SEMANTIC ANALYSIS: LEXICAL RELATIONS IN KATY PERRY'S SONG LYRICS

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Abstract
Song or singing is a literary product or work of art that connects sound art and language art to become sound art which involves the melody and vocal color of the singer. This study aims to classify the types of lexical relations in Katy Perry's song lyrics and then describe their meaning according to the context of the song lyrics. Saeed's theory is used in this study as a reference for analyzing data. Based on the research results, found Homonymy, Polysemy, Synonymy, Antonymy, Hyponymy, and Meronymy in song lyrics (1) Firework (2) Roar (3) Wide Awake (4) Hot N Cold (5) Teenage Dream (6) Part of Me (7) Dark Horse (8) Unconditionally.

Keywords: Semantic, Lexical Relation, Song, Katy Perry

Introduction

Language is a means for humans to communicate exchange opinions and express ideas that are embedded in the mind. Kridalaksana (1997) states "Language is an arbitrary sound symbol system used by members of social groups to work together, communicate, and identify themselves". Thus, language has an important role and cannot be separated from human life, because humans in all aspects of their lives almost always communicate using language.

Having a fundamental role in life, humans grow and develop with language. So, the term 'linguistics' emerged which was used to express linguistics or the scientific study of language. Strictly speaking, Kridalaksana (1983) states that linguistics is a science that studies, or examines the nature and intricacies of language, namely language in general that humans have as a means of communication or linguistics is the science of language or a science that investigates language scientifically.

In communicating, the most important aspect is the meaning or meaning of the language. When knowing the meaning of the language conveyed, people will be able to capture the information. Language has different meanings and can sometimes change according to conditions or context. Semantics is a branch of linguistics that examines the meaning of language. Kreidler (1998) "Semantic is the systematic study of meaning and linguistic semantics is the study of how language organizes and expresses meanings". Semantic theory involves the selection of the right words to achieve a specific emotional effect (Yuwana, 2023). Thus, when understanding semantics will improve the quality of communication that occurs between humans. The order of words or the relationship

between words can determine the meaning of a language, the theory and semantic approach that deals with the meaning of words is called lexical semantics.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher chose "Song's Lyrics by Katy Perry" to be the object of research because Katy Perry's song is presented in full English and also has many listeners from all over the country. But the problem is, when listening to songs, we often have difficulty understanding the meaning of the words used in the song; this is because language experiences phenomena that cause words to change meaning or have certain meanings depending on the context. So that the researcher is interested in analyzing the lexical relations of Katy Perry's song lyrics, to find out the meaning of each word that has a lexical relationship and also to find out the types of lexical relations contained in Katy Perry's song lyrics.

The linguistic term comes from the word language which means "language" in language Latin. Through his book Get to Know Linguistics, Yendra defines linguistics as a field of science that studies and learns everything about language, starting from form (form), function (function), meaning (meaning), and mark (value) to discourse (discourse) scientifically. Thus, linguistics is a term used to express a science that uses language as its object of study. Linguistics is divided into two types, namely general and special linguistics. General linguistics is the science of language in general which is not tied to just one language. Meanwhile, special linguistics focuses its studies on just one language. General linguistics branches can be divided based on the object of discussion. Some of the objects under discussion include phonetics and phonology (sounds of language), morphology (word formation), syntax (rules of sentence formation), and semantics (word meanings).

Semantics is a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning of language. Meaning is the most difficult thing to study. Structuralist linguists usually abandon this study because it is considered that it cannot be studied empirically. That meaning is too relative and highly dependent on the speaker and the surrounding context. Semantic studies began to be developed by Chomsky (1957), who stated that semantics is a component of grammar. Semantic analysis guides the understanding of how the selection of pragmatic words and phrases affects meaning and responses in a multilingual workplace context (Yuwana, 2023). Things discussed in semantics include the nature of meaning, types of meaning, meaning relations, changes in meaning, and other matters related to the meaning of language. Semantic analysis reveals variations in meaning found in various types of relative clauses. Semantic analysis reveals variations in meaning found in various types of relative clauses (Wigati & Yuwana, 2023). Semantics has several theories and approaches pioneered by experts, namely (1) Semantic behaviorist, (2) Generative semantics, (3) Structural semantics, (4) Descriptive semantics, (5) Lexical semantics, (6) Logical semantics, (7) Grammatical semantics, (8) Historical semantics. These theories and approaches have their respective roles in semantic science.

Lexical semantics is a semantic study that refers more to the discussion of the meaning system contained in a word, lexical semantics pays attention to and focuses on the meaning of the word itself. Dictionaries are used to help the process of finding the meaning of a word. Pateda (2001) discusses lexical semantics in several parts, namely understanding meaning, meaning in words, changes in meaning, and about meaning.

Lexical relation is the branch of semantics that deals with word meanings and is the study of how lexicons are organized and how lexical meanings are related to one another. Murphy (2003) states that lexical relation is the relationship of meaning between a word and another word. According to Saeed (2003:63), lexical relations can be divided into homonymy, polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, and meronymy.
- Homonymy: Words that are spelled the same but have different meanings
- Polysemy: The same form which has more than one meaning.
- Synonymy: More than one form related to one meaning.
- Antonymy: When a word has the opposite meaning to another word.
- Hyponymy: a word that contains a specific meaning within the scope of a general meaning
- Meronymy: one word that represents a part of another

Song is a literary product or work of art that connects sound art and language art to become sound art which involves the melody and vocal color of the singer. Daniel Levitin (2006), a neuroscientist and music psychologist from Canada, revealed that a song is a series of sounds that are artistically organized and can influence the emotions and moods of listeners. Lyrics are part of a literary work that is similar to poetry or poetry, so it can be said that song lyrics are poetry or poetry used in the context of music to convey verbal messages accompanied by a melody. Semantic analysis helps to unearth the meaning of cultural concepts contained in the lyrics of the song. Through a semantic approach, this research can identify and explain how the meaning of words in the lyrics reflects dominant cultural values (Yuwana & Pertiwi, 2022).

Method

The research method used is descriptive qualitative. According to Meleong (2005:4), a qualitative descriptive approach is a research approach where the data collected is in the form of words, pictures, and not numbers. This research uses secondary data sources, which are indirect but can provide data obtained from the internet. In collecting data, this study used an observation instrument in the form of sound recordings of Katty Perry's songs which were accessed online from the YouTube application. The data analysis technique used in this study is an interactive qualitative analysis model (Miles & Huberman, 1992, p. 15) which goes through four stages, namely data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion.

Result and Discussion

Result

Types of Homonymy (Homophone) in Katy Perry Song's Lyrics:
1. "I got the eye of the tiger, a fighter / Dancing through the fire"   (Roar)

Types of Polysemy in Katy Perry Song's Lyrics:
1. "Boom, boom, boom / Even brighter than the moon, moon, moon"(Firework)
2. "I went from zero to my hero" (Roar)
3. "I'm wide awake, yeah, I was in the dark / I was falling hard, with an open heart" (Wide Awake)

Types of Synonymy in Katy Perry Song's Lyrics:

1. **"You just gotta ignite the light / And let it shine / Just own the night like the Fourth of July" (Firework)**
2. **"I went from zero to my hero" (Roar)**
3. **"I'm wide awake, yeah, I was in the dark / I was falling hard, with an open heart" (Wide Awake)**

Types of Antonymy in Katy Perry Song's Lyrics:
1. **"You're hot then you're cold, you're yes then you're no" (Hot N Cold)**
2. **"This is the part of me that you're never gonna ever take away from me" (Part of Me)**
3. **"I'm wide awake, I'm born again" (Wide Awake)**

Types of Hyponymy in Katy Perry Song's Lyrics:
1. **"So you wanna play with magic? / Boy, you should know what you're falling for" (Dark Horse)**
2. **"Unconditional, unconditionally / I will love you just the way you are" (Unconditionally)**
3. **"Cause baby, you're a firework / Come on, show 'em what you're worth" (Firework)**
4. **"This is the part of me that you're never gonna ever take away from me" (Part of Me)**

Types of Meronymy in Katy Perry Song's Lyrics:
1. **"Boom, boom, boom | Even brighter than the moon, moon, moon | It's always been inside of you, you, you" (Firework)**
2. **"You held me down, but I got up | Already brushing off the dust" (Roar)**
3. **"You think I'm pretty without any makeup on | You think I'm funny when I tell the punchline wrong"   (Teenage Dream)**

Discussion

This research focuses on finding out what lexical relations are contained in Katy Perry's songs. The songs used in this research are: (1) Firework (2) Roar (3) Wide Awake (4) Hot N Cold (5) Teenage Dream (6) Part of Me (7) Dark Horse (8) Unconditionally.

Then classify it into its types Based on Saeed (2003:63) which states that lexical relations can be divided into homonymy, polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, and meronymy. After that describes the meaning of the lexical relation found in Katy Perry's song as follows:

1.   Homonymy

According to Saeed (2009:63), "Homonyms are meanings that are not related to the same phonological word". This means homonymy is a word that has the same pronunciation but has a different meaning, or the meaning is not related even though the pronunciation or spelling is the same.

However, in the 9 selected songs, the researcher did not find any homonymy. Meanwhile, what the researchers found was Homophone, Homophone is the opposite of Homonymy. Homophones are situations where words have the same pronunciation but different meanings and spellings.

Types of Homonymy (Homophone) in Katy Perry Song's Lyrics:
1. **"I got the eye of the tiger, a fighter / Dancing through the fire"   (Roar)**
In the lyrics of the song "Roar" homophones are found. The word "eye" in this lyric is a homophone of the word "I" which means me or me. Although not completely identical homophones, they sound similar and can provide different interpretations in the context of the lyrics.

2.   Polysemy
Polysemy is an association of one word with two or more different meanings. Polysemy is a term used to describe a situation where a word has several related meanings in different contexts. Murphy (2010:84) stated that polysemy refers to the situation where a word has two or more distinct meanings but those are still related.

Types of Polysemy in Katy Perry Song's Lyrics:
1. **"Boom, boom, boom / Even brighter than the moon, moon, moon"(Firework)**
2. **"I went from zero to my hero" (Roar)**
3. **"I'm wide awake, yeah, I was in the dark / I was falling hard, with an open heart" (Wide Awake)**
In the lyrics of the song "Firework" found Polysemy. The word "boom" in this lyric can have two related meanings. Literally, "boom" describes the sound of an explosion or boom. However, in the context of this lyric, "boom" is also used to describe an explosion of energy, excitement, and joy, which relates to the song's message of radiating uniqueness and inner strength.
In the lyrics of the song "Roar" Polysemy is found. The word "hero" in this lyric can have several related meanings. Literally, "hero" describes someone who performs extraordinary acts or is a hero. However, in the context of this lyric, "hero" is also used metaphorically to describe someone who achieves success and independence, overcoming obstacles and obstacles in life.
In the lyrics of the song "Wide Awake," Polysemy is also found. The word "falling" in this lyric can have two related meanings. Literally, "falling" describes falling or being dropped. However, in the context of this lyric, "falling" is also used to describe falling in love with intensity and sincerity of emotion.

3.   Synonymy
Synonyms are words that have the same meaning or meaning. According to Saeed (2000:65), synonyms are words that are phonologically different but have the same or nearly the same meaning.

Types of Synonymy in Katy Perry Song's Lyrics:
1. **"You just gotta ignite the light / And let it shine / Just own the night like the Fourth of July" (Firework)**
2. **"I went from zero to my hero" (Roar)**
3. **"I'm wide awake, yeah, I was in the dark / I was falling hard, with an open heart" (Wide Awake)**
In lyrics of the song "Firework" found Synonymy. The word "Ignite" is a synonym for "light up". These words are used to describe the act of radiating light and courage.

In the lyrics of the song "Roar" found Synonymy. The word "Hero" (hero) is a synonym of "savior" (savior) or "champion" (champion). These words describe the change from powerlessness to someone strong and inspirational.

In the lyrics of the song "Wide Awake," there is also Synonymy. The word "Wide awake" can be considered a synonym for "fully conscious". These words are used to describe full awareness and an open heart.

4.   Antonymy

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings or words that have opposite meanings. Kreidler (1998:100) defines antonym as two sentences that differ in polarity like these are mutually contradictory.

Types of Antonymy in Katy Perry Song's Lyrics:
1.   **"You're hot then you're cold, you're yes then you're no" (Hot N Cold)**
2.   **"This is the part of me that you're never gonna ever take away from me" (Part of Me)**
3.   **"I'm wide awake, I'm born again" (Wide Awake)**

In the lyrics of the song "Hot N Cold" found Antonymy. The words "hot" and "cold" are used as antonyms to describe contradictory changes in temperature or mood. The use of these antonyms provides a strong contrast in the lyrics of the song.

In the lyrics of the song "Part of Me" found Antonymy. The words "part" and "take away" are used as antonyms to describe the separation or loss of something that cannot be taken away. These antonyms denote differences in song lyrics.

In the lyrics of the song "Wide Awake," there is also an Antonymy. The words "wide awake" and "born again" are used as antonyms to describe the change from an unconscious or awake state to awakening or recovery. These antonyms create emotional contrast in the lyrics.

5.   Hyponymy

Hyponymy is a word that has a special meaning contained in a certain group, type, or unit. The meaning contained in it includes a more general meaning. Hyponymy is a specific word whose meaning is included in a more general unit. Hurford and Heasley (1986:105) mentioned, "Hyponymy is a sense of the relation between predicates (or sometimes longer phrases) such that the meaning of one predicate (or phrase) is included in the meaning of the other."

Types of Hyponymy in Katy Perry Song's Lyrics:
1.   **"So you wanna play with magic? / Boy, you should know what you're falling for" (Dark Horse)**
2.   **"Unconditional, unconditionally / I will love you just the way you are" (Unconditionally)**
3.   **"Cause baby, you're a firework / Come on, show 'em what you're worth" (Firework)**
4.   **"This is the part of me that you're never gonna ever take away from me" (Part of Me)**

In the lyrics of the song "Dark Horse" Hyponymy is found. The word "magic" is a hyponym for more common words, such as "supernatural" or "mystical". In the context of these lyrics, "magic" describes extraordinary charm or ability.

In the lyrics of the song "Unconditionally" Hyponymy is found. The word "love" is a hyponym for more common words, such as "affection" or "care". In the context of these lyrics, "love" describes feelings that are deep and unconditional.

In the lyrics of the song "Firework" Hyponymy is found. The word "firework" is a hyponym for more common words, such as "explosion" or "pyrotechnics". In the context of this lyric, "firework" describes a person's uniqueness and strength that stands out.

The lyrics of the song "Part of Me" also found Hyponymy. The word "part" is a hyponym for a more general word, such as "portion" or "segment". In the context of these lyrics, "part" describes an identity and core that cannot be changed or taken by anyone else.

6.   Meronymy

Meronymy is a term used to describe partial relationships between lexical items. So cover and page is the meronym of book. Meronymy is a semantic relationship between words in which one word represents a part of the other.

Types of Meronymy in Katy Perry Song's Lyrics:
1. **"Boom, boom, boom | Even brighter than the moon, moon, moon | It's always been inside of you, you, you" (Firework)**
2. **"You held me down, but I got up | Already brushing off the dust" (Roar)**
3. **"You think I'm pretty without any makeup on | You think I'm funny when I tell the punchline wrong"   (Teenage Dream)**

In the lyrics of the song "Firework," we find Meronymy. The word "moon" represents part of a larger concept, namely "night sky" or "universe".

In the lyrics of the song "Roar" Meronymy is found. The word "dust" represents part of a larger concept, namely "past struggles" or "challenges".

In the lyrics of the song "Teenage Dream," Meronymy is also found. The word "makeup" represents part of a larger concept, namely "physical appearance" or "beauty".

Conclusion

Humans need to communicate to carry out life as social beings who exchange opinions. A language is a tool used by humans to communicate. The science that makes language its object of study is called Linguistics, linguistics has many branches of knowledge, one of which is Semantics. This research focuses on semantics where semantics is a branch of linguistics that examines the meaning of words. In particular, this study attempts to analyze the lexical relations of the words contained in Katy Perry's song lyrics. This study tries to analyze and then classify the types of lexical relations and then describe their meaning. The results of this study found, there are homonymy, polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, and meronymy in Katy Perry's song lyrics.

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