

## Chapter II

### Study on the Meaning and Message of the Songs in Copeland's Album "You Are My Sunshine"

#### 2.1 Meaning of Life

Definition of the meaning is very difficult to determine because each language users have the ability and different perspectives on the meaning of a speech or words. According to Pateda (2001), he suggests that the "meaning" of words and terms are confusing. "Meaning" is always embedded in the speech word or phrase.

The writer understands that the meaning of a word is fully reflected by its context. Here, the meaning of the word is constituted by its contextual relations. Therefore, a distinction between of participation as well as modes of participation was made. In order to, accomplish this distinction any part of a sentence that bears a meaning and combines with the meanings of other constituents. Meaning could be concluded that are idea or concepts that could be transferred from the mind of the speaker to the mind the hearer by embodying them, as it were, in the form of one language or another.

According to Aristotle (1983) in Roland (2004) meaning is a relationship between two sorts of things: *signs* and the kinds of things they *mean* (intend, express or signify). One term in the relationship of meaning necessarily causes something else to come to the mind. In other words "a sign is defined as an entity that indicates another entity to some agent for

some purpose". As he states, a sign is "something that shows itself to the senses and something other than itself to the mind"

The meaning of life are the things that are considered very important and precious as well as give special value to someone, so it's worth made a goal in life. The meaning of life is not only found in pleasant circumstances, but can also be found in times of suffering. In life, there are three potential areas that contain values that enable a person to discover the meaning of his life.

The meaning of life is the awareness of the existence of a chance or possibility that is motivated by reality. The meaning of life is the things that are considered important by a person, felt valuable, and believed to be something big and can be the purpose of life. The meaning of life also gives special value to a person. (Frankl, 1984)

Meanwhile, the meaning of life is as a thing that opens a direction. The implications Can be analogous as a color that can not open the way for the blind, which is closed in the blindman in darkness. The meaning of life is an 'lifestyle' inherent, inhabit, and characterize the individual in the interpretation of his life. The 'lifestyle' is unique in that it is caused by differences in the paranting pattern of individual in childhood. (Adler, 2004).

The meaning of life is an examination of the world's natural meanings, about life or human life in accordance with coherent patterns. It

added that the notion of the meaning of life contains the purpose of life, namely the things that need to be achieved and fulfilled. The meaning taken by considering every word in sentences. The meaning also the intention or idea of speaker or writer about meaning given in the form of language, Parera (2004). In other hand, Cowie (2009) said that there are two part in meaning,

1. Multiple meaning, we have note that units of meaning are not always confined to simple words, and that, as rule, the forms of these words do not reliably indicated their meaning.
2. Meaningful relation, so far we have been considering the relationship between lexical items and their meanings.

The meaning of life is something that is considered important, true and coveted and give special value to someone. The meaning of life if its found and fulfilled will cause life to be felt so meaningful and valuable. Understanding of the meaning of life shows that therein contained also the purpose of life, namely the things that need to be achieved and fulfilled. So this life really exists in life itself, although in reality it is not easy to find because it is often implied and hidden inside. When the meaning of life is found and fulfilled will cause life to be felt meaningful and valuable which in turn will lead to feelings of happiness. (Bastaman, 1996)

The meaning of life requires the activeness and responsibility of the individual to fulfill it. there are three potential areas that contain values that

enable a person to discover the meaning of his life. first is Creative Values Is one of the ways proposed by logotherapy in giving meaning to life that is with what we give to life Through creative actions and creating a work of art, pursue a work and increase personal involvement in their own task and strive to do the best. second is Experiential Values, by experiencing something, through goodness, truth and beauty, by enjoying nature and culture or by knowing another human being with all its uniqueness. In addition, love can make a person feel a sense of meaning in his life. By loving and feeling loved one will experience his life full of happy. third is Attitudinal Values (the attitude we take toward unavoidable suffering). It is to receive with full patience, patience and courage all forms of suffering that can not be avoided anymore. In this case the changed is not the circumstances but the attitude that can be taken by facing a situation. (Koeswara, 1992)

There are a lot of theories which have been developed by all experts of philosophy and linguistic about concept of meaning. Basically, all philosophers and linguistic discuss about a meaning in the form of relation between language, statement, mind, reality in the world. So, outward of theory of meaning which is deal with statement, mind, and reality of the world. There are four kinds of theories:

### **1. Referential theory**

Referential theory is the relation between reference and referent which is expressed through symbol of Language sound in the form of word, phrase or sentence.

### **2. Mentalist theory**

Mentalist theory is the relation of external language form with concept or speaker bounce of image.

### **3. Contextual theory**

The meaning of word referring to ecological and cultural environment of certain language user.

### **4. Usage theory from meaning**

This theory is developed by philosopher of Germany Wittgenstein. Wittgenstein states that word impossible to be used and have a meaning for all of a context, because context is always change from time to time. (Parera, 2004)

## **2.2 Kind of Meanings**

The study of meanings of morphemes, word, phrases, and sentence is called semantics. It is considered with aspect of meaning in language. Dealing with the meaning, it could be categorized into some reference. According the dimensions of meaning include reference and denotation, connotation, sense relations, lexical and grammatical meaning, morphemes,

homonymy, polysemy, lexical ambiguity, sentence and meaning. (Kreidler, 1998)

There are lot of type of meaning include a lexical, grammatical and contextual meaning, referential and non referential meaning, denotative and connotative meaning, conceptual and associative meaning, and lexeme. (Chaer, 2007)

According to Parera (2004) kind of meaning include a 10 theoretical of referential or correspondence, theoretical of contextual, the theory of mentalism or conceptual, and theoretical formalism. Kind of meaning include a cognitive meaning, ideational meaning, denotational meaning, propositional meaning, while Bloomfield (1933) said that “kind of meaning include emotive meaning, cognitif meaning, descriptive meaning, referential meaning, pictorial meaning, dictionary meaning, fringe meaning, core meaning”.

According to Pateda (2001) narrowed meaning and widened meaning. All of the kind of meaning with diffrent reference, the writer take a focus in lexical meaning and contextual meaning from Charles W. Kreidler and Daniel Josh Parera book. therefore that, the writer explained about kind of meaning from the two book. Because in this research, the writer analyzed of copeland’s song meaning.

### **2.2.1 Lexical meaning**

Lexical is the smallest meaning unit in the meaning system of language that could be distinguished from other similar units. A lexeme is an abstract unit. It can occur in many different forms of actual spoken or written sentences. It is regarded as the same lexeme even when inflected.

According to Harimurti (1982) in Chaer (2007) Lexical meaning is the meaning of the word when the word is seen in isolation, either in form or shape lexeme affixes whose meaning more or less fixed, as can be read in a particular language dictionary.

Lexical meaning refers to the real meaning, meaning that proper with our sense of granted meaning. It has been known that a language has amount of lexical system by which the semantic with structure could be based its meaning on paradigmatic and systematical. According to it can be said that lexical meaning could be defined as a meaning which has a characteristic of lexicon, lexeme and word. It also has a meaning as it reference, meaning which is result of our observation through our sense, or the reality in our life. Not all lexeme were word-lexeme or lexeme whose forms are words forms. Many of them would be phrasal lexeme whose forms were phrases.

Therefore, there are so many people who say that the lexical meaning is the meaning in the dictionary or that of the lexeme meaning

even without any contexts. For example, “camel” have similar lexical meaning ordinary a quadruped ridden. This example, the lexical meaning is the exact meaning or meanings that accord with the observation of our senses. In the dictionary, usually contains only lexical meaning possessed by the word described.

### **2.2.2 Contextual meaning**

Contextual meaning is the meaning according to the context. According to Contextual meaning is the meaning of a lexeme or word inside a context. A contextual definition is also a definition in which the term is used by embedding it in a larger expression containing its explanation. (Chaer, 2007)

If we regard language as ‘expressive’ or ‘communicative’ we imply that it is an instrument of inner mental states. And as we know so little of inner mental states, even by the most careful introspection the language problem, become more mysterious the more we try to explain it by referring it to inner mental happenings which are not observable. By regarding word as acts, events, habits, we limit our inquiry to what is objective in the group life of our fellows. (Chaer, 2007)

In the view of Firth, it could inherit the context of thinking about the situation in the analysis of meaning. Theory contextual has the



meaning of a word tied to the cultural and ecological environment to use that particular language. This theory also indicates that a word or symbol utterances have no meaning if it regardless of context.

Contextual meaning could be regarded as a situational meaning. It arises as a result of the relationship between speech and context. It took the form of a lot of things. There are some contexts in here is the first context organs, including those relating to gender, position the speaker, the speaker or the listener age, socio-economic background speaker or the listener.

The second context of the situation, such a situation is safe or noisy situations. The third context purposes, such as asking or expecting something. The fourth context of whether or not a formal conversation. The fifth context of the speaker or the listener's mood such as afraid, excited, upset or angry. The sixth time context, for example, night or day. Context seventh place, for example where at school, at home, in the field, etc. Eighth object context, mean what the focus of the conversation. Ninth context fittings speak or hear the speaker or the listener. Tenth linguistic context that does meet the rules of the language used by both sides. Eleventh context of language, meaning the language used.

contextual meaning is the meaning of a lexeme or word inside a context. However, the contextual meaning could be regarded to the

situation, where the time, the language usage environment. (Chaer, 2007)

### **2.2.3 Grammatical Meaning**

Grammatical meaning also could be regarded as a structural or functional meaning, or internal meaning. According to Pateda (2001) grammatical meaning is the meaning that arises as a result of the functioning of words in a sentence. It mean that, every language has a grammatical system and different language have somewhat different grammatical system.

Grammatical meaning is the meaning of the phrase that is enclosed. This means the grammatical meaning of each language is limited and could not be changed or replaced in a long time's. Grammatical meaning of a language could be interpreted. It is fixed in accordance with the language user community.

### **2.2.4 Conceptual Meaning**

Conceptual meaning is essential in the language. conceptual meaning could be known after we connect or compare the level of language. So, conceptual meaning regarded as a major factor in every language. (Pateda, 2001)

### **2.2.5 Denotative Meaning**

Denotative meaning is the meaning of what it was. Denotative meaning is also referred to as a word or group of words which based on straightly relationship between the unit and form language beyond language unit was treated appropriately. Based on the denotative meaning is straightly designation on something outside the language or that are based on certain conventions. (Chaer, 2007)

A denotation identifies the central aspect of word meaning. Meaning is more than denotation. Thus, the denotation is reasonable meaning, the original, which appeared first, the first known, meaning it is appropriate and in accordance with the meaning of reality.

### **2.2.6 Connotative Meaning**

Connotation Refers to the personal aspect of meaning, the emotional association that the word arouses. Connotation is stimulating and evocative senses, feelings, attitudes, judgments, and beliefs as well as certain purposes. It can be individually and collectively. (Parera, 2004 )

Connotations have the right to live and need to be talked about, discussed, and controlled by the user language. However, the used of language usage and connotations has limits, which not used in report

language, the language of scientific papers, magazines, etc, were formalized.

Connotative meaning is the communicative value of the expression to the targets, exceed the contents above are purely conceptual. Thus, it opens like a connotative meaning only our knowledge and belief of nature that also is opened. According to Wellek (1998), Connotation refers to the personal aspect of meaning, the emotional association that the word aroused. Connotation of individuals have common experience, some people has a shared word connotations.

Connotations can arise between the meanings of synonyms and connotations also can appear in a word. Therefore, the connotation and there appears to be done on a historical significance and descriptive. usage connotations have boundaries, which used in report language, the language of science, language magazines, textbooks discuss. Thus, the use of connotations must be done carefully because the used of connotations can lead to the power of rhetoric and leads to certain drawbacks. (Parera, 2004)

### **2.2.7 Morpheme**

According to Wellek (1998) morpheme is the technical term for a minimal meaningful part. For example, table, orange, drums, and

shoe are all morpheme. One of them can be divide into something smaller that is meaningful

### **2.2.8 Referential or Correspondence Meaning**

Referential or correspondence meaning refers to three as proposed by the Ogaden and Richard. The meaning is the relationship between the reference and the referent is expressed through the sounds of language symbols in the form of words or phrases or sentences. This theory emphasizes the direct relationship between the existing references to the referent in the real world. (Ogden and Richards, 1972)

### **2.2.9 Mentalism or Conceptual Meaning**

Mentalist theory is a theory that is contrary to the theory of reference. According to Parera (2004) recommends that the first synchronic study of language and language analysis above distinguishes parole la, la langue, and le langage, are not real have pioneered the theory of meaning that is mentalist. This theory was the main characteristics that demonstrate this theory Mentalist. The main characteristics of this theory was the greeting

The set of possible meanings in any given word is the set of possible feelings, images, ideas, concepts, thoughts, and inferences

that a person might produce when that word is heard and processed.  
(Parera, 2004)

#### **2.2.10 The meaning is-use theory**

The meaning of an expression is determined, if not identical with, it used in the language. This theory was developed by the German philosopher named Wittgenstein . he said that the word is not possible tactic and meaningful for all context because the context is always changing from time to time. It also affects the language; the language is a form of the game which was held in several contexts with multiple objectives. Languages also have rules that allow some movement, but prohibit other movements. One disadvantage of this theory is the determination of the concepts or the use of appropriately.

### **2.3 Moral and message**

The words message and moral are often used to mean what a reader or audience member learns from a story. The moral can usually be expressed in a sentence or proverb that teaches a lesson.

According to Burtis (2010) he said that "A message may include verbal content (written or spoken words, sign, language) and will include nonverbal content (meaningful behavior beyond words: e.g., body movement and gestures, eye contact, artifacts and clothing, vocal variety, touch, timing, etc.). Intentionally or not, both verbal and nonverbal content

is part of the information that is transferred in a message. If nonverbal cues do not align with the verbal message, ambiguity is introduced even as uncertainty is increased."

The words message and moral are often used to mean what a listener or audience member learns from a song. The moral can usually be expressed in a sentence or proverb that teaches a lesson. There are many ways to interpret a song, and sometimes, different listeners may come away with different lessons. This is why in a song, the moral was stated at the whole lyric of the song.

Today, audiences are considered sophisticated enough to figure out the message on their own, and a moral is usually only added at the end of a story. Campbell (2009) said that "A rhetorical act creates a message whose shape and form, beginning and end, are stamped on it by one or more human authors with goals for an audience."

A message is a string of bytes that is meaningful to the applications that use it. Messages are used to transfer information from one application program to another (or between different parts of the same application).

A message in its most general meaning is in an object of communication. Therefore, its meaning is dependent upon the context in which it is used; the term may apply to both the information and its form.

Which is meant by the moral message in a song is a good and bad value that can be taken after finished listening to a song. It can also be

termed a message. Such values are usually universal and can be easily understood by society according to the standard of value they understand.

Moral is explicitly matters relating to the process of socialization of individuals without human morals can not perform the process of socialization. Morals today have implicit value because many people have moral or immoral attitudes from a narrow point of view. Moral is the nature that is taught in schools and man must have moral if he wants to be respected by his neighbor. Moral is the value of absolute in the life of society as a whole. Moral judgment is measured from the culture of the local community.

Moral is an act or behavior, word of a person in interacting with humans if the person is doing it in accordance with the sense of value prevailing in the community and acceptable and pleasant environment of the community, then the person is judged to have good morals, and vice versa. Moral is a product of culture and Religion. Moral can also be interpreted as attitudes, behaviors, actions, behaviors that people do when trying to do something based on experience, interpretation, conscience, and advice, etc.

## **2.4 Music**

Bainbridge (1999) said that “A musical work is one consisting of music, exclusive of any words or action intended to be sung, spoken or performed with music” Musical works are generally deemed to be those which consist of combination of varying melody, harmony, rhythm, and



timbre regardless of the material objects in which they are embodied. They can be manifested in terms of notation (musical notes on a staff with or without accompanying words) as found on sheet music and lead sheets. Or they can be manifested in other visually perceptible forms like player piano rolls, for instance. Further, they may expressed in formats you cannot see (e.g., sounds) when they are embodied in phonograph records, cassette tapes, or disk.”

Some musical works are expressed solely in terms of notation (a symphonic score) while others are expressed in terms of words integrally associated with notation (e.g., an opera or popular song). The fact that words compose part of musical work will not make any difference insofar as classification is concerned. The combination is still treated as a musical work. This one exception to the classification of works comprised of words as literary. However, when words are created independent of musical notation with no intention at the time of creation to combine them with music (poetry), and subsequently they are so combined, the words will be classified as a literary work.

The music that comes from the word muse is one of the gods in ancient Greek mythology for the branch of the arts and sciences; god of the arts and sciences. In addition, he also believes that music is a branch of art that addresses and assign different sounds into patterns that can be understood by humans (Banoë 2003)

Music is a work of art in the form of sound in the form of a song or composition that expresses thoughts and feelings of the creator through the basic elements of music is rhythm, melody, harmony, and form or structure of the song and expression as a whole. Stating that art is a form of live music from a collection of illusions and strains of sound. More obviously, he says that the music tone that soul will be able to move the hearts of the audience (Sylado, 1983)

## **2.5 Lyric**

The lyrics are an expression of someone about something that has been seen, heard or experienced. In expressing his experience, the poet or songwriter do play on words and language to create appeal and distinctiveness of the lyrics or poems. The use of this language can be vocal, stylistic and irregularities meaning of the word and strengthened by the use of melody and musical notation tailored to the lyrics so that the listener is getting carried away with what she thought the author (Awe, 2003).

Definitions song lyrics or poetry can be regarded as poetry. It is also said by Luxemburg (1989), “namely the definition of the texts of poetry not only includes the types of literature but also an expression that is proverbial, advertising messages, slogans politics, poetry pop songs and prayers”.

Because of this ambiguous and expressionless nature, literary language tends to influence, persuade and ultimately change the reader's attitude.

The relationship between the elements of music with elements of poetry or song lyrics is one form of mass communication of the song formed and the song by komunikator to communicant in large numbers through mass media serves as a medium of delivery. Through the lyrics of songs in the form of messages or spoken and sentences serve to create an atmosphere and imagination to the audience and create a variety of meanings. The function of the song as a communication medium is like to sympathize with reality and imaginative stories.

While the function of the song can be used to fervor the spirit as in the struggle, unify the differences, to play with the emotions and feelings of a person with the aim of instilling an attitude or value that can then be perceived as a natural thing, right and proper. Thus the word used lyrical nature of the song is not like everyday language and has an ambiguous nature, which is so to find meaning in the lyrics of the song with semiotics method which in fact is a field of science that learn about sign system. How the sign is interpreted other than influenced by the culture and perception and how to signify the surrounding circumstances (Wellek & Warren, 1989).

If the definition of song lyrics is considered the same as poetry, then it should be known what is meant by poetry. Poetry by Rachmat Djoko Pradopo is an important recording and interpretation of human experience and composed in a memorable form. Meanwhile, poetry is a form of literature that expresses the imaginative thoughts and feelings of poets and compiled by concentrating all the power of language on the physical structure and inner structure. (Waluyo, 1987)

From the above definition, a literary work is an imaginative work that uses the language of literature. That is the language used should be distinguished from everyday language or even scientific language. Literary language is a language full of ambiguity and has an expressive aspect which is precisely avoided by the variety of scientific language and everyday language (Awe, 2003). Because of this ambiguous and expressionless nature, literary language tends to influence, persuade and ultimately change the attitude of the reader (Wellek & Warren, 1989).

Songs formed from the relationship between the elements of music with the element of poetry or song lyrics is one form of mass communication. In this condition, the song at the same time is a medium of delivery of messages by communicators to communicants in large numbers through the mass media.

Messages can have a variety of forms, both spoken and written. The lyrics of the song have a form of text in the form of words and sentences

that can be used to create a certain atmosphere and imagination imagination to the listener so that it can also create diverse meanings.

In its function as a medium of communication, the song is also often used as a means to invite sympathy about the reality that is happening as well as on imaginative stories. Thus, the song can also be used for various purposes, for example, unifying differences, fervor as in times of struggle, even songs can be used to provoke or propaganda means to gain support and play with the emotions and feelings of a person with the aim of inculcating attitudes or values Then can be felt by people as a natural and a right thing

The propaganda through or through the lyrics of the song still has a complex effect. For example If the message in the lyrics of a song by propagandists is presented about social injustices and imbalances.

Indirectly puts the government as the party who should be responsible for the situation, not only impossible through the song, the audience becomes angry, demanding even against the government as a responsible party with various forms.

Since language in this case words, especially those used in song lyrics unlike everyday language and having this ambiguous and expressionless nature cause language tends to influence, persuade and ultimately change the attitude of the reader (Wellek & Warren, 1989).

So to find the meaning of the existing message in the lyrics of the song, used the method of semiotics which incidentally is a field of science that learn about the sign system. Starting from how the sign is defined.

Influenced by perceptions and culture, and how the sign of helping humans to interpret the surrounding circumstances. Signs or signs by Littlejohn are base Of all communications. While the so-called sign can be a picture or writing. (Kurniawan, 2001)