

**A STUDY ON LEXICAL MEANING IN THE LYRICS OF
SYSTEM OF A DOWN'S SONGS**

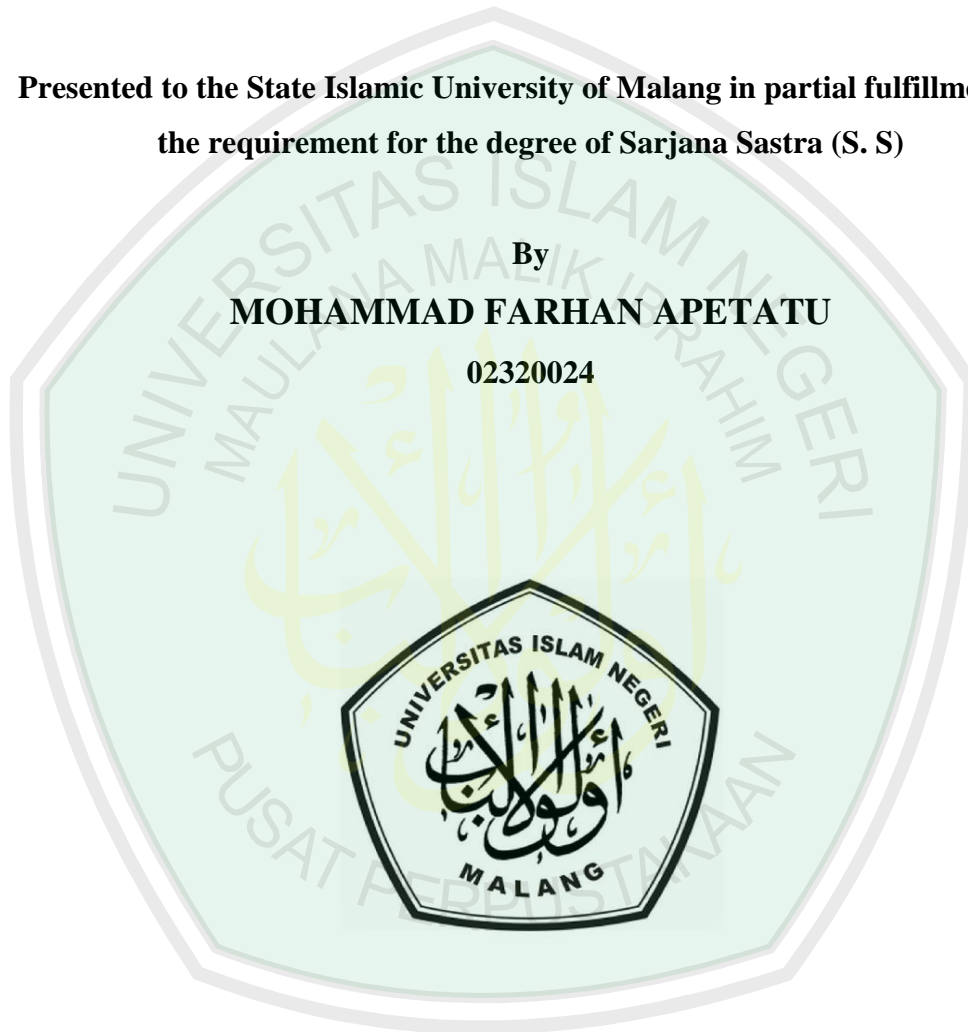
THESIS

**Presented to the State Islamic University of Malang in partial fulfillment of
the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S. S)**

By

MOHAMMAD FARHAN APETATU

02320024



**ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT
HUMANITIES AND CULTURE FACULTY
THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
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MALANG

2008

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that the thesis entitled “*A study on lexical meaning in the lyrics of System Of A Down’s songs*” by Mohammad Farhan Apetatu has been approved by the advisor for further approval by the board examiners.

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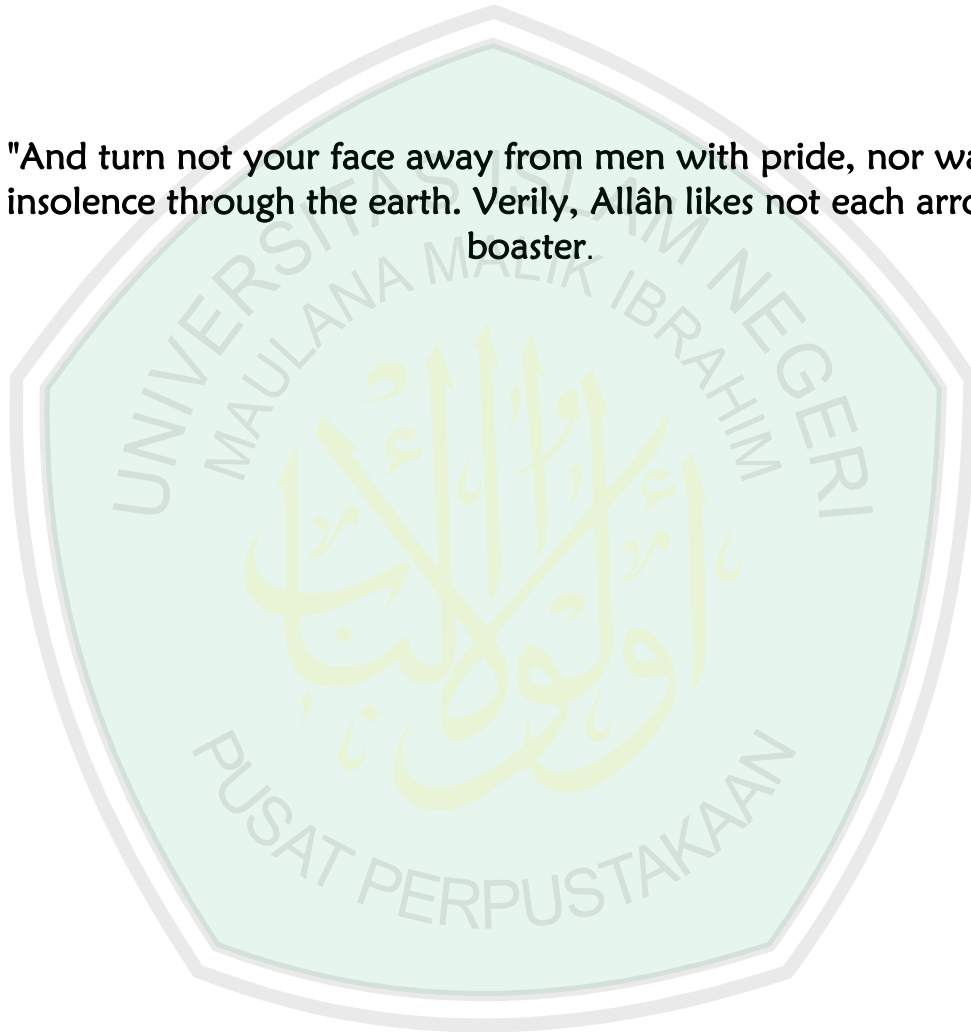
Mohammad Farhan Apetatu

MOTTO

وَلَا تُصَعِّرْ خَدَّكَ لِلنَّاسِ وَلَا تَمْشِ فِي الْأَرْضِ مَرَحًا ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يُحِبُّ كُلَّ مُخْتَالٍ

فَخُورٍ

"And turn not your face away from men with pride, nor walk in insolence through the earth. Verily, Allâh likes not each arrogant boaster.



DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

My beloved Father, Utun S Apetatu

‘You are my best leader of my life’

My beloved Mother, Umu Salamah

‘Thanks for your unlimited advices’

‘You are my best friend and the best woman in my life’

All of my brothers,

Wan, Cu, and Rif

I will prove that ‘I can’

My beloved aunt and uncle

Om Aba and Tanta Ibu

‘Thanks for your support’

My beloved friends in FORSIMMAF

‘Thank for your support to end this thesis’

‘My beloved family in MAPALA TURSINA

‘VIVA MAPALA TURSINA’

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Praise and gratitude is to Allah, giving grace and mercy upon all creatures in the earth, the All Mighty and the all wise, the Lord of the universe who has given the strength and guidance to the researcher so that the researcher can finish this thesis. *Sholawat* and *Salam* be upon our Prophet Muhammad, the greatest revolutionary in the universe who guides us from the barbarian to the civilized people.

This thesis is intended to fulfill the requirement for achieving the degree of Sarjana in English and Letter /S1 at State Islamic University of Malang. Finishing this thesis was not simple thing at all and the researcher definitely spent his great deals of time but gave him a valuable experience. This study would not have been completed without some contributions and supports from many people. Thus, my deepest gratitude is expressed to my advisor Drs. H.Djoko Susanto M.Ed Ph. D. for his invaluable guidance as well as constructive suggestion. The researcher also want to express his sincere thank to; my beloved mother Ummu Salamah and my beloved father Utun S Apetatu who always give support, advises, love, and pray and for teaching him how to live in this hypocrite and pathetic world ;his lovely family; Wan, Cu, and his youngest brother Rif, his uncle and aunt; om Aba, tanta ibu, his cousins; man, nur, yusril ; the Rector of State Islamic University of Malang for allowing him study in this college; All of lecturers who give him guidance and knowledge; his beloved friends in FORSIMMAF; Amru, Sances, kembo, Intel, Jamur , Salman, Ade, Lia, Nia, Mila, Asri, Rizal, Darto, Fitri, Lano, etc, keep on your struggle friends!, his big family in MAPALA TURSINA realize all your dreams, 'VIVA MAPALA TURSINA.'

The researcher realize that this thesis is still far from perfect, however the researcher has big expectation may this thesis would be useful for every one who wants study further about lexical meaning in semantics study. Constructive criticism and suggestion expected from the readers.

ABSTRACT

Apetatu, Muhammad Farhan. 2008. A Study on Lexical Meaning on the lyrics of System Of a Down's Song. Thesis. Humanity and Culture Faculty. State Islamic of Malang. Advisor. Drs. H. Djoko susanto M Ed. Ph. D.

Key Words: lexical meaning, lyrics of System of a Down, message.

Language as the means of human communication plays a great part in our life. Moreover, semantics is one of the branches of linguistics, semantics in the philosophical and scientific study about meaning; it is the study of meaning of linguistics sign. Those are word, expression, and sentence. Furthermore, in semantics, meaning may be categorized into three levels; they are lexical meaning, sentential meaning or utterance meaning, and discourse meaning.

This research investigated in lexical meaning especially in connotative and denotative meaning implied in System of a Down's lyrics. It uses descriptive qualitative method. The data are in the form of lyrics written by System of a Down. The data are taken from many sources they are from internet and magazine published by MTV.

This research, found that there are positive and negative meaning in the lyrics of system of a down's song. The positive connotative meaning is mostly used by system of a down because they mostly give uses religious term to give their hearers and negative connotative meaning also found in these lyrics.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background of the study, problem of the study, objectives of the study, scope and limitation of the study, significance of the study, definition of key the terms.

1.1 Background of The Study

Language is the main instrument of communication; it cannot be separated from human being. We use language to express our feeling, respond the phenomena, share an idea, and also criticize. Due to these facts, people realize that language plays an important role in their daily life.

In communication with other people either in oral or written forms, the media we used must be a language. Here, the language we used ought to be meaningful and understandable in spite of avoiding misunderstanding and misinterpretation.

In linguistics, the study about meaning of languages named as semantic. Jean Godby, in her book *language files* (1982:2) stated that semantic is the study of meaning, how words and sentences are related to the real imaginary object they refer to and the situation they describe, also Fromkin (1981:164) stated that semantics is the study of linguistic meaning of words, phrases and sentences. According to the definition of semantic above, we can conclude that semantic is the study of meaning in words, phrases and sentence form.

In semantic itself, there are several levels of meaning that studied by linguists, they are lexical meaning, sentence meaning and discourse meaning. As laurel Briton (131: 2000) stated that semantic is the study of linguistic meaning, we can study meaning on a number of different levels: lexical semantics is the study of meaning of individual word (lexical items), sentence semantics is the study of meaning of semantic relationship holding among the part of sentence and text (discourse) semantics is the study of meaning of extended discourse (spoken or written) and semantic relationship holding among utterances.

Lexical meaning is the meaning of word in isolation, and usually considered to be the meaning of words. This is the one usually given by the dictionary. The term “lexical meaning” interpreted as the meaning of the lexemes depends upon the meaning of the sentences in which they occur. Lyon (1984:138). Syamsuri, in *analysis language* (1978:14) stated that lexical meaning is the meaning of word it self beyond the sentence composition. Based on description above about lexical meaning, the important parts in lexical meaning are word meaning in isolation or vocabulary and when the vocabulary occurred inside sentence construction.

The study of lexical meaning became more important when the word or lexical items combined into sentence, because sometime we found the word have the different interpretation when it constructed into a sentences because of our mental storehouse about one lexeme just from the dictionary, but the meaning of words in dictionary can only changed when it put into the sentence form. Therefore the study of lexical meaning became more crucial.

There are many reasons why the researcher chooses System Of A Down's lyrics as the object of his research, besides the researcher tries to expose the meaning that contains inside his rock music, also the researcher wants to prove to some lyrics which are taken from bible was really associated to religious term or only being some strategies to popularize their songs. That is why semantics is important in this research. Other reason is to change people stereotype about rock music that assumed as violence. Knowing the real meaning of the song becomes an important aspect to change people's views on rock music.

There are many previous study investigating semantics namely: "(semantic analysis on the poems on foreign song)" done by Anita Nurmayanti(2003),that she studied the kinds of meaning whether lexical, sentential and discourse meaning. The object of his research is in the form poems with descriptive qualitative research design then she found connotation and denotation mostly used found in the lyrics of her research's object, and also other research on title "(Semantic analysis on the translation lyrics of invocation song by al-mahabatain done by Elis Syarifatul Hidayah (2003) that she studied the meaning of words, phrases and discourses with descriptive qualitative research design then she found mostly the component of sentential meaning analysis influenced all of the songs.

Other research that had been done by Luqman (2007) "a study of lexical meaning on the lyrics of Metallica's song" has the same part of meaning analysis that is lexical analysis. In his research he found mostly figurative

language used by the composer. As the example is the word *saint* has the meaning of someone who heals the world.

Otherwise, in this research, the researcher limits his study on kinds of meaning especially in lexical meaning namely denotation and connotation, because the researcher thinks that lexical meaning is the area which is studied by linguists, but for sentential and discourse meaning are the area of language philosopher. And also the researcher only focused on connotation and denotation term in the lyrics composed by System Of A Down.

Based on description above the researcher is interested in analyzing the meaning of System Of A Down's songs through the lexical meaning that involves in semantics theories in the way of interpretation. Also the researcher supposes to know about messages found in these lyrics in the way of intended meaning.

Therefore the writer determines to choose the research under the title: A study on lexical meaning found in the lyrics of System Of A Down's songs.

1.2 Problems of The Study

Based on the background of the study, this research is carried out to answer the following questions:

1. What are lexical meanings found in the lyrics of System of A Down's songs?
2. What are the messages found in the lyrics of System of A Down's songs?

1.3 Objectives of The Study

Related to the problem of the study the researcher tries to find the objectives of this study:

1. to present the description of lexical meaning found in the lyrics of system of a down's songs
2. to know the messages found in the lyrics of system of a down's songs

1.4 Scope and Limitation of The Study

The researcher only limits the study on semantics theories about lexical meaning that belongs to Lyons contribution of lexical semantic as the way to research the meaning on the lyrics of some literary works namely song.

And also the lyrics that will be analyzed are the lyrics of system of a down's songs which are concern with religious term. There are some lyrics of system of a down's songs:

NO	TITLE	ALBUM
01	Chop shuy	Toxicity
02	Aerials	Toxicity
03	Soldier side	System of a down
04	Tentative	Steal this album!

1.5 Significance of The Study

This research gives some contribution generally for the study of semantics specifically for lexical semantics, also expected to be useful for English teacher in determining the word meaning of English vocabularies meaning and their students who paid attention more to lexical semantics.

1.6 Definition of The Key Terms

In order to avoid misunderstanding about the terms of which are used in this study, the researcher defines the term are used in this study, the terms are explained as follow:

Semantics : The study of meaning in language both spoken and written. (The book of knowledge, 1973)

Lexical meaning : The study of meaning of individual words (lexical items) in isolation. (Laurel J Brinton, The Structure of Modern English,)

Lyrics : Short poem consisting of the utterances by single speaker who express a state of mind or process of expression.

Song : Short poem or numbers of verses set music and intended to be sung.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter reviews related literature which includes the definition of semantics, and kinds of meaning, lexical meaning, and types of meaning, semantics relation of words, song, and lyrics. This is done to give better understanding to the analysis and will be discussed in this chapter.

Semantics

Semantics is one of the branches of linguistics studying about meaning, and it is considered as a major branch of linguistics devoted to the study of meaning (Crystal, 1991:310). The term is derived from Greek *semantikos* from the word *sema* (“to signify”, or “mean”). It considered as the relation between words or other symbols and the objects or concepts to which they refer, as well as with the history of meaning and the changes they undergo. As Palmer states that semantics is the technical term used to refer to the study of meaning, and since meaning is a part of language, semantics is a part of linguistics (1981: 1). Then, he adds that, meaning here, covers various aspects of language and might be include in semantics properly, or the way which it should be described.

Fromkin (1981: 164) states that semantics is the study about meaning of words, phrases, and sentences, from the statement above, we recognized that, when we are learning language, it includes learning the “agreed-upon” meaning of certain strings of sounds and learning how to combine these meaningful units into larger units that also convey the meaning.

Belong to most accepted theory of semantics, meaning is ideas or concepts, which can be transferred from the mind of speaker to the mind of hearer by embodying them, as it were in the forms of one language or another (Lyons, 1981:136). The identification of meaning without knowing the concept will not help us to answer the question about “meaning” clearly. Therefore, the term “concept” must be clearly defined. In fact, there is no evidence to suggest that concepts, in clear definition, term “concept” are relevant to the construction of an empirically justifiable theory of linguistic semantics.

Every words and morphemes in the language have their own meaning. There are some semantic properties of the word that speaker of the utterances agree to say. Of course, words have more properties which define their meaning than are shown. Evidence of semantic properties is found in some of speech errors that we make. Then, the meaning of word is specified in part by a set of semantic properties (Fromkin, 1981). Semantic property of a word can be shown as follow; the word “women” and “girl” in our mental dictionary have the same sense or meaning but through semantic properties of word we can clearly differentiate these two words in their meaning. As the word “women” consist of “female, human, and not young” otherwise the word girl consist of “female, human and young. Therefore, we referred women to the old female and young female as girl.

2.2 Types of Meaning

Semantics is concerned with aspects of meaning in language, when we work with semantic as the main aspect of analyzing or as the point to be observed it will deals with such types of meaning. Lyons in language and linguistics

(1984:139-143) stated that as semantics is study of meaning, many types of meaning are included in it, there are lexical, grammatical, sentence, descriptive, expressive and social meanings. Contribution to semantics has essentially two sources, namely; linguists and philosophy. Linguistics have contributed primary to the study of core meaning or sense of individual words whereas philosopher have especially contributed to the study both sentential and discourse meaning (Brown et al. 1996).

2.3 Levels of Meaning

Semantics is the study of linguistic meaning, we can study meaning on a number of different levels: lexical semantics is the study of individual words (lexical items), sentence semantics is the study of meaning and the semantics relationship holding among the part of sentence; and text (discourse) semantics is the study about the meaning of extended discourse (spoken or written) and the semantic relationship holding among utterances. (Laurel Brinton 131:2000).

Three levels of meaning including in semantic study above covers all aspects of language that are in the form of word, sentence and discourse. Lexical meaning studies meaning in word form, sentence meaning studies the meaning in the form of cumulated meaningful and grammatical units of words and discourse meaning studies the meaning in the form of spoken and written text.

2.3.1 Lexical Meaning

Lexical meaning or lexical semantics is the study of meaning of the individual words (lexical items). One description of meaning in a language is that the British linguist John Lyons called structural semantic. Also he recognized

three major types of relationship of lexical semantics there are synonymy, hyponymy, and oppositeness

Synonymy

Two words are synonymous if they have the same sense: if they have the same values for all their semantic features or expression with the same meaning are synonymous. Two points should be paid attention about this definition .First, it does not limit the relation of synonymy to lexemes; it allows for the possibility that lexically simple expressions may have the same meaning as lexically complex expressions. Second, it makes identity, not only similarity of meaning but the criterion synonymy(Lyons, 1995).The meaning is synonymous if denotes sameness in meaning, or sense, as in the word;

-Unhappy/ sad

-Correct/ right

-Present/ gift

-Donate/ contribute

Many expressions listed as synonymous in ordinary or specialized dictionaries are what they call near – synonym or expressions that are more or less similar but not identical in meaning, while partial synonymy which meet the criterion (standard) of identity of meaning, but for various reasons, fail to meet conditions of what is commonly referred to as absolute synonymy. Typical examples of near- synonyms in English are 'mist' and 'fog', 'stream' and 'brook', and 'dive' and 'plunge' .On the other hand, two or more expressions are absolutely synonymous , and only if, they satisfy the following three conditions(a)

all their meanings are identical (b) they are synonymous in all context (c) they are semantically equivalent (i.e. their meaning or meanings are identical) on all dimension of meaning, descriptive and non-descriptive. A standard example of absolute synonymy is 'ceacities': 'typhlitis' means "inflammation of the blind gut" (Lyons 1984:148)

Hyponymy

Hyponymy is relation of inclusion or entailment. The meaning of hyponymy includes the meaning of super ordinate term. Another way to understand the term super ordinate is class entities, for example; musical instrument is class instrument including piano, violin and flute.

Yule (1985: 96) stated that hyponymy known as the super ordinate is the meaning of one form included in the meaning of another. For instance "red, white, black, blue" are hyponyms of the super ordinate color; "lion, tiger, leopard and lynx" are hyponyms of the super ordinate feline. Hyponymous relation can be seen from the meaning of words in some types of hierarchical relation.

Opposite

In traditional semantics the phrase 'opposite in meaning' immediately view as antonym, but today for the modern semanticist told that the term opposite in meaning has explored and mapped in many areas rather than traditional semanticist views. They think that a word may have different meaning and a word may have no real opposite. Here, they define the relationship between the words in opposite form. Hurford (1983:114) said that "a traditional view of antonym that

it is simple 'opposite of meaning'. This view is not adequate, as words may be opposite in meaning in different way, and some have not the real meaning.

Lyons in Brinton (135:2000) recognizes three different of opposite they are:

A. Complementarities

Complementarities or binary antonym is a relationship of contradiction, in which the denial set of the term is the assertion of its complementary term. X is not Y and Y is not X.

Hurford (1983:114) stated that binary antonyms are predicates which come in pairs and between them exhaust all the relevant possibilities. If the one predicate is applicable, then the other cannot be, and vice versa. For example true and false; if a sentence is true it cannot be false or if it is false it cannot be true.

Examples in word form are:

Dead – alive

Married – unmarried

Same – different

B. Antonym

Antonym or non-binary antonym or a term uses in restricted sense.

Antonym refers to gradable concept which may be explicit or implicit compared (Brinton, 136:2000) such as:

Big - small/little

High - low

Fat – thin

Yule (1985:95) stated that two words with opposite meaning are called antonyms. For example; the pairs quick – slow, big – small, long – short, old – young, above – below, male – female, alive – dead. Antonym is usually divided into two types, those which are ‘gradable’ and those which are non- gradable. Gradable antonym, 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. For non- gradable antonyms, the comparative construction are not normally used (the expression deader or more dead), and the negative of one member imply the other. For example, that person is not dead means that person alive.

Lyons in Wilkins (1983:125) reserves that the term antonym for relations like 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 in 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.

C. Converseness

Converseness which denotes a kinds of reversal certain verb, such as buy-sell, rent-lease, lend-borrow and give-receive, and also converse as are kinship term such; husband-wife, and teacher-student.

If a predicate describes a relationship between two things (or people) and some other predicates describe the same relationship when the two things or people are mentioned in the opposite order, then the two predicates are converses of each other. In example:

Below – above

Grandparent – grandchild

Conceal – reveal

Greater than – less than

Lexical Ambiguity

Lexical ambiguity is a word allows more than one meaning in context. As in phrase “old friend” which denotes friend who is aged or who one has known for a long time. In this case there are two meanings inside the word “old” (Brinton, 2000, 132).

Kempson (1977:8) stated that the words or sentences are ambiguous if both of words and sentences can have more than one meaning. For example; 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 point of view of racing)

Fromkin (1990) in Ahmadin (2002:7) stated 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 happens in homophone, homonym, or polisemy. Each of

listeners or readers may feel ambiguous if they are not giving attention to the context surrounding their communication. Here are more example of ambiguity.

She cannot bear children if the are noisy.

She cannot bear children because she is infertile.

‘she cannot bear children may be understood to mean “she cannot 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.

Denotation and Connotation

It is clear that there is a relationship between words, concrete objects and activities in physical world (Wilkins, 1983:119). This relationship is commonly describes 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, Briton (2000, 132) said that words have literal or referential meanings (denotation) but also evokes feelings, attitudes, or opinions (connotation). Yule (1985:92) said that denotative or conceptual meaning covers basic, essential components of meaning which are conveyed by literal usage of a word. Some basic components of a word like needle might include ‘thin, sharp, steel, instrument’ these component would be a part of the referential meaning of

needle. However, it has an association or connotative meaning to this word which lead us to think of 'painful'.

Denotation refers to words whose meaning exists in the dictionary (Widarso1989:6) Sometimes, the components of its meaning are not mentioned for example the word '*boy*' which means '*a male child or youth*'. Its components are: (+ male), (+ young). Furthermore, (+ human) is not mentioned because 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 cat, the word "cat" may suggest graceful motion, affectionate playfulness, and noble reserved and admirable self sufficiency.

Connotation is more complicated than denotation. J.N. Hook in Widarso (1989:69) stated that besides denotative meaning, a word sometimes has 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 community has a connotative meaning, since pig is one of animal has to be avoided to eat, due to religion reason. However, the word pig in Konghucu communities has a denotative meaning, because they used to consume pork (pig's meat). Connotative meaning can also happened in a sentence; usually we can know the real meaning of the sentence by looking at the context. We can 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 consists of denotative meaning. The word white collar refers to part of a garment that fits round the neck, which has white color. Still, the second sentence has connotative meaning. In western white collar refers to the people that have a profession in an office, it is assumed that clerks who work within an office always wears a white collar shirt.

Wilkins (1982:122) asserted that connotative meaning is additional to denotative meaning and relates only to an indirect way. It is altogether more concerned with the attitudes of the language user, his emotional reaction 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 word is denotatively equivalent to give up, what we understand on hearing these two sentences is by no means identical.

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 (pure words). Besides negative connotative and positive connotative meaning, there is neutral that is most of them is jargon language. Here are the examples of negative, positive connotative meaning and neutral:

Negative connotative	Neutral	Positive
Shanty / shack		Cottage
Dirty underwear		Soiled linen
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

2.4 Song

Song is the way to express our ideas, feelings and messages. Song is a short poem or number of verses set to music. (Oxford dictionary, 1974:822), therefore, song is a poem which is sounded

2.5 Lyrics

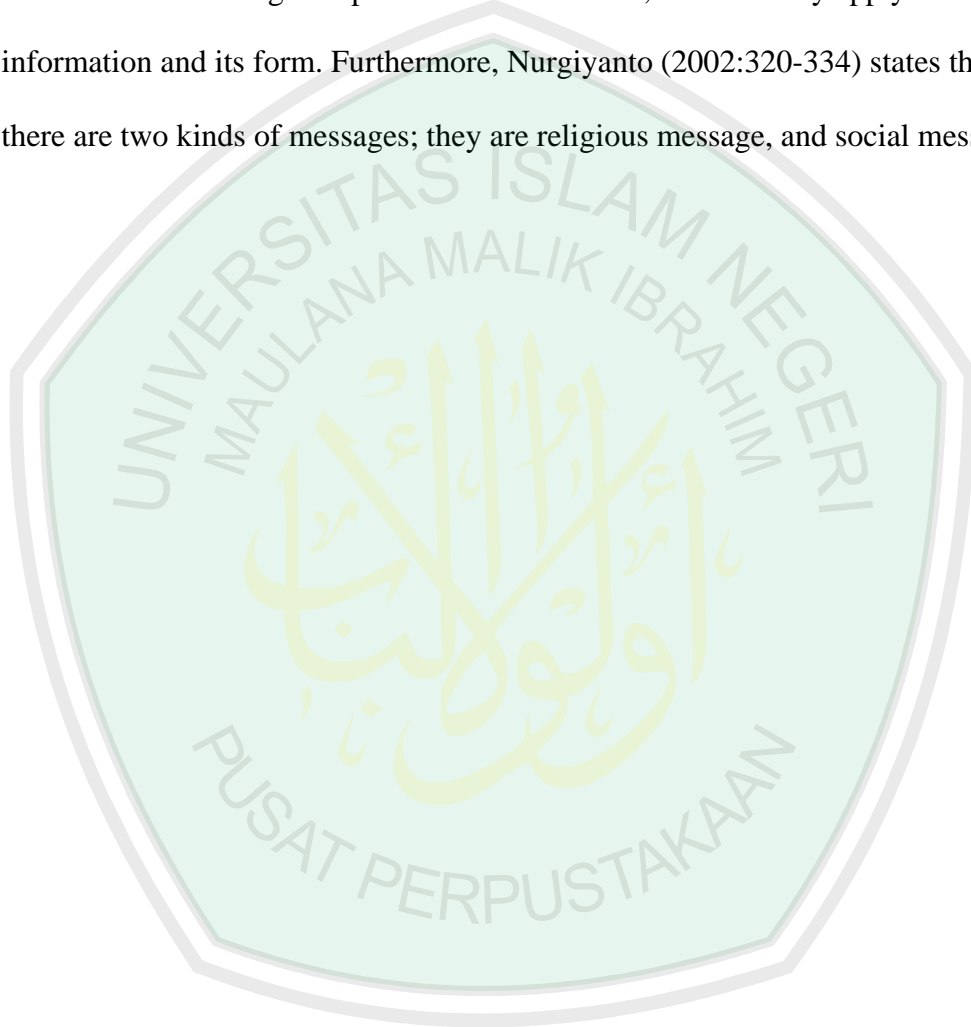
A lyric is essentially subjective. It is the expression of poet and personal emotion of the poet as the result of outpouring of his soul. It is a short poem characterized by music and melody, spontaneity, poignancy and the expression of personal emotion of the poets.

2.6 Message

Message is something that the author wants to convey to the reader.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/message>. Message in its most general meaning is an object of communication; it is something which provides information itself.

Therefore its meaning is dependent on the context; the term may apply to both the information and its form. Furthermore, Nurgiyanto (2002:320-334) states that there are two kinds of messages; they are religious message, and social message.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter presents the research method used in the study which consists of the research design, research subject, research procedure, research instrument, data source and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Based on the title of this study, semantic analysis that describe more focused on semantic relation and its theories to find out the kinds of meaning in lexical (words). The researcher used library research in finishing this thesis. Wiersma (1991:14) stated that quantitative research relies heavily as statistical result represent with number, but qualitative research relies heavily on narrative and descriptive. Bodgan (1998:10) stated that the qualitative study deals with data that are in form of words, rather than numbers and statistics. Therefore this study is descriptive qualitative.

3.2 Research Subject

The subject of this study is lexical meaning analysis which concern to semantic study on the lyrics of System Of A Down's songs.

3.3 Research Procedure

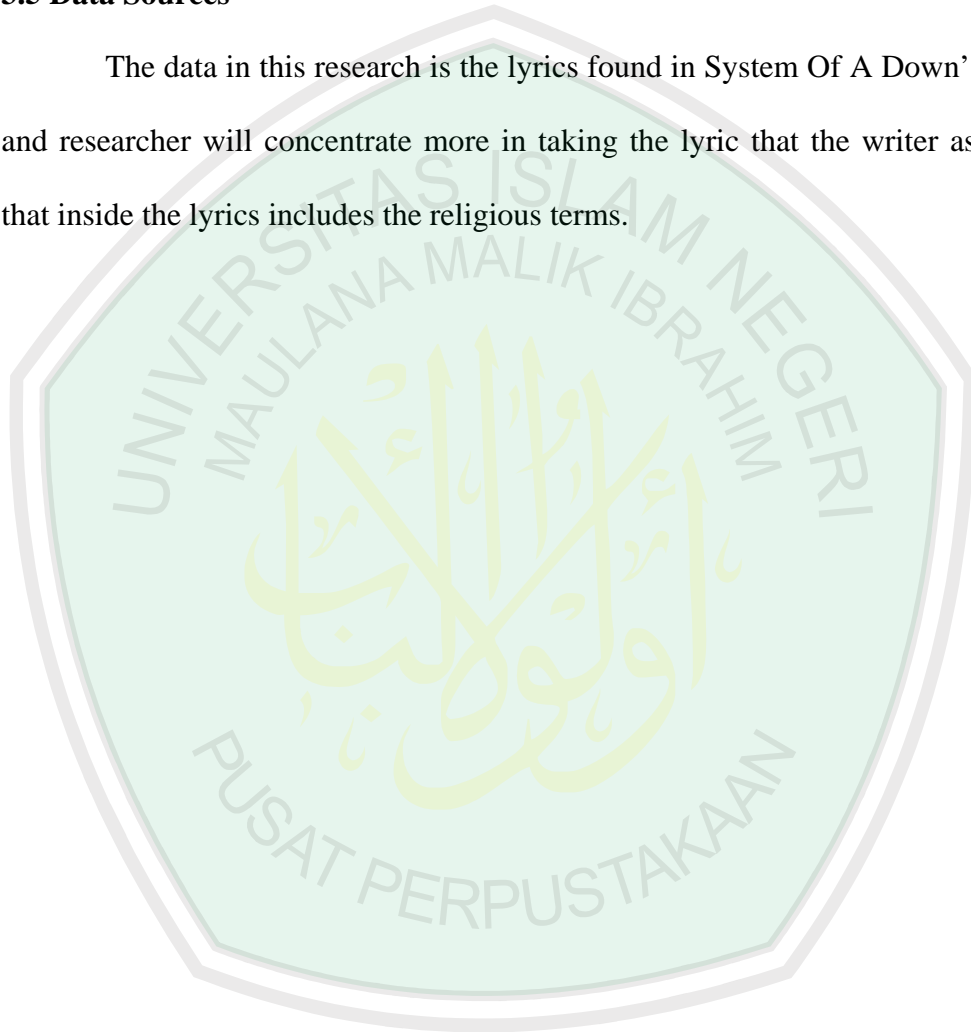
There are three steps of research procedure used I this study,(1) determining the research problem. (2) Determining the statement of problem. (3) And reviewing related literature to gain more understanding into the problem and determine what research may already have been done.

3.4 Data analysis

To analyze the data, some steps are taken: (1) identifying the lyrics found related to the study, (2) identified each previous study and make a comparison. (2) Presenting the data, analyzing, and concluding it in tentative conclusion.

3.5 Data Sources

The data in this research is the lyrics found in System Of A Down's song, and researcher will concentrate more in taking the lyric that the writer assumed that inside the lyrics includes the religious terms.



CHAPTER IV

Finding and Discussion

In this chapter the researcher describes about kinds of lexical meaning found in the lyrics of System of a Down's song. This chapter will divided into two parts, first data presentation and analysis of the lexical terms found in the lyrics of System of a Down's songs and second the finding of messages in the lyrics.

4.1. Data presentation and analysis

A. Aerials

Life is a waterfall, (1)
We're one in the river, (2)
And one again after the fall.
Swimming through the void (3)
We hear the word, (4)
We lost ourselves,
but we find it all (5)
Cause we are the ones that want to play,(6)
Always want to go,
But you never want to stay, (7)
And we are the ones that want to chose,(8)
Always want to play,
But you never want to lose.(9)
Aerials, in the sky, (10)
When you lose small mind, (11)
You free your life. (12)

Life is a waterfall,
We drink from the river,
Then we turn around and put up our walls.
Swimming through the void
We hear the word,
We lost ourselves,
But we find it all?
Cause we are the ones that want to play,
Always want to go,
But you never want to stay,
And we are the ones that want to chose,
Always want to play,
But you never want to lose.
Aerials, in the sky,
When you lose small mind,
You free your life.
Aerials, so up high, (13)
When you free your eyes, (14)
Eternal prize.(15)
Aerials, in the sky,
When you lose small mind,
You free your life.
Aerials, so up high,
When you free your eyes,
Eternal prize.

Analysis :

1. Life is a waterfall

The word 'waterfall' means denotatively as a cascade of water falling from a height, formed when a river or stream flows over a precipice

or steep incline. In connotative meaning ‘waterfall’ means as godsend to the people that falling from the god.

2. We're one in the river

River means large natural flow of water traveling along a channel to the sea or a lake. In this lyric the word ‘river’ means as the world where the people life inside. We’re one in the river means that we are the human being always gives by the god a godsend namely life. Also another lexical meaning found in this lyric is ambiguous, the word river despite the meaning is flow of water along a channel to the sea it can be interpreted as betray someone (in verb form).

3. Swimming through the void

The verb swimming means propel oneself through water by movement. Connotatively the word swimming means as running or living in the world. The word swimming in this lyric can be called ambiguous because we can interpret it in two meanings as propel oneself through water by movement and running the life. The word void in dictionary meaning (denotative) means completely empty or vacant, in connotative the word void in this lyric means as have no something or poor from everything.

4. We hear the word

The word “word” in this lyric means a single distinct meaningful element of speech or writing, used to form sentences with

others. In connotation meaning, word means god speech or holly verse from the god.

5. We lost ourselves, but we find it all

The word lost and find in lexical meaning analysis mentioned as opposite, according to Lyons it called complementarities or binary antonym that the word lost and find have the relationship in contradiction between them.

6. Cause we are the ones that want to play

The word ones here assumes as all the people in the world that life together in the earth, and the word play in connotative meaning interpreted as organize the world or do everything we want in the world that belong to our desire.

7. Always want to go, but you never want to stay

The words 'go' and 'stay' actually have the relationship in contradiction between them, that go means move from one place to another or travel, and stay means remain in the same place. Therefore the words go and stay classify as complementarities or binary antonym that include in opposite of lexical meaning.

8. And we are the ones that want to chose

The word chose (the past form of choose) here interpreted connotatively as the desire of the people in the world to decide whatever he want to chose the right or wrong he want, because life is a choice.

9. But you never want to lose.

You in this lyric indicated the god as the creator of the world and something inside the world, lose means denotatively as be deprived of or cease to have or retain, lose in this lyric means that god never want to lost her sight to the people or the god always see her people whatever we done the god knows.

10. Aerials, in the sky

Aerials in this lyric chosen as the title of the song, the word aerials in dictionary means as a structure that transmits or receives radio or television signals. In connotative meaning, the word aerials assumes as the god that always see the people as her creatures and always receive the signal that the people begin to do some thing, so aerials in the sky means god in the sky that always knows everything her creatures done.

11. When you lose small mind

The word 'you' is a second person singular or plural that refer to the person or people that the speaker is addressing. The word you in this lyric assumes as the god, the verb lose means be deprived of or cease to have or retain, three words above concludes as synonym that they have the same sense between each others. Also the word small mind in this lyric means denotatively as having a narrow outlook or petty, so 'when you lose small mind means when the god lost her sight to the people although in a second or a few minutes.

12. You free your life.

As before, the second person singular or plural 'you' assumes as the god, then the verb free in denotation meaning assumed as not under the control or in the power of another. And life means in denotation as the condition that distinguishes animals and plants from inorganic matter, including the capacity for growth, and functional activity. In connotative meaning of free your life is free of job or free from seeing and carrying the creatures for the god.

13. Aerials, so up high

Aerials in dictionary meaning written as a structure that transmit or receives radio or television signals, in this context the word aerials assumes as god that always sees and guides her creatures. The word up means towards a higher place or position, so the word high means a great vertical extent, or great in amount, value, size, or intensity, Therefore, the lyrics 'so up high' means in connotation meaning as in the sky.

14. When you free your eyes

Since the second person singular or plural 'you' assumes as the god, then the verb free in denotation meaning assumed as not under the control or in the power of another. The word eyes means in dictionary meaning assumes as the organ of sight in human or others animals, the word 'eye' here in connotative meaning assumes as god sight when he see everything in the world.

15. Eternal prize

The word 'eternal' means existing forever or valid for all time, the word 'prize' means a thing given as a reward to a winner or in recognition of an achievement. Therefore, the phrase 'eternal prize' in connotative meaning assumes as a reward from the god to her creatures to life undead in the world or the eternity.

THE MESSAGES

- A. God always supervises or invigilate her creatures in the world. This kind of religious message given from the author to the readers.
- B. God always knows whatever her creatures done although we do the activity stealthy.
- C. There is no one in the world can life in eternity. All of us dies.
- D. Life is a reward from god

B. CHOP SUEY

Wake up, (1)

Grab a brush and put a little (makeup), (2)

Grab a brush and put a little,

Hide the scars to fade away the (shakeup) (3)

Hide the scars to fade away

Why'd you leave the keys upon the table? (4)

Here you go create another fable (5)

You wanted to,

Grab a brush and put a little makeup,
You wanted to,
Hide the scars to fade away the shakeup,
You wanted to,
Why'd you leave the keys upon the table,
You wanted to,

I don't think you trust, (6)
In, my, self righteous suicide,(7)
I, cry, when angels deserve to die, Die, (8)

Wake up,
Grab a brush and put a little (makeup),
Grab a brush and put a little,
Hide the scars to fade away the (shakeup)
Hide the scars to fade away the,
Why'd you leave the keys upon the table?
Here you go create another fable

You wanted to,
Grab a brush and put a little makeup,
You wanted to,
Hide the scars to fade away the shakeup,
You wanted to,

Why'd you leave the keys upon the table?
You wanted to,

I don't think you trust,
In, my, self righteous suicide,
I, cry, when angels deserve to die
In my, self righteous suicide,

I, cry, when angels deserve to die

Father, Father, Father, Father, (9)

Father/ Into your hands/I/commend my spirit (10) ,

Father, into your hands,

Why have you forsaken me, (11)

In your eyes forsaken me, (12)

In your thoughts forsaken me, (13)

In your heart forsaken, me oh, (14)

Trust in my self righteous suicide,

I, cry, when angels deserve to die,

In my self righteous suicide,

I, cry, when angels deserve to die.

Analysis :

1. Wake up

This word means emerge or cause to emerge from a state of sleep that tells someone to emerge from his or her sleep, in this lyric refers to Jesus (Christian terms) to wake up from the cross, as in Christian opinion on Jesus crucifixion.

2. Grab a brush and put a little (makeup)

For denotation meaning of the word grab is seize suddenly and roughly a brush and take a little cosmetics such as lipstick or powder on the face. As before in first verse of this lyric, here, Jesus ordered to decorate himself from the scars after being crucifixion.

3. Hide the scars to fade away the (shakeup)

The verb 'hide' in dictionary means put or keep out of sight.

The word 'scars' means a mark left on the skin or within body tissue after the healing of a wound or burn and the verb to fade away also interpreted as gradually grow faint and disappear. This lyrics means that Jesus must to hide his scars to fade away people's extreme opinion on his crucifixion.

4. Why'd you leave the keys upon the table?

The word 'keys' denotatively means a small of shaped metal with incisions cut to fit the wards of a particular lock and the word 'table' means a piece of furniture with a flat top and one or more legs. In this lyric the word 'keys' means the clause to entered the paradise namely abolition as the Christian believe. And the word table means world as the people living inside. Therefore, this verse means why did Jesus leave the clause for the people to entered the paradise freely?

5. Here you go create another fable

In dictionary meaning of the verb 'create' is bring to existence and the noun fable means as a short story conveying a moral and legend typically with animals as characters. So, in connotative meaning the word 'create another fable' means Jesus create another legend about his crucifixion, about his abolition to his believer.

6. I don't think you trust

The pronoun 'I' here belongs to someone actually the people it can be man or women, and the word trust in dictionary known as firm

believe in someone or something. Therefore, this verse means that people do not believe on Jesus crucifixion because he was the son of god and why people can punish him in the cross. Nevertheless, where is the god? Why did he help her son?.

7. In, my, self righteous suicide

Righteous means morally right or justifiable and suicide means the action of killing oneself intentionally. the connotation meaning of this verse is that was a right choice for someone to suicide or kill himself because of felling untruth for his believe to Jesus as his or her saver.

8. I, cry, when angels deserve to die, Die,

The word die in denotes as stop living or become extinct. In connotative meaning of 'die' is the angel did not care about although he knows the problem. The whole connotative meaning of this verse is the people, someone cry when the angels as the assistance of god deserve to leave when the son of god (Jesus) punished in the cross.

9. Father, Father, Father, Father

The word father denotatively means a man in relation to his natural child or children or male animal in relation to its offspring or a man who gives care and protection. The word 'father' in this lyric assumed as the god, because this one of Jesus speech when he was in the cross and as the last word that he gives to his god. Jesus calls his god as father.

10. Father/ Into your hands/I/commend my spirit

The word 'hands' denotatively has the meaning as the end part of the arm beyond the wrist, including the palm, fingers, and thumb. In this lyric the word hand denotes as god decision whatever god wants to do for her creatures. And the word spirit in dictionary means the non physical part of a person which is the seat of emotions and character. The 'spirit' meaning belongs to this verse is life, the command.

11. Why have you forsaken me

This verse also include in the last speech from Jesus to his father (Allah) which the meaning of 'forsaken' is abandon, renounce or give up. In this context Jesus ask to his god why his god decides to leave him death.

12. In your eyes forsaken me

The word 'eyes' means the organ of sight in human or other animals, in this case, the word eyes denotes for god sight, that although god knows that Jesus was in the cross but why he still forsook him.

13. In your thoughts forsaken me

Thoughts in dictionary denotes as an idea or opinion produced by thinking or occurring suddenly in the mind. This verse is the next speech from Jesus's to his father (Allah) that in his god's mind to forsake him when he was in his cross and he knows that god have another wise for him through his mind.

14. In your heart forsaken, me oh

Heart means a hollow muscular organ that pumps the blood through the circulatory system by rhythmic contraction and dilation. In this context the meaning of 'heart' connotatively is love and portion of god. Therefore, the lyrics means god's love and portion forsake Jesus.

THE MESSAGES

- A. This song tells to the Christian to remember the story of Jesus's crucifixion on the cross.
- B. The crucifixion of Jesus as the process of human sins elating.
- C. The sacrifice of Jesus to his believers tells us to do it to everyone in the world.

C. SOLDIER SIDE

Dead man lying on the bottom of the grave (1)
Wondering when Savior comes (2)
Is he gonna be saved (3)
Maybe you're a sinner into your alternate life (4)
Maybe you're a joker, maybe you deserve to die (5)
They were crying when their sons left (6)
God is wearing black (7)
He's gone so far to find no hope (8)
He's never coming back (9)

They were crying when their sons left
All young men must go (10)
He's come so far to find the truth (11)
He's never going home (12)

Young men standing on the top of their own graves (13)

Wondering when Jesus comes (14)

Are they gonna be saved

Cruelty to the winner, Bishop tells the King his lies (15)

Maybe you're a mourner, maybe you deserve to die (16)

They were crying when their sons left

God is wearing black

He's gone so far to find no hope

He's never coming back

They were crying when their sons left

all young men must go

He's come so far to find no truth

He's never going home

Welcome to the Soldier Side (17)

Where there's no one here but me

People all grow up to die

There is no one here but me

Welcome to the Soldier Side

where there's no one here but me

People on the soldier's side

there is no one here but me

Analysis :

1. Dead man lying on the bottom of the grave

‘Dead’ means no longer alive or devoid of living things, Man

means an adult human male. Lying on the bottom of the grave means be in

or assume a horizontal or resting position on the lowest point of a hole dug in the ground to receive a coffin or corpse.

2. Wondering when Savior comes

The word 'wondering' means a feeling of surprise and admiration caused by something beautiful, unexpected or unfamiliar. Savior means a person who saves someone or something from danger or harm. In connotation meaning the word 'savior' means Jesus as the savior for the Christian. Therefore, this lyrics means someone male or female who was dead feel wondered when he or she knows that Jesus comes as the savior for them

3. Is he gonna be saved

This verse means that the people who passed away wondering that does he going to be saved by Jesus or not? Because he believes Jesus as the savior for him, so he wants to be saved by the savior.

4. Maybe you're a sinner into your alternate life

'Sinner' means a person who did an immoral act, the connotation meaning of this lyric is the sinner is a person who did an immoral act considered to go against God's law. The alternate life means the life occurred in turn repeatedly or in connotation meaning assumes as life and death.

5. Maybe you're a joker, maybe you deserve to die

The word 'joker' means denotatively as a person who is fond of joking, the connotation meaning of this word is a foolish person in front of God because of your sins. The word deserve means do something or

show something qualities worthy of a reward or punishment as appropriate.

6. They were crying when their son left

Sons mean a boy or man in relation to his parents. Sons in connotation assumes as the soldier of god who struggles in the combat or war region or conflict area.

7. God is wearing black

‘Black’ denotatively means as the very darkest colour due to the absence of or complete absorption of light. In connotation meaning, the word ‘black’ means as a feeling of sadness or sorrow. ‘God is wearing black’ means god feels sorrow when her sons or soldier dies in her ways.

8. He's gone so far to find no hope

He denotes as a man, boy, or male animal previously mentioned or easily identified. Here, the third person singular refers to the soldier. ‘Hope’ means a feeling of expectation and desire. Connotatively the word ‘hope’ means as god helping. He’s gone so far to find the forgiveness of her father (Allah), and to give him the help or aid.

9. He's never coming back

As before the pronoun ‘he’ refers to the soldier (the son who struggles in god), never coming back means that the soldier never coming back again to the world after finding his father (Allah) in her paradise in his death.

10. All young men must go

‘Young’ means having lived or existed for only a short time, not afar advanced in life, and men means an adult human male. So ‘young men connotatively means as the young soldier of the god that must go to the war for struggling in their god’s way, to attack the enemy of god.

11. He's come so far to find the truth

He refers to the young men or the soldier of god who struggle in the way’s of the god, the word truth means the quality or state of being true, or as the opposite of false. In connotation meaning of truth, it means as the truth of the god, the true of Allah and Jesus as the son of Allah.

(Christian belief)

12. He's never going home

As in the previous lyrics, the third singular person ‘he’ refers to the soldier or young men who struggle to the god. Going home asserted as went back to their house and met their family. ‘He’s never going home’ means that the soldier did not go home or return to their house or in connotation meaning assumes as death

13. . Young men standing on the top of their own graves

‘Young’ means having lived or existed for only a short time, not afar advanced in life, and men means an adult human male. So ‘young men connotatively means as the young soldier of the god that must go to the war for struggling in their god’s way, to attack the enemy of god. The word graves means a hole dug in the ground o receive a coffin or corps,

totally ‘Young men standing on the top of their own graves’ means that the soldier has dug their own grave by themselves or they are ready to die.

14. Wondering when Jesus comes

‘Wondering’ denotatively means a feeling of surprise and admiration caused by something beautiful, unexpected or unfamiliar. Jesus comes denotatively means the Christ as the savior (Christian belief) comes to save them. ‘Jesus comes’ in connotation meaning means the savior for Christian has came to save their believers from the hell.

15. Cruelty to the winner, Bishop tells the King his lies

‘Cruelty’ means cruel behaviour or attitudes or disregarding or taking pleasure in the pain or suffering of others or causing pain or suffering. ‘Winner’ means a person or thing that wins or successes.

‘Cruelty to the winner means’ the winner of the war being s cruel person to the colony. The word ‘bishop’ means a senior member of the Christian clergy, usually In charge of a diocese and empowered to confer holy orders. The ‘king’ the male ruler of and who inherits the position by right of birth. ‘Bishop tells the king his lies’ means that the soldier tells to their leader lies about the cruelty that they do in their colony. In connotation meaning the word bishop means soldier and king means the commander.

Also the researcher found an ambiguous in the word “bishop” as in dictionary means as a senior member of the Christian clergy, usually In charge of a diocese and empowered to confer holy orders and “bishop’ as a

chess piece, typically with its top shaped like a mitre, that can move in any direction along a diagonal.

16. Maybe you're a mourner

‘Mourner’ means a person who attends a funeral as a relative or friend of the dead person, connotatively the word ‘mourner’ means the god that knows the war held but did not stop it.

17. Welcome to the Soldier Side

The word ‘soldier’ means a person who serves in an army, and ‘side’ means a position to the left or right of an object place, or central point, connotatively ‘soldier side’ means the graves for dead soldier who struggle for their nation, religion and etc.

THE MESSAGES

- A. The social messages shows from the author to his readers located on the word ‘soldier side’ that tells about the sacrifice of the young men to their god.
- B. The belief of Jesus as the savior for his people who fight in the god command.
- C. To fight for the truth that we believe automatically paid by the god with her paradise. And save from the hell

D. TENTATIVE

Superstition (1) taking all of us for a ride Mimes (2) overtaken by the signs of
the Right (3) The bombs are falling overhead with no sight While you are
talking all detached (4), so tell us

Where you going

To the bottom (5)

Do you hear us

We are rotting (6)

We're going down in a spiral to the ground (7) No one , no one's gonna save
us now

Ceremonies have killed religions for they provide(8) The masked comforts to
delusional (9), they're all in fright The true believer's head was bathed
in sunlight (10)While you are walking all detached, so tell us

Where you going

to the bottom

do you hear us

we are rotting?

We're going down in a spiral to the ground No one, no one's gonna save
us now Not even God, no one saved us No one's gonna save us

Where do you expect us to go when the bombs fall?

Where do you expect us to go when the bombs fall?

Where do you expect them to go when the bombs fall?

Where do you expect us to go when the bombs fall?

Superstition taking all of us for a ride
Mimes overtaken by the signs of
the Right
The bombs are falling overhead with no sight
While you are
talking all detached, detached, detached, detached, detached

Going down, in a spiral to the ground

No one, no one's gonna save us now

Not even God, no one saved us, no one saved us
No one saved us, no one's
gonna save us now

Where do you expect us to go when the bombs fall?

Analysis :

1. Superstition

The word superstition means excessively belief in and reverence for the supernatural, the belief of something that unreal in the world, something which can not help us.

2. Taking all of us for a ride Mimes

Ride mimes means sit on the movement of mimes, connotatively means bring people became a mime because of believing the superstition.

3. Overtaken by the signs of the right

'Signs' in denotative meaning means an object, quality, or event whose presence or occurrence indicates the probable presence, occurrence, or advent of something else. The word 'right' means morally good, justified, or acceptable, the connotation meaning of 'signs of the right' is the god's power that always save her creatures from the harm and dangerous.

4. The bombs are falling overhead with no sight While you are talking all detached

‘The bombs’ means a container of explosive or incendiary material, designed to explode on impact or when detonated by a timing or remote-control device. ‘Falling’ means move from a higher to a lower level, typically rapidly and without control; ‘overhead’ means above one’s head in the sky, sight means the faculty power of seeing. The total denotation meaning of this verse is the bombs which are falling down over the people rapidly and damaged all the inside the world although we are in the separated area. Other lexical meaning includes in the word bomb is; bomb means container of explosive or incendiary material, designed to explode on impact or when detonated by a timing or remote-control device and others meaning of bomb is a large sum of money (British), there this word assumed as ambiguous.

5. Where you going, to the bottom

The pronoun ‘you’ refers to god, where does the god when the bombs falling. In dictionary meaning bottom means the lowest point or part of something, connotatively bottoms means world because god actually coming from above. Also bottom have two meaning and interpretation or ambiguous, which the first means the lowest point of something other can also be interpreted as a person buttocks.

6. Do you hear us we are rotting

The verb rooting taken from the word root which has the meaning as a part of a plant normally bellows ground, which acts as support and collects water and nourishment. The connotation meaning of rooting is; hide and disappear until no one can see us again.

7. We're going down in a spiral to the ground

‘Spiral’ in dictionary meaning assumes as spiral curve, shape or pattern, spiral in connotation meaning assumes as the togetherness or the united between the people in the world. Therefore this verse means that the people going down to the earth to save themselves from the bomb in their own group or friends or relatives.

8. Ceremonies have killed religions

The word ‘ceremonies’ means a formal religious or public occasion typically celebrating a particular event, achievement, or anniversary. The verb ‘have killed’ in dictionary asserted as cause the death of something. And the word religion the belief in and worship of a superhuman controlling power especially a personal god or gods. The connotation meaning of ‘have killed’ is covered all the religious value and change to ceremonial only, the people do not care about the prevention of religious value but they celebrates only for the ceremonial.

9. The masked comforts to delusional

Masked means a covering for all or part of the face, worn as disguise, for protection or hygiene or theatrical effect. Masked in connotation meaning means the mask of religions to cover inhuman doing

10. They're all in fright The true believer's head was bathed in sunlight

The true believer's head means in connotative meaning is the true people who practices the religious value on their daily life to each others although they was different in their religion, the feeling of love comes from the love of the god. Bathed in sunlight means 'bathed' means wash by immersing one's body in water and sunlight means a light from the sun, the connotative meaning of 'bathed in the sunlight' is appears, or comes to lighten the people in the world.

THE MESSAGES

- A. Violence, war, or everything which are categorized as social damaged can not be tolerated although the agent of the terrorism uses religion reasons. It such kind of social message.
- B. God tells us to life in peace with others although we are different in belief.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After presenting the finding and discussion in the preceding chapter, conclusion and suggestion 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 the same field or in lexical meaning term.

5.1 Conclusion

The detail information about this research has been given by the researcher in the first chapter to the last chapter. In this chapter the researcher tells the conclusion from chapter fourth. In chapter fourth, the analysis about the classification of lexical meaning given by the researcher supposed to find the connotation and denotation which includes inside lexical meaning given by system of a down in his songs. The researcher took only four lyrics which have the religious assumption.

Besides analyzing the connotation and denotation meaning in these lyrics, the researcher also found other kinds of lexical meaning includes in these lyrics namely ambiguity and synonymy.

The researcher also found the messages from these lyrics. There are social messages and religious messages includes in these lyrics.

The connotative meaning is more difficult than denotative meaning, besides it has unclear meaning, explicit and has no written in the dictionary, sometimes, it has an additional meaning component that related to the sense of

feeling, sometimes people use positive connotative, neutral and negative connotative to tell his or her ideas to the hearer.

In the '**Aerials**', in system of a down's lyrics, the word '**Aerials**' assumes as god which has positive connotation meaning, Others positive connotative meaning in this lyrics are the word 'word' which has a meaning as the sound from the god or the holy verse from the god, 'river, void and waterfall all words above have the positive connotative meaning. Also the denotative meanings are shown in this lyric as like the word 'life' which has the denotative meaning as the condition which distinguishes animal and plant from inorganic matter.

Other kinds of lexical meaning analysis are found in this lyric as the examples in the word 'river' despite the meaning is flow of water along a channel to the sea it can be interpreted as betray someone (in verb form). This kind of lexical meaning analysis assumes as ambiguity.

The second lyric is 'Chop Shuy', in this lyric the researcher found mostly positive connotative meaning, for example the word 'father' which in connotative meaning interpreted as the god for the Christian. The words 'fable', 'into your hands' also have the positive connotative meaning. The negative connotation meaning found in this lyric is the word 'forsaken' which has the meaning as obey the hope.

Also other lexical meaning term shown in this lyric is synonymy that indicates in the verb 'hide and fade away' those words have essentially the same interpretation or the same meaning. And message found in this lyric is the Jesus's

sacrifice to his believers tells us to do it to everyone in the world. (Belong to Christian belief).

In the third lyric (soldier side), there are many positive connotation meanings found in this lyrics, as in the word 'dead man' means the soldier who fight and find his death in his god's way. Other words are 'soldier side', 'savior' and mourner. Also the researcher found the negative connotative meaning in the second lyric as in the word; 'black' which interpreted as a feeling of sadness or sorrow, 'joker', sinner etc.

The messages found in this lyric are; the social messages shows from the author to his readers located on the word 'soldier side' that tells about the sacrifice of the young men to their god and to fight for the truth that we believe automatically paid by the god with her paradise. And save from the hell

In the last lyric, there are several negative connotative meanings found in this lyric they are: the word 'masked' which assumed as pretending and use religion reasons to do inhuman action. Other words are 'ceremonies', 'bottom', 'rotting' etc. other lexical meaning term includes in this lyric is the ambiguity of the word 'bomb' which has more than one interpretation, the word 'bomb' means container of explosive or incendiary material, designed to explode on impact or when detonated by a timing or remote-control device and other meaning of bomb is a large sum of money (British)

Also the author leaves to the readers about the messages inside intrinsically in this lyric that are: Violence, war, or everything which are categorized as social damaged can not be tolerated although the agent of the

terrorism use religion reasons and God tells us to life in peace with others although we are different in belief.

5.2 Suggestion

Related to the findings of this research explained previously, there are several points that could be paid attention. For the fans of system of a down's song or who attracted in the messages given by system of a down, it is necessary to understand fully the meaning of the lyrics. The understanding of the messages from these songs also assists people to change their stereotype about rock music.

For the students who study semantics, especially on connotation and denotation meaning, the students are expected to have a good comprehension on the text and the content of the song by reading the whole texts and finding the real meaning given by the authors. It will be able to avoid them in having wrong interpretation, especially in connotation and denotation meaning, for the teacher of semantics, in order to their student can easily comprehend the lexical meaning theory, it is also suggested that they should take examples from available researchers, not only in written but also in spoken text.

In addition it is also recommended to the next researchers who are interested in doing further researches in this area to use this finding and conclusion as a starting point in conducting the research. Might be they can find other theory given by the linguist to divine the definition of connotation and denotation meaning, probably in the drama or movie text.

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