

**A STUDY ON LEXICAL MEANING
FOUND ON THE LYRICS OF METALLICA SONG**

Thesis

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Malang, 26th of October, 2007

Lukman Nugroho

Motto

If you fill your heart with regrets of yesterday and the worries of tomorrow, you have no today to be thankful for.

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to

My beloved grandpa and grandma
Thanks for the real story and the coffee
God bless you

My beloved father,
You are my sun who always gives me lights in my life
Thanks for your advices and prays

My beloved Mother,
I have never lived in this beautiful world without you
Thanks for your prays, advices, money and everything

My beloved younger brother,

Zainul Mustofa

Let's fight and fight our enemies, punch their mouth loose, kick 'em
away from our life

My beloved youngest brother,

Achmad "pendik" Efendi

Let's make a "bomb" and band we are dreaming and please don't be
naughty

My beloved special one

Miss Lily "Imoet" Nurhamidah

Thanks for your help, support, and prays given
You will be in my heart forever

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In the name of Allah, the most gracious, the most Merciful, the lord of the universe who has given mercies and blessing so that I can finish this thesis. Only with the help and guidance of Allah I can finish writing this thesis.

Finishing this thesis is not a simple thing because I have to spend a lot of time and it really gives me a valuable experience. I realize that it is impossible to complete this study without some contributions and supports from many people. My great gratitude is expressed to my advisor Drs. H. Djoko Susanto, M. Ed., (Ph.D) for his invaluable guidance and suggestion in finishing this thesis. I also want to express my sincere thanks to:

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2. My beloved Father, Mother, brothers who have always given the most marvelous love.
3. My special one, Lily, thanks for your support for giving me strength
4. All of my friends in my boarding house.

The writer,

Lukman Nugroho

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ABSTRACT

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Key Words : Lexical meaning, Lyrics of Metallica

Even in the Holy Qur'an, the greatest literature, there are two verses, namely, *muhkamaat* and *mutasyaabihaat* verses which are used to understand the Holy Qur'an. *Muhkamaat* verse is the verse whose meaning is clearly understood, whereas the *Mutasyaabihaat* verse is the verse whose meaning cannot be understood except by Allah Himself. In literature, of course, it is written in figurative language. Figurative language can be found in the lyrics of song. To understand the lyrics, we have to determine the speakers who produce the utterances and the speaker's or writer's position in space and time.

This research examines the denotative and connotative meaning implied in Metallica lyrics. It uses descriptive qualitative method. The data are in the form of lyrics written by the Metallica. The data are selected from the Metallica cassette and from Haiklip magazine, published in 2003.

This research, found that there are positive and negative connotative meaning in the lyrics of Metallica. The positives connotative meanings are mostly used by Metallica because the sentences and utterances are constructed for daily expressions. The negatives connotative meanings are dominant because the lyrics of metallica are mostly written in the figurative language.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of the study, statement of problems, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, and definition of the key terms.

I.I Background of the Study

In the Holly Qur'an (Ali Imron: 7), Allah said that He descends the Holly Qur'an with Muhkamaat Verse and Mutasyabihaat Verse. Muhkamaat verse is the verse whose meaning is clearly understood, whereas the Mutasyabihaat verse is the verse whose meaning cannot be understood except by Allah Himself.

We could not interpret texts based only on their truth meaning, because it directly concerns with the relationship between the structure of languages and the context in which they are used (Levinson, 1983: 54). To know the writers' interpretations of the texts, we have to analyze them by using the lexical meaning analysis. The meaning of words or lexical meaning is a part of linguistic knowledge and is therefore a part of the grammar. As we know that lexical refers to lexeme, it could be word lexeme or phrasal lexeme. Still, it is quiet difficult to identify lexical meaning, because it is related with ambiguity, vaguety, denotation, connotation, synonymy, antinomy, homonym, homophone, hyponymy, and polysemy. In addition, Chaer (1994: 289), says that lexical meaning refers to the real meaning, meaning that proper with our sense observation. Lexical meanings

include among other things, denotative and connotative. Denotative or conceptual meaning covers those basic, essential components of meaning which are conveyed by the literal use of a word. Some of the basic components of a word like *needle* in English might include ‘thin, sharp, steel, instrument’. These components would be a part of the conceptual meaning of needle. However, we may have ‘associations’, or ‘connotations’, attached to a word like *needle* which lead us to think of ‘painful’ whenever we encounter the word. This ‘association’ is not treated as part of conceptual meaning of *needle*.

This research focuses on denotative meaning and connotative meaning on the lyrics as the object of the study because lyrics are used as a means of communication in the form of the written text between the writer and the hearers.

In this research the researcher uses Metallica’s lyrics to collect data. It contains of denotative meanings and connotative meanings that may give us understanding perfectly of meanings. Metallica’s lyrics are made through of critical thinking and it has been planned to give critical of human life. In addition, lyrics of Metallica are clear, and easy to understand.

This research has a relationship with other researchers that had been done by Laily (2001), in her study entitled “semantics analysis of Bon Jovi’s song”, Syarifah (2003), who focused on Semantic Analysis on Mariah Cerey’s Song in her 9th Album “Rainbow”, and Nasihah (2003), who focused on Semantic Analysis on Roxette’s song, they explained in general semantic. From their study, they found that frequently used the three kinds of meaning stated in semantic analysis: lexical meaning, sentential and also discourse meaning. Moreover,

Kurniati (2007), who studied Semantic analysis on cranberries' song, she concentrated on lexical meaning in general dominated in the song. In lexical meaning the used of denotative, connotative, and figurative language are dominant. Here, the researcher reveals some difficult meanings in specific and he also describe about denotative meanings and connotative meanings more detail.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Along with the background of the study described above the following research problem is formulated as follow, what are the denotative meanings and connotative meanings implied on Metallica's lyrics?

1.3 Objective of the study

The objective of the study is to understand the denotative and connotative meanings, which are implied on the Metallica's lyrics.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The findings of this research are expected to give valuable contributions on semantics area especially denotative meanings and connotative meanings.

It is expected to give contributions to the lecturers teaching semantics and the students of linguistics in UIN Malang who want to study this field as one of the references. In other words, this study is expected to give contributions to everyone who wants to study denotative meanings and connotative meanings that are found in song lyrics.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

There are so many aspects which can be analyzed from song, but in this research the researcher analyzes about the meaning especially the lyrics with denotative meanings and connotative meanings. The songs what will be discussed are only five Metallica songs with some specifications and appropriateness with semantic aspects, so that it is easier to analyze the content of the songs by using theory of semantics. Furthermore, the analysis is not made on other aspects that might have relation with denotative and connotative meaning, such as: ambiguity, polysemy, hyponymy, and synonymy.

No	Title	Album
1.	St. Anger	St. Anger (5 th of June 2003)
2.	Master of Puppets	Master of Puppets (21 st of February 1986)
3.And Justice for AllAnd Justice For All (8th of August 1988)
4.	Thee Unforgiven	Black Album (12 th of August 1991)
5.	Wherever I May Roam	Black Album (12 th of August 1991)

As explained in the background of the study, from those songs mentioned above, we can learn about the culture, politics, social or the aspects that involved in those songs. For example: culture found in the lyric of “Saint Anger” and “master of puppet” which consists of alcoholic addicted and drugs. In addition, politics can be found in the “..... And Justice For All” lyric because in this song

we can find about money politic. On the other hand, the social life can be found in “The Unforgiven” lyric and in “Wherever I May Roam”.

1.6 Definition of the key terms

To avoid misinterpretation and misunderstanding, the definitions of key terms used in this study are explained:

Metallica :A heavy metal band, which was born in Los Angeles, United State of America is led by James Hetfield (vocal), Lars Ulrich (drum), Kirk Hammet (guitar), and Robert Trujillo (bass).

Lexical Meaning : Lexical meaning refers to the real meaning, meaning that proper with our sense observation, or for granted meaning.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents five kinds of meaning stated in semantic; lexical meaning (denotation and connotation, ambiguity, synonymy and antonymy, and hyponymy) lyrics, Metallica biography and career.

2.1 Kinds of Meaning

2.1.1 Lexical Meaning

The vocabulary of a language is not an unrelated aggregate of words. On the contrary, there are systematic relations between words within a language; and one of the burdens of a linguistic account of lexical meaning is to provide a characterization of these relations (Kempson, 1977: 82).

The meaning of words or lexical meaning is a part of linguistic knowledge and is therefore a part of the grammar. Our mental storehouse of information about words and morphemes is grammar in that the vocabulary or lexicon does not only list the lexeme (the minimal distinctive unit in semantic system of a language), but associate with each lexeme all the information that is required by the rules of grammar. This grammatical information is divided into two kinds: (a) the information that it belongs to one or more subclasses of transitive verbs; and (b) all the information that is needed, including the stems, for the selection or construction of its forms (buy, buys, buying, bought) (Lyons, 1984).

Additionally, Chaer (1994: 289) says that lexical meaning refers to the real meaning, meaning that proper with our sense observation, or for granted meaning. It has been known that a language has amount of lexical system by which the semantics structure can be expressed based its meaning relation of paradigmatic and syntaxmatic.

2.1.1.1 Denotation and Connotation

It is clear that there is a relationship between words and concrete objects and activities in the physical world (Wilkins, 1983: 119). This relationship is commonly described as the *denotative* or *referential* meaning. Every language classifies physical reality in its own way. In English, we use the word *foot* to denote a leg. In Russian, there is no equivalent for *foot* – simply the word *noga* to denote the whole leg including the foot.

In addition, Brinton, (2000: 132) said that words have literal or referential meanings (denotation) but also evoke feelings, attitudes, or opinions (connotations). Yule (1985: 92) said that denotative or conceptual meaning covers basic, essential components of meaning which re conveyed by the literal use of a word. Some of the basic components of a word like *needle* in English might include '*thin, sharp, steel, instrument*'. These components would be a part of the conceptual meaning of *needle*. However, it has an association or connotative meaning to this word which lead us to think of '*painful*'.

As the researcher explains in the chapter 1 above, the denotative meaning of a word is its literal meaning – the definition you'd find in the dictionary.

Denotation refers to the words whose meanings exist in the dictionary (Widarso, 1989: 6). Sometime, the components of its meaning are not mentioned. For example is the word '*boy*'. It means '*a male child or youth*'. Its components are: (+ male), (+ young). Furthermore, (+ Human) is not mentioned because it is clearly understood.

Another example is the word "cat." The denotative meaning (how the dictionary defines "cat") is: "a carnivorous mammal, domesticated as a rat catcher or pet." But in connotative meaning, it depends. If we like cats, the word "cat" may suggest graceful motion, affectionate playfulness, noble reserve and admirable self sufficiency. If we don't, the word might suggest stealth ness, spitefulness, coldness and haughty disdain.

Connotation is more complicated than denotation. J. N. Hook in Widarso (1989: 69) states that besides the denotative meaning, a word sometime has the emotional overtones or we call '*connotative*' meaning. The other important thing whenever we are talking about connotation is that the involvement of affective and emotive in our mind. Below are examples of connotation. The word *pig* in Moslem communities has a connotation meaning, since *pig* is one of animals have to be avoided to eat, due to religion reason. However, the word of pig in Konghucu communities has a denotation meaning, because they used to consume pork (pig's meat). Connotation meaning can also happened in a sentence; usually we can know the real meaning of the sentence by looking at the context. Let's check these two different examples below:

1. Tomorrow will be my father's birthday; I will give him a white-collar shirt.
2. My mother is a teacher and my father is a white-collar man.

The first sentence is consisting of denotation meaning. The words white collar refers to part of a garment that fits round the neck, which has white color. Still, the second sentence has a denotation meaning. In western white collar refers to the people that have a profession in an office. Because in western culture it is assumed that clerks who work within an office always wear a white-collar shirt before wearing their coat.

Moreover, Wilkins (1983: 122) asserts that connotative meaning is additional to denotative meaning and need be related to it only in an indirect way. It is altogether more concerned with the attitudes of the language user, his emotional reactions to the use of a word. The words *relinquish* and *abandon* in the two sentences below illustrate this.

He abandoned his post

He relinquished his post.

Although each is denotatively equivalent to give up, what we understand on hearing these two sentences is by no means identical.

In addition, J. N Hook in Widarso (1989: 71) states that connotative meaning can be divided into two kinds, namely negative connotative (snarl words) and positive connotative (purr words). Besides the negative connotative and positive connotative meaning is neutral that is most of them is jargon language. Here are the examples of negative connotative, and positive connotative meaning.

Negative connotative	Neutral	Positive connotative
Shanty / shack		Cottage
Dirty underwear		Soiled linen
Dustman / garbage man		Sanitary engineer
Cancer	Carcinoma	Lingering illness
Legal murder	Euthanasia	Mercy killing
Kick the bucket	Die	Pass away
Mad / crazy	Psychotic	Mentally unbalanced / disturbed
Skinny	Slim / slender	Svelte
Arid (climate)	Dry (climate)	
Peddling	Selling	Marketing

Sometimes, the connotations of words are associated with their language of origin, as in the sets below, deriving from English, French, and Latin, respectively below: (Brinton, 2000: 132)

Fire – flame – conflagration

Fear – terror – trepidation

Rise – mount – ascend

Ask – question – interrogate

In any but the most mundane uses of language, connotations are important aspects of meaning. Words may also carry social meaning, indicators of the identity of the speaker (age, sex, social class, and race) or the formality of the context. These are also significant to the meaning of a discourse.

2.1.1.2 Ambiguity

Ambiguity or lexical ambiguity is a word allows more than one meaning in context. (Brinton, 2000: 132). For example is in *an old man* which may denote

a friend who is aged or a friend who one has known for a long time (two different meanings of old), or *a large bill*, which may denote a large beak of a bird or a large check at a restaurant (two different word *bill*).

On the other hand, Kempson (1977: 8) states that the words or sentences are ambiguous if both words and sentences can have more than one meaning. For example is the word *good*. It is ambiguous or might not. *She has good legs*. This can either mean that she has healthy legs (no varicose veins, no broken or badly mended bones, no weak ankles, etc), or it can mean that she has legs which function well (as an athlete's, say, or a gymnast's, or indeed if the object referred to is a horse her legs may be understood to function well from the point of view of racing)

Fromkin (1990) in Ahmadin (2002: 7), states that a word or a sentence is ambiguous if it can be understood or interpreted in more than one way. The usual case of ambiguity is happened in homophone, homonym, or polysemy. We can see that from the previous examples. Each of the listeners or the readers may feel ambiguous if they are not giving attention to the context surrounding their communication. Here are more examples of ambiguity.

She cannot bear children if they are noisy

She cannot bear children because she is infertile.

'She cannot bear children may be understood to mean, "She can not tolerate children" (the first sentence), or "she is unable to give birth to children" (the second sentence). So that the most appropriate way to avoid ambiguity is by giving attention to the context of communication.

2.1.1.3 Synonymy and Antonymy

Synonymy

According to Widarso (1989: 72), synonymy is a word which has the similar meaning with the other word. Although it has the similar or same meaning, however, the usage in the sentences are cannot be changed because every words has the specific components which cannot be changed. For examples are the words *happy*, *glad*, *cheerful*, *lighthearted*, and *joyful / joyous*. All of those words have the meaning feeling pleasure.

The uses of those words in the sentences are:

- People usually will be *happy* if they are healthy and enjoy freedom
- My little sister was very *glad* because she got a lot of birthday presents.
- Bally Bartokomus is a *cheerful* man. He always greets his friends warmly.
- My sister-in-law is a *lighthearted* woman. Her husband is not rich, but she's getting fatter and fatter.
- Boris Becker was so *joyful*, for he won the gold cup of 1989 Wimbledon Championship.

In addition Yule (1985:95) says that synonyms are two or more forms, with very closely related meaning, which are often, but not always intersubstitutable in sentences. Fromkin (1983: 193) also says that synonym can be described as different words that mean the same thing, such as “couch” and “sofa” or they differ structurally in ways that do not affect meaning. Just the same

with other languages in the world, there are so many synonymous words in English. Below are the examples of synonym in English.

1. *Buy* has a similar meaning with *purchase*

Examples in sentence:

I *buy* some stationery for you / I *purchase* some stationery for you

Above are two different sentences with similar meaning. The word of *buy* and *purchase* refers to a human daily activity to get something by paying money. We may use the word of *buy* or *purchase* to communicate, still we have to presuppose that the listener will get the better understanding of the word we have choice.

2. *Happy* has a similar meaning with *glad*

Example in sentence:

I am *happy* to see you here / I am *glad* to see you here

The two different sentences above also consist of similar meaning. The word of *happy* and *glad* refers to human feeling or expressing pleasure.

3. *Escalator* has a similar meaning with *elevator*

Examples in sentence:

The *escalator* is out order / the *elevator* is out of order

As we know that the word *elevator* previously used in American English, but nowadays it really understandable to used it in every country which uses English as their daily communication. And the word of *elevator* has a similar meaning with *escalator*; it refers to the machine for moving people, grain, goods, etc from one floor of a building to another. Fromkin has explained that the degree

of the similarity two words depends of the semantic properties they share. The words of *escalator* and *elevator* are refers to the same object.

Antonymy

Yule (1985: 95) states that two forms with opposite meanings are called antonyms. For examples are the pairs *quick – slow*, *big – small*, *long – short*, *old – young*, *above – below*, *male – female*, *alive – dead*.

Antonyms are usually divided into two types, those which are ‘gradable’ and those which are ‘non – gradable’. **Gradable antonyms**, such as the pair ‘big – small’, can be used in comparative construction bigger than – smaller than, and the negative of one member of the pair does not necessarily imply the other. For example, if we say that dog is not old, it cannot be meant that the dog is young. In **Non – gradable antonyms**, the comparative construction are not normally used (the expressions deader or more dead), and the negative of one member does imply the other. For example, *that person is not dead* indeed mean *that person alive*.

Lyons in Wilkins (1983: 125) reserves that the term antonym for relations like that between *young* and *old*. It is not necessary to say *not young* is *old*. There is a gradation from *young* to *old*. The terms like young and old do not represent absolute values as one is inclined to think. For example is the sentence below:

She is *young* but she is *older* than her sister

To be *older* she does not have to be old. It is also usual for one of each pair to be *unmarked* in certain context. To ask:

How old is he?

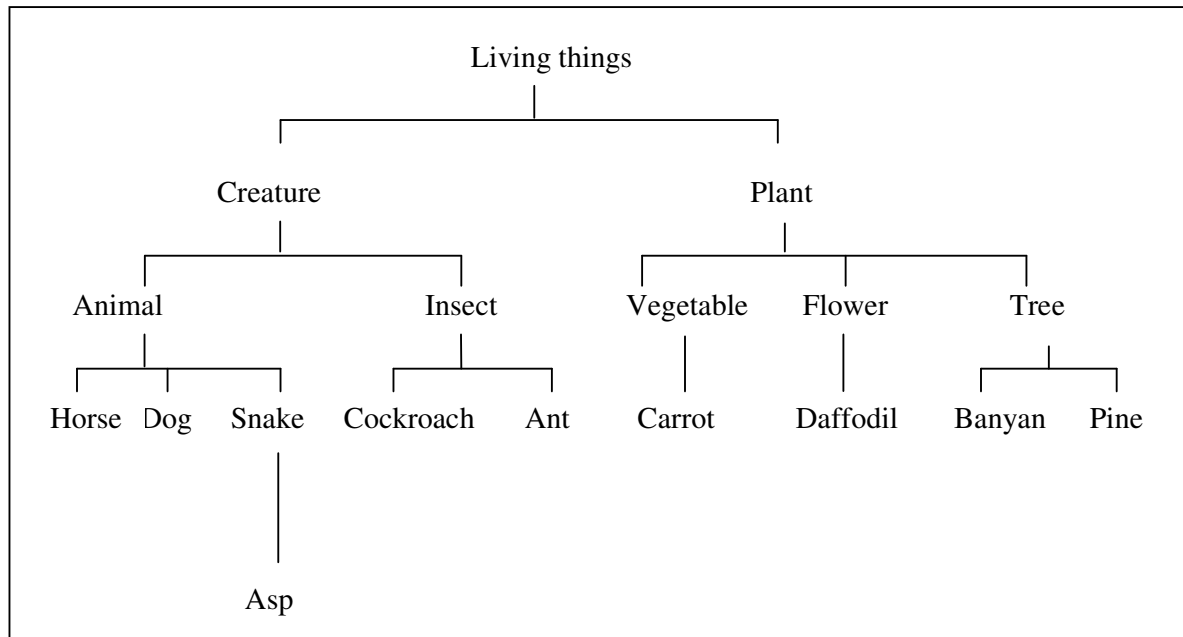
Implies nothing of the speaker's expectation, whereas:

How young is he?

2.1.1.4 Hyponymy

A Hyponymy is a relation of inclusion or entailment. (Brinton, 2000: 135). Superordinate term (or “hypernym”) includes a set of cohyponyms (the prefix *hypo* – is Greek for ‘below’, the prefix *hyper* – is Greek for ‘above’, though to avoid confusion Lyons uses the corresponding Latin prefix *super* -).

Furthermore, Wilkins (1983: 124) states that hyponymy is meant a relationship of inclusion. *Vehicle* includes *car*, *bus*, and so on. In contrast, a hyponym entails the superordinate term, but not vice versa. For example *car* entails *vehicle*, though *vehicle* does not entails *car*. Below are the examples of hyponymy:



From this diagram, we can say that '*horse*' is a hyponymy of '*animal*' or that '*ant*' is a hyponym of '*insect*'. We can also say that two or more terms which share the same superordinate (higher up) term is co – hyponym. So, *horse* and *dog* are co – hyponyms, and the superordinate term is animal.

From the preceding description, we can say that the term hyponymy refers to the word which meaning contains the entire meaning of another word, which we call super ordinate. Or we can say that hyponymy describes the relationship between one forms of word to another, whereas the meaning of one form is included in the meaning of another.

2.2 lyrics

The definition of lyrics given by Lewis in Naily (2003: 31), short poem usually divided into stanza or strophes and directly expressing the poet own thoughts and sentiments. Since lyrics become the part of songs or poem, it cannot be denied that lyric can influence the beauty of the song or poem, because the beauty of the song or poem depends on the beauty of the lyrics.

In addition Abrams (1985: 108) states that lyric is any fairy short poem, consisting of the utterance by a single speaker who expresses a state of mind on a process of perception, thought and feeling. Furthermore, he states that the in the original Greek, lyric signified a song rendered to the accompaniment of lyric. He also adds that in some current usages, lyric still retains the sense of a poem written to be set to music, for instance, the hymn is a lyric on a religious subject that is intended to be sung.

Logically, every poem can be performed as song. It depends on the composer to arrange the musical expression.

2.3 Metallica Biography and Career

Metallica consist with four personnel, below are the identity of each of them:

- a. James Hetfield, the frontman or vocal, was born in Los Angeles, August 3, 1963.

- b. Lars Ulrich, the drummer, was born in Kopenhagen, December 26, 1963.
- c. Kirk Hammet, lead guitar, was born in San Francisco, California, November 18, 1962.
- d. Robert Trujillo, the bases, was born in Santa Monica, San Francisco October 23, 1964.
- e. Dave Mustaine, ex. Guitar.
- f. Cliff Burton, RIP, the bases, was born in San Francisco, February 10, 1962.
- g. Jason Newsted, ex. The bases, was born in battlecreek, Michigan, March 4, 1963.

In 1981, James Hetfield (vocal) and Lars Ulrich (drummer) met because of an advertisement in the Recycler newspaper that published in Los Angeles. They met Lloyd Grant (guitar) and Ron McGovney (bases), made a band and gave their band “The Young of Metal Attack”. The name of Metallica was combination between Metal and Vodka. After creating an album “Metal Massacre” Lloyd Grant and Ron Govney decided to retire. James and Lars did not need a long time to look for a new personal. They made an advertisement in the Recycler newspaper. Then, they met Dave Mustaine and Cliff Burton. They made recording in Jon Zazula’s House, their first producer.

Early 1983, Dave Mustaine retired because of a small accident. When James Hetfield got drunk, he kicked Dave’s dog. Dave punched James and decided to retire at this time. It needed a maestro to change a maestro. Lars’ friend

came and introduced Kirk Hammet the guitarist from Exodus band. After seeing his play, Lars was sure that this person was able to change the Dave position. Moreover, Kirk Hammet is the Joe Satriani's student, the master of guitar in the world. Then, the "Kill 'em All" album was born.

Unfortunately, Cliff died when they got tour in Scandinavia. They created a song entitled "In My Darkest Hour" dedicated to Cliff in the album "so far so good so what?" they changed Cliff with Jason Newsted, the bassist of the band. They made "Master of Puppets" album. Then they got recommendation from Guns and Roses band, this band tried Mike Clinch as a producer in "...And Justice for All" album. But, Mike Clinch was fired because Metallica was failed in American Music Award. Kirk Hammet, the lead guitar, was interested in Bob Rock the Bon Jovi's producer. They chose Bob as the producer. With Bob, the Black album was born. Early January 2001, Jason Newsted decided to retire. This made James Hetfield frustrated. He was in rehabilitation hospital because of alcohol. After James got better, early 2003, they recorded the St. Anger album. They had Robert Trujillo as new bassist.

This album was the media to release the anger that they restrained long times. And, Bob was the appropriate guy to support their energy in releasing the anger.

Here are Metallica's albums: Kill 'em All (May 1983), Ride the Lightning (November 1984), Master of Puppets (February 1986), ...And Justice for All (August 1988), Metallica/Black Album (August 1991), Load (June 1996), Reload

(November 1997), Garage INC. (November 1998), S&M (November 1999), St.
Anger (June 2003)

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter contains the discussion of research design, research subject, research instrument, research procedure, data analysis, data sources, and triangulation.

3.1 Research Design

This study uses qualitative research. Bodgan and Tailor (in Moelong, 1991: 3) states that qualitative method is a research procedure which results in descriptive data including written and oral words from the object of study whether it is from society or books. However, this study tends to a descriptive qualitative research that describes about denotative and connotative meaning of the Metallica's song. It is called descriptive because it describes the data in the form of words and uses the texts to be analyzed. Bodgan (1998: 77) states that the qualitative inquirer deals with data that are in the form of words, rather than numbers, and statistics. Moreover, Silverman (1993: 10) states that in qualitative research, small numbers of texts and documents may be analyzed for a very different purpose. The aim is to understand the participants' categories and to see how these are used in concrete activities.

3.2 Research Subject

The subject of this study is denotative and connotative analysis on the lyrics of Metallica.

3.3 Research Instrument

The instrument or the key of this study is the researcher himself (human instrument). The researcher will study the subject by reading and understanding of Metallica's lyrics and its structure. The researcher identifies the data according to the denotative and connotative analysis that lies in the lyrics.

3.4 Research Procedure

There are three steps of research procedure, which are executed by the researcher. Firstly, the researcher determines the research problem. Secondly, he determines the statement of the problem; thirdly, he looks for the review of related literature to gain more understanding into the problem and to determine what research may already have done.

3.5 Data Analysis

As stated previously, that this study is a descriptive qualitative study. The data of this study are analyzed in the following steps. First, the researcher looks for some researches that related with, identifies each research and makes a comparison. The data of each category are presented, analyzed, and concluded. The researcher makes a tentative conclusion. After comparing and consulting the conclusion to the expert in his field, the researcher makes the real conclusion. The researcher also takes the data from HAIKLIP Magazine fifth edition/2003 and from the internet.

3.6 Data Sources

The lyrics are taken from researcher's Metallica cassette collections. The writer also takes the data from <http://www.encycmet.com/lyrics/lyr-anger2.shtml> for Metallica song.

3.7 Triangulation

Denzin in Stainback (1988) identified several types of triangulation, below are the three types of triangulation: Data sources triangulation: it involves the coverage of the data from multiple data sources, Methodological triangulation: it involves the coverage of multiple data collection procedures, and investigator triangulation: it involves multiple researchers in an investigation.

In this research, the researcher does the triangulation in order achieve a perfect result. There are several steps done by the researcher. First, triangulation with data sources by checking the analysis to discuss data in the lyrics. Second, the researcher asked the lecturer of semantics in UIN Malang, Drs. H. Dimjati Achmadin, M.Pd. as an informant to give his comments and critics on the appropriateness of this research.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the analysis of the data that is done in line with the research questions. The data is analyzed descriptively based on the theory of denotation and connotation meanings from George Yule.

4.1 Research Findings

There are five lyrics that will be presented in this chapter. These lyrics will be analyzed by using denotative and connotative meanings. The denotative meanings are taken from Oxford advanced learner's dictionary 7th edition and the connotative meaning will be analyzed based on Yule theory. The connotative meanings are written in the *Italic*.

1. SAINT ANGER

Saint anger 'round my neck (1)

Saint anger 'round my neck

He never gets respect (2)

Saint anger 'round my neck

He never gets respect

(You flush it out, you flush it out) (3) Saint anger 'round my neck

(You flush it out, you flush it out) He never gets respect

(You flush it out, you flush it out) Saint anger 'round my neck

(You flush it out, you flush it out) He never gets respect

Fuck it all and no regrets I hit the lights on these dark sets (4)

I need a voice to let my self to let my self go free (5)
 Fuck it all, fuck and no regrets I hit the lights of these dark sets
 Medallion noose I hang my self saint anger 'round my neck (6)

I feel of my world shake like an earthquake (7)

It's hard to see clearer (8)

Is it me? Or is it fear? (9)

I'm madly in anger with you, (10)

I'm madly in anger with you

And I want my anger to be healthy (11)

And I want my anger just for me (12)

And I need my anger not to control (13)

And I want my anger to be me yeah (14)

And I want my anger to be me

And I need set my anger free (15)

And I need set my anger free

Set it free

1. *Saint anger 'round my neck*

The word 'saint' means a person that the Christian Church recognizes as being very holy, because of the way they have lived or died it also means a very good, kind or patient person. The word *saint* in connotative meaning is someone who comes to heal the world. The word 'neck' means the part of the body between the head and the shoulders. In connotative meaning, *neck* is feeling emotion / feeling hurt. So, *Saint anger 'round my neck* is probably

someone/something that heals anger. Considering James' rehab ordeal, Saint Anger is alcohol. Ironically, this very healer is now killing him (round my neck).

2. *He never gets respect*

'He' is a male person or animal that has already been mentioned or is easily identified. Furthermore, He means a person, male or female, whose sex is not stated or known especially referring to somebody mentioned earlier or to a group in general. In this lyric, *He* refers to James. 'Respect' means a feeling of admiration for somebody or something because of their good qualities or achievements. The connotation meaning of *respect* is freedom to do something. *He never gets respect* means nobody ever sees why James resorts to alcohol. They just dismiss it as bad.

3. *You flush it out, You flush it out*

"Flush out" means to clean something by causing water to through it. In connotation, *flush* means repent his sins. 'It' is a pronoun which is used to refer to a fact or situation that is already known or happening. *It* in this stanza refers to alcohol. Hence, *you flush it out* means James is trying to leave alcohol.

4. *Fuck it all and no regrets I hit the lights on these dark sets*

The word 'fuck' means: 1. to have sex with somebody. 2. A swear that many people find offensive that is used to express anger, disgust or surprise. 3. An act of sex, to emphasis, or to show that you are angry, annoyed, or surprised. 4. to

not care at all about somebody/something. The word *fuck* has the connotation meaning, the dirty expression that is addressed to someone or something because of anger. In addition the word 'lights' means the energy from the sun, a lamp, etc that makes it possible to see things. However, it has connotation meaning. *Lights* means make the situation clear and happy. Then, the word 'dark' means with no or very little light, especially because it is night. But, if we see from the connotative meaning, the word *dark* means something frightening, unpleasant and without any hope that something good will happen. *Fuck it all and no regrets I hit the lights on these dark sets* in the stanza above means that Hetfield intends on leaving his past of binge-drinking behind, and move into a new bright phase of his life.

5. *I need a voice to let myself go free*

"Voice" is the sounds produced through the mouth by a person speaking or singing. Beside that, *voice* has the connotation meaning, expression of feelings. Next, "free" in denotative meaning is not busy or without particular plans and without payment. In connotative meaning, *free* means not under the control of someone else or able to do what we want. *I need a voice to let my self to let my self go free* means He resorted to alcohol to set his anger to rest. The first line would've made more sense had it been "needed" instead of "need".

6. *Medallion noose I hang my self saint anger 'round my neck*

“Medallion” is a piece of jewellery in the shape of large flat coin which hangs on a chain around the neck. *Medallion* in connotative meaning means feeling strangled because of anger. “Noose” is a circle that tied one end of a rope with a knot that allows the circle to get smaller as the other end of the rope is pulled. *Noose* in connotative meaning means feeling hurt. “Hang” means to attach something at the top so that the lower part is free or loose. *Hang* in connotative meaning is being great danger of life. Based on the definition, *Medallion noose I hang my self saint anger 'round my neck* means It means that he gifts himself alcohol to get over his anger.

7. *I feel of my world shake like an earthquake*

“World” is the earth with all its countries, people, and natural features. In connotative meaning *world* means person’s life. It includes person’s environment, experiences, friend, and family. “Shake” in denotative meaning is to move or make something / somebody move with short quick movements from side to side or up and down. *Shake* in connotative meaning is an expression of someone’s angry. Furthermore, “earthquake” is a sudden, violent shaking of the earth’s surface. *I feel of my world shake like an earthquake* means He has started to understand the consequences of his addiction.

8. *it's hard to see clearer*

The word “hard” means solid, firm or stiff and difficult to bend and break. In connotative meaning the word *hard* means full of difficulty and problems. Furthermore, “clear” in denotative meaning is easy to understand and not causing any confusion. *Clear* also means thinking in a sensible and logical way, especially in difficult situation. *It's hard to see clearer* means his life turns violent and it becomes hard for him to tackle its challenges.

9. *Is it me? Or is it fear?*

“Fear” in denotative meaning is the bad feeling when we are in danger, something bad might happen, or when a particular thing frightens us. *Is it me? Or is it fear?* Means he is afraid of alcohol now.

10. *I'm madly in anger with you*

The word “madly” means an expression in a way that shows a lack of control. *I'm madly in anger with you* means James HATES alcohol. But, here, this line is sculpted to look like “I'm madly in love with you” because even though he hates this addiction of his, he can't seem to leave it.

11. *And I want my anger to be healthy*

“Healthy” is having good health and not likely to become ill / sick. The lyric *and I want my anger to be healthy* means Hetfield realizes what he must do. If he can tackle his anger in a better way, then alcohol will lose its charm. That is, the outlet of anger should be healthy.

12. *And I want my anger just for me*

“Just for me” means only for me and not for others. *And I want my anger just for me* means it should not involve anyone else than himself, especially not alcohol.

13. *And I need my anger not to control*

The word “control” means the act of restricting, limiting or managing something. In this lyric *control* means doing something in order that our life being well and keep calm. However, *and I need my anger not to control* means his anger should not control him as it has done for so long (by forcing him into drinking).

14. *And I want my anger to be me*

“To be me” means this anger is the singer only without being expressed to some one else. In connotation *and I want my anger to be me* means If he can become anger himself, then there would be no need for alcohol.

15. *And I need set my anger free*

Set my anger free means the rage, which he feels in this line, is not against society, conformity etc, but at the substance (alcohol) which provided him relief from his past rage. It would be ultimate irony if he would resort to alcohol to soothe his anger against, well, alcohol. So he says that he shall release all remnants of this anger from his body, so that alcohol can never infect him again.

This lyrics tells about the problem with them is that they're presented in such a way that they seem to be pretty dumb. This song is about James' alcohol problem. The "anger" written about in this song is mostly anger against society, conformity etc, except a tiny little part at the end.

2. MASTER OF PUPPET

End of passion play, crumbling away (1)

I'm your source of self-destruction (2)

Veins that pump with fear, sucking darkest clear (3)

Leading on your deaths' construction (4)

Taste me you will see (5)

More is all you need (6)

You're dedicated to (7)

How I'm killing you (8)

Come crawling faster (9)

Obey your master (10)

Your life burns faster (11)

Obey your master

Master

Master of puppets I'm pulling your strings (12)

Twisting your mind and smashing your dreams (13)

Blinded by me, you can't see a thing (14)

Just call my name, 'cause I'll hear you scream (15)

Master

Master

Just call my name, 'cause I'll hear you scream

Master

Master

Needlework the way, never you betray (16)

Life of death becoming clearer (17)

Pain monopoly, ritual misery (18)

Chop your breakfast on a mirror (19)

Taste me you will see

More is all you need

You're dedicated to

How I'm killing you

Come crawling faster

Obey your master

Your life burns faster

Obey your master

Master

Master of puppets I'm pulling your strings

Twisting your mind and smashing your dreams

Blinded by me, you can't see a thing

Just call my name, 'cause I'll hear you scream

Master

Master

Just call my name, 'cause I'll hear you scream

Master

Master

Master, master, where's the dreams that I've been after? (20)

Master, master, you promised only lies (21)
 Laughter, laughter, all I hear or see is laughter (22)
 Laughter, laughter, laughing at my cries (23)

Hell is worth all that, natural habitat (24)
 Just a rhyme without a reason (25)
 Neverending maze, drift on numbered days (26)
 Now your life is out of season (27)

I will occupy (28)
 I will help you die (29)
 I will run through you (30)
 Now I rule you too (31)

Come crawling faster
 Obey your master
 Your life burns faster
 Obey your master
 Master

Master of puppets I'm pulling your strings
 Twisting your mind and smashing your dreams
 Blinded by me, you can't see a thing
 Just call my name, 'cause I'll hear you scream
 Master
 Master
 Just call my name, 'cause I'll hear you scream
 Master
 Master

“Master” means a person who is able to control something. In connotative meaning, *master* refers to the drugs which control someone’s life. On the other hand, the word “puppet” means a model of a person or an animal that can be made to move by pulling strings attached to parts of its body or by putting the hand inside it. *Puppet* in this lyric means someone who cannot do everything without consuming drugs. In accordance with the definition above, “master of puppet” means someone who plays the puppets to tell the story. Based on the connotative meaning, *master of puppet means* the drugs which control someone’s life.

1. *End of passion play, crumbling away*

“Passion” means a very strong feeling of love, hatred, anger, enthusiasm, etc. “Crumbling” means breaking something into very small pieces. *End of Passion play, crumbling away* means there is no spirit of life because of drugs.

2. *I'm your source of self-destruction*

“Source” means a place, person, or thing that we get something from. In connotative meaning *source* means drug that causes problems. “Destruction” in dictionary is the act of destroying something. *I'm source of self – destruction* means drugs make his body damaged.

3. *Veins that pump with fear, sucking darkest clear*

“Vein” means any of the tubes that carry blood from all parts of the body towards the heart. Additionally, “Sucking” is to take liquid and air into the mouth

by using the muscles of the lips. *Sucking* in connotation is controlling emotion. The lyric of this song, *veins that pump with fear, sucking darkest clear* means somebody who is scared or no confident will become strong because of drugs.

4. *Leading on your deaths' construction*

“Leading” means to go with or in front of a person or an animal to show the way or to make them go in the right direction. *Leading* also means in the control of some one or something. “Construction” in dictionary means the process or method of building or making something, especially roads, building, bridges, etc. *Construction* in connotation meaning is someone’s creation from ideas, opinion, and knowledge. *Leading on your death’s construction* means drugs lead someone to die faster.

5. *Taste me you will see*

The word “taste” means the particular quality that different foods and drinks have that allow you to recognize them when you put them in your mouth. In connotation, *taste* is choosing what a person like and prefer. “See” in denotation is to become aware of somebody or something by using your eyes. *See* also means understanding something. *Taste me you will see* means if we try to consume drugs, we will find something different that we do not know before. Sometimes, we say “fly”.

6. *More is all you need*

“Need” means a situation when something is necessary or must be done. In *connotation* meaning need means a desire. The lyric *more is all you need* in this song means you have strong desires than before.

7. *You're dedicated to*

“Dedicate” means to give a lot of your time and effort to a particular activity or purpose because you think it is important. In connotative meaning dedicated means being a playing of something (drug). The lyric *you're dedicated to* means you are going to die.

8. *How I'm killing you*

The word “killing” in this lyric means to make somebody or someone dies. In connotative meaning, *killing* means destroying something or someone. Furthermore, *How I'm killing you* means drugs can make somebody killed softly.

9. *Come crawling faster*

“Crawling” means a very slow speed. *Come crawling faster* means death is getting closer and closer.

10. *Obey your master*

“Obey” means to do what you are told or expected to do. *Obey your master* means we are expected to do (buying the drugs in order we have the confident).

11. *Your life burns faster*

“Burn” means to damage, injure, destroy or kill somebody or something with fire, heat or acid. But if we see from the connotative meaning, the word *burn* means will be nothing. *Your life burns faster* means our life is nothing for nothing because we do not do something useful.

12. *Master of puppets I'm pulling your strings*

“Pulling” means move something in a particular direction, especially towards or behind you. “String” means material made of several threads twisted together, used for tying things together. *Master of puppets I'm pulling your strings* means drug, as the lord, handle or manage their life.

13. *Twisting your mind and smashing your dreams*

“Twisting” means to bend or turn something into a particular shape. “Smashing” means to break something, or to be broken, violently and noisily into many pieces. *Twisting your mind and smashing your dreams* means drugs have destroyed our future

14. *Blinded by me, you can't see a thing*

“Blinded” is to permanently destroy somebody’s ability to see. *Blinded* in connotative meaning means cannot see the truth. The word “see” means to become aware of somebody / something by using your eyes. *See* in connotative meaning means to understand something. “Thing” in denotative meaning is an object that is not alive in the way that people and plants are. In connotation, *thing* means the truth. *Blinded by me you can't see a thing* means consuming drugs make someone falls down and cannot see the truth anymore.

15. *Just call my name, 'cause I'll hear you scream*

“Call” means to use a particular name or title when you are talking to somebody. *Call* in connotative means visiting. “Scream” in denotative is to give a loud, high cry because you are hurt, frightened, excited, etc. In connotation, *scream* means fear. *Just call my name, 'cause I'll hear you scream* means by consuming the drugs, we will have no fear.

16. *Needlework the way, never you betray*

“Needlework” means things that are sewn by hand, especially for decoration; the activity of making things by sewing. “Betray” means to hurt somebody who trust you, especially by not being loyal or faithful to them. *Needlework the way, never you betray* means by consuming drugs, you lie to yourself and everyone that you are feeling better but, actually you are not.

17. *Life of death becoming clearer*

“Life” means the ability to breathe, grow, and reproduce which people, animals and plants have before they die and which objects do not have. In connotation, the word *life*, means a person’s experience of their life. The word “death” means the fact of somebody dying or being killed. “Clear” in denotation is easy to understand and not causing any confusion. In connotation, *clear* means something logically. However, *life of death becoming clear* means your life is between life and death or in the situation in which people might die.

18. *Pain monopoly, ritual misery*

“Pain” means the feelings that you have in your body when you have been hurt or when you are ill / sick. *Pain* in this stanza means suffering because of drug. “Monopoly” in dictionary means the complete control of trade in particular goods or the supply of a particular service. *Monopoly* here is pain that is suffered by a person and there are no others people do not feel. “Misery” means great suffering of the mind or body. *Pain monopoly, ritual misery* means ill becomes regularly.

19. *Chop your breakfast on a mirror*

“Chop” means to cut something into pieces with a sharp tool such as knife. “Breakfast” means the first meal of the day. *Breakfast* in connotation meaning is daily activity. “Mirror” in denotation means a piece of special flat glass that reflects images, so that you can see your self when you look in it. In connotation

meaning *mirror* means a shadow. *Chop your breakfast on a mirror* means if he has no drugs anymore, he will cut his hands by himself and suck his blood to get strength because if someone who is addicted to the drugs, his body will shake and feel fever, sometimes cold. So, drugs are to support his life.

20. *Master, master, where's the dreams that I've been after?*

“Dream” means a series of images, events and feelings that happen in your mind while you are sleep. *Dream* in connotation meaning is the future. *Master, master, where's the dream that I've been after* means the future that he has been dreaming lost in a moment because of drugs.

21. *Master, master, you promised only lies*

The word “promised” in this stanza means to tell somebody that you will definitely do or do not something or that something will definitely happen. *Promised* in connotation meaning is the wish. *Master, master, you promised only lies* means the wishes are lost. By consuming drugs, people only get suffered.

22. *Laughter, laughter, all I hear or see is laughter*

“Laughter” is the act or sound of laughing. “See” means to become aware of somebody or something by using your eyes. *Laughter, laughter, all I hear or see is laughter* means he was lied to consume the drugs and he was promised to get what he wanted.

23. *Laughter, laughter, laughing at my cries*

“Cries” means to produce tears from your eyes because you are unhappy or hurt. In connotation, *cries* means feeling sad because of drug. *Laughter, laughter, laughing at my cries* means the drugs had been satisfied because it successfully makes him fall down.

24. *Hell is worth all that, natural habitat*

“Hell” means the place believed to be the home of devils and where bad place go after death in some religion. In connotative *hell* means something bad. Furthermore, “worth” means to have a value in money. In connotative meaning *worth* means useful or enjoyable. “Habitat” in denotative meaning is the place where a particular type of animal or plants is normally found. *Habitat* in connotation is the end place where someone stays in. *Hell is worth all that, natural habit* means he will be in underworld because consuming drugs is forbidden.

25. *Just a rhyme without a reason*

“Rhyme” is a word that has the same sound or ends with the same sounds as another word. In connotation meaning, *rhyme* means without any changes. “Reason” means a cause or explanation for something that has happened or that somebody has done. *Just a rhyme without a reason* means it happens in a way that cannot be easily explained or understood.

26. *Never ending maze, drift on numbered days*

“Maze” means a system of paths separated by walls or hedges built in a park or garden that is designed so that it is difficult to find your way through.

“Drift” means a slow steady movement from one place to another; a gradual change or development from one situation to another, especially to something bad.

Never ending maze, drift on numbered days means his life like in a prison because he is in the biggest depression and he has realized that his life is nothing.

27. *Now your life is out of season*

“Out of season” means not easily available because it is not the right time of year for them. It also means at the times of year when few people go on holiday / vacation. *Now your life is out of season* means he walks in the wrong side of the street of his life.

28. *I will occupy*

“Occupy” means to fill or use a space, an area or an amount of time.

Furthermore, *I will occupy* means he cannot avoid the drugs.

29. *I will help you die*

The word “Help” means to make it easier or possible for somebody to do something by doing something for them or by giving them something that they need. In connotative, *help* means making somebody in the danger situation. *I will help you die* means the drugs becomes the murderer of himself.

30. *I will run through you*

In denotation meaning, the word “run” means to move using your legs, going faster than when walking. In this stanza, *run* means to use or spend money carelessly. *I will run through you* means the drugs make his wealth run out.

31. *Now I rule you too*

The word “rule” means a statement of what may or must not be done in particular situation or when playing a game. *Rule* in connotation means managing his life. *Now I rule you too* means he cannot live without drugs because drugs is being the *master* of his life.

The lyrics on "Master of Puppets" above are clearly about drug abuse, and how the drugs slowly become the "Master" of someone.

3. AND JUSTICE FOR ALL

Halls of justice painted green (1)
 Money talking (2)
 Power wolves beset your door (3)
 Hear them stalking (4)
 Soon you'll please their appetite (5)
 They devour (6)
 Hammer of justice crushes you (7)
 Overpower (8)

The ultimate in vanity (9)
Exploiting their supremacy (10)
I can't believe the things you say (11)
I can't believe
I can't believe the price you pay (12)
Nothing can save you (13)

Justice is lost (14)
Justice is raped (15)
Justice is gone (16)
Pulling your strings (17)
Justice is done (18)
Seeking no truth (19)
Winning is all (20)
Find it so grim (21)
So true (22)
So real (23)

Apathy their stripping stone (24)
So unfeeling (25)
Hidden deep animosity (26)
So deceiving (27)
Through your eyes their light burns (28)
Hoping to find (29)
Inquisition sinking you (30)
With prying minds (31)

The ultimate in vanity
Exploiting their supremacy
I can't believe the things you say
I can't believe

I can't believe the price you pay

Nothing can save you

Justice is lost

Justice is raped

Justice is gone

Pulling your strings

Justice is done

Seeking no truth

Winning is all

Find it so grim

So true

So real

Lady Justice has been raped (32)

Truth assassin (33)

Rolls of red tape seal your lips (34)

Now you're done in (35)

Their money tips her scales again (36)

Make you real (37)

Just what is truth? I cannot tell (38)

Cannot feel (39)

The ultimate in vanity

Exploiting their supremacy

I can't believe the things you say

I can't believe

I can't believe the price we pay

Nothing can save us

Justice is lost

Justice is raped

Justice is gone
 Pulling your strings
 Justice is done
 Seeking no truth
 Winning is all
 Find it so grim
 So true
 So real

1. *Halls of justice painted green*

The word “hall” means a space or passage inside the entrance or front door of a building. In connotation, *hall* means the appearance of the justice. “Green” means having the color of grass or the leaves of most plants and trees. Connotation meaning of *green* is making something to be friendly. *Hall of justice painted green* means that the judge always looks like a fair people because his job is punish people who have committed crimes.

2. *Money talking*

“Talking” means to say things or to speak in order to give information or to express feeling. In connotative meaning, *talking* means deciding something. In this stanza, *Money talking* means escape from the fault by paying some money.

3. *Power wolves beset your door*

“Wolves” is a large wild animal of the dog family, that lives and hunts in group. In connotation meaning, *wolf* means greedy for money. In addition, “door”

means a piece of wood, glass that is opened and closed so that people can get in and out of a room, building, car, etc. *Door* in this stanza is a room of the justice. Power *wolves beset your door* means bribing that brakes justice.

4. *Hear them stalking*

“Hear” means to be aware of sounds with your eyes. In this stanza, *hear* means to know about something. “Stalking” in denotation is to move slowly and quietly towards an animal or a person in order to kill or harm it. *Hear them stalking* means they pay some money in the silent or no one knows.

5. *Soon you’ll please their appetite*

“Please” means to make one happy. “Appetite” means physical desire of food. In connotative meaning, *appetite* means to satisfy their needs or feeling scared that they cannot obtain for money anymore. So, *soon you’ll please their appetite* means by giving the judges some money to seal their lips, they will be wealthy fast. With money, they will do everything to satisfy their natural appetite or desire.

6. *They devour*

“Devour” is to eat all of something quickly, especially because you are hungry. In connotative meaning, the words devour means feeling scared if he gets nothing or let the people suffered than he is. *They devour* means they ignore other people suffered.

7. *Hammer of justice crushes you*

“Hammer of justice” is a tool to emphasize a point. Usually, it is used when the judge has made the decision. In connotation, *hammer of justice* means the decision of the judges. “Crushes” means to press or squeeze something so hard that is damaged or injured, or loses its shape. *Crushes* have a meaning, to destroy. *Hammer of justice crushes you* means that you will be lost by justice because justice has been bribed.

8. *Overpower*

“Overpower” means to defeat or gain control over somebody completely by using greater strength. *Overpower* means he will do everything to defeat the people by bribing the justice.

9. *The ultimate in vanity*

“Ultimate” means most extreme; best, worst, greatest, most important. “Vanity” means too much pride in your own appearance, abilities, or achievement. *Vanity* in connotation meaning means authority or power. *The ultimate in vanity* means the some one’s authority or power can overcome everything.

10. *Exploiting their supremacy*

“Exploiting” means to treat a person or situation as an opportunity to gain an advantage for your self. In connotation meaning, *exploiting* means using

something for business to get the advantages. “Supremacy” is a position in which you have more power, authority or status than anyone else. *Exploiting their supremacy* means someone can use the judge’s authority or power by giving bribes to release his mistakes.

11. *I can’t believe the things you say*

The word “believe” means to feel certain that something is true or that somebody is telling you truth. *I can’t believe the things you say* means that the judge’s decision is not always true.

12. *I can’t believe the price you pay*

“Price” in this stanza means to amount of money that you have to pay for something. *Price* in connotative meaning is someone’s attitude and behavior. The word “pay” means to give somebody money for work, goods, service, etc. *I can’t believe the price you pay* means that it is unbelievable that the judge’s self – respect can be paid by a sheet of penny.

13. *Nothing can save you*

“Save” in denotation meaning is to keep somebody / something safe from death, harm, loss, etc. In connotative meaning, *save* means protect your mistake. *Nothing can save you* means there are no others things which help the judges to care for their mistakes.

14. *Justice is lost*

“Justice” is the fair treatment of people. “Lost” is unable to find your way or not knowing where you are. In connotation meaning, lost means unable to *Justice is lost* means that justice becomes unfair. Because by using their authority, they can blame the truth and justify any mistakes.

15. *Justice is raped*

“Raped” in denotative meaning is to be forced by somebody to have sex with him when he does not want to buy threatening or using violence. In connotation meaning *raped* is forcing someone to use their power to do something wrong. In this stanza, *justice is raped* means the judges are forcing to do something wrong by giving them the bribes.

16. *Justice is gone*

The word “gone” means moving or traveling from one place to another. *Gone* in connotative meaning is unavailable. *Justice is gone* means that the justice is not upholding the law.

17. *Pulling your strings*

“Pulling” means to hold something firmly and use force in order to move it or try to move it towards your self. In connotation meaning, *pulling* means managing. “String” is a material made of several threads twisted together used for tying things together. In connotation meaning, *string* is life or money. *Pulling*

your strings means that money becomes everything of their life. They do not care about others life and about truth and mistakes.

18. *Justice is done*

The word “done” means finish or complete. *Done*, in connotation meaning is broken. *Justice is done* means that the system in the judicial is broken. All sense of truth and justice is lost as a result of peoples’ lust for money and power.

19. *Seeking no truth*

“Seeking” means to look for something / somebody. In connotation meaning, *seeking* means deciding decision. “Truth” means the true facts about something, rather than the things that have been invented or guessed. *Truth* in connotation meaning is the justice. *Seeking no truth* means deciding something wrong. The judges decide someone’s guilt as the true person and the true person as someone’s guilt.

20. *Winning is all*

“Winning” means win or has won something. In connotation, *winning* means power or authority. *Winning is all* means the authority is everything. It’s very important than others things. So, people can do everything for the shake of getting the power.

21. *Find it so grim*

The word “find” means to discover somebody / something unexpectedly or by chance. In connotation meaning, *find* means “Grim” means looking or sounding very serious or unpleasant and depressing. In connotation meaning, *grim* means the sense of truth in the jurisdiction is lost. *Find it so grim* means the feeling of the justice in the court is lost. It is very difficult to differentiate the true and false because, the judges have made the wrong decision.

22. *So true*

“True” means connected with facts rather than things that have invented or guessed. In connotation meaning, *true* means the real condition. *So true* means it is true that the condition in the judicial system is really broken.

23. *So real*

“Real” means, actually, existing or happening and not imaged or pretended. In connotation meaning, *real* means disbelieve what the court says. *So real* means it is exactly true that the judges corrupt for getting power or money.

24. *Apathy their stripping stone*

The word “apathy” means the feeling of not being interested in or enthusiastic about anything. “Striping” means a long narrow piece of paper, metal, clot, etc. “Stones” means a hard solid mineral substance that is found in the ground, often used for building. *Stone* in connotative meaning is doing anything.

Apathy their stripping stone means gets the money by doing anything or by bribing.

25. *So unfeeling*

“Unfeeling” means not showing care or sympathy for other people. In connotation meaning, *unfeeling* means do not care. *So, unfeeling* in this stanza means the judges do not care with the justice. He does everything for the sake of power and money.

26. *Hidden deep animosity*

“Hidden” means to put or keep somebody / something in a place where they or it cannot be seen or found. In connotation meaning, *hidden* means implicit or implied. “Animosity” means a strong feeling of opposition, anger or hatred. *Hidden deep animosity* means the judges imply the hatred to others.

27. *So deceiving*

“Deceiving” means to make somebody believe something that is not true. In connotation meaning, *deceiving* means lie or tell something wrong, issue, and slander. *So deceiving* means the judges tell untrue.

28. *Through your eyes their light burns*

“Eyes” means the two organs that you see with. *Eye* in connotation meaning is the way of seeing something. “Light” is the energy from the sun, lamp,

etc that makes it possible to see things. *Light* in connotation meaning is the justice or sense of truth. *Through your eyes their light burn* means that the judges' power or authority can be fallen by saying the truth that the judges corrupt to get the power.

29. *Hoping to find*

“Hoping” means to want something to happen and think that it is possible. In connotation meaning, *hoping* means desire. *Hoping to find* means the desire to get money.

30. *Inquisition sinking you*

The word “Inquisition” means a series of questions that somebody asks you, especially when they ask them in an unpleasant way. “Sinking” means to go down below the surface or towards the bottom of a liquid or soft substance. *Inquisition sinking you* means they will ask something that not related to the case or the question make we are trapped in order we cannot answer the question then we will be angry. In the justice, one may not be angry because angry is identically close to lie.

31. *With prying minds*

“Prying” means to try to find out information about other people's private lives in a way that is annoying or rude. “Minds” means the part of a person that

makes them able to be aware of things, to think and to feel. *With prying minds* means looking for somebody's foibles.

32. *Lady Justice has been raped*

“Lady” means a word used to mean ‘woman’ that some people, especially older people, consider is more polite. *Lady Justice has been raped* means the system of the justice is destroyed by bribing.

33. *Truth assassin*

“Assassin” means a person who murders somebody important or famous, for money or for political reasons. *Truth assassin* means the judge is bribed.

34. *Rolls of red tape seal your lips*

“Roll” means a long piece of paper, cloth, film, etc. that has been wrapped around itself or a tube several times so that it forms the shape of a tube. Furthermore, “red tape” is official rules that seem more complicated than necessary and prevent things from being done quickly. “Seal” means to close an envelope, etc. by sticking the edges of the opening together. *Rolls of red tape seal your lips* means money can make the eyewitness and the all in court as if they know nothing.

35. *Now you're done in*

Now you're done in means you have escaped from the law.

36. *Their money tips her scales again*

“Tips” means a small amount of extra money that you give to somebody, for example somebody who serves you in a restaurant. “Scales” means the size or extent of something, especially when compared with something else. *Their money tips her scales again* means they got money more than they get usual.

37. *Make you real*

“Real” means, actually, existing or happening and not imaged or pretended. *Make you real* means make us realize that there is a corruption.

38. *Just what is truth? I cannot tell*

“Tell” means to give information to somebody by speaking or writing. *Just what is truth? I cannot tell* means actually we realize that there is a dishonest but we are still confused what have done is destroying us. We cannot believe it.

39. *Cannot feel*

“Feel” means a particular feeling or emotion. *Cannot feel* means we do really disbelieve.

This song is about the corruption of the judicial system, where all sense of truth and justice is lost as a result of some peoples’ lust for money and power. Justice for All shall act as an advocate for change in a criminal justice system that is inadequate in protecting the lives and property of law-abiding citizens.

Through private citizen and corporate membership, Justice for All will peacefully exert the social and legislative influence necessary to effect positive change in the criminal justice system. An informed, dedicated and politically active membership will be the greatest asset in achieving that objective.

4. THE UNFORGIVEN

New blood joins this earth (1)
 And quickly he's subdued (2)
 Through constant pained disgrace (3)
 The young boy learns their rules (4)
 With time the childe draws in (5)
 This whipping boy done wrong (6)
 Deprived of all his thoughts (7)
 The young man struggles on and on he's known (8)
 A vow unto his own (9)
 That never from this day (10)
 His will they'll take away (11)

What I've felt (12)
 What I've known (13)
 Never shined through in what I've shown (14)
 Never be (15)
 Never see (16)
 Won't see what might have been (17)
 What I've felt
 What I've known
 Never shined through in what I've shown

Never free (18)

Never me (19)

So I dub the unforgiven (20)

They dedicate their lives (21)

To running all of his (22)

He tries to please them all (23)

This bitter man he is (24)

Throughout his life the same (25)

He's battled constantly (26)

This fight he cannot win (27)

A tired man they see no longer cares (28)

The old man then prepares (29)

To die regretfully (30)

That old man here is me

What I've felt

What I've known

Never shined through in what I've shown

Never be

Never see

Won't see what might have been

What I've felt

What I've known

Never shined through in what I've shown

Never free

Never me

So I dub the unforgiven

1. *New blood joins this earth*

“New” in denotative meaning means not existing before, recently made, invented, introduced. In connotative meaning the word *new* is having fresh energy, courage or health. “Blood” means the red liquid that flows through the bodies of human and animals. In connotative meaning *blood* means new members or employees, especially young ones, with new ideas or ways doing thing. “Joins” means to fix or connect two or more thing together. *New blood joins this earth* means someone who tries to get work or to do something

2. *And quickly he’s subdued*

“Quickly” means fast. However, “subdued” means to bring somebody or something under control, especially by using force. In connotative meaning, *subdued* means sad or feeling unhappy. *And quickly, he’s subdued* means someone who does not have the spirits and strength because he has no people surrounding him.

3. *Through constant pained disgrace*

“Constant” means happening all the time or repeatedly. “Pained”, means showing that somebody feeling annoyed or upset. Furthermore, the word “disgrace” means the loss of other people’s respect and approval because of the bad way somebody has behaved. *Through constant pained disgrace* means he was mocked by people.

4. *The young boy learns their rules*

“Learn” means to gain knowledge or skill by studying from experience, from being taught, etc. “rules” means a statement of what may, must or must not be done in a particular situation or when playing a game. *The young boy learns their rules* means young boy who forced to conform to society’s rules.

5. *With time the child draws in*

“Draws” means to make pictures or a picture of something, with a pencil, pen or chalk (but not paint). *With time the child draws in* means they child who tries to figure out or to have a particular idea after he studied the life.

6. *This whipping boy done wrong*

“Whipping” means an act or hitting somebody with a whip, as a punishment. “Whipping boy” means a person who is often blamed or punished for things other people have done. *This whipping boy done wrong* means he is blamed to the people who don’t care him when the child tries to understand surrounding him because people had never cared and wanted the child anymore.

7. *Deprived of all his thoughts*

The word “Deprived” means without enough food, education and all things that are necessary for people to live a happy and comfortable live. *Deprived* is let it be. “Thoughts” is something that you thing of or remember. *Deprived of*

all his thoughts means to make the people feel happy and recognize each other is his aim.

8. *The young man struggles on and on he's known*

“Struggles” means to try very hard to do something when it is difficult or when there are a lot of problems. *The young man struggles on and on he's known* means he tries continuously to get respect from the people.

9. *A vow unto his own*

“Vow” means a formal and serious promise, especially a religious one, to do something. “Unto”, means to or towards somebody / something. *A vow unto his own* means he swears he will never forgive to the people.

10. *That never from this day*

“Day” means the time between when it becomes light in the morning and when it becomes dark in the evening. *That never from this day* means forever.

11. *His will they'll take away*

“Take away”, means to carry or move something from one place to another. *Take away* means to make a feeling, pain, etc and it can also be disappearing. *His will they'll take away* means he wants the people satisfied by going away from the society.

12. *What I've felt*

The word “felt” means a particular feeling or emotion. *What I've felt* means he feels hurt.

13. *What I've known*

“Known” means to have information in your mind as a result of experience or because you have learned or been told it. *What I've known* means he figure out.

14. *Never shined through in what I've shown*

“Shined” means to produce or reflect light; to be bright. *Never shined through in what I've shown* means he is blind.

15. *Never be*

In denotation meaning, “Never be” means not exist. In connotation meaning “*never be*” means he is not recognized in society

16. *Never see*

“See” means to become aware of somebody or something by using your eyes. “*Never see*” in this lyric means he is blind.

17. *Won't see what might have been*

Won't see what might have been means he doesn't care himself.

18. *Never free*

The word "free" means not under the control or in the power of somebody else; able to do what you want. *Never free* means feeling uncomfortable because there is no people care him.

19. *Never me*

The word "me" is the object of a verb or preposition. It is an object singular pronoun of I am. *Never me* means he never gets his right.

20. *So I dub the unforgiven*

"Dub" means to give some thing / some body name, often in a humorous or critical way. *So, I dub the unforgiven* means he wants to take revenge or vengeance.

21. *They dedicate their lives*

"Dedicate" means to give a lot of your time and effort to a particular activity or purpose because you think it is important. "Lives" means to be alive. *They dedicate their lives* means people who make a plan.

22. *To running all of his*

“Running” means to move using your legs, going faster than when you walk. *To running all of his*, means to throw away.

23. *He tries to please them all*

“Please” means makes somebody happy. *He tries to please them all* means he makes the people understand.

24. *This bitter man he is*

The word “bitter” means feeling angry and unhappy because you feel that you have been treated unfairly. *This bitter man he is* means, he, the person who doesn't accept the right that he gives.

25. *Throughout his life the same*

“Life” means the ability to breathe, grow, reproduce, etc which people, animals and plants have before they die and which objects do not have. *Throughout his life the same* means what he does is nothing.

26. *He's battled constantly*

“Battled” means to try very hard to achieve something difficult or to deal with something unpleasant or dangerous. *Battled* means effort. “Constantly” means all the time; repeatedly. *He's battled constantly* means his struggle to make the people understand is nothing.

27. *This fight he cannot win*

The word “fight” means to take part in a war or battle against an enemy. *Fight* is meant as an effort. “Win” means to be the most successful in a competition, race, battle, etc. *This fight he cannot win* means his struggle to get his right from the people is nothing.

28. *A tired man they see no longer cares*

“Tired” means feeling that you would like to sleep or rest or needing rest. The word *Tired man* in connotative meaning, means old man. In addition, the word “care” means the process of caring for somebody / something and providing what they need for their health or protection. *A tired man they see no longer cares* means the old man who is going to die.

29. *The old man then prepares*

“Prepares” means to make something or somebody ready to be used or to do something. *The old man then prepares* means submission in the situation.

30. *To die regretfully*

“Regretfully” means a feeling of sadness or disappointment that you have because of something that has happened or something that you have done or not done. *To die regretfully*, means to regret his struggle why he keeps going to get respect from the people if the result is nothing.

It's about a "young boy forced to conform to society's rules and becoming an old man and regretting not defying the rules to do what he wanted to do". He has no parents, but many, too many seem to watch over him. He remains small although those around him become tall and prosper. The laws and limits seem to keep him small. He discovers an unknown place where he escapes his oppressive world. It is a windowless stone room with only a hole with no door that leads only back to this world he wants no part of. He comes here to be alone and to be himself, but he knows people will soon find him and his secret will be lost.

He must think. He begins to claw at the stone wall. Tireless and full of purpose as he breaks the stone bit by bit, he is growing older. He is chiseling a square shape from the wall. Just as the square is finished, he is now a very old man. With his last strength he pulls the square rock from the wall and lowers it onto his back. He struggles the short distance across the empty room to the hole that leads to his unwanted world. He sets the stone down within the hole and as he pushes it into place there appears a lock on the door. He reaches into his pocket, draws out a key and locks the door. He walks back to the hole left by the now chiseled door and sees now there is a window with just a simple, clean sky. He reaches out the window and, opening his hand, drops the key that locks out the world of the unforgiven. The old man returns to the center of the room and lays down to wait his death.

5. WHEREVER I MAY ROAM

...and the road becomes my bride (1)

I have stripped of all but pride (2)

So in her I do confide (3)

And she keeps me satisfied (4)

Gives me all I need (5)

...and with dust in throat I crave (6)

Only knowledge will I save (7)

To the game you stay a slave (8)

Rover wanderer (9)

Nomad vagabond (10)

Call me what you will (11)

But I'll take my time anywhere (12)

Free to speak my mind anywhere (13)

And I'll redefine anywhere (14)

Anywhere I roam (15)

Where I lay my head is home (16)

...and the earth becomes my throne (17)

I adapt to the unknown (18)

Under wandering stars I've grown (19)

By my self but not alone (20)

I ask no one (21)

...and my ties are served clean (22)

The less I have the more I gain (23)

Off the beaten path I reign (24)

Rover wanderer

Nomad vagabond

Call me what you will

But I'll take my time anywhere
 Free to speak my mind anywhere
 And I'll redefine anywhere
 Anywhere I roam
 Where I lay my head is home

Carved upon my stone (25)
 My body lie but still I roam (26)
 Wherever I may roam

“Wherever” means in any places. The word “roam” means to walk or travel around an area without any definite aim or direction. So, *wherever I may roam* means I can go anywhere.

1. *...and the road becomes my bride*

“Road” means a hard surface built for vehicles to travel on. *Road* in connotative meaning is the tour. “Bride” is a woman on her wedding day, or just before or just after it. The word *Bride* in connotative meaning is meant the situation when they travel around the world. *...and the road becomes my bride* means they have a tours around the world, they travel and move from one country to another country because of concert. So that’s why they say that road, as if, becomes their bride.

2. *I have stripped of all but pride*

“Stripped” means to take off all or most of your clothes or another person’s clothes. The word *Stripped*, in connotative meaning, means to follow. “Pride” means a feeling of pleasure or satisfaction that you get when you or people who are connected with you have done something well or own something that other people admire. *I have stripped of all but pride* means they travel around the world to concert and promote their album.

3. *So in her I do confide*

Her refers to the road which has the meaning, the tour. “Confide” means to tell somebody secrets and personal information that you do not want other people to know. *So in her I do confide* means in they get spirit in the traveling because they will be watched by people.

4. *And she keeps me satisfied*

She refers to the road. “Satisfied” means to make somebody pleased by doing or giving them what they want. *And she keeps me satisfied* means traveling to concert makes them satisfied.

5. *Gives me all I need*

“Need” means to require something / somebody because they are essential or very important, not just because you would like to have them. *Gives me all I need* means with they get many inspiration to create the song from the traveling.

6. *...and with dust in throat I crave*

“Dust” means a fine powder that consists of very small pieces of sand, earth, etc. *Dust* has a meaning, thirsty. “Throat” means a passage in the neck through which food and air pass on their way into the body; the front part of the neck. “Crave” means to have a very strong desire for something. ...*And with dust in throat I crave* means although they are hungry and thirsty; they still keep going to concert.

7. *Only knowledge will I save*

“Knowledge” means the information, understanding and skills that you gain through education or experience. *Only knowledge will I save* means they get new experiences when they are on tour around the world.

8. *To the game you stay a slave*

“Game” means an activity or a sport with rules in which people or teams compete against each other. *Game* is meant a concert. “Slave” means a person who is legally owned by another person and is forced to work for him. *Slave* is the audience. *To the game you stay a slave* means no matters, as the audience, people wait for Metallica’s concert long time.

When they concert, the people who are from others country come and join with people that they do not know who they are or people will have no differences between the rich and the poor.

9. *Rover wanderer*

“Rover” is a person who likes to travel a lot rather than live in one place.

“Wanderer” means is a person who keeps traveling from place to place with no permanent home. *Rover, wanderer* means Metallica.

10. *Nomad vagabond*

“Nomad” means a member of a community that moves with its animals from place to place. In addition, the word “vagabond” means a person who has no home and job and who travels from place to place. *Nomad, Vagabond* means Metallica.

11. *Call me what you will*

“Call” means to give somebody / something a particular name; to use a particular name or title when you are talking to somebody. “Will” means a feeling of strong determination in order to achieve what you want to do. *Call me what you will* means they will satisfy you by their song.

12. *But I'll take my time anywhere*

“Time” means what is measured in minutes, hours, days, etc. *But I'll take my time anywhere* means they can be invited anytime.

13. *Free to speak my mind anywhere*

“Speak” means to talk to somebody about something; to have a conversation with somebody. *To speak* is to sing. “Mind” is to think and to feel. But the word *mind* means the lyrics. *Free to speak my mind anywhere* means they sing their song.

14. *And I'll redefine anywhere*

“Redefine” means to change the nature or limits of something; to make people consider something in a new way. *And I'll redefine anywhere* means make the people who are sad to be happy.

15. *Anywhere I roam*

“Anywhere” means in, at, or to any place. *Anywhere I roam* means where they get tour.

16. *Where I lay my head is home*

“Lay” means to put somebody / something in a particular position, especially when it is done gently or carefully. “Head” means mind. “Home” means the house or a flat apartment that you live in, especially with your family. *Home*, in connotative meaning is save. *Where I lay my head is home* means their inspiration is in their mind.

17. *...and the earth becomes my throne*

“Throne” means a special chair used by a king or queen to sit on at ceremonies. *Throne* means live. *...And the earth becomes my throne* means they keep going to keep their band though there are so many things that can stop their carrier. Then, finally, the band becomes famous.

18. *I adapt to the unknown*

“Adapt” means to change something in order to make it suitable for anew use or situation. *I adapt to the unknown* means they try to follow the custom of the country they visit.

19. *Under wandering stars I've grown*

“Wandering” means Journey from place to place, usually with no special purpose. *Stars* means some actresses that play their band as opening act. “Grown” means to increase in size, number, strength or quality. *Under wandering stars I've grown* means Metallica’s concert, is always played after the opening act.

20. *By my self but not alone*

“Alone” means without any other people. *By my self but not alone* means they do not have any worries because they are with the watcher.

21. *I ask no one*

“Ask” means to say or write something in the form of question, in order to get information. *I ask no one* means they know what they have to do.

22. *...and my ties are served clean*

“Ties” means to attach or hold two or more things together using string, rope, etc. “served” means to give somebody food or drink, for example at a restaurant or during a meal.*And my ties are served clean* means everything they need to concert have been prepared.

23. *The less I have the more I gain*

“Less” means, to a smaller degree, not so much. “Gain” means to obtain or win something, especially something that you need or want. *The less I have the more I gain* means that they starts from the small band to be the biggest metal band.

24. *Off the beaten path I reign*

“Off”, means not on, away from. “Beaten” means to defeat somebody in a game or competition. “Reign” means the period of time during which a king, queen, emperor, etc. *Off the beaten path I reign* means tough there are so many teases, they have patience to get over.

25. *Carved upon my stone*

“Carved” means to make objects, patterns, etc by cutting away material from wood or stone. “Stone” means a hard solid mineral substance that is found in the ground. *Carved upon my stone* means the city where they do their concert will be a memory for they people.

26. *My body lie but still I roam*

“Lie” means to be or put yourself in a flat or horizontal position so that you are not standing or sitting. *Lie* means tired because of concert. *My body lie but still I roam* means they are still in tour tough they are tired.

This song is about the band being on tour and leaving their loved ones behind. The road becomes his home. In the lyrics the roaming vagabond is taken as a metaphor of the band. This song also has a spiritual meaning, the essence, and presence of Cliff being with the band no matter where they go.

4.2 Discussion

After obtaining the data and analyzing them based on the George Yule theory, the next part is the discussion of the whole data to answer the problem proposed in the previous chapter.

In accordance with the theory, the information obtained from the data shows that denotative meaning has no taste or feeling in giving the meaning

whereas the connotative meaning, we have to have the sense to give the meaning.

And also we have to learn about western culture to understand.

Furthermore, George Yule theory is used to analyze lyrics produced by Metallica. As it provides the basic theory of how people use language in written or spoken form.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After presenting the findings and discussion in the preceding chapter, conclusion and suggestions are taken in this chapter. The conclusion is drawn based on the formulated research question, while suggestions are intended to give information to the next researchers who are interested in doing researches in the same field.

5.1 Conclusion

After the detail explanation had been given, the researcher decides to take the conclusion that covers all of the explanation in fourth chapter. From the five categories of Metallica's song, we can easily understand the meaning of them, of course by using lexical analysis. Denotative and connotative are, of course, dominant in these songs because they are written in figurative language.

The connotative meaning is more difficult than denotative meaning. Beside he has no clear meaning, explicit and has not been written in the dictionary, sometimes, he has an additional meaning component that related to the sense of feeling. Sometimes, people use positive connotative or neutral but, in *The Unforgiven*, in Metallica's lyrics, by several ethnics and by my opinion, they have a negative connotative. The sentence, *money talking in the ...and justice for all* lyrics is syntactically good, but semantically odd. Since *the man is talking* is perfectly acceptable.

From “Saint Anger”, the negative connotative meaning is found in the words and phrase: *Saint, Dark, healthy, control, and set it free*. The positive connotative meanings found are: *Respect and lights*. The words and phrases which are not mentioned in the negative and positive connotative meaning have a neutral meaning.

In the “Muster of puppet”, the negative connotative found are: *Master, Puppet, I am, call my name, taste me, Obey, pulling your strings, twisting, life of death becoming clearer, crawling, worth, natural habitat, rhyme, never ending maze, occupy, help, run through, and rule*. The positive connotative meaning found are: *leading, promise, and laughter*.

In the lyrics of “... And Justice for All”, the researcher found many words and phrases which have the negative connotative meaning. There are: *And Justice for all, halls of justice painted green, money talking, hammer of justice crushes you, power wolves, stalking, overpower, the ultimate in vanity, exploiting their supremacy, so true, so real, stripping stone, their light burn, sinking, assassin, and role of red tape*. There are also the positive connotative meanings found in this lyric. Such as: *halls of Justice painted green, wining is all, so true, and so real*.

The negative connotative meanings from the lyrics of “The Unforgiven” are: *Unforgiven, blood, subdued, whipping, dub, and prepares*. The positive connotative meanings are: *draws in, battled, and fight*.

The last lyric, “Wherever I May Roam” the researcher does not find the negative connotative meaning because the lyric of this song tell about the Metallica’s career. This lyrics almost uses the connotation meanings.

5.2 Suggestion

In accordance with the findings of this research described previously, there are several points that could be recommended. For the hearers of the song, especially, the Metallica’s fans, it is necessary to understand the meaning of the lyrics. Furthermore, for the students who study semantics, especially on denotative and connotative meaning, are expected to have a good comprehension on the context and contents of the song by reading the whole texts. It will be able to help them avoid having wrong interpretation, especially in determining denotative and connotative meaning. Meanwhile, for the teacher of semantics, in order that their students can easily comprehend the lexical meanings theory, it is also suggested that they should take examples from available researches, not only in written but also in spoken texts.

In addition, it is also recommended for the next researchers who are interested in doing further researches in this area to use these findings as a starting point in conducting the research. Using the same theory from George Yule, the next researchers are suggested to use different data sources, such as daily conversation which can be formal or informal dialogue or in any literary work such as the spoken dialogue in movie and drama. The researches should consider how a language used influences the meanings.

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