

# **SEMANTIC ANALYSIS ON THE LYRICS OF MUSE'S SONGS**

## **THESIS**

**Presented to  
The State Islamic University of Malang  
in partial fulfillment of the requirement for  
The Degree of Sarjana Sastra**

**By  
Sofyan Tsauri  
(02320102)**



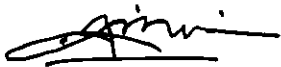
**ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURE  
THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG  
2007**

## APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that the sarjana thesis of Sofyan Tsauri entitled Semantic Analysis on the Lyrics of Muse's Songs has been approved by the advisor for further approval by the board of examiners

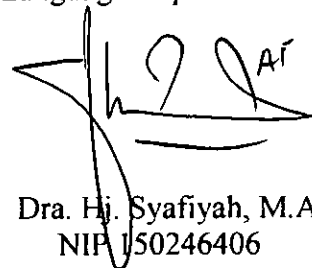
Malang, December 29, 2007

Approved by  
Advisor



Drs. H. Dimjati Ahmadin, M, Pd  
NIP 150035072

Acknowledged by  
The Head of English Letters and  
Language Department



Dra. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A  
NIP 150246406

The Dean of  
Faculty of Humanities and Culture  
The State Islamic University of Malang



Drs. H. Dimjati Ahmadin, M, Pd  
NIP 150035072

## LEGITIMATION SHEET


This is to certify that the sarjana thesis of Sofyan Tsauri entitled Semantic Analysis on the Lyrics of Muse's Songs has been approved by the advisor for further approval by the board of examiners as the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) in English Letters and Language Department.


Malang, December 29, 2007


The board of examiners

Signature

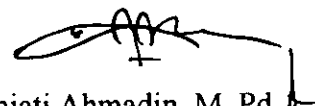
1. Prof. Dr. H. Mudjia Rahardjo, M.Si. (Main Examiner)  
NIP 150244741
2. Drs. Sakban Rosidi, S.Pd, M.Si. (Chairman)  
NIP \_
3. Drs. H. Dimjati Ahmadin, M.Pd. (Member)  
NIP 150035072

1. 

2. 

3. 

Approved by  
The Dean of Faculty of Humanities and Culture  
The State Islamic University of Malang

  
Drs. H. Dimjati Ahmadin, M, Pd  
NIP 150035072



DEPARTEMEN AGAMA  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI (UIN) MALANG  
FAKULTAS HUMANIORA DAN BUDAYA  
Jalan Gajayana 50 Malang, Telp. (0341) 551354 Fax. (0341) 572533

### BUKTI KONSULTASI

Nama : Sofyan Tsauri  
Nim : 02320102  
Jurusan : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris  
Fakultas : Humaniora dan Budaya  
Judul Skripsi : *Semantic Analysis on the Lyrics of Muse's Songs*  
Pembimbing : Drs. H. Dimjati Ahmadin, M.pd

No	Tanggal	Materi	Tanda Tangan
1	19 Maret 2005	Pengajuan Judul	1.
2	29 Maret 2005	ACC Proposal	2.
3	19 April 2005	Seminar proposal	3.
4	14 Mei 2007	Pengajuan BAB I, II, dan III	4.
5	22 Juli 2007	ACC BAB I, II, dan III	5.
6	28 Agustus 2007	Pengajuan BAB IV dan V	6.
7	26 Nopember 2007	ACC BAB IV dan V	7.
8	20 Desember 2007	ACC keseluruhan	8.

Malang, 29 Desember 2007

Dekan Fakultas  
Humaniora dan Budaya

Drs. H. Dimjati Ahmadin, M.pd  
NIP. 150 035 072

# MOTTO

القناة كنز لا يفنى

**Artinya:**

**“The Qonaah is a property which never finished”**

**(Al-hadits, *Kifayatul Adzkiya' wa Minhajul Izkiya*)**

**DEDICATION**

**THIS THESIS IS DEDICATED TO:**

*MY BELOVED FATHER AND MOTHER*

*MY BROTHER*

*ALL OF MY TEACHERS*

*ALL OF MY BEST FRIENDS*

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

First, the writer thanks Allah who gives him ability and strength in conducting and finishing this research well. The second, *Sholawat* and *Salam* are hopefully always dedicated to our prophet Muhammad S.A.W. as the founding father and mother of Islamic revolution and civilization.

The writer also would like to convey many thanks to:

1. Drs. H. Dimjati Ahmadin, M.Pd, the advisor of the researcher who has guided him to finish writing the thesis.
2. The board of examiners: 1) Prof. Dr. H. Mudjia Rahardjo, M.Si.  
2) Drs. Sakban Rosidi, S.Pd, M.Si.
3. Prof. Dr. H. Imam Suprayogo, the rector of State Islamic University of Malang.
4. Drs. H. Dimjati Ahmadin, M.Pd, the Dean of the Faculty of Humanities and Culture.
5. All lecturers who have taught the researcher for five years.
6. All the researcher's friends who have given him helps and spirit.
7. The people who have helped the researcher finish this research report who can not be mentioned all.

Finally, the researcher feels that this thesis is very far from perfect. Therefore, he open-mindedly accepts all critics and suggestion for the goodness of this thesis.

Malang, December 29, 2007

The writer

## ABSTRACT

**Tsauri, Sofyan. 2007. Semantic Analysis on the Lyrics of Muse's Songs. Thesis, English Letters and Language Department the Faculty of Humanities and Culture of the State Islamic University of Malang.**

**Advisor: Drs. H. Dimjati Ahmadin, M. Pd**

---

Key words: Meaning, Lyrics and Muse's songs

There are two, at least, functions of language. They are communicative and expressive. The expressive function that can be found in literary work.

Therefore, to approach the literary work the writer need to know the meaning in the literary work, and to know the meaning the writer use the semantic point of view as one of the branches of linguistic subject that study of meaning. The writer intends to give the title of his thesis "Semantic Analysis on the Lyrics of Muse's song".

The problems of this study are " what are the meanings found in the lyric of Muse's songs?" and "what are the messages found in Muse's song?" The writer limits the discussion of his thesis based on the meanings and the messages. He took five songs which had been selected from Muse's album namely Absolution.

This study uses descriptive qualitative method, he would like to analyze and interpret the research object of Muse's song. The step now he obtains all the data to be observed by collecting sources of data from Muse's cassettes and internet in [www.musewiki.com](http://www.musewiki.com), selecting song which contained of meaning, reading and listening to the lyric to understand the content of the song, making record of the data obtained, conducting and analyzing the collected data and make conclusion.

The data of this study are analyzed in the following steps, firstly, categorizing the data into five categories that are in accordance with the number of songs, secondly presenting, analyzing and concluding the data of each category, the last, tentative conclusion is made.

The result of this study shows that there is one meaning used in Muse's songs, there are lexical meanings, which are denotative, Connotative, Antonymy, Synonymy, Hyponymy, Homophony and Ambiguity.



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

**APPROVAL SHEET**

**LEGIMITATION SHEET**

**MOTTO**

<b>DEDICATION.....</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.....</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>ABSTRACT.....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS.....</b>	<b>iv</b>

## **CHAPTER: I. INTRODUCTION**

1.1 Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 Statement of the Problems.....	4
1.3 Object of the Study.....	4
1.4 Limitation of the Study.....	5
1.5 Significant of the Study.....	5
1.6 Definition of the Key Terms.....	5

## **CHAPTER: II. REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE**

2.1 Semantics.....	6
2.2 The Importance of Semantic.....	8
2.3 Kinds of Meaning.....	8
2.3.1 Lexical meaning .....	9
2.4 Literature.....	19
2.5 Song.....	20
2.6 Lyrics.....	20
2.7 Muse: A Short Biography and Career.....	21

2.8 Message.....	22
2.8.1 Moral Message.....	22
2.8.2 Religion Message.....	23
2.8.3 Social Message.....	23
2.9 Previous Study.....	24

### **CHAPTER: III. RESEARCH METHOD**

3.1 Research Design.....	25
3.2 The Data .....	25
3.3 The Reading Process.....	26
3.4 Data Analysis .....	26

### **CHAPTER: IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

4.1 Data Presentation	
4.1.1 Sing for Absolution.....	28
4.1.2 Muscle Museum .....	32
4.1.3 New Born .....	36
4.1.4 Time is Running Out .....	38
4.1.5 Hysteria .....	42

### **CHAPTER: V. CONCLUSION AND SEGGESTION**

5.1 Conclusion.....	45
5.2 Suggestion.....	46

### **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

### **APPENDIX**

**Appendix (Curriculum Vitae).**

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Linguistic approach can be used as a means to identify the means of literary works implied in literary works. Literary work is one of artistry forms of human being used language as a material of activity. However, the usage of language in literary activity is different from the usage of language in other activity. So, in the literary activity, language is used in a particular way, might possibly digress, and almost have general meaning. Man of letters undoubtedly is eager to convey some message to the reader. There are three forms of literature that are poetry, drama, and prose.

Poetry (from the Greek *poiesis*, a "making" or "creating") is a form of art in which language is used for its aesthetic and evocative qualities in addition to, or in lieu of, its ostensible meaning. Poetry may be written independently, as discrete poems, or may occur in conjunction with other arts, as in poetic drama, hymns or lyrics.

Drama is the specific mode of fiction represented in performance. It is derived from a Greek word meaning "action" (Classical Greek *δράμα* / *dráma*), derived from "to do" (Classical Greek *δράω* / *dráō*). Drama is often combined with music and dance.

Prose is writing distinguished from poetry by its greater variety of rhythm and its closer resemblance to everyday speech. The word prose comes from the

Latin prose, meaning straightforward, hence the term "prosaic," which is often seen as pejorative. Prose describes the type of writing that prose embodies, unadorned with obvious stylistic devices. Prose consists of writing that does not adhere to any particular formal structures (other than simple grammar). The term sometimes appears pejoratively, but prosaic writing simply says something without necessarily trying to say it in a beautiful way, or using beautiful words. Prose writing is usually adopted for the description of facts.

Therefore, to approach the literary work the writer needs to know the meaning in the literary work, and to know the meaning the writer use the semantic point of view as one of the branches of linguistic subject that study of meaning.

Semantics is the philosophical and scientific study of meaning. Semantics (Greek semantic, "significant"), the study of meaning of linguistic sign-that is- word, expression, and sentence. Atchison (1978: 82) describes that the study of meaning is normally referred to as Semantics, from the Greek noun 'sema' means sign, signal, and the verb 'semaino' mean signal, mean.

Furthermore, Aitcison adds that Semantics is concerned with the way certain words and contraction can be combined together in a semantically acceptable way. Leech (1977: ix) states:

Semantics (as the study of meaning) is central to study of communication: and as communication becomes more and more a crucial factor in social organization, the need to understand it become more and more pressing. Semantics is also at the center of the study of human mind-thought process, cognition and conceptualization or these are intricately bound up with the way which we classify and convey our experience of the world through language. Because these two ways, a vocal point of man, semantic has been the meeting place of various crosscurrents of thinking and various disciplines of the study. Philosophy, psychology, linguistic all claims a deep interest subject."

Meaning is also found in lyrics. This means that language is thought and activity. Song, as a kind of literary work, is a kind of musical expression in the form of oral and written form. We cannot separate music from human life. Some music need good lyrics in order that the listener can enjoy it. The musician chooses words to make the lyric become good enough to be listened. Therefore, there is a relationship between the words. There are, however, other aspects of meaning which are not derived solely from the meaning of the word used in phrases and sentences. The words used in literary work that allow the interpretation. The musician uses the meaning of the word in combination and the context in which they occur, and the writer tries to arrive at what the musician intended his message to convey. According to Greek history, "Music occupies a part as expressing of thinking and feeling".

Lyrics can be described as something from musicians' message to others (hearers). Therefore, lyrics can be used as one form or mean of communication among the people, like a person sing a song about peaceful for a war victim that needs help because of starvation or about other aspects of life such as feeling of love, sadness, happiness, etc.

Message is more efficient than having to encode that information at the outset or continually during a conversation. Therefore, every songs form of poem always have message to give the reader more understand to the content of the song.

Muse wrote lyrics with beautiful melodies and interesting plots. Muse have won the 'Tour Of The Year' award, at the 2007 Vodafone Live Music Awards and Muse have been shortlisted in four categories for the 2007 MTV EMAs (European Music Awards). The people who went to see them loved this group. Moreover, they have so many fans or lovers and they are still popular today.

Based on the explanations above, the writer is eager to know the meaning of lyrics of Muse's songs involved in semantic theories in the way of interpretation. The writer is also interested in discussing the message of Muse's song in the way of intended meaning. Therefore, the writer intends to conduct a study entitled "Semantic Analysis on The Lyrics of Muse's Songs."

### **1.2 Statements of the Problems**

In line with the background of the study described above, the following research problems are formulated as follows:

1. What are the meanings found in the lyric of Muse's songs?
2. What are the messages found in Muse's songs?

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

This study intends to present the description of:

1. the meanings found in the lyrics of Muse's songs
2. the messages found in Muse's songs

#### **1.4 Limitation of the Study**

The writer limits five songs among fourteen taken from “Absolution” album. They are “Sing for Absolution”, “Muscle Museum”, “New Born”, “Time is Running Out” and “Hysteria”. These have been the hit songs since 2000, the first release of “Absolution”.

#### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

Studying a song is a difficult work, especially dealing with the meaning of the song. For this reason, practically the writer expects this study to give obvious description about kinds of meaning in the interpretation of Muse’s songs and the messages of the songs.

#### **1.6 Definition of the Key Terms**

To avoid some misunderstanding among the readers, the writer would like to define the key terms that the whole topic of this study means that study is aimed at analyzing kinds of meaning found in the lyrics of Muse’s song according to the Semantic point of view. More, this study also tries to investigate the message found in the five songs of Muse’s “Absolution” album chosen.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The reviews below cover the discussion about Semantics, the importance of Semantics, Literature, song, lyrics, Muse's biography and career, and relevant studies.

#### 2.1 Semantics

The term of *Semantics* is the recent addition to the English language. Semantics is the philosophical and scientific study of meaning. It is one of English words group formed from the various derivation of the Greek verb *Semano* ('to mean "or" signify'). The word Semantics has ultimately prevailed as a name for the doctrine of meaning, particularly of linguistic meaning. Semiotics is still used, however, to denote a broader fields; the study of sign-using behavior. Hurford and Heasley (1984)

Semantics has been variously described as the science of sign, of symbolic behavior or of communication-system. It focuses on the scope of the term "communication". There are certain concepts relevant to the investigation of all communication-systems, human and non-human, natural and artificial. A *signal* is transmitted from a sender to a receiver (a group a receivers) along a channel of communication. The signal will have a particular form and will convey a particular meaning (or message). The connection between the form of the signal and its meaning is established by what (in a rather general sense of the term) is



commonly referred to Semiotics as the code: the message is coded by the sender and decided by the receiver.

Semantics is one of the branches of linguistic that study is meaning. Hurford and Heasley (1984: 1) say that: "Semantics is the study of meaning in language. Because of this Semantics can not be separated from the so-called word."

Semantics is the study of how persons respond to words and other symbols. Meaning seems at one the most obvious feature of language and the most obscure aspect to study. (It is obvious because it is what we use language for-to communicate with each other, to convey 'what we mean' effectively).

In this century the study of meaning has expanded to include not only the symbols referent relationship (traditional 'semantics') but also the behavior that result from our language habit. Alfred Korzbski (1877-1950) believes that "(general semantics) language influenced not only our thinking, but also all human behavior".

Semantics is appropriate to be used in investigating the meaning of the lyrics of Muse's song as literary work. Because Semantics deals with the meaning of language used by people in order to convey their intended meaning of speaking, there is a message of language used.

## **2.2 The importance of Semantics**

Semantics is a crucial subject at least if it is seen from two aspects; they are language teaching and communication. Deal with teaching, Wahab (1997:20) states:

Students, teachers, and scholars who are interested in linguistic studies realize that semantics is one of the significant aspects of the study of language as its two sibling-phonology and syntax. Logically, semantic should not be neglected in the study of language. Despite its important status in linguistic study, in addition to the two others, semantic is a subject has no place in current curriculum of TEFL on a level of the Indonesian higher educational system. Consequently, negligence of semantics may result in inappropriateness in teaching lexical and sentence meaning. On level of lexical meaning, ignorance of semantics in TEFL may create false concept of synonym, antonyms, and ambiguity. On the level of sentence meaning, problem of grammaticality and acceptability may appear.

Related to the sentence meaning and some problems of grammar including learning the agreed-upon meaning of certain strings of sounds and learning how to combine these meanings or practical Semantics, it is also needed for those who want to be a good speaker, writer, or communication better in their daily life activities. The description shows Semantic as a branch of Linguistics devoted to the study is quite important not only for language teachers and for students but also for those who want to communicate better in the society.

## **2.3 Kinds of Meaning**

Semantics is concerned 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 (Lyon, 1983: 139). Semantic as the study of the linguistic meaning of the words, phrases, and

sentence, is not only concerned with meaning of lexeme but also the relationship between language and culture. We can directly guess what intended messages of an utterance are, because we have already known the specific culture of the speaker. As the result, the diversity of lexeme meaning is varied and categorized.

### 2.3.1 Lexical meaning

This is the one usually given by the dictionary. The term "Lexical meaning" interpreted as the meaning of lexemes depends upon the meaning of the sentence in which they occur. Lexical meaning gives an explanation to the referential relations.

Lexical meaning covers among other things the discussion about, those are: denotation, connotation, ambiguity, synonymy, hyponymy, polysemy, homophony, and homonymy.

Contribution to Semantics has essentially two sources, namely, Linguistics and Philosophy. Linguists have contributed primary to the study of *the core meaning or sense of individual words* whereas philosopher have especially contributed to the study of both sentential and discursal meaning. (Mains et al., 1987) and (Brown et al., 1996). The meaning of word and morpheme is grammar in that vocabulary or lexicon does not only list the lexeme = the minimal distinctive unit in semantic system of a language (Cristal, 1991:199), but associate with each lexeme all the information that is required by the rules of grammar. This grammatical information is of two kinds: (a) syntactic, and (b) morphological. For instance, the English lexeme 'buy' will have relation with its lexical entry: (a) the

information that belongs to one or more subclasses of transitive verb; and (b) all the information that is needed, including the stem or stems, for the selection or construction of its forms (buy, buys, buying, bought) (Lyons, 1984)

Not all lexemes are word-lexemes or lexeme whose forms are word forms. Many of them will be phrasal lexemes whose forms are phrases. For instance in American English we find: iron horse = a railroad locomotive (n), iron out = to discuss and reach an agreement about (v), just so = exactly right (adj), in toto = as a whole (adv), and phrasal lexemes tend to be grammatically or semantically idiomatic. Commonly, as it is illustrated by 'iron horse', and possibly 'iron out' phrasal lexemes can be matched with non-idiomatic phrasal expressions (some or all of whose forms are identical with those of the corresponding phrasal lexemes). Such non-idiomatic phrasal experiences are not lexemes: they are not the part of the vocabulary of the language. When semantically idiomatic phrasal lexemes can be put into correspondence with a non-idiomatic phrasal expression, it is traditionally to say that the latter has literal meaning, in contrast with the idiomatic, metaphorical or figurative meaning of the former (Lyons, 1984; Makkai, 1973).

The meaning of a word is primarily what refers to the real world, its denotation: this is often the kind of definition that is given by dictionary. For instance, *dog* shows a kind of animal; more specifically, a common, domestic carnivorous mammal; both *dank* and *moist* means slightly wet (Ur, 1996).

**Connotations** arise as words become *related with certain characteristic of item to which they refer*, which may or may not be indicated in dictionary

definition. The word *dog* for instance, which is understood by most people, has a *positive connotation* of friendship and loyalty; whereas the equivalent in Arabic, is understood by most people in Arabic countries has a negative association of *dirt* and *inferiority*. Within the English language, a *moist* has favorable connotation whereas *dank* has an unfavorable; therefore, we could describe something as 'pleasantly moist' while 'pleasantly dank' would seem absurd (Ur. 1996). In addition, the burdening of women for many years with negative attributes such as weakness, emotion, inconstancy and irrationality has resulted in these becoming connotations of the word women for many people. The word 'for many people' are necessary here; connotations are connected to the real-world experience that one associates with a word, and they will therefore vary (different from denotative meaning) from individual to individual, and community to community. The word "woman" is likely to have different connotation for a misogynist (= a person who hates women) than it will have for a feminist (Fromkin et al., 1974).

Connotation plays an important role in language of advertising, of politics, of literature. Indeed, in this various connotations may be so powerful that they totally replace the denotative meanings. Their potent effective meaning makes such words attractive to the propagandists or politically fanatics who intend to arouse strong feeling without inviting critical examination of this case (Fromkin, et. al, 1990: 83).

This method includes plotting meanings on a scale labeled by contrasting adjective pairs such as happy-sad, hard-soft, slow-fast, ect. Therefore, for instance

some one may record an impression of the word woman as shown in the following figure:

A method for Partial Analysis for Connotative Meaning

	3	2	1	0	1	2	3
Good	... !	..... !	..... !	..... x	..... !	..... !	..... !
Bad	..... !	..... !	..... !	..... x	..... !	..... !	..... !
Hard	... !	..... !	..... !	..... x	..... !	..... !	..... !
Soft	..... !	..... !	..... !	..... x	..... !	..... !	..... !
Passive	... !	..... !	..... !	..... x	..... !	..... !	..... !
Active	..... !	..... !	..... !	..... x	..... !	..... !	..... !

The technique is clearly a crude one, and can give only an approximate account of connotative meaning. However, it is possibly only by means of an insensitive instrument such as connotative meaning can be studied systematically, for they do not contribute themselves to the similar definitive analysis involving plus-minus selection, which is possible in the study of denotative meaning. (Fromkin, 1990).

**Ambiguity** is a word or a sentence is ambiguous if it can be understood or interpreted in more than one way (Fromkin et al, 1990). The different words having same form or pronunciation may cause ambiguity among listeners or readers who do not pay attention to their context carefully. Ambiguity is not created by different interpretation of a word, but it is caused by order of words, which are considered as part of a sentence, namely, subject, predicate, object (complement), adjunct, or adverb. For instance: *The guard hit an old man with stick. Which means the guard hit the man by using a stick.* The guard=subject, hit=predicate, the old man=object, a stick=tool or instrument which was used to

hit the man. The sentence may also mean: *The guard hit the old man who brought a stick.*

The examples above show that a word or a sentence is ambiguous if it can be understood or interpreted in more than one way. The difference between ambiguity and vagueness can be described as follow: Take for instance the word “good”, the meaning is clear if it (the word good) is separated from other phrase. The problem is compounded when we look at other phrases containing “good”. A good student may mean someone who behaves well, or someone who works well or someone whose work shows high level of ambiguity. What has to be decided is whether the meaning of the word “good” has different meanings according to its use in describing different things. In more general terms, this presents example of the difficulty of distinguishing ambiguity from *lack of specification, or vagueness*. Let us consider the different types of vagueness to see the problem of distinguishing ambiguity from vagueness.

There are four types of vagueness: (i) *referential vagueness*, where the meaning of lexical item is in principal clear enough, but it may be hard to determine whether or not the item can be applied to certain objects. For example the example of the lexical item *city* and *town*. We can roughly agree that a city is a place where a large collection of people live, and it is made up of a large number of houses; while a town is simply a place where a collection of people live, made up of certain number of houses. However, sometimes certain persons consider big or small towns; (ii) *indeterminacy of meaning*, where the meaning of an item seems indeterminate. The most extreme example of this English possessive

construction such as Peter's book can be the book he has, the book he has read etc; (iii) *lack of specification in the meaning of an item*, where the meaning is clear but is only generally specified, for example an item like *neighbor* that is not specified by sex, race, matter etc. he went to campus can be use to describe action as dissimilar such as walking, running, going on a bicycle etc; (iv) *disjunction in the specification of the meaning of an item*, where the meaning involved an either-or statement of different interpretation possibilities. To see the validity of this type of the characterization consider what is perhaps the central example: *or as follows*:

1. The applicant for the job had either first class degree or some teaching experience.
2. All competitors must either be male or wear a one-piece swimming costume.

Traditional, **homonyms** are said to be different words with the same form. Fro example: corn (grain) and 'corn the food'; meal (repast) and meal (flour), each of which has a different etymology. We have already said that knowing a word means knowing its sound and meanings. When different words are pronounced the same but have different meaning, they are called (homonym) or homophones. They may have the same or different spelling. For example a word *to, too, two* are homophone since they all are pronounced as /to/.

Homophone may create ambiguity because it can be understood or interpreted in more than one way.



**Polysemy** (or multiple meaning) is a property of single lexemes; and what this differentiates it, in principle, from homonym. For example: the noun "neck" is treated in standard dictionaries of English as a single lexeme with several distinguishable meanings. For example, "neck1" - 'a part of the body'; 'neck2'- part of shirt of other garment,' neck3- part of bottle; neck4 - narrow strip of land (Lyon, 1984).

It is difficult differentiate between homonymy and polysemy since it deals with relatedness of meaning or not, related to this problem Lyons (1984) states that:

The principal consideration is relatedness of meaning. The several meaning of a single polysemous lexeme (e.g. "neck"1, "neck"2, "neck"3, etc) are judged to be related; if this condition were not met, lexicographer would talk in the dictionary ("neck"1, "neck"2, "neck"3, etc). There is a historical dimension to relatedness of meaning; and complicates the issue.

It is easy to see, while identity of form is a matter of yes or no, relatedness of meaning, is a matter of more or less. For this reason the difference between homonymy and polysemy, even though easy enough to formulate, is not easy to use with consistency and reliability (Lyons, 1984).

While two words are **synonymous** if they have the same sense, that is, if they have the same values for all of their semantic features or expressions with the same meaning are synonymous. Two points should be paid attention about this definition. First it does not limit relation of synonym to lexemes; it follows for the possibility that lexically simple expression may have the same meaning as lexically complex expression. Second, it makes identity, not only similarity, of meaning the criterion synonymy (Lyons: 1995). For example, the pairs *conceal*

and *hide*, *stubborn* and *obstinate*, and *big* and *large* seem to be synonymous in English. One of the major difficulties in the study of sense (or core meaning) is determining exactly what constitutes the universal set of Semantic properties or features; that is the dimension human being use to categorize the sense of words. Moreover, in all likelihood there are no words in any language that constitute absolute synonyms, that is, what that means exactly the same meaning in all contexts. For example, even though "big" and "large" are (near) synonyms, the phrase "*my big sister*" - "*my large sister*" certainly do not have the same meaning.

There are three types of synonymy, there are: first *absolute synonymy* if two or more expressions satisfy the following three conditions (i) all the meaning are identical; (ii) they are synonymous in all context; (iii) they are semantically equivalent (i.e., their meaning or meanings are identical) on all dimension of meaning, descriptive and non-descriptive. It is generally recognized that complete synonymy of lexeme is relatively rare in natural language and absolute synonymy is almost non-exist. It is probably restricted to high specialized vocabulary that is purely descriptive. A standard example of absolute synonymy is 'caecitis': 'typhlitis' (meaning "inflammation of the blind gut"), only few native speakers of English are familiar with either of this words. Second is *partial synonymy*, which meets the criterion of identity in meaning but for various reason fail to meet the conditions of what is usually referred to as absolute synonymy. Third is *near synonymy*, namely, expressions that are more or less similar, but not identical, in meaning. Examples of near synonyms in English the words such as *dive* and *plunge*, *stream* and *brook*, *mist* and *fog*. The writer adopt near synonymy in this

study because this is according to the writer the synonymy that is generally applied in natural language such as English, Arabic and Indonesian (Lyons, 1995; and Lyons, 1984:148).

A **hyponymy** is a word whose meaning contain the entire meaning of other word, known as super ordinate. For instance a swan and a duck are hyponyms of the super ordinate bird; a mango tree and an oak are hyponyms of the super ordinate tree; a boar and piglet are hyponyms of the super ordinate pig (Parker, 1986).

Besides, figurative language is included in the scope of lexical meaning. A **simile** is a direct comparison between things, which are not particularly similar in their sense (Reaske, 1966:41). A simile is a figure of speech that directly compares two apparently unlike things (Macmilan, 1984:187). These two statements explain the definition of simile, the writer of this thesis can make summary that simile is a direct comparison of the two things, which are unlike in their sense. For example; *her eyes like sparkle of diamond*. The '*her eyes*' is compares with the sparkle of diamond by using the connective words. It probably means to express the beautiful eyes, as we know 'diamond' is a beautiful worth stone.

A figure of speech that makes a comparison between two seemingly unlike things is called metaphor (Macmillan, 1987:702). In general, the different between simile and metaphor are: simile refers to only characteristic that two things have in common, and there are the connective words that are "like" and "as."

While metaphor is not patently limited in the number of resemblance it may indicate. Sometimes it uses indicative word: 'to be', and sometimes is implicit metaphor, that 'the tenor', of the subject is not stated. For example: his heart is snow: the night has a thousand eyes.

**Synecdoche** is the use of part of a thing to stand for the whole of it or vice versa (Kennedy, 1983. 489. In a poem the poet uses synecdoche by choosing a part of an object, which is the important one to represent the whole of the object. Again, just the important part which represent the whole. For example: *Further buys a canary and a pigeon.*

**Irony** is the contrast between the actual meaning of word statement and the suggestion of another meaning. The intended implications are often actually a mockery of what being stated (Reaske, 1966:35). For example: *You come so early. It's better for you to go home now.*

**Symbolism** is also included in figure of speech. The definition of symbols stating in Macmillan (1984:195) that a symbol is a figure of speech in which of object, place, person, or experience means more than what it is. The symbol that is given by the poet in this poem usually includes the conventional symbol, for instance: *the national flag is the symbols of the patriotic feeling. Flower is the symbol of the women hood.*

Kennedy (1983:487) gives definition of personification that "**personification**" is a figure of speech in which a thing, an animal, or an abstract term (truth, nature) is made by human. The writer of this thesis made conclusion that personification is the process assigning human characteristic into non-human

things. For example: *The earth is screaming loudly: The wives try to destroy the power of love.* And hyperbole is a figure of speech which employs exaggeration (Reaske, 1966: 34). While Kennedy (1983: 488) gives definition of hyperbole that is, "a figure of speech which emphasizes a point with a statement containing exaggeration. For example: *His bloods spread out the whole earth.*

## 2.4 Literature

Literature has roots in the one of the most basic human decision. The simple step to define literature is by analyzing through its name. Ateuw, in his book *Sastra and Ilmu Sastra, Pengantar Sastra* says that:

"The word "Literature" actually come from a Latin word 'Literature'. And the word 'Literature ' is a translation from a Greek word 'Grammatika', which is an abbreviation of 'litera' and 'gramma' the mean letter. Thus the word literature means everything that is written (1984" 22). Rena Wellek and Austin Warren (29-56) state that: Literature is a human creativity an art work, so literary is a beautiful creation, which makes all human being like and express it in their live, and is also it can be said that literature deals with human creation.

Another author gives other opinion about literature, Ibrahim (1988: 14) says that: Literature is the result of art; and as the result of art literature expresses the comprehension idea, and feeling of the writer about in imaginative and emotional words

Literature will expand or refine our mind or quicken or sense of life. To have a compelling claim on our attention, it must yield not only enjoyment, but also understanding.

For several definitions that are given by experts above, the writer summarizes that literature is the human creative activity dealing with his feeling, emotion and imagination in expressing the life through language.

## 2.5 Song

Song is a material composition on other set of word adapted for singing or intended to be sung. It is a poem in lined stanzas (Oxford, 1993). Song is any poem; even there is an attention of it being set to music, poem maybe called a song.

Song composer interprets a poem, translating its mood atmosphere and imagery into music. Stressed tones or melodic climaxes emphasize important words.

The voice shares this interpretative task with the piano or guitar. Emotion of the text get additional dimension from keyboards commentary; arpeggios suggest the splashing of cars or the emotion of a mill wheel. Chords in a low register depict darkness or love's torment. The summed up at the end by the instrument section is called postulate.

## 2.6 Lyrics

Lyrical referred originally to lyric poetry, that is, to poetry written to be sung to lyre (Reaske; 1966: 846) say that Lyrics now is the name of the short poem usually divided into stanza and direct expressing the poet's own thought and sentimental.

Lyrics are an important part of the song. Lyrics are the words of song, which are short-poems, written in the simple, direct, and usually express personal emotion such as joy, sorrow, and love.

Musician has to choose words intended to make the lyrics are good enough to be listened. There is a close relation with words. The musician uses the meanings of the words allow the interpretations. The musician uses the meaning of the words in combination and context in which they occur.

## **2.7 Muse: A Short Biography and Career**

The world has known Muse as the most famous hard rock band of the 95's. The English rock trio Muse consists of guitarist/vocalist Matthew Bellamy, bassist Chris Wolstenhome and drummer Dominic Howard. Bored by the sleepy life their hometown of Teignmouth, Devon provided, the three friends began playing music together. They started the first incarnation of their band when they were all 13, changing the name of the group from Gothic Plague to Fixed Penalty to Rocket Baby Dolls as time passed. By 1997, the band settled on the name Muse and released their self-titled debut EP on Dangerous Records, followed by the Muscle Museum EP in 1998. The group's emotive, Radio head-like sound and live dates drew critical acclaim and industry buzz, and after a trip to New York's CMJ festival, Muse signed a deal with Maverick Records. Singles like "Cave" and "Uno" preceded their debut full-length album Showbiz, which was released toward the end of 1999. Two years later, Muse issued The Origin of Symmetry and had a major hit with "Hyper Music." In 2002, fans were treated to the double-disc live set Hullabaloo. Muse's fourth album, Absolution, got the usual royal treatment upon its late-2003 release. Stateside fans finally got a taste of Absolution when it was released on Warner Bros. the following March. A short

North American tour in the spring coincided Muse's spot on the fifth annual Coachella Music and Arts Festival in May 2004.

## **2.8 Message**

Message in its most general meaning is an object of communication. It is something which provides information. Therefore, its meaning is dependent upon the context in which it is used; the term may apply to both the information and its form. While, Chaika (1982:36) states that message is more efficient than having to encode that information at the outset or continually during a conversation. So, every songs form of poem always have message to give the reader more understand how is the content actually have in that song.

The definitions above show that message is consist of symbols that have written and meaning, to be deliver information to the listeners or readers.

### **2.8.1 Moral Message**

Morality refers to the set of values that that people use to determine appropriate behavior, that is, what is right versus what is wrong (J. Kigurski, Thomas. Moral Development in Encyclopedia of sociology. 2006:1894. Volume: 5). In short moral message is related to principles or considerations of right, wrong or good and bad character. (Webster third International Dictionary, 1993)



### **2.8.2 Religion Message**

Religions are complex system of beliefs, practices, and attitudes by which people relate their lives to supernatural being/principles. (Encyclopedia of knowledge 1993:20. Volume 16). In short, religion message is relating to particular religious faith. (Webster third International Dictionary, 1993)

In the minds of many people, the terms morality and religion signal two related but distinct ideas. Morality is thought to pertain to the conduct of human affairs and relation between persons. While religion primarily involves the relationship between human beings and a transcendent reality. (Encyclopedia of Religion. Ed.: Mircea Eliade. 1993:92. Volume: 9).

### **2.8.3 Social Message**

Social message is deals with beauty, and epistemology the possibilities of human knowledge. It concerns, therefore, the compass, the nature, and the aims of our moral principles and the reason for their existence. Moral message investigates the reasons for and the forms of human conduct: what is right, what is wrong, and why a certain kind of behavior is right or wrong is the pivotal issue of this science. Even moral action such as our evolution of kindness, honesty, justice, which appear to us to be indubitable matters of fact, cannot be scientifically proved. (Encyclopedia Unabridged Pen Rothesfein. 1965:1784. Volume: 4). In short social message is spoken or written message that related to human society. (Webster third International Dictionary, 1993)

## 2.9 Previous Studies

The following are the result of previous studies, which are relevant to semantic study.

Amik Rubiyatin Nasihah (2003) with her study on the title "*A Semantic Analysis on the Lyrics of Roxettes' Song*". From the study, she used the three kinds of meaning stated in semantic analysis that lexical meaning; sentential meaning and discourse meaning dominated the songs. She also used the three kinds of meaning in Semantics to analyze the song and to know the meaning of Roxettes'.

Naili Syarifah (2003) in her study a titled "*Semantic Analysis on the Lyrics of Mariah Care 's Songs in her Ninth Album RAINBOW*". She also find that lexical meaning, sentential meaning and discourse meaning. According to her, Maria Carey used the three kinds of meaning to express his ideas, feeling and emotion. Additionally, the most frequent (dominant) meaning that her own experiences played big role in composing those singles.

There is similarity as well differentiation between the writer's study and the previous study. The similarity is stated in the side of the approach, we are using a semantic analysis and songs as the object, and the entire writer used the three kinds of meaning stated in semantics. The differentiation is stated in the side of the object, it has different song, singer and the name of the group of band.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter presents some aspects of the research method that is used in this study. It consists of: research design, the data, the reading process, and the technique of data analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

The studied materials in this study is text of lyrics, while the objective is to interpret the meaning. Due to the characteristics of the data, this study can be classified as a qualitative research, since the gathered and the analyzed data are presented words and other verbal expression. "Associated with a variety of theoretical perspectives, qualitative research uses a range of methods to focus on the meaning and interpretation of social phenomena and social processes in the particular contexts in which they occur" (Jupp, 2006: 249).

#### **3.2 The Data**

All of the analyzed data in this study are taken from an album created by Muse. The title of the album is "Absolution" The album consists of Absolution Songs. They are "Sing for Absolution", "Muscle Museum", "New Born", "Time is Running Out" and "Hysteria". The researcher copied and rewrote the lyrics from the cover of the cassette recorder.

### **3.3 The Reading Process**

Since the data are already available in text, the researcher did not need to collect the data like what the other researchers have to do. Thus, the process of data gathering in this study refers to the reading process. Two techniques of reading were used in this study. First, scanning technique that is a reading technique quickly to find specific information (Soars and Soars, 1996: 11) The second, skimming technique that gives readers the advantage of being able to predict the purpose of the passage, the main topic or message, and possible some of the developing or supporting ideas." (Brown, 1993:147)

The result of such reading processes are a collection of relevant words and phrases. These data, then, are analyzed by applying the concepts and the principles of semantic analysis.

### **3.4 Data Analysis**

The most important technique of data analysis in this study is categorization or classification. The term "classification" is usually refers to three distinct but related concepts: a system of classes ordered according to a predetermined set of principles and used to organize a set of entities; a group or class in a classification system; and the process of assigning entities to classes in a classification system.

This study used the classification system as a representational tool to organize a collection data that make easier to understand or to interpret. The categories used in this study is founded in semantic concept such as Synonymy,

Antonymy, Hyponymy, Homonymy, Homophony, Polysemy, Connotation, and Denotation. For instance, the word Hysteria: uncontrollable behavior, conscious action, madness, fearful. The synonym of hysteria is uncontrollable behavior in contradiction against conscious action. This word is also reflects a human madness due to fearing situation. Placed in the context of postmodern situation, so many things make human feel so fearful such as the threat of nuclear bomb, the terrorist, the ecological destruction, the degradation of human morality.

**CHAPTER IV**  
**RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

This part presents the data the researcher found from the data sources. The data presentation is categorized into five categories, which are in accordance with the number of the songs used as the data sources.

4.1.1. Sing for Absolution

The Classification of words in the Song of Sing for Absolution:

NO	WORDS		
	VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE
1	Sing	Absolution	Blue
2	Turning	Dream	Beautiful
3	Kiss	Moon	Gloom
4	Renew	Starlight	
5	Tiptoe	Lips	
6	Knew	Grace	
7	Falling	Inside	
8	Hide	Soul	
9	Confide		
10	Die		
11	Unrectified		
12	Absolved		

“Sing for Absolution” is song of “Muse” that there are many lexical meanings extended over that songs. The analysis is to describe the lexical meaning. It is because sentence is combination of words.

The title of this song is “Sing for Absolution”. We know that the word “Sing (*v*)” is a musical sounds with the voice in the form of a song, tune, etc. the synonym of Sing is rhythm or cadence in the contradiction of sing is “Silence” or “Quiet”. The word “Sing” contain the entire meaning of “Rhythm” or “Cadence”, known as superordinate of music. And it is the symbolims of something to express our feeling. While the word of “Absolution (*n*)” is a formal declaration by a priest that the person’s sins have been forgiven (especially in the Christian Church). The synonym of Absolution is “Forgiveness” or “Pardon” in contradiction of Absolution is angry, ignorence or adore, The actually, the musician’s mean of the word Absolution is “Regret”. So, the sentence of “Sing for Absolution” means that the dissappointed to the their mistakes.

The function of the context or the lyrics of this song is to decribe or to support the title of song. The meaning of the context or the lyrics of this song are following: the sentence of “Lips are turning blue”, the word “Lips” is connotation because this sentence is related with certain characteristic of item, which is understood by most people as frienship and speech up. While the word “Turning” is a place where one road leads off from another; And then, the word “Blue” is kind of colors; it is contain the entire meaning of red, brown, black, ect, known as superordinat of colors; and it is symbolism of a misery, suffering or torment.

The sentence of “A kiss that can’t renew”; the word “kiss” is the synonym of taste or sense in contradiction of vapid or trite; the word “kiss” is understood by most people as love and likes. While the word “renew” is the synonym of repair, the meaning of the word “renew” is something that happened in the past is coming.

The sentence of “I only dream of you”; the word of “dream” is an ambition or ideal especially when it is not very realistic. The synonym of dream is abstract, wish, and imagine in contradiction against something real or something act. The meaning is to wanting something that cannot now happen or that probably will not happen. And the word of “dream” is a symbolism because it is a figure of speech in which of experience means more than what it is.

The phrase of “My beautiful” is connotation because the word beautiful is related with certain characteristic of item to something nice, good, and right.

The sentence of “Tiptoe to your moon”; the word “tiptoe” is to walk quietly and carefully. While the word “moon” is understood by most people as beautiful thing, light and pretty, Of course the word of moon is in contradiction against sun; and the meaning of this word is primarily refers to the real world and it is the kind of definition that is given by dictionary.

The sentence of “A starlight in the gloom”; the word “Starlight” is something beautiful to see, of course it is something that is understood by most people as something pretty, and it is symbolism of love. While the word “gloom” is something that is understood by most people as the sadness. The synonym of the word gloom is shadow in contradiction against lightness.



The sentence of “and you never knew”; the word “never” is something that impossible to come or to happen. While the word “knew” is the antonym of the word knew is unknown.

The sentence of “falling from your grace”; the word “falling” is the synonym of lost in contradiction against stand by or getting. While the word “grace” is God’s mercy and favour towards the human race. The synonym of the word “grace” is absolution in contradiction against angry.

The sentence of “There’s nowhere left to hide”; the word “hide” is to prevent something from being seen, the Synonym or the word “hide” is conceal in contradiction against show. Means of the word hide in this sentence is something that is saving.

The sentence of “in no one to confide”; the word “confide” is to tell something secret. The synonym of confide is believe, of course the antonym of the confide is secret.

The sentence of “the truth run deep inside”; the word “truth” is the quality or state of being true; that which is true. The synonym of truth is honest in contradiction against lie or falsehood. The word truth is understood by most people as something good or right.

The sentence of “and will never die”; the word “die” is stop living or the end of one’s life. Of course the word “life” is the antonym of the word die, while the synonym of the word die is stop living. So, this sentence means that he do not want to die.

The sentence of “i won’t remain unrectified”; the word “unrectified” is synonym of poor or miserable, and of cours the antonym of the word unrectified is rich or able to. This sentence means that he is happy or glad.

The sentence of “and our souls won’t be absolved” teh word “absolved” is to declare that somedody is free of guilt, blame, etc. And the synonym of absolved is absolution. Of cours the sentence means that he is realy free from every thing.

From the analysis of the meaning of the whole lyrics in this song, the songs have message that it is about the regret from his sins or his mistakes, and feel free. So, do your best before the regret is coming.

#### 4.1.2. Muscle Museum

The Classification of words in the Song of Muscle Museum:

NO	WORDS		
	VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE
1	Confess	Time	Little
2	Look	Way	Late
3	Reveal	World	
4	Shown	Toilet	
5	Trying	Mistake	
6	Resist		
7	Gone		
8	Missed		
9	Escaped		

10	Can		
11	See		
12	Needing		
13	Begging		
14	Give		
15	Adore		
16	Ignore		
17	Pleases		
18	Do		
19	Played		
20	Spoil		
21	Prove		
22	Made		

“Muscle Museum” is a song of “Muse” that there are many lexical meanings extended over that songs. The analysis is to describe the lexical meaning.

The word “Muscle” is the physical strength. The synonym of muscle is power; that means the ability or opportunity to something or to act. The contradiction or the antonym of muscle is weak, low, or poor. The word “Museum” is the building in which objects of artistic, cultural, historical or scientific interest are displayed. The synonym of museum is collection or group; that means a group of object that have been collected; it is synonymous because

they have the same meaning. The “Muscle museum” means is the powerful or strength to do something that what we want to do.

The function of the context or the lyrics of this song is to describe or to support the title of song. The meaning of the context or the lyrics of this song are following: The sentence of “she had something to confess to”; the word of “confess to” is the synonym of admit or to show in contradiction against lie. the meaning is to say or admit that one has done wrong, committed a crime, etc; (especially in the Roman Catholic Church) to tell one’s sins formally to a priest.

The sentence of “But you don’t have the time so”; the word “time so” is the synonym of chance or more or extra time in contradiction against the end or no more time. The meaning of the sentence that is he need extra time or one chance to do something better.

The sentence of “Look the other way”; the word “Look” is the synonym of to see in contradiction against blind, the meaning is to turn one’s eyes in a particular direction in order to see something or some body. While the word “way” is the synonym of manner or mien. The meaning is a method, style or manner of doing something.

The sentence of “You will wait until it's over”; the word “it’s over” is the synonym of the end or finish in contradiction against to start. The meaning is submit to one’s fate ‘cause too late to do something or to change something.

The sentence of “To reveal what you’d never shown her”; the word “reveal” is the synonym of to show or to say in contradiction against be quiet or be silent. The meaning is to show or to say something that hidden or secret.

The sentence of “You’ve just gone and missed it”; the word “gone” is the synonym of leave in contradiction against to stay. The meaning is especially to movement way from the one place to the other place. While the word “missed” is the synonym of lost in contradiction against to obtain something. The meaning is to fail something aimed.

The sentence of “It’s escaped your world”; the word “escaped” is the synonym of exit in contradiction against to enter. The meaning is one lost something to become free or to get away from a place where one has been a prisoner. While the word “word” is denotation; it is the kind of definition that is given by dictionary.

The sentence of “Begging for so much more”; the word “Begging” is the synonym of pleases. the word “begging” is British usage of thing to be available because no one else wants or is using it.

The sentence of “And I don’t want you to adore me” and “Don’t want you to ignore me” ; the word “adore” and “ignore” are the synonym because they have the same sense, value for all of their semantic features or experience with the same meaning. The meaning is absolutly need it.

The sentence of “And I’ll do it on my own”; this sentence is the title supporting or the title meaning.

From the analysis of the meaning of lyric above, we know that the message of this song is about the conflict between the body and the soul or mind. Its how sometimes one element of your being will not allow something to happen.

## 4.1.3. New Born

The Classification of words in the Song of New Born:

NO	WORDS		
	VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE
1	Link	World	New
2	Stretch	Birth	Born
3	Hide	Squeeze	Young
4	Growing	Love	Hopeless
5	Seen	Bitterness	Worth
6	Roam	Inside	Down
7	Distance	Soulless	Unstoppable
8	Fade	Time	Spineless
9	Come	Home	
10	Swelling up	Earth	
11	Destroy	Chance	
12	Show	Silence	
13	Wasting		
14	Come		
15	Break		
16	Drifting		

"New Born" is a song of "Muse" there are many lexical meanings extended over that song. The first analysis is to describe the lexical meanings. It is because sentence is combination of word.

The word "new" usually refers to something that has not been done before, or that has been produced, found, etc. The synonym of new is fresh or modern. The contradiction or the antonym of new is old. We can use the word "old" to talk about people, animals, or objects. It usually describes somebody or something that have lived or existed for along time.

The word "born" usually described somebody or something that to come into the world by birth, the specified thing by natural ability or quality. The synonym of born is exist. The word "exist" means that it is to be real, actual, or to continue living. The antonym of the word "die" or "destroy". The word "die" usually describes somebody that to stop living; to come to the end of one's life. So, the New Born means that it is about something that is growing naturally.

The function of the context or the lyrics of this song is to describe or to support the title of song. The meaning of the context or the lyrics of this song are following: The sentence of "Link it to the world" and "Link it to yourself" are synonym of connection or channel. The meaning is it is something real or act.

The sentence of "Stretch it like a birth squeeze"; the word "stretch" is the synonym of part or side. The meaning is to extend or push out a limb or part of the body, especially after waking or in order to reach something. While the word "squeeze" is synonym of pressure. The meaning is to hold or to press on something. The meaning of this sentence is he feel restless by something.

The sentence of “The bitterness inside”; the word “bitterness” is the synonym of exasperation. The meaning is to irritate or annoy somebody greatly. So, The meaning of this sentence is he have something exasperation.

The sentence of “Soulless is everywhere”; the word “soulless” is the synonym of the Zombee. The meaning is having or showing no concern for human feelings; without life, interest or confort.

The sentence of “To come away” and “Cause I’m drifting away”; the word “come away” and “drifting away” are synonymy. It is because they have the same sense, value for all of their semantic features or experience with the same meaning. The meanings are to run away by something that followed.

From the analysis of the meaning of lyric above, we know that the message of this song is about a feeling of not being connected to each other, and it’s a feeling of the mind evolving from the body, but when that happens you just get this yearn to do something physical and feel something sensational.

#### 4.1.4. Time is Running Out

The Classification of words in the Song of Time is Running Out:

NO	WORDS		
	VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE
1	Think	Spell	Beautiful
2	Drowning	Contradiction	Underground
3	Break	Game	Restricted
4	Asphyxiating	Friction	Addicted



5	Created	Death	
6	Play	Time	
7	Bury	Freedom	
8	Smother	Sense	
9	Murder	Elation	
10	Running	Fixation	
11	Push		
12	Stop		
13	Screaming		
14	Wanted		
15	Tried		
16	Give		
17	Know		
18	Trapped		
19	Dream		
20	Breaking		
21	Squeeze		
22	Come		

“Time is Running Out” is a song of “Muse” there are many lexical meanings extended over that song. The first analysis is to describe the lexical meanings. It is because sentence is combination of words.

The word of "Time" that means all the years of the past, present, and future. The synonym of time is period. The word "time" is symbolism of an activity. while the word "Running out" usually describing movement that is faster than walking, or usually describing about something that has gone. The synonym of running out is go away in contradiction against come in. so that the sentence of "Time is Running Out" mean that the last chance is being taken away.

The function of the context or the lyrics of this song is to describe or to support the title of song. The meaning of the context or the lyrics of this song are following: the sentence of "I think I'm drowning asphyxiating"; the word "drowning" is the synonym of late or far-advanced in contradiction of stiff or rigid. The meaning is no longer alive, somebody is falling down from something. While the word "asphyxiating" is the synonym of death. The meaning is lack of oxygen, causing death loss consciousness.

The sentence of "That you've created"; the word "created" is the synonym of made in contradiction against destroy. The meaning is to cause something to exist; to make something new or original.

The sentence of "You're something beautiful"; the word "beautiful" is the synonym of pretty in contradiction against bad or broken. The meaning is a combination of qualities that give pleasure to the senses.

The sentence of "I want the friction"; the word "friction" is the synonym of natural in contradiction against abstract. The meaning is the rubbing of one surface or thing against another.

The sentence of “I won't let you bury it”, “I won't let you smother it”, and “I won't let you murder it”; the words “bury”, “smother”, and “murder” are synonymy, they have the same sense, value for all of their semantic features or experience with the same meaning. The meanings are prevent something from developing.

The sentence of “Our time is running out”; the word “running out” is the synonym of drifting away in contradiction against come across. The meaning is to abandon somebody, especially when they particularly need one's help.

The sentence of “You'll never dream of breaking this fixation”; the word “fixation” is the synonym of deep feeling. The meaning is in abnormal interest in or feeling about something or somebody, an obsession.

From the analysis of the meaning of lyric above, we know that the message of this song is about feeling that the last moments of your life are running out and it is more about the emotion itself: being suffocated, feeling that your last chance is being taken away from you by something that's outside of your own power.

## 4.1.5. Hysteria

The Classification of words in the Song of Hysteria:

NO	WORDS			
	VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
1	Bugging	Inside	old	Around
2	Calling	Heart		Endlessly
3	Twisting	Soul		Now
4	Caving	Control		
5	Turning	Love		
6	Give	Faith		
7	Breaking			
8	Lose			
9	Hurting			
10	Morphing			
11	Forcing			
12	Strive			
13	Dreaming			
14	Implode			
15	Escaping			
16	Feeling			
17	Grow			

“Hysteria” is a song of “Muse” there is many lexical meanings extended over that song. The first analysis is to describe the lexical meanings.

The word “Hysteria” means that is a nervous state in which one loses control of one’s emotions, causing one to shout, laugh or cry in a wild excited way. The synonym of hysteria is uncontrollable behavior in contradiction against conscious action. This word is also reflects a human madness due to fearing situation. Placed in the context of postmodern situation, so many things make human feel so fearful such as the threat of nuclear bomb, the terrorist, the ecological destruction, the degradation of human morality.

The function of the context or the lyrics of this song is to describe or to support the title of song. The meaning of the context or the lyrics of this song are following: the sentence of “It’s bugging me”; the word “bugging” is the synonym of to hunting. The meaning is the action secretly or to following something or some body to anywhere and everywhere.

The sentence of “And twisting me around” and “And turning inside out”; the word “twisting” and “turning” are synonymy, it is because they have the same sense, value for all of their semantic features or experience with the same meaning. The meanings are to pool to one side by something that followed. However, it is the action of escape from something.

The sentence of “Yeah I’m endlessly”; the word “endlessly” is the synonym of to continually in contradiction against is finish or is over . The meaning is something no end, continually, and unstoppable.

The sentence of “Caving in”; the word “caving” is the synonym of to destroy in contradiction against to stand up. The meaning is to damage something so badly that is no longer exists, work, etc.

The sentence of “I’m breaking out”; the word “breaking out” is the synonym of to going out in contradiction against to stay. The meaning is to escape from a place or situation, especially by using force.

The sentence of “That’s when she’ll lose control”; the word “lose control” is the synonym of hysteria in contradiction against conscious action. The meaning is a nervous state in which one lose control of one’s emotions, causing one to shout, laugh or cry in a wild excited way. This sentence is the supporting of meaning of the title of this song.

The sentence of “Feeling my faith grow old”; the word “faith” is the synonym of trust or believe. The meaning is to complete confidence or strong religious believe. While the word “grow old” is the synonym of brittle or likely to snap. The meaning is something that is easily damage.

From the analysis of the meaning of lyric above, we know that the message of this song is about wanting something or someone that is out of reach so badly that this frustrates you until no end.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### 5.1 Conclusion

1. As a type of literary work, some of Muse's lyrics emphasize on the figurative meaning in which the message can only be interpreted after the reader or listeners both the related texts and the wider societal contexts. Semantic analysis can help the audiences to make the implied meaning explicit.
2. The five songs have messages as follow. "Sing for Absolution" has message that about the regret from his sins or his mistakes. So, do the best before the regret is coming. "Muscle Museum" has message that it is about the conflict between the body and the soul or mind. Its how sometimes one element of your being will not allow something to happen. "New Born" has message that it is about a feeling of not being connected to each other, and it's a feeling of the mind evolving from the body, but when that happens you just get this yearn to do something physical and feel something sensational. "Time is Running Out" has message that it is about feeling that the last moments of your life are running out and it is more about the emotion itself: being suffocated, feeling that your last chance is being taken away from you by something that's outside of your own power. "Hysteria" has message that wanting something or someone that is out of reach so badly that this frustrates you until no end.

## **5.2 Suggestion**

The suggestions are directed toward to further researchers, to the literary teachers and to the readers who study English language to get any study for further references as many as possible. By studying semantics, we can discuss many aspects of language, songs and other language fields. Moreover, the writer expects that his study will be the reference for everyone who is interested in the study. At least, the writer realizes that this is far from being perfect.



## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Ary, Donal. 1997. *Introduction to Research in Education*. New York: Holt, Richard and Winston.
- Atkinson, J.M. 1978. *Discovering Suicide*, London: Macmillan.
- Brown, Gillian; Yule George. 1996. *Discourse Analysis*. Cambridge. Cambridge University Press
- Chaika, Jonh. C. Jr. 1982. *Semantic and Communication*. London: The Macmillan Company
- Crystal, David. 1991. *A dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics*. Cambridge: Basil Blackwel Ltd.
- Eliade, Mircea. 1993. *The Encyclopedia of Religion Volume 9*. Macmillan Publishing Company
- F. Borgatta, Edgar and Motgomery, J.V. 2006. *Encyclopedia of Sociology Fifth Edition*. Macmillan reference USA
- Fromkin, Victoria; Rodman, Collin, Peter, Blair, David. 1974. *An Introduction to Language*. Sydney: Rinehart and Winston.
- Hamersley M, and Atkinson P. 1983. *Ethnography: Principles in Practice*, London: Tavistock.
- Hurford, J.R and Heasley, B. 1984. *Semantics: a course book*. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge.
- Jupp, Victor. 2006. *The Stage Dictionary of Social Research Method*. Great Britain. Athenaeum. Press, Gateshead.
- .Leech, Geoffrey. 1977. *Semantics*. New York. Penguin Book
- Lyon, John. 1984. *Language and Linguistics*. Cambridge. Cambridge University Press
- Lyon, John. 1995. *Linguistic Semantics*. Cambridge. Cambridge University Press

Lyon, John. 1983. *Language, Meaning and Context*. Suffolk: Richard Cay The Chausser Press.

Kigurski, J. Thomas. 2006. *Moral Development in Encyclopedia of Sociology Volume: 5*. New York: E. P. Dutton.

Mc Manis, Carolyn; Stolenwerk, Deborah; Sheng, Zhang Zheng. 1987. *Language Files: Materials for An Introduction to Language*. Reynoldsburg: Advocate Publishing Group.

Russel Reaske, Christopher. 1966. *How to Analysis Poetry*. New York. Monarch Press

**APPENDIX:**

**"Sing For Absolution"**

Lips are turning blue  
A kiss that can't renew  
I only dream of you  
My beautiful

Tiptoe to your moon?  
A starlight in the gloom  
I only dream of you  
And you never knew

Sing for absolution  
I will be singing  
Falling from your grace

There's nowhere left to hide  
In no one to confide  
The truth runs deep inside  
And will never die

Lips are turning blue  
A kiss that can't renew  
I only dream of you  
My beautiful

Sing for absolution  
I will be singing  
Falling from your grace

Sing for absolution  
I will be singing  
Falling from your grace

I won't remain unrectified  
And our souls won't be absolved

## "Muscle Museum"

She had something to confess to  
But you don't have the time so  
Look the other way  
You will wait until it's over  
To reveal what you'd never shown her  
Too little much too late  
Too long trying to resist it  
You've just gone and missed it  
It's escaped your world

Can you see that I am needing  
Begging for so much more  
Than you could ever give  
And I don't want you to adore me  
Don't want you to ignore me  
When it pleases you  
And I'll do it on my own

I have played in every toilet  
But you still want to spoil it  
To prove I've made a big mistake  
Too long trying to resist it  
You've just gone and missed it  
It's escaped your world

Can you see that I am needing  
Begging for so much more  
Than you could ever give  
And I don't want you to adore me  
Don't want you to ignore me  
When it pleases you  
And I'll do it on my own  
I'll do it on my own

## "New Born"

Link it to the world  
Link it to yourself  
Stretch it like a birth squeeze  
The love for what you hide  
The bitterness inside  
Is growing like the new born  
When you've seen, seen  
Too much, too young, young  
Soulless is everywhere

Hopeless time to roam  
The distance to your home  
Fades away to nowhere  
How much are you worth  
You can't come down to earth  
You're swelling up, you're unstoppable  
'Cause you've seen, seen  
Too much, too young, young  
Soulless is everywhere

Destroy the spineless  
Show me it's real  
Wasting our last chance  
To come away  
Just break the silence  
'Cause I'm drifting away  
Away from you

Link it to the world  
Link it to yourself  
Stretch it like it's a birth squeeze  
And the love for what you hide  
And the bitterness inside  
Is growing like the new born  
When you've seen, seen  
Too much, too young, young  
Soulless is everywhere

Destroy the spineless  
Show me it's real  
Wasting their last chance  
To come away  
Just break the silence  
'Cause I'm drifting away  
Away from you

## "Hysteria"

It's bugging me  
Calling me  
And twisting me around

Yeah I'm endlessly  
Caving in  
And turning inside out

Because I want it now  
I want it now  
Give me your heart and your soul  
And I'm breaking out  
I'm breaking out  
That's when she'll lose control

Yeah it's hurting me  
Morphing me  
And forcing me to strive

To be endlessly  
Caving in  
And dreaming of my love

Because I want it now  
I want it now  
Give me your heart and your soul  
I'm not breaking down  
I'm breaking out  
That's when she'll lose control

And I want you now  
I want you now  
I feel my heart implode  
And I'm breaking out  
Escaping now  
Feeling my faith grow old

## **CURRICULUM VITAE**

### **Personal Details:**

**Name** : Sofyan Tsauri  
**Address** : Tegal Sari, Pademawu Barat, Pamekasan, Madura  
**Place/Date of birth** : Pamekasan, 24 Maret 1984  
**Religion** : Islam  
**Material status** : Single