

**AN ANALYSIS ON THE DENOTATIVE AND CONNOTATIVE
MEANING OF LYRICS OF CREED'S SONGS**

THESIS

Presented to:
The State Islamic University of Malang
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S)*

M. HASAN HIDAYATULLAH
04320080



**ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURE
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Malang, 20 November 2008

M. Hasan Hidayatullah

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MOTTO

Failure is a misfortune,
but regret is a catastrophe.

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

father and mother, my two sisters (Faiq and Dyah)
and all of my beloved families and friends.

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Bismillahirrahmanirrahim

I would like to show my best gratitude to our almighty, Allah who has given me a drop of knowledge with a million powers and patience. Peace and salutation be upon to greatest reformer in Islam, he is Muhammad Saw. Through his endless mediation that I am recognized as a true exist Moslem.

Because of that divine gift of grace from Allah, I am finally able to finish this thesis entitled *An Analysis on the Denotative and Connotative Meaning of Lyrics of Creed's Songs* as the requirement for the degree of S1 in English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humanities and Culture at the State Islamic University of Malang.

In addition, along in process of finishing this thesis I would like to dedicate my best thank to:

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Alhamdulillahirabbil 'Alamin

Malang, 20 November 2008

The writer

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Abstract

M. Hasan Hidayatullah, 2008. *An Analysis on the Denotative and Connotative Meaning of Lyrics of Creed's Songs*. Thesis, English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humanities and Culture, The State Islamic University of Malang.

Advisor: Drs. Langgeng Budianto, M.Pd.

Key word: Semantics, Denotative and Connotative Meaning, Creed.

Semantics as the study of meaning stands at the very center of the linguistic quest to understand the nature of language and human language abilities. It is obvious that semantics has an important role in understanding and comprehending a language, especially for English. Semantics not only concern with the study of meaning but also with the relationship between language and culture.

Denotative meaning and connotative meaning: both of them are based on a relationship between words & world. Denotation is the meaning of a word which is primarily refers to the real word, the "dictionary definition" for instance "cow" shows a kind of animal, "house" shows a kind of building.

Connotation meaning is the aspect of meaning added to the denotation of a word it relates to the association that a word has above its denotation. The connotative meaning differs from one society to another. Connotation may be subject to variable exchange from generation to the next. Connotation may be rather subjective and not shared in the same way by all speakers of a language. Our individual experience of language and its relation to the world is to some extent unique and idiosyncratic. Connotation is not stable.

That Creed's songs are analyzed using the descriptive qualitative approach in finding its denotative and connotative meaning. The data are taken from lyric of Creed's songs which consists of 5 lyrics from different albums such as My Sacrifice, Don't Stop Dancing, One Last Breath, My Own Prison, The researcher chooses those lyrics because it contains allusion and a popularly Christian theological concept, of absolute individual belief, usually Monotheistic. It also focuses on questions of faith, Christianity, and eternity.

Finally, the researcher suggests to the next researcher whom want to concern with the similar topic to analyze denotative and connotative meaning that can be found in newspaper and advertisement on Television etc.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents to talk about background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, scope and limitation, significance of the study, and the definition of the key terms.

1.1. Background of the Study

In Holy Qur'an surah Ali Imran: verse 7, Allah said:



“It is He who has sent down to you (Muhammad) the Book (this Qur'an). In it are Verses that are entirely clear, they are the foundations of the Book [and those are the Verses of Al-Ahkâm (commandments, etc.), Al-Farâ'id (obligatory duties) and Al-Hudud (legal laws for the punishment of thieves, adulterers, etc.)]; and others not entirely clear. So as for those in whose hearts there is a deviation (from the truth) they follow that which is not entirely clear, seeking Al-Fitnah (polytheism and trials, etc.), and seeking for its hidden meanings, but none knows its hidden meanings save Allah. And those who are firmly grounded in knowledge say: "We believe in it; the whole of it (clear and unclear Verses) are from our Lord." And none receive admonition except men of understanding” (Ali Imran: 7).

This verse explains that in the Holy Qur'an, there are two kinds of verse; Muhkam and Mutasyabih verses. Muhkam is verse with clearly meaning and it can be interpreted. Mutasyabih is verse with meaning that cannot be understood except by Allah Himself. From the explanation above, we know that Islam allows us to analyze text because Qur'an as a holy book of Islam can be interpreted or analyzed.

We know that meaning is necessary to be understood. If you said "I sat on the chair", you may define the word "chair" as a piece of furniture with a back and four legs designed to be sat upon. But if you have been walking all day and you finally get a chance to rest, you might see a chair and say "Ah! At last a chair." Or you were walking through a dark room and tripped over a chair, hurting yourself, you might say "Stupid chair!". These three sentences used the same word. But, do they have the same meaning?

Words have two main kinds of meaning, denotation and connotation. Denotation is the meaning of a word which primarily refers to the real word, the "dictionary definition". It is the type of meaning which may be described in terms of a set of semantic properties which serves to identify the particular concept associated with the word in question. For instance "cow" shows a kind of animal, "house" shows a kind of building (Fromkin, 1990: 205).

On the other hand, connotation arises as words become associated with certain characteristics of the items to which they refer, for instance, the burdening of woman for many years with attributes such as *frailty, inconstancy and irrationality* has resulted in these becoming connotations of the word woman for

many people. The words “for many people” are important here because connotation is related to the real word experience that one associates with a word and they will therefore vary (unlike denotative meanings) from individual to individual, and community to community. The word “woman” has different connotations for a *misogynist* than will have for a *feminist* (Fromkin, 1990: 205).

The study of meaning normally refers to Semantics. Semantics is the study of meaning in language. It means that language must have meaning. Language without meaning is useless. In Linguistics, Semantics is the subfield that is devoted to the study of meaning, as borne on the syntactic levels of words, phrases, sentences, and even larger units of discourse (referred to as *texts*). As with any empirical science, Semantics involves the interplay of concrete data with theoretical concepts. Traditionally, Semantics has included the study of connotative *sense* and denotative *reference*, truth conditions, argument structure, thematic roles, discourse analysis, and the linkage of all of these to syntax. Semantics is appropriated to be used on investigating the meaning of lyrics of songs because it deals with the meaning of language used by people in order to convey their intended meaning of speaking or message of a language used.

The researcher chooses Creed’s songs as the object of study because the word Creed itself (also the band's namesake), denotes a popularly Christian theological concept, of absolute individual belief, usually monotheistic. It also focuses on questions of faith, christianity, and eternity.

Actually, this study related to previous research such as Nugraha (2007), she wrote “A Study on Lexical Meaning Found on the Lyrics of Metallica Song”.

The other previous researcher is Laily (2002), in her study entitled “*semantic analysis on the lyrics of Bon Jovi’s songs*”. She researched kinds of meanings used on the language of Bon Jovi’s songs but she did not specify on analyzing the denotative and connotative meaning.

Based on the previous explanation, the researcher is interested in conducting research about “**An Analysis on the Denotative and Connotative Meaning of Lyrics of Creed’s Songs**” because the researcher thinks that Creed’s Songs are not just the song but it contains an individual believe and understanding the denotative and connotative meaning of lyrics of Creed’s songs will be fascinating.

1.2. Statement of Problems

Based on the description above, the researcher is going to show that there are some problems related with this study, the problems are as follows:

1. What kinds of denotative and connotative meaning are shown on the lyrics of Creed’s songs?
2. What are the dominant words of denotative and connotative meaning found on the lyrics of Creed’s songs?

1.3. Objectives of the Study

This research is aimed at investigating the mentioned problems. To be more specifics, this study is intended to:

1. Describe the denotative and connotative meaning shown on lyrics of Creed's songs.
2. Describe the dominant words of denotative and connotative meaning found on the lyrics of Creed's songs.

1.4. Scope and Limitation

The researcher focuses on observing the denotative and connotative meaning of lyrics of Creed's songs. The researcher chooses *five lyrics* such as My Sacrifice, Don't Stop Dancing, One Last Breath, My Own Prison, What's this Life for. The researcher chooses those lyrics because it contains allusion to Christian theology (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Creed>).

1.5. Significance of the Study

The results of this study provide a picture on how words not only have denotative meaning but also connotative meaning. The result of this study is expected to be useful and give new information to the semantic study especially about the denotative and connotative meaning on lyrics of Creed's songs.

Besides, the result of this study would give contribution for the lectures and the students of UIN Malang, especially at English Department. It is expected to be able to broaden the knowledge in understanding the denotative and connotative meanings of lyrics of songs. Also it is hoped to give contribution for readers who are interested in this study and it will be the alternative reference for the readers who are interested in researching this area.

1.6. Definitions of the Key Terms

These key terms are the method to get the right interpretation and understanding of the study.

Semantics: One of the branches of linguistics studying about the meaning and considered as a major branch of linguistics devoted to study of meaning in language (Crystal, 1991:310). According to what has long been the most widely accepted as theory of semantic, meanings are ideas or concepts that can be transferred from the mind of the speaker to the mind of the hearer by embodying them, as it were, in the forms of one language or another. (Lyon, 1995:136).

Denotation and Connotation

A word's denotation is its primary or literal significance, whereas connotation is the range of secondary significance which a word commonly suggests.

For instance, the word "sea" denotes a large body of water, but its connotative meaning includes the sense of overwhelming space, danger, instability; whereas "earth" connotes safety, fertility and stability. Of many potential connotations, the particular ones evoked depend upon the context in which words are used. Specific kinds of language (such as archaisms) also have special connotations, carrying a sense of the context in which those words are usually found (<http://The UVic Writer's Guide. Connotation and Denotation>)

Creed: Creed was the name of a rock band from Tallahassee, Florida that became popular in the late 1990s and early 2000s. The band won a Grammy Award for Best Rock Song for the song "With Arms Wide Open" in 2001. In June 2004, Creed broke up, and Stapp began recording a solo album, *The Great Divide* with Roadrunner Records recording artist Goneblind. The other band members (including former bassist Brian Marshall) formed a new band, Alter Bridge, with Myles Kennedy (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Creed>).

Band members

- Scott Stapp - Vocals
- Mark Tremonti - Guitar, vocals, bass guitar on *Weathered*
- Scott Phillips - Drums, percussion, keyboards
- Brian Marshall (departed in 2000) - Bass guitar

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher would like to put some theories related to the problems of the study to support this thesis. The followings are some descriptions which are related to the topic discussed in this thesis. They are Semantics and kind of Lexical Meanings.

Semantics

In etymology, Semantics is derived from the Greek "σῆμαί σῆμα" or *semantikos*, meaning "significant". It could be from the Greek noun "sema" which means sign or signal, and from the verb "semaino" which means signal. The word *semantic* appears in French as *sémantique*, as used by Michel Bréal during the 19th century, in his 1897 book published in Paris, *Essai de sémantique*, considered the first use of the term "semantics" in the modern sense.

(<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/semantics>)

In linguistics, semantics is the subfield that is devoted to the study of meaning, as borne on the syntactic levels of words, phrases, sentences, and even larger units of discourse (referred to as *texts*). As with any empirical science, semantics involves the interplay of concrete data with theoretical concepts. Traditionally, Semantics has included the study of connotative *sense* and denotative *reference*, truth conditions, argument structure, thematic roles, discourse analysis, and the linkage of all of these to syntax. The decompositional perspective towards meaning holds that the meaning of words can be analyzed by

defining meaning atoms or primitives, which establish a language of thought. An area of study is the meaning of compounds, another is the study of relations between different linguistic expressions (homonymy, synonymy, antonymy, polysemy, hyponymy etc).

In this study, some theories are used that provided by Crystal and Akhmajian, Lyons, Goddard, Wittgenstein, Alfred Korzbsky, Hurford and Heasley, etc to support this analysis. According to Crystal in Sarifah (2003), “semantics is the study of meaning in language”. Akhmajian in Sarifah (2003) states that “Semantics is the study of meaning and reference.”

Lyons (1995:138) concludes that semantics is the study of meaning. The term of meaning in the theory of semantics can be described from the mind of speaker to the mind of hearer by embodying them, as it was, in the form of one language or another. If the term *meaning* is described as ideas or concept, than it will not help us to answer such that question because the term *concept* is not clearly defined, and it is too vague and general. Moreover, he states that the word *meaning* may not have the same range of application as any single word in other languages. For examples: there are contexts in which “meaning” can be translated into French with *signification* or *sense*, and the context of meaning (*signification* or *sense*) does not match with “*bedeutung* and *sinn*” in German.

Wittgenstein (1953:31) concludes that “for a large sense ‘having’ the meaning of a word is its use in language”. Hurford and Heasley (1984:1) say that “Semantics is the study of meaning in language. Because of this, semantics cannot be separated from the so-called word”. In this century, the study of meaning has

expanded to include not only the symbols referent relationship (traditional ‘semantic’) but also the behavior that result from our language habit. Alfred Korzbsky (1877-1950) believes that ‘general semantic’ language influenced not only our thinking but also all of human behavior.

Semantics as the study of meaning stands at the very center of the linguistic quest to understand the nature of language and human language abilities. It is obvious that semantics has an important role in understanding and comprehending a language, especially for English. Semantics is not only concern about the study of meaning but also the relationship between language and culture as what Goddard (1998:1) states:

“Another concern of semantics is to shed light on the relationship between language and culture. Much of the vocabulary of any language and even part of the grammar will reflect the culture of its speakers indeed, the culture specific concept and ways of understanding embedded in a language are an important part of what constitutes a culture.”

2.1 Kind of Lexical Meaning

The term lexical meaning which is used in semantics is interpreted as the meaning of lexeme whether it is lexeme or Para phrasal lexeme. Lyon (1995:140) concludes that the meaning of sentence depends upon the meaning of its constituent lexemes (including its phrasal lexemes if it contains any) and the meaning of same is not all, lexemes depends upon the meaning of sentences in which they occur.

In addition, 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.

Lexical meaning covers among other things the discussion about denotation, connotation, ambiguity, synonymy, hyponymy, polysemy, homophony, and homonymy. But this research only focuses on the denotative and connotative meaning in order the discussion becomes deeper again.

As quoted by Lyon (1995:139), Semantics concern with aspect of meaning in language, work in semantic deals with the description of word and sentence-meaning. There are certain kinds of meaning or certain aspects of meaning in linguistics such as:

2.1.1 Denotation

Words convey two kinds of meaning; today's dictionaries provide only one kind. When you look up a word in any good dictionary, such as the *Oxford* or *Merriam-Webster*, what you get is *one* kind of meaning. It is called *denotative* meaning (also known as objective, literal, intellectual, or cognitive meaning).

Words have two main kinds of meaning, denotation and connotation. Denotation is the meaning of a word which is primarily refers to the real word, the "dictionary definition". It is the type of meaning which may be described in terms of a set of semantic properties which serves to identify the particular concept

associated with the word in question. For instance “cow” shows a kind of animal, “house” shows a kind of building.

Denotation is a word or phrase is a part of its meaning; however, several parts of meaning may take this name, depending on the contrast being drawn:

Connotation and denotation are either: in basic semantics and literary theory, the *figurative* and *literal* meanings of a word, or in philosophy, logic and parts of linguistics, the intension and extension of a word.

According to Harrimurti (in Pateda, 2001:98), denotation means the meaning of word or group of word which depend on the word itself or depend on the certain convention. For example, most of people in the world agree that coin or printed paper accepted when buying or selling is called by *money*. So, *money* has only a meaning as something which is used to buy and to sell. From those explanations denotation can definite as the meaning of word which comes from the word itself.

2.1.2 Connotation

Connotation is the kind of lexical meaning which is related to the certain item it refers to. According to Pateda (2001: 112), he states that “connotation is the meaning which appears by association of language used by the speaker or listener about the language which they speak or read”.

Connotation also means:

Connotation is more or less synonymous with *intension*. Connotation is often contrasted with *denotation*, which is more or less synonymous with *extension*. Alternatively, the connotation of the word may be thought of as

the set of all its possible referents (as opposed to merely the actual ones). A word's denotation is the collection of things it refers to; its connotation is what it implied about the things it is used to refer to. The denotation of dog is (something like) four-legged canine carnivore. So saying "you are a dog" would imply that you were ugly or aggressive rather than stating that you were canine. Connotation also the kind of meaning which is indicated that we abstract away from emotional and sociocultural aspects of meaning, restricting ourselves to what an expression refers to. For example word dog in Arabic if someone called as a dog you are not good people because in Arab dog has negative connotation as the dirty animal in contrast in west country dog has good connotation as the symbol of faithfulness (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Connotation>).

Connotations are shifting and idiosyncratic associations which a word may have for some speaker but not for others (as opposed to the fixed and generally accepted meaning of word). For instance, the word "feminist" and "environment" tend to have very different connotations depending on a person's attitudes and experience.

Connotation plays a major role in the language of advertising, politics and literature. For example the word "democracy, freedom, and communist" often occur with emotive connotations of such highly-charged nature that speaker may be blind to the fact that there is no agreed-upon definition underlying their use. It is their potent affective meanings which makes such words attractive to the

propagandist or political fanatic who wishes to arouse strong feeling without inviting critical examination of his case (Fromkin, 1990: 206).

In addition, Brinton (2000:132) said that words have literal or referential meanings (denotation) but also evoke feelings, attitudes, or opinions (connotation). Yule (1985:92) said that denotative or conceptual meaning covers basic, essential component 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'.

Connotation is more complicated than denotation. J. N. Hook in Widarso (1989:69) states that besides the denotative meaning, a word sometimes 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.

Furthermore, Wilkins (1983:122) affirms 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.

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

Here are the examples of positive and negative connotative meaning (J. N. Hook in Widarso) (1989:71):

Positive Connotation	Neutral	Negative Connotation
Cottage		Shanty/shack
Soiled linen		Dirty Underwear
Sanitary engineer		Dustman/ Garbage man
Lingering illness	Carcinoma	Cancer
Mercy Killing	Euthanasia	Legal Murder
Pass away	Die	Kick the bucket
Mentally unbalanced/ Disturbed	Psychotic	Mad/Crazy
Svelte	Slim/Slender	Skinny
	Dry (climate)	Arid (climate)
Marketing	Selling	Peddling

Words such as *celebration*, *springtime*, and *kiss* arouse unique assemblages of positive emotional connotations. Words such as *homeless*, *cancer*, and *rape* summon clouds of negative emotional connotations. Many words and phrases, such as *bullfight*, call up mixed positive and negative connotations. Connotative meaning also includes the evocation of other sensations and impressions, such as power (e.g., *war*) and activity (e.g., *carnival*).

In addition, a dictionary provides the following denotative meaning for the word *pub*:

"A building providing alcoholic drinks for consumption on the premises." (Oxford Dictionary)

However, the word *pub* simultaneously evokes a host of emotional connotations, such as merriment, pleasure, cheerfulness, perhaps some sadness, and so on. Similarly, words such as *summer*, *love*, and *melody* carry a variety of positive emotional connotative associations for most people, while words such as *cancer*, *rape*, and *homeless* have negative emotional connotations. In all cases, the associated connotations are not systematically accessible using any known language reference resource or tool.

Another definition of connotation explains that connotation refers to all kinds of occasions words may evoke: emotional, situational, etcetera, particularly in certain context, over and above denotation and conceptual meaning. It can be concluded that denotation is meaning of word from the word itself without relate to another factor.

2.2 Creed (Band)

From (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Creed>)

Band members

- Scott Stapp - Vocals
- Mark Tremonti - Guitar, vocals, bass guitar on *Weathered*
- Scott Phillips - Drums, percussion, keyboards
- Brian Marshall (departed in 2000) - Bass guitar

Creed was a rock band from Tallahassee, Florida that became popular in the late 1990s and early 2000s. The band won a Grammy Award for Best Rock Song for the song "With Arms Wide Open" in 2001. The band broke up in 2004 after three multiplatinum albums.

History

Creed originally came together in Tallahassee, Florida in 1993 as Naked Toddler when Scott Stapp and guitarists Mark Tremonti and Brian Brasher, college friends, got together and started collaborating and writing songs. They soon added bassist Brian Marshall and drummer Scott Phillips. Brian Marshall came up with the band name "Creed", taken from the name of his former band, Mattox Creed.

Once the band was complete as a 5 piece in late 1993, (Scott Stapp, Mark Tremonti, Brian Brasher, Brian Marshall and Scott Phillips) the band was soon dominating the Tallahassee local music scene and was one of the only local bands playing all original music in a town where club owners wanted local bands to play cover songs and music that people know. The 5 members had already written and collaborated (3) three of the songs that would go on to become chart topping

singles on their debut album "My Own Prison". The songs were "One", "Sister" and "What's this Life for".

They then found work at a live music bar, where they impressed promoter Jeff Hanson and Andy Levine enough to let them play at one of their bigger venues known as Floyd's Music Store on the Tennessee Street Strip in Tallahassee. Hanson and Levine liked the band so much that he convinced producer John Kurzweg to record the band.

My Own Prison

Their debut album *My Own Prison* was independently released and only cost them \$6,000 to produce, and distributed to Florida radio stations. This drew the attention of several labels that agreed to see the band, only to pass. Rejected, Creed was playing a small gig when Diana Meltzer from Wind-Up Records heard the group. She had heard their independent album, and after hearing them live, signed the band to her label. After a remix to make it more radio friendly, *My Own Prison* was re-released by Wind-up Records across the country. The album was a surprise success, reaching the Top 40 on the Billboard Top 200, and spinning off several singles ("My Own Prison," "Torn," "What's This Life For," and "One") that topped the rock radio charts. The band's hit song "My Own Prison" was also featured as a live performance on the charity album *Live in the X Lounge*.

Human Clay

Their second album, *Human Clay*, was released in 1999 and debuted on the Billboard 200 album chart at number one, based on the strength of its first

single, "Higher", which spent several weeks on the top of the rock radio charts. It wasn't until early 2000 that the single crossed over onto pop radio going to the Top Ten on the Billboard Pop Chart, and Creed became a household name. Its follow-up, "With Arms Wide Open," also hit number one that fall.

Meanwhile, Brian Marshall particularly offended many fans when he criticized Pearl Jam on a Seattle radio station (KNDD). He was soon kicked out of the band, and Brett Hestla (Virgos Merlot, Dark New Day) took over on the *Human Clay* tour, and subsequent tours. Around that time, Fred Durst of Limp Bizkit bad-mouthed Stapp at New York's Krock 92.3 "Dysfunctional Family Picnic Concert" where they were both performing. In response to this, Scott Stapp invited Fred Durst to an open boxing match which Durst declined.

Weathered

In the fall of 2001, "My Sacrifice", the first single off of Creed's last album *Weathered*, was used in a series of promotional tribute videos made by World Wrestling Entertainment. They also had "Young Grow Old," a B-side to the 1999 release *Human Clay*, featured as the official theme song for World Wrestling Entertainment WWE's Backlash pay-per-view event in April 2002. In early 2002, "Bullets" was released as a single, along with a costly, special effects-laden video. The song and video were possibly Creed's least successful since achieving mainstream success. However, Creed rebounded quickly, with one of the summer's biggest hits, "One Last Breath". Camp left the band in 2001, and Stapp replaced him.

Stapp was involved in a car accident in April 2002 and it had seemed that the tour that they had planned was not going to happen. However, Stapp recovered in time to appear in the last few shows. "Don't Stop Dancing" was a minor hit for Creed in late 2002/early 2003.

2.4 Previous Study

Actually, this study has relation to previous research in the same field such as Nugraha (2007), she wrote "A Study on Lexical Meaning Found on the Lyrics of Metallica Song". He focuses on study about denotative and connotative meaning found in the lyrics of Metallica song and find that denotative and connotative meaning is the dominant meaning in the lyrics of Metallica song.

The other previous researcher is Laily (2002), in her study entitled "*semantic analysis on the lyrics of Bon Jovi's songs*". She researched kinds of meanings used on the language of Bon Jovi's songs including lexical meaning, sentential meaning and discoursal meaning but she did not specify on analyzing the denotative and connotative meaning.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the research methods of this study. They are research design, research object, data resources, research instruments, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1. Research Design

The descriptive qualitative method is used to conduct this research because the aim of this research is to describe the denotative and connotative meaning of lyrics of Creed's songs in a complete, detailed description but not to classify features, count them, and construct statistical models in an attempt to explain what is observed (Qualitative). It is called descriptive qualitative because it is natural base, more focusing on process than result, analytic-inductive, descriptive and its scheme is temporal (Moeloeng, 2002:30).

According to Bodgan and Biklen (1982), Qualitative research has the following five features: (1) the natural setting is the data source and the researcher is the key data-collection instrument; (2) it attempts primarily to describe and only secondarily to analyze; (3) the concern is with process, that is, with what has transpired, as much as with product or outcome; (4) its data are analyzed inductively, as in putting together the parts of a puzzle; and (5) it is essentially concerned with what things mean, that is, the *why* as well as the *what*.

In the qualitative research, the researcher is the most important collector data instrument. Because the research is carried out in discussing lyrics of songs as data, the researcher needs to observe the lyrics of Creed's songs by reading and understanding lyrics of Creed's song. The objective of this research is to describe

and identify the denotative and connotative meaning of lyrics of Creed's songs. So, the report will be in the form of descriptive research. The main objective of it is to understand the lyrics more deeply, and then, produce hypotheses to make a form of theory. The analysis in each data required in descriptive form.

3.2. Research Object

This study concerned with observing five lyrics of Creed's songs such as My Sacrifice, Don't Stop Dancing, One Last Breath, My Own Prison, What's this Life for.

3.3. Data Sources

Data sources that will be used in a case study approach are usually of three types: (1) interviews of various people; (2) Documents such as minutes of meetings, news paper accounts, autobiographies, lyrics, compact disk, tape etc; (3) observation of the phenomena in action. So, documents are suitable data sources for this study. Those documents will be taken from internet in the form of lyrics of songs. The researcher gets the lyrics from www.getlyrics.com. After finding Creed's name, the researcher chooses *five lyrics* of Creed's songs such as My Sacrifice, Don't Stop Dancing, One Last Breath, My Own Prison, What's this Life for

3.4. Research Instrument

Research instrument is important to obtain the result of this study. It is a set of method, which is used to collect the data. In qualitative research, the researcher is the key-data collection instrument. In the words, the researcher uses Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary by A S Hornby to get deep research and analysis on the denotative meaning of lyrics of Creed's songs.

3.5. Data Collection

The data are fully from those five lyrics of Creed's songs. The way to collect the data is finding five lyrics of Creed's songs on internet. After that, the researcher:

1. Reads and understands the lyrics and then looks for the denotative and connotative meaning from those five lyrics of Creed's songs.
2. Looks for the dominant word of denotative and connotative meaning found on the lyrics of Creed's songs.

3.6. Data Analysis

There are three concurrent flows of activity needed in conducting qualitative data analysis (Stainbeck, 1988:21):

First, *data reduction* refers to the process of selecting words that have denotative and connotative meaning. This first process is finding words, presenting its denotative meaning and showing its connotative meaning based on the theory of J. N Hook.

Secondly, *data display* is an organized assembly of information that permits drawing and action taking. After analyzing whole data founded from the lyrics, the researcher displays the result of the analysis on the descriptive form based on each category of denotative and connotative meaning.

The third step of analysis is *drawing conclusion* or *verification*. It is put after presenting the whole findings of the analyzed data that aimed to clarify and note the most important points to avoid vagueness.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING 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 denotative and connotative meaning by J. N Hook.

4.1 The Findings of Denotative and Connotative Meanings

4.1.1 Lyric of My Sacrifice

My Sacrifice

Hello my friend we meet again
It's been awhile where should we begin
Feels like forever
Within my heart a memory
A perfect love that you gave to me
Oh I remember

Chorus:
When you are with me
I'm free
I'm careless
I believe
Above all the others we'll fly
this brings tears to my eyes
My sacrifice

We've seen our share of ups and downs
Oh how quickly life can turn around
In an instant
It feels so good to reunite
Within yourself and within your mind
Lets find peace there

CHORUS:
When you are with me
I'm free
I'm careless
I believe
Above all the others we'll fly
this brings tears to my eyes
My sacrifice

I just want to say hello again
I just want to say hello again

My sacrifice

Analysis

Friend (n)

Denotative Meaning

This word has six related meanings; first, a person one knows and likes, usually somebody who is not a member of one's family, second, a person who supports a particular cause, organization or charity, e.g. by contributing money or being a member, third, a person who is of the same country or group as oneself and can be considered to have the same views or interests, fourth, a thing that is very helpful or familiar, fifth, a member of the society of friends, sixth, a person who is being talked about or addressed in public (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, p.473).

Connotative Meaning

When we read whole text of the lyrics, we can find that beside its denotative meaning, the word "friend" also has connotative meaning. It means "God" because the words after it indicated to Christian's belief such as the word "sacrifice". According to Christian's belief, it is about the sacrifice of Christ.etc. So, the word "friend" includes positive connotation.

Fly (v)

Denotative Meaning

The word "fly" in this text means; (1) to move through the air, using wings, (2) to move through air or space, to travel in an aircraft or spacecraft, (3) to direct or control the flight of an aircraft, to transport goods or passengers in an aircraft, (4) to go or move quickly; to rush, to

move suddenly and with force, to pass very quickly, (5) to make a kite rise and stay in high in the air, to raise a flag so that it is displayed, (6) to move about freely; to be carried about in the air, (7) to escape from somebody or something, (8) (of stories, rumors, etc) to be talked about by many people, to be current (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, p.453).

Connotative Meaning

The word "fly" includes neutral connotation. Human being has no wings so they cannot fly like a bird. So, this word connotes "becoming better or greater than others".

Tears (n)

Denotative Meaning

The word "tears" means a drop of salty water that comes from the eye when one cries, etc (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, p.1226).

Connotative Meaning

The word "tears" includes negative connotation. Someone or something is impossible to bring tear to someone's eyes. It means "pain or sorrow".

Eyes (n)

Denotative Meaning

The word "eye" means; 1 (a) each of two organs on the face that are used for seeing, (b) the visible colored part of this, 2 (a) [often Pl] the power of seeing, the ability to see, (b) [usual sing] the ability to make good

judgments about something one sees, 3 a thing like an eye (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, p.410).

Connotative Meaning

This word contains neutral connotation. The word "eye" represents the meaning of "our lives" because we see the world with our eyes.

Sacrifice (n)

Denotative Meaning

The word "sacrifice" means; (1) the action of giving up something that one values for the sake of something more important or valuable or a thing that one gives up in this way, (2) the offering of something valuable to a god, often an animal killed in a special ritual (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, p.1035).

Connotative Meaning

The word "sacrifice" includes negative connotation. This word means "giving up or surrender". According to Christian's belief, the word "sacrifice" is about the sacrifice of Christ.

Ups and downs

Denotative Meaning

The word "ups and downs" can mean; (1) in one direction and then in the opposite direction, (2) moving upwards and downwards, (3)

sometimes good and sometimes bad, (4) good and bad luck, experiences, events, etc (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, p.1312).

Connotative Meaning

The word “ups and down” includes neutral connotation because it is impossible for people to share in one direction and then in the opposite direction. Therefore, this word connotes “happy and sad, good or bad”.

Reunite (v)

Denotative Meaning

This word has two related meanings; first, to cause two or more people to come together again, second, to join together again separate areas or separate groups within an organization (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, p.1005).

Connotative Meaning

The word “reunite” includes neutral connotation. This word means “come together or meet”. According to Christian's belief, the word “reunite” means reunite with God.

4.1.2 Lyrics of Don't Stop Dancing

Don't Stop Dancing

At times life is wicked and I just can't see the light
 A silver lining sometimes isn't enough
 To make some wrongs seem right
 Whatever life brings
 I've been through everything
 And now I'm on my knees again

But I know I must go on
 Although I hurt I must be strong
 Because inside I know that many feel this way

[Chorus:]
 Children don't stop dancing
 Believe you can fly
 Away...away

At times life's unfair and you know it's plain to see
 Hey God I know I'm just a dot in this world
 Have you forgot about me?
 Whatever life brings
 I've been through everything
 And now I'm on my knees again

But I know I must go on
 Although I hurt I must be strong
 Because inside I know that many feel this way

[Chorus]

Am I hiding in the shadows?
 Forget the pain and forget the sorrows

Am I hiding in the shadows?
 Forget the pain and forget the sorrows

But I know I must go on
 Although I hurt I must be strong
 Because inside I know that many feel this way

[Chorus]
 Am I hiding in the shadows?
 Are we hiding in the shadows?

Analysis

Wicked (adj)

Denotative Meaning

This word means; 1 morally bad; evil, 2 intended to harm or capable or harming somebody, 3 tending to annoy or shock people in a playful way, 4 very good (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, p.1363).

Connotative Meaning

This word includes negative connotation. This word means "bad and evil".

Light (n)

Denotative Meaning

This word has six related meanings; first, the natural force that makes things visible, an amount or quality of this, second, a source of light, especially an electric lamp, third, a device used to produce a flame or spark, fourth, understanding, fifth, a window or opening to let light in, sixth, a part of a picture that is brighter than the areas around it (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, p.681).

Connotative Meaning

The word "light" includes neutral connotation. This word means "to understand or accept something after much difficulty or doubt".

Silver Lining (n)

The word “silver (n)” means; (1) a chemical element, (2) coins made of silver or of a metal looking like it, (3) dishes, ornaments, etc made of silver (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, p.1102).

The word “line (n)” means; (1) a long thin mark on the surface of something, (2) a mark like a line on the skin, (3) a general shape; an outline, (4) a mark on the ground to show the limits of a playing area, running track, etc, a boundary, (5) a series of defensive position where an army is fighting, (6) a row of people or things, (7) a series of people following one another in time, especially generations of the same family, (8) a row of words on a page of writing or in print, a letter, especially the short one, the words spoken by a particular actor, a punishment in which a child is told to write out a certain sentence a number of times, (9) a length of thread, rope, etc used for a particular purpose, (10) a telephone or electricity wire or connection, (11) a single track of a railway, (12) a course of action, behavior or thought, (13) a direction or course, (14) a company that provides transport for people or goods with a number of ships, aircraft, buses, etc, (15) the line [sing] (a) (in British army) the regular soldiers fighting on foot, (b) (in the US army) the regular fighting units of all kinds, (16) [sing] (a) an area of activity or business, (b) a type of product (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, p.684-685).

Connotative Meaning

The word “silver lining” includes neutral connotation. This word means “dream or hope without action”.

Knees (n)

Denotative Meaning

The word “knee” means; 1 (a) the joint between the upper and lower parts of the leg, where it bends, (b) the upper surface of the top part of somebody’s leg when they are sitting, 2 the part of a garment covering the knee (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, p.653).

Connotative Meaning

The word “knee” includes neutral connotation. It means “falling or failed” because someone who fails to do something sometimes expresses it by sitting and looking his knees.

Dance (v)

Denotative Meaning

The word “dance” means; 1 (a) to move in a series of steps, alone or with a partner or in group, usually in a way that matches the speed and rhythm of music, (b) to perform a particular dance, 2 to move in a lively way, usually up and down (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, p.292).

Connotative Meaning

The word “dance” includes positive connotative meaning because it indicates of happiness etc. This word means “do something or survive”.

Fly (v)

Denotative Meaning

The word “fly” in this text means; (1) to move through the air, using wings, (2) to move through air or space, to travel in an aircraft or spacecraft, (3) to direct or control the flight of an aircraft, to transport goods or passengers in an aircraft, (4) to go or move quickly; to rush, to move suddenly and with force, to pass very quickly, (5) to make a kite rise and stay in high in the air, to raise a flag so that it is displayed, (6) to move about freely; to be carried about in the air, (7) to escape from somebody or something, (8) (of stories, rumors, etc) to be talked about by many people, to be current (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, p.453).

Connotative Meaning

The word “fly” includes neutral connotation. This word means “becoming better or greater than others”.

Unfair (adj)

Denotative Meaning

This word means; 1 not right or just; not fair, 2 not following normal rules or principles (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, p.1301).

Connotative Meaning

This word takes account of negative connotation. This word means “bad, wicked, and evil”.

Dot (n)

Denotative Meaning

The word “dot” means; 1 a small round mark, 2 such a mark used as a symbol in writing, 3 a tiny distant object (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, p.347).

Connotative Meaning

The word “dot” includes neutral connotative meaning. This word means; worthless or paltry.

Shadows (n)

Denotative Meaning

The word “shadow” has six related meanings; 1 (a) a dark area on a surface caused by an object standing between direct light and that surface, (b) darkness caused by an object blocking direct light, 2 a dark patch or area, 3 (a) a person or animal that constantly follows somebody, (b) a person, eg a detective, who follows and watches somebody closely and often secretly, 4 [sing] ~of something (usually in negative sentence) a very small amount of something, 5 a thing that is not real or impossible to obtain, 6 [sing] the ~ of somebody/something, the strong influence of somebody or something (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, p.1079).

Connotative Meaning

The word “shadow” includes negative connotation. This word means “fear or hopeless”.

4.1.3 Lyrics of One Last Breath

One Last Breath

Please come now I think I'm falling
I'm holding on to all I think is safe
It seems I found the road to nowhere
And I'm trying to escape
I yelled back when I heard thunder
But I'm down to one last breath
And with it let me say
Let me say

Hold me now
I'm six feet from the edge and I'm thinking
That maybe six feet
Ain't so far down

I'm looking down now that it's over
Reflecting on all of my mistakes
I thought I found the road to somewhere
Somewhere in His grace
I cried out heaven save me
But I'm down to one last breath
And with it let me say
Let me say

Hold me now
I'm six feet from the edge and I'm thinking
That maybe six feet
Ain't so far down

Sad eyes follow me
But I still believe there's something left for me
So please come stay with me
'Cause I still believe there's something left for you and me
For you and me
For you and me

Hold me now
I'm six feet from the edge and I'm thinking

Analysis

Denotative Meaning

Road to Nowhere

The word “road” means; 1 (a) a way between places, esp. one with a prepared surface which vehicles can use, (b) (in compound) of or concerning such a way or ways, 2 in names of roads, esp. in town, 3 the way to achieving something (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, p.1016).

The word “nowhere” means; not at or to any place; no place (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, p.792).

Connotative Meaning

The word “road to nowhere” consists of neutral connotation because people usually know where they want to go. So, this word means “death”.

Thunder (n)

Denotative Meaning

This word means; (a) the loud noise that follows a flash of lightning, (b) any similar noise (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, p.1247-1248).

Connotative Meaning

The word “thunder” includes negative connotation because someone yelled back when he heard thunder to show his anger. So, this word connotes “equivalent to the voice of God”.

Breath (n)

Denotative Meaning

The word “breath” signifies; 1 (a) the air taken into and sent out from the lungs, (b) a single act of taking air into the lungs, 2 ~ of sth [sing] a slight movement of air, 3 ~ of sth [sing] a slight suggestion, feeling or sign of something (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, p.136).

Connotative Meaning

The word “one last breath” includes negative connotation. This word connotes about “being give up or almost die”.

Six feet from the edge

Denotative Meaning

The word “foot (pl feet) (n)” means; 1 the lowest part of the leg, below the ankle, on which a person or an animal stands. 2 (usual sing) the part of a sock or stocking that covers the foot. 3 a measure of length equal to 12 inches. 4 (a) the lowest part of something; the base or bottom of something, (b) the end of a bed where one’s feet normally are when one is lying in it. 5 a manner of walking or moving, 6 a unit of rhythm in a line of poetry containing one stressed syllable and one or more syllables without stress. Each of the four divisions in the following line is a foot (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, p.458).

The word “edge (n)” denotes; 1 the outside limit or boundary of an object, a surface or an area, 2 (a) the narrow part along or around a thin flat object, (b) the sharp part of a blade, knife, sword, etc that is used for

cutting, 3 (usual the edge) [sing] the point or state immediately before something unpleasant , dangerous or exciting occurs, 4 [sing] a slight advantages over somebody/something, 5 [sing] a strong, sharp and often exciting quality, 6 [sing] a sharp, slightly threatening tone of voice, often showing anger or annoyance (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, p.368).

Connotative Meaning

The word “six feet from the edge” contains negative connotation. This word connotes about “grave”. The depth of grave is six feet under the ground.

Sad eyes

Denotative meaning

The word “sad (adj)” represents; 1 showing or causing sorrow or regret; unhappy, 2 deserving blame or criticism; bad, 3 worse than is deserved, and so making one feel pity or regret (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, p.1035).

The word “eye (n)” means; 1 (a) each of two organs on the face that are used for seeing, (b) the visible colored part of this, 2 (a) [often Pl] the power of seeing, the ability to see, (b) [usual sing] the ability to make good judgments about something one sees, 3 a thing like an eye (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, p.410).

Connotative Meaning

The word “sad eye” embraces negative connotation. This word connotes about “the apathy he is getting from mankind”.

4.1.4 Lyrics of My Own Prison

My Own Prison

A court is in session, a verdict is in
 No appeal on the docket today
 Just my own sin
 The walls are cold and pale
 The cage made of steel
 Screams fill the room
 Alone I drop and kneel
 Silence now the sound
 My breath the only motion around
 Demons cluttering around
 My face showing no emotion
 Shackled by my sentence
 Expecting no return
 Here there is no penance
 My skin begins to burn

(And I said oh) So I held my head up high
 Hiding hate that burns inside
 Which only fuels their selfish pride
 (And I said oh) We're all held captive
 Out from the sun
 A sun that shines on only some
 We the meek are all in one

I hear a thunder in the distance
 See a vision of a cross
 I feel the pain that was given
 On that sad day of loss
 A lion roars in the darkness

Only he holds the key
 A light to free me from my burden
 And grant me life eternally

Should have been dead
 On a Sunday morning
 Banging my head
 No time for mourning
 Ain't got no time

I cry out to God
 Seeking only his decision
 Gabriel stands and confirms
 I've created my own prison
 I cry out to God
 Seeking only his decision
 Gabriel stands and confirms
 I've created my own prison

Analysis

Court (n)

Denotative Meaning

This word has several meanings such as; 1 (a) a place where trials or other law cases are held; a law court, (b) the court [sing] the people present in a law court, especially those directly involved in a trial, 2 (a) the official residence of a king or queen, (b) the court [sing] the king or queen and all his or her advisers, officials, family, etc. 3 (sport) a space marked out for tennis or similar games, either indoors or outdoors. 4 (Brit) (abbr Ct) (used in the names of short enclosed streets or blocks of flats) (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, p.267).

Connotative Meaning

The word “Court” has negative connotation because this word does not mean a place where trials or other law cases are held when someone is still alive but it will happen when someone passed away.

Verdict (n)

Denotative Meaning

This word means; 1 a decision reached by a jury on a question of fact in a law case, 2 ~ (on something/somebody) a decision or an opinion given after testing, examining, or experiencing something (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, p.1324).

Connotative Meaning

This word consists of neutral connotation. This word connotes “judgment”. Most Christians believe that human beings experience divine judgment and are rewarded either with eternal life or eternal damnation. This includes the general judgment at the Resurrection of the dead as well as the belief held by Catholics, Orthodox and some Protestants in a judgment particular to the individual soul upon physical death.

The walls (n)

Denotative Meaning

This word means; 1 (a) a continuous upright solid structure made of stone, brick or concrete, used for enclosing, dividing or protecting something, eg an area of land, (b) any of the upright sides of a building or room, 2 a thing that forms a barrier or stops one making progress, 3 the

outer layer of a hollow structure, especially an organ or a cell of an animal or a plant (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, p.1338).

Connotative Meaning

This word includes neutral meaning. It connotes "the grave" which is cold and pale.

Cage (n)

Denotative Meaning

This word has several meanings such as; 1 a structure made of bars or wires in which birds or animals are kept or carried, 2 an enclosed platform used to raise and lower people and equipment in a mine (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, p.157) .

Connotative Meaning

The word "cage" has negative connotation. It connotes "the coffin".

Steel (n)

Denotative Meaning

This word means; 1 (a) a strong hard metal made of a mixture of iron and carbon, used for making vehicles, tools, knives, machinery, etc, (b) the industry that produces steel; the production of steel, 2 (arch or rhet) weapons for fighting with (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, p.1168).

Connotative Meaning

This word embraces neutral connotation. Usually the coffin made of wood so the word “steel” connotes “its strength” because people could not be free from it.

Lion (n)

Denotative Meaning

This word has several meanings such as; 1 a large powerful animal of the cat family that eats meat and is found in parts of Africa and southern Asia, 2 (dated) a brave or famous person (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, p.686).

Connotative meaning

Usually, people give special name because of his characteristics. The word “Lion” connotes “Jesus Christ” for his brave and sacrifice. This word includes neutral connotation.

Sun (n)

This word denotes; 1 the star that shines in the sky during the day and gives the earth heat and light, 2 the light and heat from the sun, 3 any star, especially one with planets moving around it (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, p.1197).

Connotative Meaning

This word includes neutral connotative meaning. This word connotes “sacrifice of Christ” and realization that only Christ's sacrifice can help them escape.

Thunder (n)

Denotative Meaning

This word means; (a) the loud noise that follows a flash of lightning, (b) any similar noise (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, p.1247-1248).

Connotative Meaning

The word "thunder" includes negative connotative meaning. This word connotes "equivalent to the voice of God".

Sad Day

Denotative Meaning

The word "sad (adj)" represents; 1 showing or causing sorrow or regret; unhappy, 2 deserving blame or criticism; bad, 3 worse than is deserved and so making one feel pity or regret (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, p.1035).

Connotative Meaning

The word "sad" has negative connotation. It connotes "the day when Christ sacrifices himself".

Light (n)

Denotative Meaning

This word has six related meanings; first, the natural force that makes things visible, an amount or quality of this, second, a source of light, especially an electric lamp, third, a device used to produce a flame or

spark, fourth, understanding, fifth, a window or opening to let light in, sixth, a part of a picture that is brighter than the areas around it (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, p.681-682).

Connotative Meaning

The word "light" includes positive connotative meaning. This word connotes "forgiveness that can save people from their prison".

Prison (n)

Denotative Meaning

This word means; 1 (a) a place where people are kept as a punishment for crimes they have committed or while waiting for trial, (b) (derog) a place from which somebody cannot escape (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, p.920).

Connotative Meaning

This word includes negative connotation. It connotes "the Hell"

4.1.5 Lyrics of What's This Life For

What's This Life For

Hurray for a child that makes it through
If there's any way, because the answer lies in you
Their laid to rest, before they've know just what to do
Their souls are lost, because they could never find

What's this life for

I see your soul it's kind of gray

You see my heart, you look away

You see my wrist, I know your pain

I know your purpose on your plane

Don't say a last prayer, because you could never find

What's this life for

But they ain't here anymore

Don't have to settle no goddamned score

Because we all live under the reign of one king

Analysis

Laid to Rest

Lay (v pt pp laid)

Denotative Meaning

This word has several meanings;

- Placing something in a certain position, 1 (a) to put something or somebody in a certain position, (b) to put something in a suitable or the correct position for a particular purpose, 2 _something (on/over) to spread something on something; to cover something with a layer of something,
- Causing somebody or something to be in a certain state, 3 (formal) to cause somebody or something to be in a certain state or situation, 4 to make something settle, 5 (formal) to relieve or remove something.
- Other meanings, 6 _something (on something) to bet money on something; to place a bet, 7 (especially passive) (of a man) to have sex with a woman, 8 (of certain creatures, especially birds and insects) to produce egg, 9 (used in the combination lay + n + preposition/infinitive, when the phrase has the same meaning as a verb related in form to the noun) (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, p.667-668).

Rest (v)

Denotative Meaning

This word denotes; 1 (a) to relax, sleep or do nothing after a period of activity or because of illness, (b) to cause or allow something/somebody to do this, 2 _ (something) on/against something, to lie or to be placed on/against something for support, 3 (formal) (of a subject being talked about) to be left without further discussion, 4 (especially law) to bring one's argument to an end; to have no more to say about something, especially because one believes that one's point has been proved (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, p.1000).

Connotative meaning

This word has positive connotation. It connotes "die or passed away".

Gray (esp US) = Grey (adj)

Denotative Meaning

The word "Grey (adj) " means; 1 (a) of the color of ashes or lead, (b) having grey hair, (c) dull; full of clouds and often raining, (d) (of a person) pale because tired, ill or unhappy, 2 (a) lacking interest or variety; depressing, (b) having no individual or attractive features.

Grey (n) means; 1 a grey color, a suit of dark/light/charcoal gray, 2 grey clothes, 3 a grey or white horse (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, p.522).

Connotative Meaning

The word “grey” embraces negative connotation. This word connotes “unknown or unpredictable”.

Wrist (n)

Denotative Meaning

This word means; the part of the body between the hand and the arm; the joint on which the hand moves (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, p.1382).

Connotative Meaning

The word “wrist” embraces neutral connotation. The word my wrist connotes Christ’s wrist that is stabbed by big nail and it connotes “pain”.

King (n)

Denotative Meaning

This word means; 1 (the title of) the male ruler of an independent state, usu inheriting the position by right of birth, 2 a person, an animal or a thing thought of as best or most important in some way, 3 (in compounds) the largest variety of a species, 4 (a) the most important piece in CHESS, (b) a piece in draughts that has reached the opponent’s side of the board and so can move backwards as well as forwards, (c) (in a pack of cards) a card with the picture of a king on it (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, p.651).

Connotative Meaning

This word has positive connotation. This word connotes “GOD”.

4.2 The Dominant Words of Denotative and Connotative Meaning Found on the Lyrics of Creed’s Songs

Based on the finding, the researcher finds that the dominant words found on the lyrics of Creed’s songs are the word “Fly”. This word found on lyrics of My Sacrifice and Don’t Stop Dancing. Another word is the word “light” which is found on lyrics of Don’t Stop Dancing and My Own Prison. The word “thunder” is found on lyrics of One Last Breath and My Own Prison. The word “Eyes” is found on lyrics of My Sacrifice and One Last Breath.

So, it can be concluded that there are many words having denotative and connotative meaning found on lyrics of Creed’s songs.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion and suggestion concerning with the results of the study discussed in the previous chapters.

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the finding and discussion, the summary is concerning with An Analysis on Denotative and Connotative Meaning of Lyrics of Creed's Songs.

There are some conclusions:

In lyrics of Creed's songs, there are many words, phrases, and sentences refer to the Christian theological concept such as;

- Their bands name "**Creed**", according to Christianity the word "Creeds"; (from Latin *credo* meaning "I believe") are concise doctrinal statements or confessions, usually of religious beliefs. They began as baptismal formulas and were later expanded during the Christological controversies of the fourth and fifth centuries to become statements of faith.
- **Sacrifice** refers to the sacrifice of Christ
- **God's grave**, Protestantism teaches that Eternal **Salvation** is a gift that comes to an individual by God's grace, sometimes defined as "unmerited favor" on the basis of one's personal belief in and dependence on the substitutionary death and resurrection of **Jesus Christ**. Salvation in this sense refers to God's activities in bringing

humans into right relationship with God and with one another through faith in Jesus Christ. It is the belief that one can be saved (rescued) from sin and eternal death. Other concepts used in the study of how salvation is accomplished include conversion, faith, justification, regeneration, and others. Many Protestants believe in the "assurance of salvation" that God can give the confidence that a believer in Jesus as the Christ has truly received salvation.

- **Afterlife and Eschaton**, Most Christians believe that human beings experience divine judgment and are rewarded either with eternal life or eternal damnation. This includes the general judgment at the Resurrection of the dead (see below) as well as the belief (held by Catholics, Orthodox and some Protestants) in a judgment particular to the individual soul upon physical death.

And this entire concept makes many people called Creed as Christian Band.

On the other hands, many times Creed's songs are questioning God. And asking why God does such unpleasant things to people if he supposed to be so good. It also focuses on questions of faith, Christianity, and eternity.

Nevertheless, it has not been confirmed that the songs were meant to be Christian songs.

5.2 The Suggestion

In accordance with the finding of this research described previously, there is a point that could be suggested; two points need explain while talking about connotation.

The 1st point connotation is far more intermediate than denotation on one hand. Connotation may be subject to variable exchange from generation to the next.

Connotation may be rather subjective and not shared in the same way by all speakers of a language. Our individual experience of language and its relation to the world is to some extent unique and idiosyncratic.

Connotation is not stable.

The 2nd point is the extent to which we relate the lexeme itself rather than to the entity that a lexeme denotes. The connotation of a word to us must reflect our experience of the entity to which the word refers and to the place this entity has in our belief system.

For the students, who study about semantics especially denotative and connotative meaning, are expected to have good comprehension on the content and context of the text by reading the whole text. It will be able to avoid wrong choice of appropriateness meaning of denotative and connotative meaning.

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APPENDIX

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APPENDIX I

CREED (BAND)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Creed



Touring bassist Brett Hestla, Scott Phillips, Scott Stapp, and Mark Tremonti (l-r)

Background information

Origin	Tallahassee, Florida, United States
Genre(s)	Rock Hard rock Post-grunge
Years active	1994–2004
Label(s)	Blue Collar Records Sony BMG Music Entertainment Wind-up Records
Associated acts	Naked Toddler Mattox Creed Alter Bridge
Website	www.creed.com

Former members

Scott Stapp
 Mark Tremonti
 Scott Phillips
 Brian Marshall (1995 - 2000)
 Brett Hestla (touring member)

Creed was a rock band from Tallahassee, Florida that became popular in the late 1990s and early 2000s. The band won a Grammy Award for Best Rock Song for the song "With Arms Wide Open" in 2001. The band broke up in 2004 after three multiplatinum albums.

HISTORY

Creed originally came together in Tallahassee, Florida in 1993 as Naked Toddler when Scott Stapp and guitarists Mark Tremonti and Brian Brasher, college friends, got together and started collaborating and writing songs. They soon added bassist Brian Marshall and drummer Scott Phillips. Brian Marshall came up with the band name "Creed", taken from the name of his former band, Mattox Creed.

Once the band was complete as a 5 piece in late 1993, (Scott Stapp, Mark Tremonti, Brian Brasher, Brian Marshall and Scott Phillips) the band was soon dominating the Tallahassee local music scene and was one of the only local bands playing all original music in a town where club owners wanted local bands to play cover songs and music that people know. The 5 members had already written and collaborated (3) three of the songs that would go on to become chart topping singles on their debut album "My Own Prison". The songs were "One", "Sister" and "What's this Life For".

They then found work at a live music bar, where they impressed promoter Jeff Hanson and Andy Levine enough to let them play at one of their bigger venues known as Floyd's Music Store on the Tennessee Street Strip in Tallahassee. Hanson and Levine liked the band so much that he convinced producer John Kurzweg to record the band.

My Own Prison

Their debut album *My Own Prison* was independently released and only cost them \$6,000 to produce, and distributed to Florida radio stations. This drew the attention of several labels that agreed to see the band, only to pass. Rejected, Creed was playing a small gig when Diana Meltzer from Wind-Up Records heard the group. She had heard their independent album, and after hearing them live, signed the band to her label. After a remix to make it more radio friendly, *My Own Prison* was re-released by Wind-up Records across the country. The album was a surprise success, reaching the Top 40 on the Billboard Top 200, and spinning off several singles ("My Own Prison," "Torn," "What's This Life For," and "One") that topped the rock radio charts. The band's hit song "My Own Prison" was also featured as a live performance on the charity album *Live in the X Lounge*.

Human Clay

Their second album, *Human Clay*, was released in 1999 and debuted on the Billboard 200 album chart at number one, based on the strength of its first single, "Higher", which spent several weeks on the top of the rock radio charts. It wasn't until early 2000 that the single crossed over onto pop radio going to the Top Ten on the Billboard Pop Chart, and Creed became a household name. Its follow-up, "With Arms Wide Open," also hit number one that fall.

Meanwhile, Brian Marshall particularly offended many fans when he criticized Pearl Jam on a Seattle radio station (KNDD). He was soon kicked out of the band, and Brett Hestla (Virgos Merlot, Dark New Day) took over on the *Human Clay* tour, and subsequent tours. Around that time, Fred Durst of Limp Bizkit bad-mouthed Stapp at New York's Krock 92.3 "Dysfunctional Family Picnic Concert" where they were both performing. In response to this, Scott Stapp invited Fred Durst to an open boxing match which Durst declined.

Weathered

In the fall of 2001, "My Sacrifice", the first single off of Creed's last album *Weathered*, was used in a series of promotional tribute videos made by World Wrestling Entertainment. They also had "Young Grow Old," a B-side to the 1999 release *Human Clay*, featured as the official theme song for World Wrestling Entertainment WWE's Backlash pay-per-view event in April 2002. In early 2002, "Bullets" was released as a single, along with a costly, special effects-laden video. The song and video were possibly Creed's least successful since achieving

mainstream success. However, Creed rebounded quickly, with one of the summer's biggest hits, "One Last Breath". Camp left the band in 2001, and Stapp replaced him.

Stapp was involved in a car accident in April 2002 and it had seemed that the tour that they had planned was not going to happen. However, Stapp recovered in time to appear in the last few shows. "Don't Stop Dancing" was a minor hit for Creed in late 2002/early 2003.

BREAKUP AND SUBSEQUENT ACTIVITIES

In June 2004, Creed broke up, and Stapp began recording a solo album, *The Great Divide* with Roadrunner Records recording artist Gone blind. The other band members (including former bassist Brian Marshall) formed a new band, Alter Bridge, with Myles Kennedy. Touring bassist Brett Hestla has since joined the band Dark New Day. On November 22nd, 2004 they released their Greatest Hits.

Since Creed's disbanding, many fans have been waiting for a reunion. The three members currently involved in Alter Bridge have stated that Creed is solely in their past, and will not reunite any time in the future. Stapp had at times left the door open to reunite with his former band members, yet his recent claims reflect only that Creed is in the past.

CONTROVERSIES

Despite the band's continual dismissals of the label, Creed is sometimes labeled Christian rock due to the fact all three albums focus on questions of faith, Christianity, and eternity. The band was never signed to a Contemporary Christian music label, nor did it perform in Christian Music venues or get any widespread regular play on Christian Radio. However, the word creed itself (also the band's namesake), denotes a popularly Christian theological concept, of absolute individual belief, usually monotheistic. Also, themes within their musical titles such as *Human Clay*, *My Sacrifice* and *Arms Wide Open* contain allusion to Christian theology, however it hasn't been confirmed that the songs were meant to be Christian songs

Creed was sued in 2003 by four concert goers who claimed Scott Stapp "was so intoxicated and/or medicated that he was unable to sing the lyrics of a single Creed song" at a December 29, 2002 concert in Chicago. The lawsuit was later dismissed and the concert goers who filed the suit were mocked in a *Daily Show* segment conducted by Rob Corddry.

COLLABORATION WITH WORLD WRESTLING ENTERTAINMENT

For many years, Creed collaborated with World Wrestling Entertainment (WWE) by allowing many of their songs to be played for promotions (such as a song being the soundtrack for a pay per view). In 2001, when WWE began airing videos highlighting many different wrestlers' careers as well as video highlights of the rigors of the road for wrestlers, a Creed song almost always was the

background music; "My Sacrifice" being the most-used song. Even following the breakup of Creed, Scott Stapp and Alter Bridge have both contributed music to WWE.

BAND MEMBERS

- Scott Stapp - Vocals
- Mark Tremonti - Guitar, vocals, bass guitar on *Weathered*
- Scott Phillips - Drums, percussion, keyboards
- Brian Marshall (departed in 2000) - Bass guitar

Touring members

- Brett Hestla - Bass guitar (Touring member after the departure of Brian Marshall)

APPENDIX II**LYRICS OF CREED'S SONG**

(Get lyrics.com)

My Sacrifice

Hello my friend we meet again
It's been awhile where should we begin
Feels like forever
Within my heart a memory
A perfect love that you gave to me
Oh I remember

Chorus:

When you are with me
I'm free
I'm careless
I believe
Above all the others we'll fly
this brings tears to my eyes
My sacrifice

We've seen our share of ups and downs
Oh how quickly life can turn around
In an instant
It feels so good to reunite
Within yourself and within your mind
Lets find peace there

CHORUS:

When you are with me
I'm free
I'm careless
I believe
Above all the others we'll fly
this brings tears to my eyes
My sacrifice

I just want to say hello again
I just want to say hello again

My sacrifice

\

Don't Stop Dancing

At times life is wicked and I just can't see the light
 A silver lining sometimes isn't enough
 To make some wrongs seem right
 Whatever life brings
 I've been through everything
 And now I'm on my knees again

But I know I must go on
 Although I hurt I must be strong
 Because inside I know that many feel this way

[Chorus:]
 Children don't stop dancing
 Believe you can fly
 Away...away

At times life's unfair and you know it's plain to see
 Hey God I know I'm just a dot in this world
 Have you forgot about me?
 Whatever life brings
 I've been through everything
 And now I'm on my knees again

But I know I must go on
 Although I hurt I must be strong
 Because inside I know that many feel this way

[Chorus]
 Am I hiding in the shadows?
 Forget the pain and forget the sorrows

Am I hiding in the shadows?
 Forget the pain and forget the sorrows

But I know I must go on
 Although I hurt I must be strong
 Because inside I know that many feel this way

[Chorus]
 Am I hiding in the shadows?
 Are we hiding in the shadows?

One Last Breath

Please come now I think I'm falling
I'm holding on to all I think is safe
It seems I found the road to nowhere
And I'm trying to escape
I yelled back when I heard thunder
But I'm down to one last breath
And with it let me say
Let me say

Hold me now
I'm six feet from the edge and I'm thinking
That maybe six feet
Ain't so far down

I'm looking down now that it's over
Reflecting on all of my mistakes
I thought I found the road to somewhere
Somewhere in His grace
I cried out heaven save me
But I'm down to one last breath
And with it let me say
Let me say

Hold me now
I'm six feet from the edge and I'm thinking
That maybe six feet
Ain't so far down

Sad eyes follow me
But I still believe there's something left for me
So please come stay with me
'Cause I still believe there's something left for you and me
For you and me
For you and me

Hold me now
I'm six feet from the edge and I'm thinking

My Own Prison Lyrics

A court is in session, a verdict is in
 No appeal on the docket today
 Just my own sin
 The walls are cold and pale
 The cage made of steel
 Screams fill the room
 Alone I drop and kneel
 Silence now the sound
 My breath the only motion around
 Demons cluttering around
 My face showing no emotion
 Shackled by my sentence
 Expecting no return
 Here there is no penance
 My skin begins to burn

(And I said oh) So I held my head up high
 Hiding hate that burns inside
 Which only fuels their selfish pride
 (And I said oh) We're all held captive
 Out from the sun
 A sun that shines on only some
 We the meek are all in one

I hear a thunder in the distance
 See a vision of a cross
 I feel the pain that was given
 On that sad day of loss
 A lion roars in the darkness
 Only he holds the key
 A light to free me from my burden
 And grant me life eternally

Should have been dead
 On a Sunday morning
 Banging my head
 No time for mourning
 Ain't got no time

(And I said oh) So I held my head up high
Hiding hate that burns inside
Which only fuels their selfish pride
(And I said oh) We're all held captive
Out from the sun
A sun that shines on only some
We the meek are all in one

[Guitar break]

I cry out to God
Seeking only his decision
Gabriel stands and confirms
I've created my own prison
I cry out to God
Seeking only his decision
Gabriel stands and confirms
I've created my own prison

(And I said oh) So I held my head up high
Hiding hate that burns inside
Which only fuels their selfish pride
(And I said oh) We're all held captive
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A sun that shines on only some
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(And I said oh) We're all held captive
Out from the sun
A sun that shines on only some
We the meek are all in one

Should've been dead on a Sunday morning
banging my head
No time for mourning
Ain't got no time

What's This Life For

Hurray for a child that makes it through
If there's any way, because the answer lies in you
Their laid to rest, before they've know just what to do
Their souls are lost, because they could never find

What's this life for

I see your soul it's kind of gray

You see my heart, you look away

You see my wrist, I know your pain

I know your purpose on your plane

Don't say a last prayer, because you could never find

What's this life for

But they ain't here anymore

Don't have to settle no goddamned score

Because we all live under the reign of one king

APPENDIX 4



DEPARTEMEN AGAMA

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MALANG

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 Pembimbing : Drs. Langgeng Budianto, M.Pd.
 Judul Skripsi : An Analysis on the Denotative and Connotative
 Meaning of Lyrics of Creed's Songs

No	Tanggal	Materi	Ttd
1.	20 Maret 2008	Pengajuan Proposal Skripsi	1.
2.	30 Maret 2008	ACC Proposal	2
3.	12 April 2008	Seminar Proposal	3.
4.	25 April 2008	Konsultasi Bab I	4.
5.	02 Mei 2008	Revisi Bab I	5.
6.	25 Juni 2008	Konsultasi Bab II	6.
7.	10 Juli 2008	Revisi Bab II	7.
8.	25 Juli 2008	Konsultasi Bab III	8.
9.	20 Agust 2008	Revisi Bab III	9
10.	20 Oktob 2008	Konsultasi Bab IV & V	10
11	30 Oktob 2008	Revisi Bab IV & V	11
12	11 Nov 2008	Konsultasi Keseluruhan & ACC	12

Malang, 11 November 2008
 Dekan Fakultas Humaniora dan Budaya

Dr. H. Dimjati Ahmadin, M. Pd.
 NIP 150 035 072

APPENDIX 5
CURRICULUM VITAE

I. IDENTITY

Full Name : Moh Hasan Hidayatullah
 Place & Date of Birth : Probolinggo, October 4th 1985
 Current Address : Joyo Grand Blok E1 no.18 Merjosari
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II. EDUCATION

NO	School / University	From Year	To Years
01	MI Tarbiyatul Islam	1992	1998
02	MTs Darul Lughah wal Karomah	1998	2001
03	MAK Nurul Jadid Probolinggo	2001	2004
04	Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris Fakultas Humaniora dan Budaya UIN Malang	2004	2008

III. OTHER ACTIVITIES

- a. The Member of English Letters and Student Association (ELSA) (2006-2007)
- b. The Member of LKP2M (2004-2006)
- c. The Member of PMII (2004-2006)