

**SEMANTIC ANALYSIS IN THE LYRICS
OF LENKA'S SONGS**

SKRIPSI

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of Requirement
for the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd.)
English Education Program*

By:

WINDY SASRI
NPM: 1602050048



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**FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
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MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238
Website : www.fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail : fkip@umsu.ac.id

BERITA ACARA

Ujian Mempertahankan Skripsi Sarjana Bagi Mahasiswa Program Strata-1
Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara

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Nama : Windy Sasri
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Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Semantic Analysis in The Lyrics of Lenka's Songs

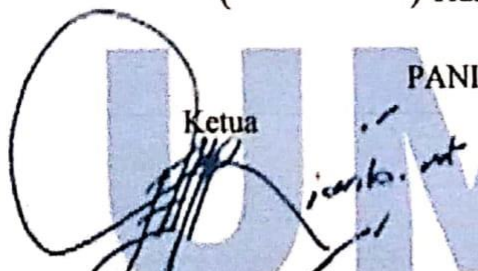
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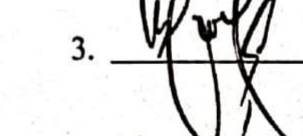
Sekretaris


Dr. H. Elhrianto Nasution, S.Pd., M.Pd


Dra. Hj. Syamsuurnita, M.Pd

ANGGOTA PENGUJI :

1. Dr. Hj. Dewi Kesuma Nst, M.Hum
2. Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum
3. Yayuk Hayulina Manurung, S.Pd., M.Hum

1. 
2. 
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Website : ww.fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail : fkip@umsu.ac.id

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Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah in:

Nama : Windy Sasri

NPM : 1602050048

Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan

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Skripsi ini yang diajukan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini :

Nama Lengkap : Windy Sasri

NPM : 1602050048

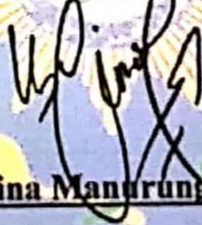
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Dosen Pembimbing

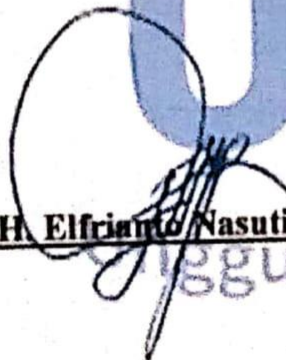


Yayuk Hayulina Manurung, S.Pd., M.Hum

Diketahui oleh:

Dekan

Ketua Program Studi,



Dr. H. Elfrianto Nasution, S.Pd., M.Pd.



Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.

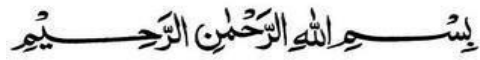
ABSTRACT

Windy Sasri, 1602050048. Semantic Analysis in The Lyrics of Lenka's Songs. Skripsi. English Education Program Faculty of Teacher Training and Education. University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara (UMSU), Medan 2020.

The research deals with the study of semantic analysis in the lyrics of Lenka's song, the descriptive qualitative method was applied in this research. From the analysis it was found that there were four types of metaphor found in Lenka's songs. They were Anthropomorphic metaphor, Synesthetic metaphor, Abstract to concrete metaphor, and Animal metaphor. The total number of metaphor were 11 lyrics, the anthropomorphic metaphor were 8 lyrics, abstract to concrete metaphor were 7 lyrics, and the last synesthetic metaphor was 1 lyric. The data of this research was in the form of the written text or transcription in the Lenka's song lyrics entitled Lucky, Everything at Once, and The Show. The research was applied descriptive qualitative method. There were 27 lyrics that were analyzed through the application of Ullman theory were data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing or verification were carried out significantly. The research result showed that found (1) there were 4 types of metaphor found in the 3 songs of Lenka. They were Anthropomorphic, Synesthetic, Abstract to concrete, and Animal metaphor. That the dominant type found in those songs was abstract to concrete metaphor. It was 44.4%, it was dominantly used the combination of adjective plus noun as phrase. (2) The way metaphor attached to the root was based on the meaning of the words itself in the sentences. (3) The reason why the metaphor used in the Lenka's songs were metaphor was one style of language that is often used in daily life, both orally and in writing.

Keywords: Semantic, Metaphor, Ullman.

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Finally, the researcher hoped this research would be beneficial for those who read and study it. May Allah SWT blessed forever, Aamiin.

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Medan, 10 November 2020
Researcher

Windy Sasri
NPM.1602050048

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Language is a verbal communication tool and is a system symbol of sound that is arbitrary. Language humans use to convey someone's ideas, thoughts, and feelings. The main function of language is a tool for communicating and interacting with others. To maintain social relationships, each individual maintains contact with the environment around him, this can be done by asking about the news or just greeting the other person.

The study of language is called Linguistics. According to Akmajian et al (2001:5) in linguistic, language can be learned from branches linguistics and its relationship with other disciplines. One of the linguistics studies beside Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Pragmatics, namely Semantic. Semantic is a branch of linguistic that is no less important to study.

Semantic is the study of the meaning of the words and sentences. This study closely related to language acquisition. The purpose of semantics is to find out the correct meaning of a word, phrase or sentence, and dismiss any confusing that would lead the reader to believe that a word has multiple meanings. On the other hand, semantics also allows students to explore meaning, because if we dismiss or change one word from a sentence it will change the whole meaning, or the sentence becomes ambiguous. Therefore, the meaning in a sentence becomes

very important to clarify the meaning of a sentence, where the sentence contains a literal or figurative meaning.

In fact, many students still do not understand what semantics is and what semantics means. This is due to the very few and limited explanations of semantic subjects in the classroom. Many students in the class, including the researcher, feel difficult to understand semantic and semantic meanings, especially in clarifying the meaning of a sentence, where the sentence contains a literal meaning or a figurative meaning such as a metaphor. The discussion of semantics itself only discusses types, text assignments, and reading. This can be seen from the difficulty of students in responding to the lesson described briefly by the lecture. That has an impact on the low score of semantic courses.

Therefore, the researcher analyzed semantics, especially in metaphors, because during the semantic course, the lecture gave many examples of figurative sentences such as metaphor. But there are only a few explanations about the metaphor. In fact, metaphors were many and easy to find, such as in novels, poems, and songs. According to Saeed (1997: 347), the most important characteristic of semantic theory in thought and language as the main role is focused on metaphor. Metaphor is a figure of speech that, for rhetorical effect, directly refers to one thing by mentioning another. It may provide clarity or identify hidden similarities between two ideas. Metaphors can be defined as the use of words or phrases for different meaning from the literal meaning (Cruse 2004:198).

To solve the problem, it can be solved by applying one theory from Ullmann (2009: 266-270), divided metaphors into four types, namely anthropomorphic metaphor, synesthetic metaphor, abstract to concrete metaphor, and zoological metaphor. The previous research was done by Eka Nur Latifah (2017) entitled “Metaphor in Unter dem Eis’s album by Eisblume”. After evaluating, and analyzing the author’s find, there were four types of metaphors in the song. Four types of metaphors according to Stephen Ullman, abstract metaphors were the type of metaphor that Eisblume most often used in creating songs, 45 data, while the metaphor that is rarely used was animal metaphors, only 3 data. For synesthetic and anthropomorphic metaphors, there are 6 and 25 data.

Based on the description above, this research discusses semantics which is focused on metaphors. The researcher took Lenka’s song entitled Lucky to be researched because the song has many figurative sentences. Researcher used the theory by Stephen Ullman (2009: 270).

B. The Identification of the Problem

Based on the written background, the researcher was provided the following information about the problem that used as research material:

1. Students of English were weak to understand semantic focused on metaphor.
2. Students feel confused in distinguish metaphor.

C. The Scope and Limitation

In order to focus on the research problem that had formulated, the researcher contrived the scope and limitation. This research was related to semantics as the scope of this research and focused on metaphors and types of metaphors as the limitation of this research in Lenka's song lyrics. In addition, the writer also analyzed the meaning of the Lenka's song lyrics based on metaphor.

D. The Formulation of the Problem

The problem of this research are formulate as follows:

1. What types of metaphor were dominantly used in Lenka's songs?
2. How were metaphor used in the Lenka's songs?
3. Why were the metaphor used as the way they were?

E. The Objective of the Study

1. To describe the dominantly type of metaphors used in the Lenka's songs.
2. To describe the way metaphors used in the Lenka's songs.
3. To explain reasons of the ways metaphors used in the Lenka's songs.

F. The Significance of the Study

1. Theoretically

This research was intended to given more knowledge about semantics, especially the types of metaphors and the meanings contained therein.

2. Practically

The researcher hoped that it could become a reference for further semantic study researchers for other researchers who were interested in conducting researchers with the same focus, namely the types of metaphors and their meanings. English teacher can used this paper to enrich their knowledge of semantics which aims to found the correct meaning of a word, phrase or sentence, and eliminate confusion that made readers believed that a word had many meanings. Students were able to understand semantics, especially metaphors, and were expected to apply in daily activities in teaching and learning situations. It was hoped that other researchers could add knowledge about semantics and carried out a more in-depth study of related researchers.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Language is an important tool that humans use to communicate and interact with others. With language, someone is able to convey ideas, thoughts, and feelings that are being experienced to other people. To get the desired effect on the message to be delivered, a person can use the style of language. The language style is a technique of selecting linguistic expressions that can represent something to unfold and at the same time to achieve an aesthetic effect (Nurgiyantoro 2014: 42). One of these styles is metaphorical. Metaphor is a form of creativity in using many languages used in everyday life. Metaphors are used to express something by comparing what you want to be revealed to other things. The following are the theories that support this research.

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Semantics

Semantics were as a term in linguistics a certain meaning. The semantic word in Indonesian (English: semantic) is derived from the Greek sema (noun meaning “sign” or “symbol” the verb is semaino which means “mark” or “symbolize”. Chaer, 2009: 2) which means the sign or symbol here as an equivalent sema word is a linguistic sign (French: *Signe linguistique*) as stated by Ferdinand de Saussure (1966), which consists of (1) the interpretation component, which is the real form of language sounds and (2) the component that is

interpreted or the meaning of the first component, both of these components are signs or symbols, while what is marked or symbolized is something different outside the language commonly referred to as references or things that are designated.

Sommomefelet in Djajasudarma (1999: 4) states that language is important as a principle in human life. Language is a system that must be important as a principle in human life. Language is a system that must be learned by someone, from other people who are members of the language speaker's community. Semantics according to Verharr (2001: 384) can be divided into two, namely grammatical semantics and lexical semantics and lexical semantics. This semantic term is used by linguistics to refer a branch of language that moves at the level of meaning or language that studies meaning.

According to Chaer (2009: 6-11) the type of semantics based on the level or part of the language that is the object of investigation can be divided into four, namely (1) lexical semantics which is a type of semantics which is the object of research is the lexicon of a language, (2) semantics grammatical which is a type of semantics whose object of search is the grammatical meaning of the morphological level, (3) syntactic semantics which is a type of semantics whose purpose of investigation rests on a matter relating to syntax, (4) semantic intent which is a type of semantics related to semantic intent which is a type of semantics related to semantics relating to the use of forms of language of language style, such as metaphors, irony, litotes, and so.

Semantics comes from semeion means mark or sign (Sebeok, 2001: 4). Based on the terms above, semantics produce signs or symbols as a part of code system to communicate that means can be accepted by human senses. Charles Pierce also stated that semantics is a science, with the findings and theories, and technique to study anything that produced signs (Sebeok, 2001: 5). Pierce defined triangle theory or trammel meaning consisting of three elements: signs, object, and interpreter. Sign is a thing that can be caught by human senses. Object is the social context as reference of signs interpretation a sign user or a mind concept of one that using signs.

Pateda (2010: 2) states that the semantic word is actually a technical term that refers to the study of meaning. Semantics is part of the structure of language that deals with meaning as objects of study that are part of the language. Therefore, it can be concluded that semantic understanding is the branch of linguistics that studies the relationship between linguistic signs and the signify, or the branch of linguistics that studies that studies meaning.

Therefore, in semantics the meaning of word must be well understood for instance, if we do not know words in sentence (or word) means. Example, what it counts as equivalent of the language concerned. (Huford and Halsey as quoted by Ridwan Nurlaela, 1983: 3) So that was why semantics was quite necessary and important to be learnt. Palmer (1981: 1) said that semantics was technical term used to refer the study of meaning.

2. The Importance of Semantics

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

Students, teacher, 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 TOEFL on a level of the Indonesian higher educational system. Consequently, negligence of semantics may result 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 and for students but also for those who want to communicate better in the society.

3. Metaphor

A metaphor is defines as an indirect comparison between two or more seemingly unrelated subjects that typically uses “is a” to join the subjects, a

metaphor is also sometimes confused with a simile which compares two subjects using “like” or “as”. Metaphor can be defined as the use of words or phrases for meaning different from the literal meaning (Cruse 2004: 198).

Actually, humans have the concept of metaphors since ancient times. Aristotle 384-322 BC (in Wahab, 1991: 65) defines metaphors as a linguistic expression to express the general for the special, the special for the special, the special for the general. Meanwhile, Quintilian (in Wahab, 1991: 65) argues that metaphor is a linguistic expression to express something that is alive for something that is living, something that is alive for something that is dead, something that is dead for something that is alive, and something other dead.

Wahab (1991: 65) states that metaphor is an expression language that cannot be interpreted directly from the symbol used, but from the predication that can be used either by symbols or by the meaning intended by the linguistic expression.

Lakoff and Johnson (2003: 5) *the essence of metaphor is understanding and experience one kind thing in term of another*, it means that the essence of metaphor is the understanding and experience of something that is equated or combined with something else. Subroto (2011: 121) often call it one referent with another referent. Keraf (2010: 139) argues that a metaphor is a kind of analogy comparing the two thing directly, but in a short form and do not use comparative words.

Ullman (in Subroto, 2011: 119-120) states that metaphor is a comparison between two things that are unified or direct comparisons because of their

similarities concrete or intuitive/perceptual. Because of these comparisons comprehensive, it does not use the ratio of the word. These two things are something that is being discussed or often discussed called tenor and something that is a comparison with the first something. For example, in a sentence, *a muscle is a little mouse*. The tenor in the sentence is a muscle, while the little mouse is called a vehicle. Because of the muscles of small mice, the two things are often compared.

According to Altenbernd (in Pradopo, 2014: 217) metaphor is language figure of speech that states something is worth something else that it is not same. As in one of the sentences in Chairil's poem, entitled Poetry White in your black eyes roses and jasmine, roses and jasmine is a metaphor in the line, the meaning of the word is not the meaning which is true but has another meaning which means beautiful or love pure one. So, the line means that in the eyes of a lover it appears something (love) that is beautiful or exciting love like a rose (the red one) and pure as jasmine (the white one).

In addition, Tarigan (1985: 15) argues, metaphor is the shortest, compact, and neatest style of comparison language. In it there are two ideas which consist of a reality/something that is thought/object and which is a comparison to that fact.

So, metaphor is a linguistic expression for express something indirectly done in a way comparing one thing to another that has the same characteristics without use conjunctions.

4. The Types of Metaphors in Semantic

In analyzing metaphors, many researchers divide or classification of metaphors based in their point of view in semantics review. In a semantic, Ullman (2009: 266-270) divides metaphors into four types. Here are the types of metaphors according to Stephen Ullman.

a) Anthropomorphic Metaphors

Anthropomorphic Metaphors are kind of metaphor that is sourced from human body parts or human characteristics which are then related to inanimate objects like a table leg or an aisle mouth. The similarity that appears that appear in the example above is in position. The table leg is the part of table that is used to support the table for standing. This is the same as the function of the feet which is also to support the body. Moreover, the aisle mouth which is the outermost part of an alley. This is practical use as a way to enter or exit an area. Of course, it also has similarities with the human mouth which is the external body part that is used to take food inside the human body. These examples are taken from Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets novels.

1. He scrambled back to the chest of drawers when Uncle Vernon banged on the unlocked door---and it opened.

Anthropomorphic metaphor is in the above sentence particularly in the chest of the drawer phrase. The use of word chest which is part of human body is compared to drawer word that considered having a chest likes what human have. Another example will make us more understand this theory:

2. Led by Fawkes, whose wide scarlet wings emitted a soft golden glow in the darkness, they walked all the way back to the mouth of the pipe.

The phrase the mouth of the pipe tries to compare part of human body that is mouth with pipe, an unloving thing. the similarity of shape and function becomes the comparable point of similarity in above sentence.

3. His love is passionate

Love in the metaphorical sentence is the feeling of the heart abstract, lifeless, commonly known to humans. This expression implies that the love someone has to others is not always the same, sometimes joyous or sad, because of that there is an expression of his passionate love. Another example is:

b) Synesthetic Metaphor

Synesthetic metaphor is a kind of metaphor that is created based on the transfer of conceptions or senses. It might be the transfer of one human being's sense to another. An example is a transfer of hearing sense to the feeling sense which resulting metaphors such as her nice voice, the soft music, his nice words, the hard life, and so on. Let's pay attention to these examples.

1. From behind him, Harry could hear a funny rustling and clicking.

In the last sentence used a synesthetic metaphor in a funny rustling and clicking on the phrase. The word funny is disabled or compared to the word rustling (the scratch produced by the sound of the paper moving) and clicking (clinking sound of glasses). So, there is a transfer of the senses, namely from the sense of hearing. Other examples of using the synesthetic metaphor were as follows:

2. There was a strange red glint in his hungry eyes now.

The word hungry is usually associated with the stomach condition to be filled or starved. But interestingly, in this sentence, the word hungry is compared to the word eye which has no particular meaning to do with the condition of the stomach because of the capacity of the eye as a sense of sight. Another example was:

3. I see your sweet voice.

A “voice” is generally something that can be heard, but pronounced “sound” is treated as something that can be “seen”. For example one more, his presence was greeted with a smile that is sweet, bitter life, etc. another example is:

4. "I am hearing the shape of the rain take the shape of the tent..."(James Dickey, opening lines of "The Mountain Tent").
5. "My wife has this gift of seeing letters in color, too, but her colors are completely different." (Vladimir Nabokov, Speak Memory: An Autobiography Revisited, 1966).

c) From Abstract to Concrete Metaphor

The third metaphor was a metaphor that appeared as the result of the transfer of concrete to an abstract experience and vice versa from an abstract to a concrete thing. Some examples of this metaphor were a highlight and a field star. In this type, there were many abstract objects used as vehicles and then they were concreted in the metaphorical meanings. In the word for word translation, the word highlight means an abstract bright gleam through its metaphorical meaning

is the main happening. This word is often used to emphasize the main news that showed in newspapers or on TV. So is the word field star. Metaphorically it is used to show an amazing achievement and performance and it does not merely refer to an athlete who becomes the idol in such games. From Harry Potter and The Chamber of Secretes novel. In the novel, we learn this metaphorical transfer.

1. The moment the door had closed, Mr. Borgin dropped his oily manner.

In the

In the sentence above displacement looks like something concrete that was dropping the word into an oily abstract phrase. Way or etiquette in Indonesian is something very abstract. Something like that couldn't possibly treat him like dropping or lifting him. The use of metaphorical abstract concrete for this sentence for this sentence was able to provide variations in the language so that the resulting sentence becomes more beautiful and interesting. In the sentence below, the transfer of experience that occurs is a transfer from abstract to concrete. This is the sentence:

2. Darkness was falling as they walked down to Lockhart's office.

The word darkness certainly is something abstract. It was then compared to a verbal phrase is falling phrase was a concrete thing. Another example was:

3. Its glory began to fade. (Ullman, 2009: 269)

Glory means the greatness or power that a person has. This is paired with a dim light. So in this metaphorical sentence, it means that the power or position a person has is not as successful as before.

d) Animal Metaphor

This type of metaphor uses an animal or parts of animal, or something related to an animal for the image of something else. In general, it is based on a fairly clear similarity in shape so that less produced a strong expressivity power. If the source of the metaphor comes from the animal world, for example, a gooseneck or cat's whiskers, cow's eye eggs, omelets, scribble writing, horsepower, and so on. Animal vehicles are used in several speech acts such as verbs, nouns, or adjectives. The use of animals as vehicles is because they have similar characteristics in form and function. See examples taken from the Harry Potter novels and *The Chamber of Secrets*. As an example:

1. Aunt Petunia was horse-faced and bony; Dudley was blond, pink, and porky.

The sentence uses a *horse-faced* phrase to compare aunt Petunia's face with the horse. In the novel, it is described that this Harry Potter's aunty has a thin body that her face looks so haggard and looks like a horse face. In addition, the word porky is used by the writer as a metaphor to describe Dudley, Harry Potter's cousin, who is fat and has fair pink complexion likes a pig. Another example was:

2. You are like a dog! (Subroto, 2011: 133)

The sentence was made to scold someone for his deeds. In this speech, a person is matched as a dog because of their character and actions.

5. Metaphorical Function

Metaphorical is a language style that is widely used in communicating and creating literary works. Besides beautifying the language used, the metaphor was

also had several functions. The following are some of the functions or uses of the metaphors according to Subroto (2011: 126).

a. Functions to overcome lexicon deficiencies or limitations.

There is no comparison between the thought, idea or unit of thought and the richness of lexicon. It is impossible for every unit of idea or thought to be labeled with lexeme units. What can be captured is the lack or limitation of the lexicon to describe every idea or object or thing, event or quality of something. Therefore, with a metaphor all these problems can be resolved. For example, when we are going to describe the lexeme of the hill, but the lexeme cannot be found. Therefore many call it a ridge, because of the similarity between that part of the hill and the part of the human body is labeled with the back.

b. The most important function of metaphor is the expressive function.

This function is the broadest and most basic in the world of art (literature, song, lyrics, or comedy). With this function, metaphorical speech is able to generate allure, fascination, and poetic power of a speech.

c. Avoid or reduce monotony.

The monotonous way of speaking will result in boredom, which will result in less attractiveness. This function is closely related to expressive function. Therefore, every speaker will try to present a metaphorical speech to avoid boredom.

Metaphors also function to express something indirectly, so that the meaning contained in metaphorical speech cannot be immediately understood. As has been stated by Subroto, metaphor is very useful in the use of language,

especially in creating literary works, be it poetry, novels or songs. In song creation, the expressive function is the most dominant function that plays a role in every lyric that the poet creates. So metaphors are very useful for achieving the beauty effect in the creation of poetry and songs. These expressions are able to condense the content of ideas with a few words and at the same time generate various associations of existing meanings.

6. The Meaning of Metaphorical Expressions

Each type of metaphor has a different metaphorical expression. According to Kreidler (in Subroto, 2011: 23) “what a word means depends in part on its associations with other words, the relational aspect. Lexemes don’t merely ‘Have’ meanings; they contribute meanings to the utterances in which they occur, and what meanings they contribute depends on what other lexemes they are associated with in this utterances. The meaning that a lexeme has because of these relationship is the sense of that lexeme”. Kreidler explained the meaning of a word depending on the relationship or the relation with other words in a speech. Lexemes in speech do not only have meaning but also contributes to the meaning of the speech. From the description, it can be stated that the meaning of a lingual units is the meaning it the lingual unit has in relation to other lingual units in a speech.

So the meaning of a lingual unit is determined based on its relation to other lingual units in a speech. Subroto (2011: 24) gives an example, namely the “large” unit. The meaning of the word “big” in “big house” is the same as the meaning of “big” in “big belly”. In this utterance, the meaning of the word “big”

is used in its true meaning and function. It is different from the meaning of the word “big” in the speech of “big man”. The meaning of the word “big” in the utterance is related to “one’s position”.

Meanwhile, a metaphorical expression is an expression that is caused by an element of comparison between two things that have the same physical form, nature character, even based on one’s perception. Every metaphorical expression has a meaning in it, and that meaning cannot be immediately understood. The meanings that appear in this expression are as follow:

a. Sadness

Sadness is a sad feeling that someone feels. Sadness can be in the form of separation, being left by someone very loved, being betrayed by someone, loss, loneliness, death, etc.

b. Happiness

The feeling of happiness makes someone visible. Happiness can be felt by someone for many reasons. For example, because one has loved someone who is very good, forging a relationship that is able to change someone into a better person than before, and so on.

c. Longing

Longing arises because someone has a feeling of love and affection for something or someone who is loved.

d. Sincerity

Sincerity is an attitude that a person does without expecting anything in return. Because someone who is sincere will give anything or do anything to other

people without strings attached because in his heart there are worries that need not be explained but done concretely.

e. Loyalty

Loyalty is a part of love. A loyal person loves what he does and doesn't want to betray him. That loyalty will continue, because someone believes in the love he lives, even though sometimes the people he loves betray him.

The meaning of the metaphorical expression will be expressed by the song writer using various language styles that are able to beautify and emphasize the meaning he wants to convey to others. One of them is the metaphorical language style can be used according to its type to strengthen the meaning to be expressed. However, songwriters usually use a metaphorical language style base on experiences and imaginations that are in their minds, so that the songs they create are beautiful and have very touching meanings.

So the meaning of a metaphorical expression is the meaning contained in the lingual unit containing the metaphor, this meaning can be understood based on the lingual unit that forms it, therefore this metaphorical expression is in line with is metaphorical between those who make the metaphor and those who read it.

7. Song

Song is a tone or sound art composition in sequence, combination, and the temporal relationship (usually accompanied b a musical instrument) to produce a musical composition having unity and continuity (containing rhythm).

Song can be sung solo, duet, trio, or the rollicking. Words in the song are usually shape rhythmic poetry, but there is also a religious nature or free prose.

Songs can be categorized in many types, depending on the use. And variety of tone or rhythmic sound is also called the song. According to Hornby (2000: 1281) said that “Song is a short piece of music with words that you sing”.

8. Lyrics

Lyric are set of words that make up a song, usually consisting of verses and choruses. The meaning of lyrics can either be explicit or implicit. Some lyrics are abstract, almost unintelligible, and in such cases, their explication emphasizes form, articulation, meter, and symmetry of expression. A lyric is a paper written by someone who has imagination in composing beautiful words that have deep meaning. Lyrics and music combined would be a wonderful song and pleasing to the ear. The writer of lyrics is a lyricist or lyrist. According to Hornby (2000:802), he stated that the lyrics is expressing a person’s feeling and thoughts, connected with singing and written for a lyric poem is the words of a song.

Herman J. Waluyo (1987) said that poetry is a form of literary work that expresses the thoughts and feelings of a poet in an imaginative manner and is composed by concentrating all the power of language on power of language on the physical structure and inner structure.

From the description above, it can be concluded that song lyrics are a form of literary work that expresses one’s expression, feeling, thought, or imagination regarding something that one sees, feels and experiences.

9. Lenka and Her Career

Lenka Kripac (born 19 March 1978) is an Australian singer and actress best known for her song “The Show”, from her debut album, *Lenka*. “The Shoe”

has been used in numerous advertisements, most notably for Old Navy, as well as the Nickelodeon film *Angus, Thongs and Perfect Snogging* and the 2011 film *Moneyball*. Her song “Everything at Once” was used in a Windows 8 television advertisement and in a Disney Movie Rewards commercial. Her fifth studio album, *Attune*, was released in 2017.

As a teenager, Lenka studied acting at the Australian Theatre for Young People, where she trained with actress Cate Blanchett. Lenka starred in the Australian ABC-TV drama series *GP* as Vesna Kapek in the 1990s. She also hosted *Cheez TV* and has guest starred in other Australian TV series, including *Home and Away*, *Wildside*, *Head Start*, and *Spellbinder*. She appeared in Australia feature films *The Dish* and *Lost Things*, as well as in theatre productions. Lenka provided the vocals for 2 tracks on Paul Mac’s 2005 album *Panic Room*. As Lenka Kripac, she was a member of the Australian electronic-rock crossover band *Decoder Ring* for two of their albums. She then moved to California in 2007.

B. Relevant of the Study

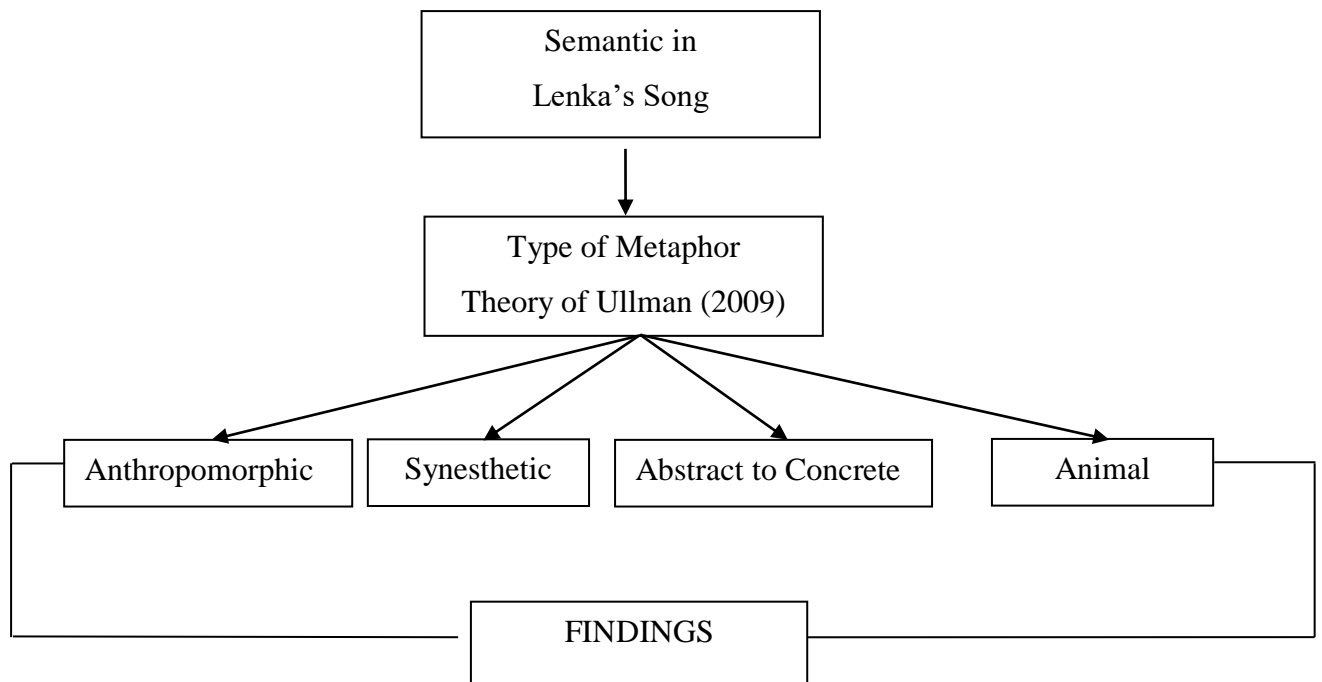
Several metaphorical studies that were relevant to this research from Eka Nur Ltifah (2017) in the form of a thesis entitled *Metaphor in Uniter Dem Eis* by Eisblume. This study discussed the realm of sources and types of metaphors contained in Eisblume’s song with the theme of romance using the metaphor theory of Stephen Ullman. In this study, there were four types of metaphors in the song. Four types of metaphors according to Stephen Ullman, abstract metaphors

were the type of metaphor that Eisblume most often used in creating songs, 45 data, while the metaphor that is rarely used was animal metaphors, only 3 data. For synesthetic and anthropomorphic metaphors, there are 6 and 25 data.

Other relevant of the studied was from Sriwahyuni S.Mane (2016) Universitas Sam Ratulangi. The study told about metaphor in Johnny Cash's song lyrics. The research focused on the types and the meaning of metaphor in Johnny Cash's song Lyric.

C. Conceptual Framework

In this section, the researcher first discussed semantics in Lemka's songs. The second researcher focused on the types of metaphor found in Lenka's song Lucky, Everything at Once, and The Show, based on the theory used. Next, the song lyrics were analyzed for the metaphorical meaning. Finally, after knowing the meaning of the song lyrics, a conclusion has been researched.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH DESIGN

A. Research Design

To analyze the study, the researcher was applied descriptive qualitative method. Qualitative research was research conducted by directly observing the data sources, the data collected was in the form of words. Qualitative research placed the object as something that developed as it was as a result of a completed, dynamic thought construction, and could not be manipulated by researchers (Sugiono, 2013:15-16)

According to Moloeng (2001:3), qualitative research was a research that had data in the descriptive data (written words or writing) which was the result of a whole individual observation.

B. Source of the Data

The sources of the data in this study were lingual units that contain metaphors and the meaning of metaphorical in several Lenka's songs. The researcher took three songs which were the source of the research. The three songs are Lucky, Everything at Once, The Show.

C. Technique of Collecting the Data

Collection data in this study used the listening method. That is listening to three Lenka's songs that the researcher has determined. In its implementation, the

observation method data collection is realized through basic techniques and continuing techniques. That was done by using basic techniques in the form of tapping techniques and followed by advanced technique in the form of listening technique in the form of listening technique without engaging proficiently. These techniques not involve the researcher in dialogue or conversation, or the feedback that takes place (Sudaryanto, 2015: 204). The researcher was only observer of the formed data candidate. After that, it is continued with the note-taking technique which is an advanced technique used in the observing method. In this technique used in the researcher records all data that contains metaphors based on Ullman (2009: 266-270) theory of the types of metaphors by provided an explanation of which stanza and which line. After the data was identified according to its type, then the data was analyzed for it was meaning based on metaphors.

D. Technique of Analysis Data

The data were analyzed by used the model of Miles & Huberman (2007) that involved were data reduction, data display and drawing conclusion or verification. Qualitative data analysis was an ongoing, and drawing conclusions were a series of analysis activities that follow one another.

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction was the process of data analysis carried out to reduce and summarize the result of research by focusing on things that were considered important by researcher. Data reduction aimed to facilitate the understanding of

data that had been collected so that the reduction data gives a more detailed picture.

2. Data Display

Data display was data of research results, arranged in detail to provide a complete research picture. Data collected in detail and thoroughly then looked at patterns of relationship to draw appropriate conclusions. Presentation of data was then arranged in the form of a description or report in accordance with the results of the study obtained.

3. Conclusions/Variations

The conclusions were the final stage in the research process to give meaning to the data that had been analyzed. The data processing process began with structuring field data (raw data), then reduced in the form of unification and data categorization.

Thus the data processing procedure and the author in conducting this research, with these stages it was expected that researcher conducted by the author can obtain data that met the validity criteria of study.

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data

The data of this study was collected from a transcription of Lenka's song lyrics entitled Lucky, Everything at Once and The Show which had been downloaded from the internet. The researcher focused on the sentences that contained types of metaphor in the three songs.

1. Lucky Song

This song contained of metaphor types. They could be seen below:

1.1. You are that cherry on top.

(Stanza 1, Line 1)

This lyric was a kind of Anthropomorphic Metaphor.

1.2. The apple of my eye.

(Stanza 1, Line 2)

This lyric was a kind of Anthropomorphic Metaphor.

1.3. You're a diamond in the rough.

(Stanza 1, Line 5)

This lyric was a kind of Anthropomorphic Metaphor.

1.6. You are the cream of the crop.

(Stanza 3, Line 1)

The lyric was a kind of Anthropomorphic Metaphor.

1.8. You're the fish in the sea.

(Stanza 3, Line 5)

The lyric was a kind of animal metaphor.

1.9. The knees on the bees.

(Stanza 3, Line 6)

The lyric was a kind of animal metaphor.

2. Everything at Once Song.

This song contained of metaphor types. They could be seen below:

2.1. As sly as a fox, as strong as an ox

(Stanza 1, Line 1)

The lyric was a kind of animal metaphor.

2.2. As fast as a hare, as brave as a bear.

(Stanza 1, Line 2)

The lyric was a kind of animal metaphor.

2.3. As free as a bird.

(Stanza 1, Line 3)

The lyric was a kind of animal metaphor.

2.4. As quite as mouse.

(Stanza 1, Line 4)

The lyric was a kind of animal metaphor..

2.5. As mean as a wolf, as sharp as a tooth.

(Stanza 3, Line 1)

These lyrics have two types of metaphor that were animal metaphor, and anthropomorphic metaphor.

2.7. As sweet as a song.

(Stanza 3, Line 3)

The lyric was a kind of animal metaphor.

2.8. As long as road, as ugly as toad

(Stanza 3, Line 4)

This lyric has two kinds of metaphor, that was abstract to concrete metaphor, and animal metaphor.

2.9. As pretty as a picture hanging from a fixture

(Stanza 4, Line 1)

This metaphor was a kind of abstract to concrete metaphor.

2.10. As hard as nails, as grand as a whale

(Stanza 4, Line 4)

These lyrics have two types of metaphor that were anthropomorphic metaphor, and animal metaphor.

2.11. As cool as a tree, as scary as the sea

(Stanza 6, Line 2)

This metaphor was a kind of abstract to concrete metaphor.

2.12. As hot as fire, cold as ice

(Stanza 6, Line 3)

This lyric was a kind of abstract to concrete metaphor.

2.13. Sweet as sugar and everything nice

(Stanza 6, Line 4)

This lyric was a kind of abstract to concrete metaphor.

2.14. As old as time, as straight as a line

(Stanza 7, Line 1)

This lyric was a kind of abstract to concrete metaphor.

2.15. As royal as a queen, as buzzed as a bee

(Stanza 7, Line 2)

These lyrics have two types of metaphor that were abstract to concrete metaphor, and animal metaphor.

2.16. Stealth as a tiger

(Stanza 7, Line 3)

These lyric was type of animal metaphor.

III. The Show Song

This song contained of metaphor types. They could be seen below:

3.1. Life is a maze and love is a riddle.

(Stanza 1, Line 2)

This lyric was a type of anthropomorphic metaphor.

3.2. My heart is going to pop.

(Stanza 2, Line 3)

This lyric was a type of anthropomorphic metaphor.

B. Data Analysis

Based on Ullman (2009: 266-270) metaphor divided into four types, they were: 1. Anthropomorphic Metaphor, 2. Synesthetic Metaphor, 3. Abstract to Concrete Metaphor, 4. Animal Metaphor. From the lyrics of Lenka's song the types of metaphor were found, they could be classified into some the description and their meanings.

I. Anthropomorphic Metaphor

The lyrics that contained this kind of metaphor could be found in the data bellow:

1.1. You are that cherry on top.

This lyric contained Anthropomorphic Metaphor, because Cherry is a fruit that not living thing who compared to you as living thing. A cherry was generally placed on top as a topping or decoration to give a beautiful impression on a cake. So that it becomes special after the cake is addition of a cherry on top. In this sentence, the word "you" was mention as cherry that made something special if added to another thing. It means that a men or women who were presented in someone's life to complete their life will make someone's life special.

1.2. The apple of my eyes.

The lyric was type of Anthropomorphic Metaphor. Because, using an apples to compare someone's eyes that have nothing to do with apples. The meaning of the sentence was the pupil of the eye was round like an apple. In old English, the pupil of eyes (the round, dark center) they called the "apple". It was thought that the pupil was a round object much like an apple (a piece of fruit).

When you look at someone their reflection appears in your pupil. It means someone was very important to you. So if someone was said “the apple of my eyes”, he or she was someone that you look at a lot of and enjoy seeing, and they were very important to you and you are extremely fond of them.

1.3. You're diamond in the rough.

The type of this lyric was Anthropomorphic Metaphor. “Diamond in the rough” was a not living thing that mentioned “You” as a human. This lyric related to the fact that naturally occurring diamonds were quite ordinary at first glance, and that their true beauty as jewels was only realized through the cutting and polishing process. Someone that has hidden exceptional character or future potential, but currently lacks the final touches that would make them truly stand out from the crowd. A person who was better and more likable than they look appearance and behavior.

1.6. You are the cream of the crop.

This lyric was a kind of Anthropomorphic Metaphor. Because in the sentence “the cream of the crop” which is not living thing mentioned to the word “You” which was human. The noun *cream* had used to mean “the best” since 16th century. The best of the best, being the cream of the crop was being the best of something. It ranges from sport to school, to be awesome. If someone says : “you were the cream of the crop!”, then you were better, smarter, more athletic, and cooler than everyone else.

2.5. As sharp as tooth

This was a type of anthropomorphic metaphor because “sharp” was explained to the “tooth” as part of body. It means that the tooth was sharp like a knife can cut many things but sharp in this sentence did not refer to like a knife. But sharp tooth can tear, crush, and chew many various types of food start from soft food to hard foods. If you said that someone as sharp as a tooth, you mean that someone strong likes a tooth.

2.10. As hard as nails

This lyric was type of anthropomorphic metaphor where hard compared to the nails as part of body. If you say that someone is as hard as nails, you mean that they are extremely tough and aggressive, either physically or in their attitude towards other people or other situations.

3.1. Live is a maze and love is a riddle.

This was anthropomorphic metaphor’s type, because the word “life” is a living thing compared to “maze” was not living thing. While “love is a riddle” also has the same type of metaphor that “love” was a feeling of live compared to not living thing. The meaning of these lyrics was if life was like a maze, it might be convenient to have a maze map to make it easy to find a way out and avoid problems. But, even having that map still makes it a maze in the end. If you really want to get out of the maze then you need to learn the rules of the game so you know where to go. If love was like a riddle it means love was a riddle that is sometime easy to guess and sometimes very difficult to guess.

3.2. My heart is going to pop.

The anthropomorphic metaphor type in the lyric was shown in “my heart” as someone’s feeling that will “pop” like something not living. The meaning was someone’s feeling who overflowing with happiness. It could not be expressed anymore, so it feels like to pop. Usually, this feeling was not only happy but can describe someone who was very angry.

II. Synesthetic Metaphors

The lyrics that contained this kind of metaphor could be found in the data bellow.

2.7. As sweet as a song.

This lyric was a kind of synesthetic metaphor because “sweet” was the sense of taste that compared to “a song” which was the sense of listening. The song was a listening sense because we listen to the song with our ears. The meaning of the sentence was a song that has a sweet taste to hear. The sweet song does not mean it has a sweet taste like sugar in general that was used in food ingredients. But, sweetness in the lyric was interpreted as a nice song to hear, when anyone who listens to the song will feel calm and really enjoyed the song.

III. Abstract to Concrete Metaphor

The lyrics that contained this kind of metaphor could be found in the data bellow.

2.8. As long as a road

That was abstract to concrete because “as long” made clearly the road was long. It mean was suggest that the change you experience in life was the turn in the road, made it worth living and a lack or absence of change would be far more mundane. Encouragement when things were not going well. Just as a long road eventually has a turning. Problems also eventually have a solution, even though one might have to wait.

2.9. As pretty as a picture hanging from a fixture

This lyric was abstract to concrete metaphor because “as pretty” was an abstract that mentioned “a picture that hanging from a fixture” was a concrete. It means a singer wants to be like a pretty picture that hanging from the fixture, always saw by many people, and become the center of attention because of her beauty.

2.11. As cool as a tree, as scary as the sea.

In this lyric was a type of abstract to concrete because as cool explained the tree. And the lyric for “as scary as the sea” that was abstract to concrete metaphor because scary mention to the sea.

If you said that someone was as cool as a tree, you were emphasizing that they were very calm and relaxed, especially when you would not expect them to be.

2.12. As hot as fire, cold as ice

This was a type of abstract to concrete metaphor because “as hot” was an abstract sentence compared with “as fire” made the concrete sentence. It means

that the songwriter want to be as hot as fire that can burn anything, another meaning was someone who was angry. And cold as ice was type of abstract to concrete metaphor, because cold mention ice to explain the concrete sentence. It has mean that someone who has a cold nature like ice mean quiet, doesn't care about anything.

2.13. Sweet as sugar and everything nice

This was a type of abstract to concrete metaphor because sweet compared with sugar. That means someone who has a sweet, kind, and fun nature that make all things better.

2.14. As old as time, as straight as a line

These lyrics were types of abstract to concrete metaphor because old mention as time, and straight mention as a line. As old as time describe how old the story was or for how long it has been known by the masses. As straight as a line have mean a songwriter want to have components that were arranged in arrow or that move in a straight line when in operation.

2.15. As royal as a queen

This lyric was a type of abstract to concrete metaphor, because royal that mention with a queen. It means that the songwriter wants to be like a queen who has a royal character that was respected by many people.

IV. Animal Metaphor

The lyrics that contain this kind of metaphor could be found in the data bellow.

2.6. You're the fish in the sea.

The word “the fish” was an animal that compared to “you” as a human. It means that tell someone whose relationship had ended that there were many other people that they could have a relationship with. If you tell someone that there were plenty more fish in the sea, you were comforted them by saying that relationship that although their relationship with someone has failed, there were many other people they could have a relationship with.

2.7. The knees on the bees.

The bee was an animal that compared to the knees was a part of human body. That has meaning were when bees fly from one flower to another flower the nectar sticks to their legs. The sentence “the knees on the bees” mean sweet and good because the knees of the bee were where all the sweet, good stuff is collected. That definition about moving around really fast was wrong.

When you refer to something as ‘the bee’s knees’, it means that it was of excellent or very high quality. The origin of this expression was largely unknown, although there were a number of theories. Some people believe that it was a reference to the fact that bees carried pollen in sacks on their knees, alludes to this concentrated goodness.

2.2. As sly as a fox, as strong as an ox

These sentences were types of animal metaphor, because fox compare with sly and ox compared with strong. As sly as a fox have mean someone who was as sly as a fox was cunning and experienced and can get what they want, often in an underhand way. As strong as an ox it means that someone were very strong.

2.3. As fast as a hare, as brave as a bear

These sentences were types of animal metaphor, because fast compared with hare, and brave compared with a bear. As fast as a hare mean that someone who moves agile and fast. As brave as a bear means that bear was a synonym for brave. You can used “bear” instead of the verb “brave” when it comes to topic like endure, confront, endure a bad situation.

2.4. As free as a bird

This sentence was a type of animal metaphor, because free compared with a bird. The meaning was symbolized a free feeling like a bird that can fly anywhere and anytime you wants.

2.5. As quite as mouse

This sentence was a type of animal metaphor, because quite compared with a mouse. The meaning was like a mouse that silently slipped into the house. This sentence was shown to the person who remains silent even though something happens. Or when someone hears the news he or she remains silent.

2.6. As mean as a wolf

The type of this sentence was animal metaphor, because mean compared with a wolf. Interpreted as someone refer to a character rapacious, bad, ferocious, or voracious person.

2.8. As ugly as toad

The type of this sentence was animal metaphor, because the word ugly compared with toad. It means that something or someone who was like to a toad who has bad and ugly physique.

2.10. As grand as a whale

The type of this sentence was animal metaphor, because the word grand compared with a toad as an animal. The meaning was whale was interpreted as a very large animal. The songwriter meant was that she wanted to be something that was really big as a while.

2.15. As buzzed as a bee

The type of this sentence was animal metaphor, because the word buzzed compared with a bee as an animal. Bees have a noisy sound, if bees gather in a colony it will form a very noisy and crowd. Here the songwriter wants to be like a bee that can make a noisy sound, hanging out with the colony and making loud, boisterous noises.

2.16. Stealth as a tiger

The type of this sentence was animal metaphor, because the word stealth compared with a tiger as an animal. The point was that tiger can disappear silently when danger threatens and hunting its prey. If you used stealth when you do something, you do it quietly and carefully so that no one will notice what you are doing.

C. Discussion

Based on the research results described above, it was found that lingual units were containing metaphors. The lingual unit was grouped into four types of metaphors and the meaning of metaphorical expressions. The appearance of those types could be seen in the table below:

From the table above, it was seen that animal metaphor dominated in the song lyrics of Lenka. The total was 11 lyrics. Some lyrics were such as: As sly as a fox (Stanza 1, Line 1), as strong as an ox (Stanza 1, Line 1), as fast as a hare (Stanza 1, Line 2), as brave as a bear (Stanza 1, Line 2).

Secondly it was anthropomorphic metaphor was 8 lyrics. Some lyrics were such as: You are that cherry on top (Stanza 1, Line 1), the apple of my eye (Stanza 1, Line 2), you're a diamond in the rough (Stanza 1, Line 5).

Thirdly it was abstract to concrete metaphor was 7 lyrics. Some lyric were such as: As cool as a tree, as scary as the sea (Stanza 6, Line 2), as pretty as a picture hanging from a fixture (data 2.9 in everything at Once).

Fourthly it was synesthetic metaphor of percentage was 2, 8% or 1 lyric. The lyric was: As sweet as a song (data 2.7 in Everything at Once song).

So, from whole analysis above it could be concluded that Animal to metaphor was very frequently used in the song Lenka. In this type the lyrics mostly had the combination adjective plus animal in the phrases or example As sly as a fox, as strong as an ox, as fast as a hare, as brave as a bear.

The reason why the metaphor used in the Lenka's songs were metaphor was one style of language that is often used in daily life, both orally and in writing. A metaphor is a linguistic expression that has an indirect meaning with comparing one thing to another that has the same characteristics without the use of conjunctions, like, and so on. This results from this research can be used in language subjects, English. Meanwhile use metaphor in English can be done in the teaching and learning process namely by (1) the educator provides examples

of several metaphorical sentences along with the meaning of metaphorical expressions to students, example sentences. This metaphor can be taken from a song (for example a song from Lenka) because the metaphorical sentence contained in the song is the use of real language styles in everyday life, (2) later the educator gives the lyrics to the songs with different titles to the participant's students, then students are given the task to find a sentence or an array containing metaphors, (3) after the students find the sentence or an array containing metaphors, students must analyze the meaning metaphorical expressions, (4) students write and read sentences metaphorically speaking to the class.

D. The Findings

After analyzing all the data obtained in the three songs of Lenka namely lucky, everything at once, and the show, the findings were reported as follows:

1. There were four types of metaphors found in the 3 songs of Lenka. They were anthropomorphic, synesthetic, abstract to concrete, and animal metaphor and their meanings were connected to each type.
2. The metaphorical processes in those types were most frequently applying the type of animal metaphor. It was showed that there were 11 lyrics out of 27 lyrics from three songs selected. The use of animal metaphor was dominating the song of Lenka, and it had been as the characteristics of the songs in the metaphorical process

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the result of the data analysis in Lenka's song contained in chapter four, this study was draw the following conclusions:

1. There were four types metaphor found in Lenka's song titled Lucky, Everything at Once, and The Show based on theory from Ullman (2009). The four types of metaphor were Anthropomorphic Metaphor, Synesthetic Metaphor, Abstract to Concrete Metaphor, and Animal Metaphor. That the most dominant type of metaphor in Lenka's song lyrics was animal metaphor with the totals were 11 lyrics, secondly by animal metaphor with the total were anthropomorphic metaphor was 8 lyrics, thirdly it was abstract to concrete metaphor was 7 lyrics, and the last animal metaphor with the total was 1 lyrics.
2. The way metaphor attached to the root was based on the meaning of the words itself in the sentences. As in animals that are compared to humans or parts of the human body, it refers to the metaphor of animals, as well as an inanimate object compared to humans or parts of the human body so it refers to anthropomorphic metaphors, whereas to objects that are intangible when compared with something that is clear in its form, it refers to the abstract to concrete metaphor, and the last one, if a human sense, such as the visual

sense, is compared to other human senses, for example, the hearing sense, then it refers to a synesthetic metaphor.

3. The reason why the metaphor used in the Lenka's songs were metaphor was one style of language that is often used in daily life, both orally and in writing. A metaphor is a linguistic expression that has an indirect meaning with comparing one thing to another that has the same characteristics without the use of conjunctions, like, and so on. This results from this research can be used in language subjects, English.

B. Suggestion

In the relation of the conclusions, suggestions can be staged as:

1. For lecture, the result of this research could be additional information in studying semantic meaning that focused on metaphor, types of metaphor, and the metaphorical meanings.
2. For student of English Education it was hoped that the result of this researcher helped them study about semantic meaning that focused on metaphor, types of metaphor, and the metaphorical meaning.
3. Other researcher or readers add the information to know about semantic that focused on metaphor.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

DATA PERSONAL

Name : Windy Sasri

Register Number : 1602050048

Place/Date of Birth : Binjai, 10th April 1998

Sex : Female

Religion : Moslem

Nationality : Indonesia

Partial Status : Single

Hobbies : Listening music and Cooking

Father's Name : M. Syafii, S.E

Mother's Name : Sri Murtini

Address : Jl. KL Yos Sudarso. No.12 Binjai Utara

E-mail : windysasri@gmail.com

Education

1. Elementary School at SD Aisyiyah from 2004-2010
2. Junior High School at Mts Aisyiyah from 2010-2013

3. Senior High School at MA Aisyiyah from 2013-2016
4. Student of English Education Program of Faculty of Teacher's Training and Education, UMSU 2016 until reaching the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan.

Medan, September 2020

Windy Sasri

Lenka's Song Lyrics

Lucky

You are that cherry on top
The apple of my eye
You had me at hello
And I'll never say goodbye
You're a diamond in the rough
A needle in the hay
The moon in my night
The sun in my day

And I don't know why
I got so lucky
Ooh, lucky
Ooh, lucky
Ooh, lucky
Ooh

You are the cream of the crop
The crackle and pop
The icing on the cake
The smile on my face
You're the fish in the sea
The knees on the bees
The flame in my fire
Stars in my sky

I must have rolled one hell of a dice
To have you walking into my life
Lucky me

Lucky me, oh
I'm lucky
Ooh, lucky
Ooh, lucky
Ooh, lucky me
Ooh

And I don't know why
Honey, I don't know why
Listen
I don't know why
I got so lucky

Everything at Once
As sly as a fox, as strong as an ox
As fast as a hare, as brave as a bear
As free as a bird, as neat as a word
As quiet as a mouse, as big as a house

All I wanna be, all I wanna be, oh
All I wanna be is everything

As mean as a wolf, as sharp as a tooth
As deep as a bite, as dark as the night
As sweet as a song, as right as a wrong
As long as a road, as ugly as a toad

As pretty as a picture hanging from a fixture
Strong like a family, strong as I wanna be
Bright as day, as light as play

As hard as nails, as grand as a whale

All I wanna be, all I wanna be, oh
All I wanna be is everything

As warm as the, the sun, as silly as fun
As cool as a tree, as scary as the sea
As hot as fire, cold as ice
Sweet as sugar and everything nice

As old as time, as straight as a line
As royal as a queen, as buzzed as a bee
Stealth as a tiger, smooth as a glider
Pure as a melody, pure as I wanna be

All I wanna be, all I wanna be, oh
All I wanna be is everything at once

The Show

I'm just a little bit caught in the middle
Life is a maze and love is a riddle
I don't know where to go, can't do it alone
I've tried and I don't know why

Slow it down, make it stop or else my heart is going to pop
'Cause it's too much, yeah it's a lot to be something I'm not
I'm a fool out of love 'cause I just can't get enough

I'm just a little bit caught in the middle

Life is a maze and love is a riddle

I don't know where to go, can't do it alone

I've tried and I don't know why

I'm just a little girl lost in the moment

I'm so scared but I don't show it

I can't figure it out, it's bringing me down

I know I've got to let it go and just enjoy the show

The sun is hot in the sky just like a giant spotlight

The people follow the signs and synchronize in time

It's a joke nobody knows, they've got a ticket to the show

Yeah, I'm just a little bit caught in the middle

Life is a maze and love is a riddle

I don't know where to go, can't do it alone

I've tried and I don't know why

I'm just a little girl lost in the moment

I'm so scared but I don't show it

I can't figure it out, it's bringing me down

I know I've got to let it go and just enjoy the show

Just enjoy the show

I'm just a little bit caught in the middle

Life is a maze and love is a riddle

I don't know where to go, can't do it alone

I've tried and I don't know why

I'm just a little girl lost in the moment

I'm so scared but I don't show it

I can't figure it out, it's bringing me down

I know I've got to let it go and just enjoy the show

Just enjoy the show, just enjoy the show

I want my money back, I want my money back

I want my money back, just enjoy the show

I want my money back, I want my money back

I want my money back, just enjoy the show



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FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6622400 Ext. 22, 23, 30
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

SURAT PERNYATAAN

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama Lengkap : Windy Sasri
NPM : 1602050048
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : Semantic Analysis in The Lyrics of Lenka's Songs

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa :

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul diatas belum pernah diteliti di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh orang lain dan juga tidak tergolong *Plagiat*.
3. Apabila point 1 dan 2 di atas saya langgar maka saya bersedia untuk dilakukan pembatalan terhadap penelitian tersebut dan saya bersedia mengulang kembali mengajukan judul penelitian yang baru dengan catatan mengulang seminar kembali

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapun juga, dan dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, November 2020

Hormat saya

Yang membuat pernyataan,



Windy Sasri

Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

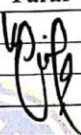


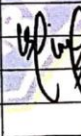


Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



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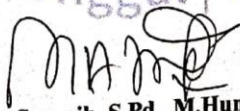
BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
 Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
 Nama Lengkap : Windy Sasri
 NPM : 1602050048
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Skripsi : Semantic Analysis in The Lyrics of Lenka's Songs

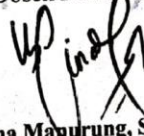
Tanggal	Materi Bimbingan Skripsi	Paraf	Keterangan
6 Nov '20	Chapter 1 Chapter 2 Chapter 3		
12 Nov '20	Chapter 4 - Data - Data analysis		
16 Nov '20	- Data Analysis - findings - conclusion & suggestion		
19 Nov '20	- Abstract - Reference		
23 Nov '20	- Acknowledgment		
Acc Sidang 23/11 2020			

Medan, November 2020

Diketahui oleh :
 Ketua Program Studi


 Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Dosen Pembimbing


 Yayuk Hayulina Manurung, S.Pd, M.Hum



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UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
UPT PERPUSTAKAAN**

Jl. Kapt. Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. 6624567 - Ext. 113 Medan 20238
Website: <http://perpustakaan.umsu.ac.id>

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor: MDKET/IL.10-AU/UMSU-P/M/2020

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama : Windy Sasri
NPM : 1602050048
Univ./Fakultas : UMSU/ Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/P.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/ S1

adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

"SEMANTIC ANALYSIS IN THE LYRICS OF THE SONG LUCKY BY LENKA"

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 17 Safar 1442 H
05 Oktober 2020 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,



Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd



UMSU

Buku permohonan surat ini akan diberikan nomor dan tanggalnya

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Jalan Kapten Muchtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6622400
Website: <http://fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@yahoo.co.id

Nomor : 1203/II.3/UMSU-02/F2020
Lamp. : --
Hal : Mohon Izin Riset

Medan, 18 Dzulhijjah 1441 H
08 Agustus 2020 M

Kepada Yth.:
Bapak/Ibu Kepala Perpustakaan UMSU
Di
Tempat


Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Wa ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan aktifitas sehari-hari, sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa untuk melakukan penelitian/riset di tempat yang Bapak/Ibu Pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

Nama : **Windy Sasri**
NPM : 1602050048
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Semantic Analysis in the Lyrics of the Song Lucky by Lenka.

Demikianlah hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya, Amin.
Wassalamu'alikum Warahmatullahi Barakatuh

Dekan

Dr. H. Elfrianto S.Pd., M.Pd.
NIDN : 0115057302

Tembusan :
- Peninggal

FORM K 1



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Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238
 Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

Kepada Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris
 Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 FKIP UMSU

Perihal : Permohonan Perubahan Judul Skripsi

Bismillahirrahmaanirrahim
 Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Windy Sasri
 NPM : 1602050048
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan perubahan judul skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :

Judul Pertama SEMANTIC ANALYSIS IN THE LYRICS OF THE SONG LUCKY BY LENKA

Menjadi SEMANTIC ANALYSIS IN THE LYRICS OF LENKA'S SONGS

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 14 November 2020

Ketua Program Studi
 Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Dosen Pembahas

Pirman Ginting, SPd., M.Hum

Hormat Pemohon

Windy Sasri

Dosen Pembimbing

Yayuk Hayulina Manurung, S.Pd., M.Hum



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
 Jl. KaptenMukhtarBasri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238
 Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

SURAT KETERANGAN

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan bahwa :

Nama Mahasiswa : Windy Sasri
 NPM : 1602050048
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Adalah benar telah melaksanakan Seminar Proposal Skripsi pada :

Hari : Selasa
 Tanggal : 21 Juli 2020

Dengan Judul Proposal : Semantic Analysis in the Lyrics of the Song 'Lucky' by Lenka

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini kami keluarkan/diberikan Kepada Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan, semoga Bapak/Ibu Pimpinan Fakultas dapat segera mengeluarkan surat izin riset mahasiswa tersebut. Atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik kami ucapkan banyak terima kasih. Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya. Amin

Dikeluarkan di : Medan
 Pada Tanggal : 21 Juli 2020

Wassalam
 Ketua Program Studi
 Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



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Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6622400 Ext. 22, 23, 30
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Pada hari Selasa Tanggal 21 Bulan Juli 2020 telah diselenggarakan seminar prodi pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa :

Nama Lengkap : Windy Sasri
NPM : 1602050048
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : Semantic Analysis in The Lyrics of Lenka's Songs

No.	Argument/Komentar/Saran
1.	Cover: Check the Revised Proposal
2	Chapter I: Check the Revised Proposal
3	Chapter II : Check the Revised Proposal
4	Chapter III: Check the Revised Proposal
5	References: Check the Revised Proposal
Kesimpulan	<input type="checkbox"/> Disetujui <input type="checkbox"/> Ditolak <input type="checkbox"/> Disetujui Dengan Adanya Perbaikan

Dosen Pembahas

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing

Yayuk Hayulina Manurung, S.Pd, M.Hum

Panitia Pelaksana

Ketua

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Sekretaris

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum

Unggul | Cerdas | Terpercaya



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 Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238
 Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

PENGESAHAN PROPOSAL

Panitia Proposal Penelitian Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
 Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Strata – 1 bagi :

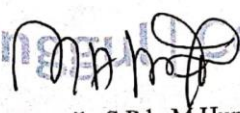
Nama : Windy Sasri
 NPM : 1602050048
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Skripsi : Semantic Analysis in The Lyrics of Lenka's Song


Dengan diterimanya proposal ini, maka mahasiswa tersebut dapatizinkan
 untuk melaksanakan riset di lapangan.

Diketahui Oleh :

Diketahui/Disetujui Oleh
 Ketua Program Studi
 Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Pembimbing


Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum


Yayuk Hayulina Marurung, S.Pd., M.Hum



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 FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
 Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238
 Website <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Nama : WINDY SASRI
 NPM : 1602050048
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 : Semantic Analysis in the Lyrics of the Song 'Lucky' by
 Judul Skripsi : Lenka

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
8/6 - 2020	Chapter I Background of study Identification of Problem Writing System	
11/6 - 2020	Chapter II Theoretical framework & Writing form	
13/6 - 2020	Chapter III Research Method	
14/6 - 2020	Reference	
		Acc. Simpan

Diketahui/Disetujui
 Ketua Prodi Pers. B Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Medan, 12 Juni 2020
 Dosen Pembimbing

Yarah Hayulina M, S.Pd, M.Hum



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website : fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

FORM K 3

Nomor : 812/II.3/UMSU-02/F/2020

Lamp. : ---

Hal : **Pengesahan Proposal dan
Dosen Pembimbing**

Bismillahirrahmanirrahiim
Assalamu'alaikumWr. Wb.

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proposal skripsi dan Dosen Pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama : **Windy Sasri**
N P M : 1602050048
Progam Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Semantic Analysis in Song's Lyrics "Lucky" By Lenka
Pembimbing : **Yayuk Hayulina Manurung, S.Pd.,M.Hum**

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Penulisan berpedoman kepada ketentuan atau buku *Panduan Penulisan Skripsi* yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proposal Skripsi dinyatakan **BATAL** apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditetapkan.
3. Masa Daluarsa tanggal : **12 Mei 2021**

Medan, 19 Ramadhan 1441 H
12 Mei 2020 M

Wassalam
Dekan



Dr. H. Elfrianto, S.Pd.,M.Pd.

Dibuat Rangkap 4 :

1. Fakultas (Dekan)
2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Dosen Pembimbing
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan
(**WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR**)



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
 Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238
 Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

FORM K 2

Kepada Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris
 Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 FKIP UMSU

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Windy Sasri
 NPM : 1602050048
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :

Semantic Analysis in Song's Lyrics "Lucky" By Lenka.

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu sebagai :

Dosen Pembimbing : Yayuk Hayulina Manurung, S.Pd.,M.Hum
 Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi saya

acc RF

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 17 April 2020
 Hormat Pemohon,

Windy Sasri

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :
 - Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
 - Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
 - Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



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Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

FORM K 1

Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Perihal : **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Windy Sasri
NPM : 1602050048
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
IPK Kumulatif : 135 SKS

IPK = 3,47

Persetujuan Ketua/Sek Prodi	Judul yang diajukan	Disyahkan Oleh Dekan Fakultas
	Semantic Analysis in Song's Lyrics "Lucky" By Lenka.	
	Applying Modelling Technique in Writing Procedure Text By a Blog.	
	The Use of Guruku Mr.D Youtube Video to Learning Speaking English.	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 7 April 2020

Hormat Pemohon,

Windy Sasri

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :

- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



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UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
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 Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
 Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI


Dengan ini saya :

Nama Mahasiswa : Windy Sasri
 NPM : 1602050048
 Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul	Diterima
Semantic Analysis in the Lyrics of the Song 'Lucky' by Lenka	

Bermohon kepada Dosen Pembimbing untuk mengesahkan Judul yang telah diajukan kepada Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris.

Disetujui oleh
 Dosen Pembimbing


 Yayuk Hayulina, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Medan, 10 April 2020

Hormat Pemohon,


 Windy Sasri

3. Senior High School at MA Aisyiyah from 2013-2016
4. Student of English Education Program of Faculty of Teacher's Training and Education, UMSU 2016 until reaching the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan.

Medan, September 2020

Windy Sasri

CURRICULUM VITAE**DATA PERSONAL**

Name : Windy Sasri

Register Number : 1602050048

Place/Date of Birth : Binjai, 10th April 1998

Sex : Female

Religion : Moslem

Nationality : Indonesia

Partial Status : Single

Hobbies : Listening music and Cooking

Father's Name : M. Syafii, S.E

Mother's Name : Sri Murtini

Address : Jl. KL Yos Sudarso. No.12 Binjai Utara

E-mail : windysasri@gmail.com

Education

1. Elementary School at SD Aisyiyah from 2004-2010
2. Junior High School at Mts Aisyiyah from 2010-2013