dr. Lukman, M.Pd  
Pembimbing Kedua: Muslimin, M.Pd

### **ABSTRAK**

Bahasa terdiri dari komponen diskrit termasuk suara, kata, frasa, dan ucapan lainnya. Pada dasarnya, ini adalah pencapaian besar bahwa manusia dapat mengenali ucapan sebagai kumpulan suara yang berbeda. Rumusan Masalah, Pendekatan yang dipilih untuk menggunakan penelitian ini untuk menjawab sejumlah isu penting, penulis membagi masalah menjadi dua pertanyaan sebagai berikut: Pertama, apa makna leksikal Lagu Radiohead?, kedua, apa makna kontekstual Lagu Radiohead?. Metode penelitian dalam penelitian ini adalah kualitatif. Metode penelitian ini menggambarkan pendekatan yang diteliti, sumber data, pengumpulan data dan analisis data. Lirik yang akan dianalisis terdiri dari, pertama, Creep dari album Pablo Honey (1992), kedua, True Love Waits dari album A Moon Shaped Pool (2016). Setelah mengumpulkan data dari teks "Radiohead", peneliti menganalisisnya sesuai dengan prioritas penelitian mereka. Peneliti memberikan tanda untuk memahami tentang satu kata dan kata lain yang dianalisis. Stanza atau tier pertama adalah T1, peneliti memberi tanda pada lirik atau fascia pertama adalah F1, "When you were here before" fascia ini hadir di F1 dan T1. Kata "sebelum" di fascia dianalisis dalam arti leksikal dan mengacu pada periode sebelum peristiwa atau waktu tertentu. Setelah membahas data, peneliti menemukan bahwa lirik lagu Radiohead menggunakan makna leksikal dan kontekstual. Peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa ketika membaca istilah, pembaca perlu mengetahui tidak hanya makna leksikal, tetapi juga makna kontekstual.

***kata kunci: semantik, makna leksikal, makna kontekstual.***

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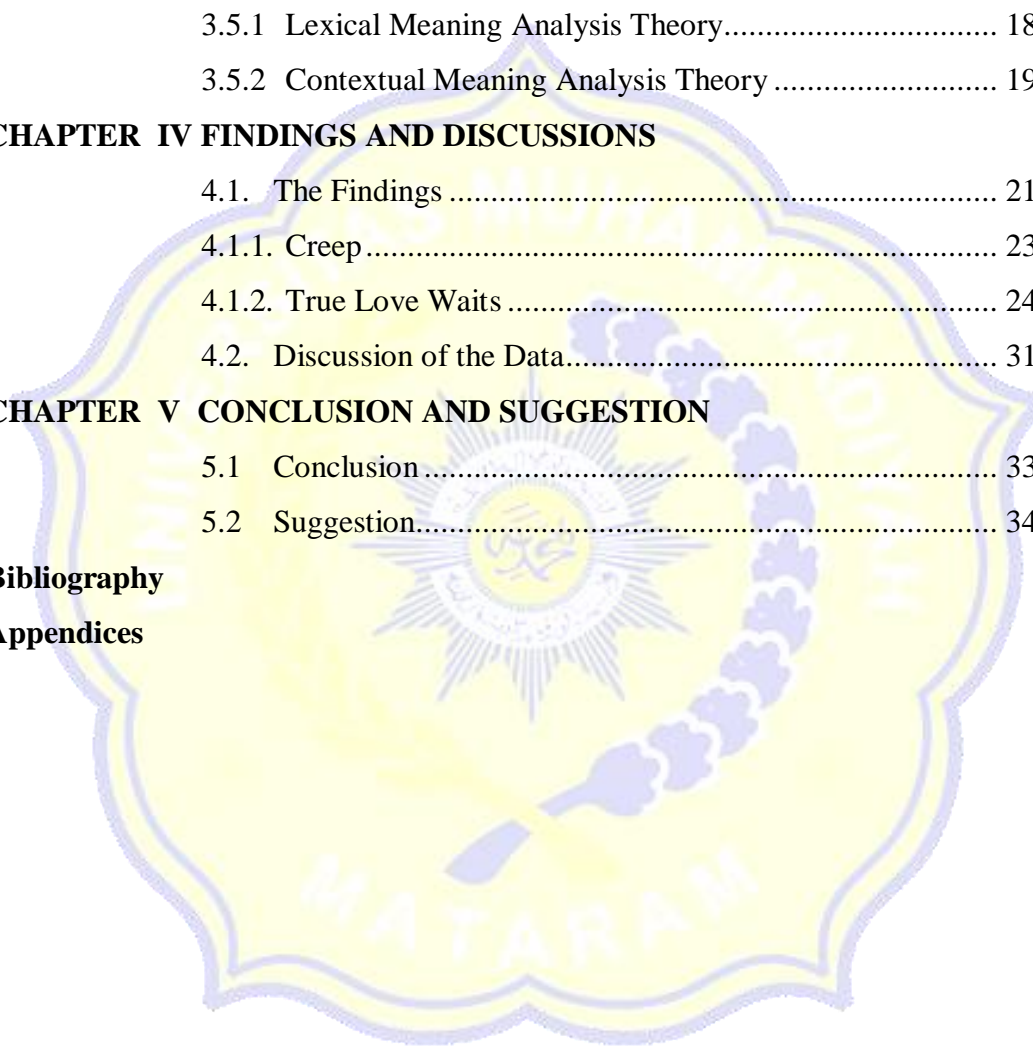
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## CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

The paragraph included background of the study, statement of problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of key terms. Each of the items is discussed clearly as follow :

### **1.1. Background of the Study**

Language is comprised of discrete components including sounds, words, phrases, and other utterances. Basically, it's a huge accomplishment that humans can recognize speech as a collection of distinct sounds, words, and sentences (and even more amazing because we do it instantaneously and unconsciously). Words and acoustic sounds meld together. (If you have ever attempted to acquire a second language as an adult, you are aware of how challenging it can be to distinguish between words that are spoken at a regular conversational pace). Amazingly, a newborn who is only a few weeks old can distinguish between even near cousins. their home languages to one another and to discern sounds from other languages from sounds in the language they are learning at a very young age. Additionally, youngsters naturally select up words from speech in their first year or two of life without any education. Ralph W. Fasold (2013:4).

Jeans Aitchison (2008:21) said language is patterned system of arbitrary sound signals, characterized by structure dependence, creativity, displacement, duality, and cultural transmission.

According to *Chaer* (2014:32) language is a system of arbitrary sound symbols used by members of social skills groups to work together, communicate, and identify. Function The main function of language is as a means of communication between human beings. Language as an intermediary tool between community members in a group and a means of direct interaction between individuals and groups.

The first international language used to engage with others throughout the world is English, which is also utilized as a means of communication. The English



language's history. In the United States, England, Great Britain, Ireland, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, and British Commonwealth nations like Singapore and Malaysia, English is the native tongue. Early in the Middle Ages, the Germanic language of English was first used in England. Additionally, nearly 60 nations have made this language their official tongue.. Sekolahinggris (2021).

In her book "The First Word," Christine Kenneally (2007) asserted that only 10 of the world's 6,000 languages are spoken by half of its inhabitants. The most widespread language among these is English, which is the result of British colonialism. Since World War II, as a result of American power's expansion over the world, English has been even more widely spoken.

The word semantics is derived from the Greek word *sema*, which means sign or symbol, according to Chaer in Anggraeni (2017: 3). (sign). *Semaino*, which incorporates or symbolizes, is a different word for semantics. In semantics, a linguistic sign is what is intended by a sign or symbol. The term "semantic" was first used in 1883 by a French philologist by the name of Breal. According to Saussure, a linguistic sign consists of a sign component in the form of sound and a sign component in the form of an idea or meaning.

Based on the most recent Chaer, the study of signs in linguistics along with the concepts they denote is known as *agreed semantics*. The study of the connection between linguistic signs and the concepts they denote is known as *semantics*. In other words, semantics is a branch of linguistics that focuses on the meanings underlying linguistic constructions. So it is apparent that semantics is a science that examines meaning. According to Chaer, in a linguistic research, semantics occupies the same space as phonology, grammar, and syntax. Anggraeni (2017:3).

The words *money* and *money* have the same meaning, but can show the identity of the group that uses them. In semantic analysis it must be realized that language is unique, and has a very close relationship with the culture of the people it uses, so the semantic analysis of a language only applies to that language, it cannot be used to analyze other languages.

Ricoeur (2012: 30), defined semantics as the science of sentences, focusing directly on the concept of meaning (which at this stage is synonymous with meaning).

According to Verharr (2001: 384). It can be divided into two, namely grammatical semantics and lexical semantics. This semantic term is used by linguists to refer to a branch of language that moves at the level of meaning or language studies that study meaning.

As said by Chaer (2009: 6-11). Semantics can be classified into four categories based on the level or component of the language that is the subject of the inquiry, such as:

1. The lexicon of a language is the subject of lexical semantics, a branch of semantics.
2. The meaning, the grammatical meaning of the morphological level is the subject of grammatical semantics, a subfield of semantics.
3. The goals of syntactic semantics, a subset of semantics whose focus is on syntax-related issues.
4. Meaning semantics, which are subcategories of semantics concerned with the use of linguistic devices like metaphors, irony, litotes, and so forth.

According to Leech (2003: 19), semantics is the study of meaning in a broad sense, namely 'all that is communicated through language'.

The writer chose the song from the band "Radiohead" because the song is very interesting to study and research more deeply. In addition, the author has several reasons to analyze this song. First of all, this song tells about a love story, and then, this thesis takes two songs in different albums. Both songs are about love stories that have the same story as research in everyday reality. This love story conveys meaning to readers and listeners that if we want to have a good relationship with our partner, we must know about all of his physique and characteristics. Second, this song has meaning and provides a massage for someone who loves their partner until the end of their life. Third, Second, this song has a lexical meaning and contextual meaning needed by research.

This song is certainly worth listening. Social media reports that "Radiohead" also produced a worldwide record, the difficult. When "Radiohead" released a global record, it always included a track like : On a Friday 1986, Ok Computer 1997, The Bends 1995, Amnesiac 2001.

## **1.2. Statement of Problem**

The preferred approach to use this research to address a number of significant issues, the writer divided the issues into two questions as follow :

1. What are the Radiohead Songs lexical meaning ?
2. What are the Radiohead Songs contextual meaning?

## **1.3. Objective of the Study**

The aim of this research is as follow :

1. To explain the lexical meanings in the lyrics of "Radiohead" song.
2. To explain the contextual meanings in the lyrics of "Radiohead" song.

## **1.4. Significance of the Study**

The research offers the reader some important takeaways that they can enjoy when listening to the song. In particular, it is important to understand the lexical and contextual meanings used in the lyrics of Radiohead songs.

1. Theoretical Benefit : Open theoretical insight about semantic analysis
2. Practical Benefit : Can be used to be a teaching approach especially about english semantic.

## **1.5. Scope and Limitation**

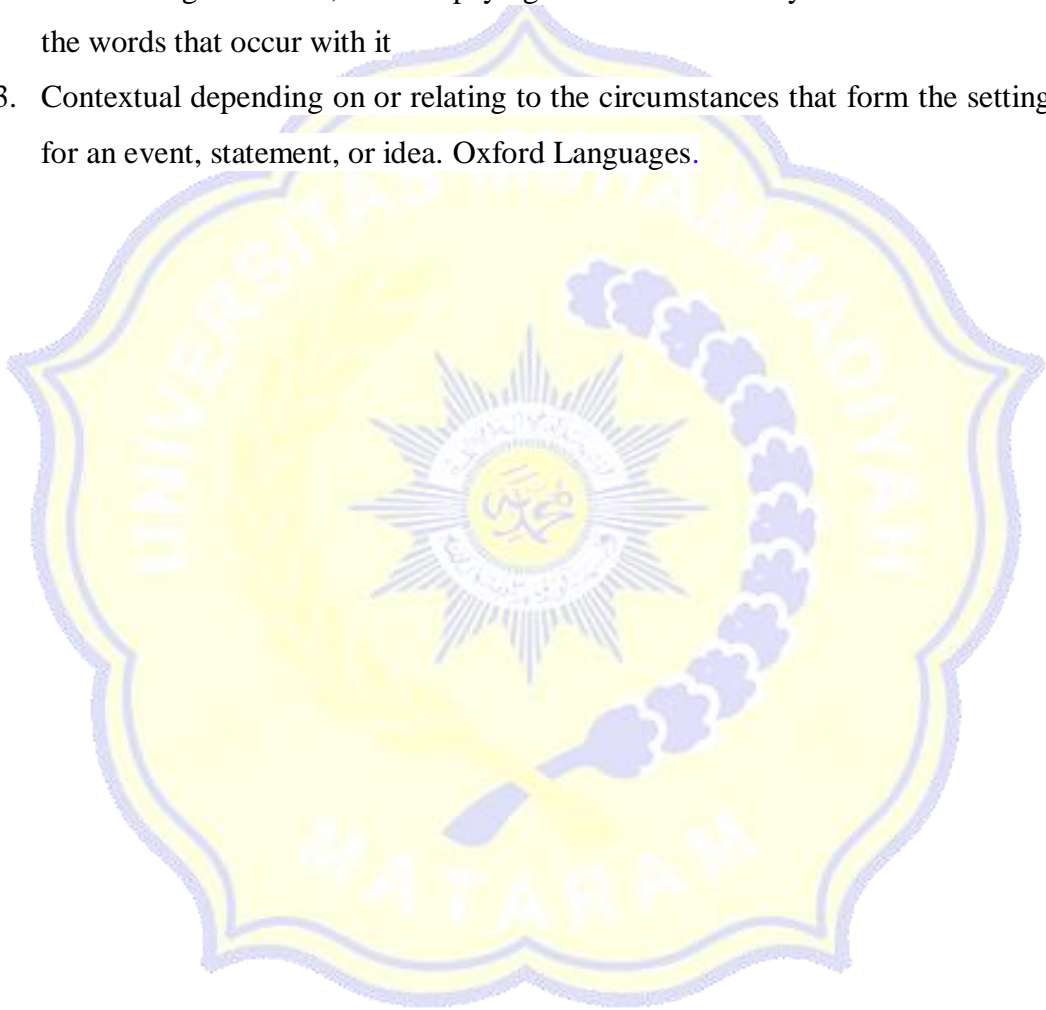
From this analysis, two lyrics spanning two distinct albums by Radiohead were the subject of the researcher's attention and analysis. The song's title is "Creep." from album "Pablo Honey" and "True Love Waits" from album "A Moon Shaped Pool".



## 1.6. Definition of Key Terms

The researcher give some the definition of key terms to make clear and to avoid misunderstanding.

1. Semantic is the systematic study of meaning, and linguistic semantic is the study of how language organized and express meanings.
2. A song is a piece of music with lyrics that are sung or vocal music. Lexical is the meaning of a word, without paying attention to the way that it is used or to the words that occur with it
3. Contextual depending on or relating to the circumstances that form the setting for an event, statement, or idea. Oxford Languages.



## **CHAPTER 2**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

Related literature which was includes the important theory of the study, and related study which i was concering the writer research as the espousing theory and some references book and dependable sources that espouse the theory applicatio in this research.

#### **2.1 Semanitics**

Semantics is part of the structure of language which related to the meaning of the expression and to the structure meaning of a speech. Meaning is the meaning of the conversation, the influence of language units in perceptual understanding, and human or group behavior. (Harimurti Kridalaksana, 2008:27).

Verhaar (2012:385) states that semantics is the study of meaning or meaning is present in grammar (morphology and syntax) and lexicology. So the meaning is above the meaning grammatical and lexical meaning. As has been said before that semantics is a field of study or the branch of linguistics that studies meaning or meaning of language.

The definition of Semantics according to Griffiths (2006:1) is that Semantics is the study of the “toolkit” for meaning: knowledge that is strung together in the vocabulary of a language and its patterns to construct more complex meanings, down to the level of sentence meanings.

Tarigan (2015: 7) says that semantics is the study of meaning. Semantics examines symbols or signs that express meaning, the relationship of meaning to one another, and its influence on humans and society. Therefore, semantics includes words, their development and changes.

Semantic studies are commonly defined as a field in linguistics that examines or discusses, or takes the meaning of language as an object of study ( Chaer, 2007: 115 ).

The study of language that discusses the meaning of language signs is semantics. Semantics as a term in linguistics has a certain meaning. The word

semantics beginning of the Greek is sema (a noun which meaning "sign" or "symbolical" the verb is semaino which meaning "to marker" or "to symbolized" which means a sign or symbol here as the equivalent of the word sema is a linguistic sign. (Chaer, 2009: 2).

The relationship of meaning which is called the relation of meaning connecting a word or other language unit and another word or language element is often found in Indonesian. Language units in the form of words, phrases, and sentences. The relationship of meaning/relation of meaning that may carry the similarity of meaning (synonyms), opposites of meaning (antonyms), multiple meanings (polysemy and ambiguity), mixing of meanings (hyponyms), meaning abnormalities (homonymy), excess meaning (redundancy), and so on ( Chaer: 2009: 83-105).

### **2.1.1. Semantic Types**

The types of semantics can be described as follows:

#### **1. Behaviorist Semantics**

The adherents of the behaviorist school have general attitudes: (1) adherents of the behaviorist view are not too sure of mentalistic terms such as mind, concept, and idea: (2) there is no intrinsic contrast connecting human and animal behavior: (3) attach importance to learning factors and lack of confidence in innate factors: and (4) the mechanism or determination. Manis (2019).

#### **2. Descriptive Semantics**

Descriptive semantics is a semantic study that specifically shows the current meaning. The meaning of the word when it first appears. Not noticed. For example, in Indonesian there is the word champion, namely the person who gets the top rank in the match without regard to the previous meaning, namely the regulator or mediator in cockfighting. So, descriptive semantics only pays attention to the present meaning. Manis (2019).



### 3. Generative semantics

The flow of generative transformation that considers the semantic component as the basis for the derivation of the syntactic structure. The generative semantics is a stream of generative transformations that considers semantic components as the basis for deriving syntactic structures. Generative semantics comes from the basic word semantics. Samsurijal (2020).

### 4. Grammatical Semantics

The grammatical meaning is the meaning that arises as a result function of words in sentences. In addition, grammatical meaning is also called meaning arising from grammatical events (Hardiyanto, 2008: 21).

### 5. Lexical Semantics

Lexical semantics is a very fulfilling semantic learning and focus about of the meaning structure words. Lexical semantics is not hard. A dictionary is a great example of lexical semantics: the meaning of any word is explained there. So, lexical semantics pays attention to the meaning including the sentence as an sovereign unit. Dosenpendidikan (2021).

### 6. Logic Semantics

Logic is knowledge of the rules of thinking that can be accepted by common sense man. Logic is a branch of science that studies reasoning related to proving the validity of an argument (Lanur, 2007).

Logic using the method of reasoning based on the validity of an argument. Logic gives a method or systematic way of thinking (reasoning). There are two methods thinking used, namely the logic of propositions (propositional) and predicates (predicative). By using logic, it is hoped that it can reduce action errors in face and solve problems, so that these problems can be solved with an answer that is done systematically.

## 7. Historical Semantics

Historical semantics is the study of semantics that explores the structure of meaning in time periods. This historical semantic study focuses more on the study of meaning over time, not changes in word description. Changes in word description are widely studied in historical linguistics. The origin of words is part of studying etymology. This semantics matches words based on eras or between words in a certain period with words in other languages. For example in BI there is the word rice and in Javanese there is the word pari phoneme/ d/ and/ r/ appropriate. Dosenpendidikan (2021).

## 8. Structural Semantics

Structural semantics originates from the view of structural linguists proposed by Saussure. Structural argues that every language is a system, a unique structural relationship made up of parts called structures. The structure is divided into elements in the form of phonemes, morphemes, words, phrases, paragraph, sentences, and discourses which are partitions such as phonological, morphological, syntactic, and discourse studies. Dosenpendidikan (2021).

## 9. Referential Semantics

According to Kridalaksana in the book Suwandi (2008: 74) argues that referential meaning is the meaning of which is very closely related to the external world (objects or ideas) that can be explained by component analysis.

## 2.2 Kinds of Meaning

Meaning is the soul of language. Meaning has an appreciable role in the fettle of conversation or dialogue. Without meaning, all language utterances are ineffectual, language cannot be popular sans language. When language is not meant to communicate meaning, there will be no correlation of thought as people do in everyday life.

According to Chaer (2007: 289), there are several types of meanings, including the lexical meaning, grammatical and contextual meaning, referential and non-referential meaning, denotative and connotative meaning, conceptual and associative meaning, e lexeme.

According to Parera (2004 :), there are several types of meanings, including the theory of formalism, mentalism or conceptual theory, contextual and referential theory o correspondence theory.

Pateda stated: (2001: 96) lists the different types of meanings as cognitive meaning, ideational meaning, denotative meaning and proportional meaning.

According to Pateda (1990: 16), different types of meanings include the emotional meaning, the cognitive meaning meaning, descriptive meaning, referential meaning, image meaning, dictionary meaning, peripheral meaning and central meaning.

Mansoer Pateda (1990:16-17) said the meaning is narrowed and the meaning is widened. From all types of meanings with different references, the researcher focuses on lexical meaning and contextual meaning. For this reason, the researcher explains about this definition. Because in this study the researchers analyzed the songs of the band "Radiohead".

The meaning is both extended and narrowed, according to Mansoer Pateda (1990:16–17). The researcher describes lexical meaning and contextual meaning in order to highlight them among all the diverse meanings with various sources. because the researchers in this study examined a song by the band "Radiohead."

### **2.2.1 Lexical Meaning**

Lexical meaning refers to a word's or phrase's meaning when it is used singly, in isolation, or out of context. There are ways to ensure that the dictionary definition matches the lexical meaning. Case it is not always true for the reasons listed below.

1. The dictionary offers more than just lexical definitions. a variety of potential meanings that are presented in context, preventing lexical meanings from being the meaning.



2. Languages without dictionaries are not included if the dictionary is defined as a text containing terms and their definitions. In actuality, even in languages without dictionaries, the lexical meaning is always present (Hardiyanto, 2008: 21).

The lowest unit of meaning in a language's semantics, lexical meaning can be separated from other related units. A lexeme is an ethereal thing. In the real spoken and written language, it can take on a wide variety of shapes. Considered to be the same lexeme are inflections.

Lexical meaning is an adjective form derived from the noun form of the lexicon (vocabulary, vocabulary, vocabulary). A unit of a lexicon is a lexeme, a meaningful unit of linguistic form. If you equate a lexicon with a vocabulary or vocabulary, you can equate a lexeme with a word. Lexical meanings can therefore be interpreted as lexical meanings, lexemes, or words. A lexical meaning is said to be a meaning that agrees with a referent, a meaning that agrees with the result of observing a sense, or a meaning that actually exists in our lives. For example, the word rat has the lexical meaning of a rodent that can cause typhus fever. This meaning is reflected in the phrase that the mouse was killed by the cat. The word rat in both sentences clearly refers to the rat animal and not the other. You can see that I'm not referring to an animal, but a human head whose behavior corresponds to its actual behavior. Similar to rats (Chaer, 2009:60).

Mansoer Pateda's (2001) book states that lexical meaning is the meaning of a word when considered separately, both in lexeme form and in affix form, and that the meaning is more or less fixed. Specific language dictionaries are possible.

Lexical meaning refers to the actual meaning, the meaning based on our observation, or the given meaning. As is well known, a language has many lexical systems, whose structural semantics paradigmatically and systematically underlie their meaning. According to researchers, lexical meaning can be defined as meaning that has the characteristics of vocabulary, lexemes, and words. It also has a referential meaning, meaning that it is the result of observation through our senses and the realities of life. Not all lexemes are word lexemes or verbal lexemes. Many of them will be phrasal lexemes whose shape is a phrase.

Lexical meaning is also a unit of meaning. The book Mansoer Pateda (2001) states that lexical meaning is the meaning of a word when considered separately, both in lexeme form and in affix form, and that the meaning is more or less fixed. Specific language dictionaries are possible.

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Lexical meaning can be separated from other comparable units and is a less significant unit in the linguistic semantic system. A lexeme is an ethereal thing. Despite the inflection, it is nevertheless regarded as the same lexeme in both spoken and written language. As a result, even in the absence of context, many individuals claim that lexical meanings are dictionary meanings or lexeme meanings. For instance, the word "horse" typically refers to a horse with four legs. The specific meaning or the meaning we see in this instance is the lexical meaning. Dictionary entries typically solely include a word's lexical meaning.

### **2.2.2 Contextual Meaning**

Contextual meaning is meaning that is determined by context. Contextual meaning, according to Abdul Chaer (2007:290), is the significance of lexemes or words in relation to their context. A term may also be defined in context when it is used as part of a longer phrase that also includes the term's meaning.

Contextual meaning arises from the relationship between language and context. It is well known that context exists in many forms. The context of the problem is (1) the background of the person, including matters related to gender, the position of the speaker, the age of the speaker/listener, and the Socio-economic background of the speaker/listener, and (2) the context of the situation. , for example,

vault situations, noisy situations. (3) target context, (4) formal context, (5) mood context, (6) temporal context, (7) location context, (8) object context, (9) integrity context, (10) contextual linguistics, i.e. satisfy those used by the language conventions of both parties. (11) Language Context. (Pateda, 2010: 116).

According to Mansoer Petada (2001:116) contextual meaning can be seen as situational meaning. It arose as a result of the relationship between language and context. It took many forms.

There are a number of contexts, the first of which is the organ, as well as those pertaining to the speaker's or listener's gender, role as a speaker or listener, age, and socioeconomic background. His second context for such circumstances is a quiet or safe environment. The third context is helpful for expressing a request or an expectation. Whether the discourse is formal or not is the fourth context. The mood of the speaker or listener, such as fear, enthusiasm, agitation, or rage, is the fifth context. For instance, the sixth time context can be either day or night. 7. Setting, such as a field, house, or school. Object Context 8. means the topic on which the talk is focused. What is spoken or heard by the listener or speaker is the ninth contextual fitting. a tenth language context that abides by the language's standards and is spoken on both sides. The language utilized is the eleventh context of the language.

Contextual meaning, according to Abdul Chaer (2007:290), is the significance of lexemes or words in relation to their context. However, the context-specific meaning could apply to circumstances in which the use of language is impacted by time.

### **2.2.3 The Definition of the Song**

A song is any poem. Songs have long been a significant part of people's lives, bringing emotions to life and giving individuals in all cultures and eras a testimony. It is a word-based musical composition. Through music, people can communicate anything, and they discuss all of the lyrics. In order to adequately explain the thoughts and messages of the songs, the composers inserted deep meanings and depictions of real life in this planet into the lyrics. On the other side, individuals enjoy singing and listening to music. because music expresses your emotions. (Suzanne L. Medina, 2002).



#### **2.2.4 The Definition of the Lyric**

The meaning of the lyrics itself is very diverse, even experts provide their own definition's. They define it as related to literature, the power of imagination, and the style of language. As some explanations of the following lyric definitions:

1. Lyrics According to Awe, 2003

When creating lyrics there is a unique game that blends perfectly with each other. The distinctive style of language is added to beautify the meaning of the word. These two things make the lyrics of the song perfect. Such a situation will make the listener able to catch the message from the lyricist. Although the lyrics are the result of inspiration, the composition uses a unique language. The language is not used in everyday life. So that the audience of the lyrics will be made to dive deep into the implied meaning. After that they will understand the content of the music lyrics. Muliani (2020).

2. Lyrics According to Jan Van Luxemburg, 1989

The lyrics in a piece of music can be compared to a collection of verse stanzas. Poetry, but not necessarily associated with literature. The texts produced have a variety of deep meanings, such as proverbs, slogans, prayers, advertisements, and lyrics. So the goal of the song text or the result of the poem is broad. Because the message conveyed varies, but with an added set of tones. But the results are easy to see. No problem with send the message. Muliani (2020).

### **2.3 Previous Studies**

Numerous earlier research specifically looked into semantics. However, the researcher only included three earlier studies. The first is Riska Getty Anindya (2018) thesis for the English Department of the Faculty of Adab and Cultural Sciences, State Islamic Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, "An Analysis of contextual Meaning in a New Day has Come Song Lyrics".

This study was continued with the following issue. 2. How did the most well-known speeches of the 20th century use lexical meaning? It was completed utilizing a qualitative methodology that addressed the participants' talking points.

The data were analyzed using a variety of techniques after they had been obtained by the researchers. First, the data were divided into five groups based on the quantity of speeches utilized as data sources. Data were provided, examined, and drawn conclusions for each category. He came to provisional conclusions once all the facts had been given, examined, and finished. The researchers came at their final conclusions after speaking with informants.

Second, " Semantic Meaning Analysis in the Five Coldplay's Songs" by *Muhammad Rivai Harahap*, (2021). a thesis from the English Educational Department of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty Institute for Islamic Studies Padangsidempuan.

Third, "Analysis of the lexical and contextual meanings of Ed Sheran's song lyrics and their relevance in upgrading the listening experience", *Suprihatin* (2021), Dissertation, Department of English Language Education, Talbiya Faculty and Teacher Training Nation, Islamic Institute Ponorogo.

Fourth. "A Semantic Analysis on Avril Lavigne Song" by *Siti Romlah Puji Rahayu*. (2014). A Thesis. Department of Letters and Humanities Faculty, State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

The research method of this study was a qualitative. The method of this study describes the researched approach, data sources, data collection and data analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Method**

According to Sugiyono (2013: 2), the research method is basically a scientific way to obtain data with a specific purpose and use, based on this, there are four keywords that need to be considered, namely: scientific means, data, purposes and uses.

Darmadi said (2013:153), Method research is a scientific way to obtain data with the aim of certain uses. The scientific method means that research activities are based on the characteristics of scientific characteristics are rational, empirical, and systematic.

The method used in this qualitative research is the method analytical descriptive, which is not only limited to data collection, but also includes the analysis and interpretation of the data. In other words analytical descriptive is a method that seeks to collect data as it is then analyzed and interpreted as needed. This research analyzed using an emotive approach, finding elements that evoke emotions that can relate to the beauty of the presentation of forms such as language style (Aminuddin, 2009).

Based on the presentation in above it can be concluded that the research method is a scientific way to obtain data with the aim of obtaining certain information and uses.

The research was conducted by means of a qualitative approach research. According to Sugiyono (2015:15) for a qualitative approach is research that based on the philosophy of post positivism, used on the condition of objects that nature, and the researcher is the key instrument, sampling the data source is carried out by purposive sampling, namely sampling by providing special characteristics



according to the research objectives. As for technique data collection is by triangulation and data analysis is inductive/qualitative and the results of qualitative research emphasize more on meaning than generalizations.

Creswell said (2016) qualitative research is a type of research that explores and understands the meaning of a number of individuals or groups of people originating from the problem social.

### 3.2 Data and Source of Data

Sugiyono said (2015: 298), revealed that in qualitative research, does not use a population because this type of qualitative research departs from certain cases that exist in certain social situations and the results of the study will not generalized to the population, while for quantitative research using a population or sample.

The source of data on this study was the lyric text of the song "Radiohead". The researcher was analyze the lexical meaning and contextual meaning of the song. The lyrics to be analyzed consist of :

No.	Title	Album
1.	Creep	<b>Pablo Honey (1992)</b>
2.	True Love Waits	<b>A Moon Shaped Pool (2016)</b>

Due to the fact that those songs were the most well-known songs on the "Radiohead" Lyrics Album Song, the researcher selected two lyrics based on two separate albums. The researcher used internet sources for his data..

### 3.3 Technique of Data Collection

According to *Sugiyono*, (2014: 224) says that "data collection techniques are the most strategic step in research, because the main purpose of research is to obtain data."

The following are the data collection methods that were employed in this investigation..

#### a. Literature Study

A literature review of both established and emerging theoretical sources is part of this method. The goal of this literature review is to bolster research-related theories. According to Nazir (2011: 93), "Library Studies are used

to study theories that have arisen in the relevant scientific field and look for research methodologies and strategies, both in gathering data or in data analysis”.

b. Documentation technique

The data used in this study as a study is song lyrics. According to Arikunto (1998: 236), "method" documentation entails searching for information on objects or variables in the form of notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, inscriptions, meeting minutes, agendas, and other such documents..

The data for this investigation was gathered in the manner described below. reading all of the data sources first. Second, pick the right "Radiohead" song lyrics from the list. Next, pick five lyrics from the song that are covered. The data will then be organized methodically in accordance with the research's primary areas of interest. The researcher taught about lexical meaning in order to arrange the data, and the second explained about contextual meaning.

### **3.4 Technique of Data Analysis**

Stated Sugiyono (2016; 335) Interactive analysis is the process of gathering and methodically compiling data from interviews, notes, and documentation by categorizing data, describing it in detail in units, arranging it, and drawing conclusions that are simple for researchers and other people to understand..

This definition can be concluded as the first step in analyzing data by collecting data then compiling systematically and draw conclusions from the analysis's findings, followed by a presentation of the study's findings.

The data analysis technique was be applied in this study are consist of : First read the data. Second, find out the meaning word to word, phrase to phrase and sentence to sentence. Third, classify any words that don't actually mean what they say. After that, use those dictionaries to describe how the words in these lyrics are used. Next, discuss a contextual meaning from the song's lyrics that is acceptable for that word. Finally, explain how the result led to the conclusion.

Qualitative data, in the opinion of Miles and Huberman (2014), is a source of a thorough and well-supported description and offers an explanation of local processes. With the help of our qualitative data, it is possible to follow and comprehend the progression of events in a chronological order, evaluate the causes and effects from the perspective of the local population, and glean numerous and helpful answers. Furthermore, qualitative data enables researchers to move past preconceived conceptions and early frameworks and is more likely to lead to unanticipated discoveries and the formation of new theoretical frameworks.

