**CHAPTER II**

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

**2.1 Review of Previous Study**

Based on the searches and searches that have been carried out by the author on various theses or studies, there are studies that also examine a song lyric and the meaning in it, but the concentration of analysis or research is slightly different. The research study was taken from a thesis by Elif Fiki Adrian in 2019 entitled "Connotative Meaning In The “Brand New Eyes” Album By Paramore". The study was conducted to determine the connotative meaning of the words in the song and to understand the message in the song. The research method is a qualitative method, namely by listening to the song, reading the lyrics carefully, making a list of words and phrases that contain the connotative meaning of each song lyric, identifying the denotative meaning. finding the connotative meaning contained in the expression of the song lyrics based on Leech's theory, finding out the messages in the song. The theory used is Leech's theory of meaning (1981). The results of the study showed that 33 connotative meanings were found.

Then the second was the research conducted by Puspa Ria entitled 2020 “Analysis of Ferdinand de Saussure's Text in Sabyan *Gambus' Bismillah* Song Lyrics”. This research uses qualitative methods, with the type of research semiotic analysis of Ferdinand de Saussure's theory and social facts, with the aim of knowing what meaning is contained in the lyrics of the song Bismillah Sabyan Gambus. The lyrics of the song mean to always remember Allah and surrender to Him, and in terms of social facts that some people only remember Allah when things are bad. The research equation is that both conducted research on a song lyric with the same research method, namely qualitative methods.

The third study was taken from a journal by Desy Riana Pratiwi, Lia Maulia Indrayani, and Yosi Soeria Soemantri in 2020 entitled "The Analysis of Denotative and Connotative Meaning in Ariana Grande's Song Lyrics: A Semantic Study". The study was conducted to analyze the denotative and connotative meanings contained in the song lyrics. The research method is a qualitative descriptive method, namely by collecting data, analyzing objects and then describing them. The theory used is Leech's theory of meaning (1981). The data used is Ariana Grande's song entitled "God is Woman". The results of the study showed that 3 connotative meanings and 2 denotative meanings were found.

The fourth study was taken from a journal by Irfan Hadi in 2021 entitled "Analysis of Denotative and Connotative Meanings in The Greatest Showman Album". The study was conducted to analyze the denotative meaning and connotative meanings contained in the song lyrics on The Greatest Showman album. The research method is a qualitative descriptive method, namely by listening to songs, looking for connotative meanings and denotative meanings that appear, classifying them into each type of meaning according to the type of meaning found, then describing and explaining in detail the words or phrases in the song lyrics that contain connotative meanings and denotative meanings. The theory used is Leech's theory of meaning (1981). The data used are 9 songs on The Greatest Showman album. The results of the study showed that 10 lyrics were found that contained denotative meanings and connotative meanings.

The equation of this researcher both uses semantics theory and research methods, by producing an analysis of the meaning in the lyrics of the song, and in this study the researcher analyzes a song lyric to find an expression of what wants to be conveyed and what meaning is contained in the lyrics of the EXO music group's English song with the title “The Meaning Interpretation of English Words Expression in EXO’s Song Lyrics”.

**2.2 Definition of Linguistics**

What does it mean to say that linguistics is a science to begin with? It says something about the approach taken to the subject matter. According to McGregor (2024:02) a scientific approach to the study of language involves a critical and inquiring attitude, the field of linguistics can be divided into three dichotomies: synchronic versus diachronic, theoretical versus applied. A synchronic description of a language describes the language as it is at a particular time; a diachronic description is concerned with the historical development of the language and the structural changes that have occurred in it. The goal of theoretical linguistics is to construct a general theory of language structure or a general theoretical framework for the description of language; the goal of applied linguistics is the application of the findings and techniques of the scientific study of language to practical tasks, especially to the development of better methods of language teaching.

And there is also a structure in linguistics, according to McGregor (2024:04) as follows:

**2.2.1 Phonetics and Phonology**

Dealing with the sounds of language. Phonetics is concerned with how speech sounds are produced, their nature (the physics of sound waves) and how they are perceived. Phonology is concerned with how sounds are patterned in a language, with significant characteristics in the sound system of that language.

**2.2.2 Morphology**

The grammatical description of many languages, if not all, is easily divided into two complementary parts: morphology and syntax. The relationship between the two, as generally stated, is as follows: morphology describes the internal structure of words, and syntax describes how words are combined to form phrases, clauses and sentences.

There are many words in English that are quite clearly amenable to analysis into smaller grammatical units. For example, the word "unacceptability" can be divided into un-, accept, abil-, and -ity (abil- is a variant of -able). Of these, at least three are minimal grammatical units, in the sense that they cannot be analyzed into any smaller grammatical units—un-, abil-, and ity. The status of acceptance, from this point of view, is somewhat uncertain. Given the existence of forms such as accede and accuse, on the one hand, and except, excess, and excuse, on the other, one might be inclined to analyze accept into ac- (which in turn can be recognized as a variant of ad-) and -cept. The question is still open.

Minimal grammatical units such as un-, abil-, and -ity are what Bloomfield called morphemes; he defined them in terms of "partial phonetic-semantic resemblances" that hold within groups of words. For example, “unacceptable,” “untrue,” and “ungracious” are phonetically (or, phonologically) similar as far as the first syllable is concerned and similar in meaning because each of them is negative in contrast to the corresponding positive adjective (“acceptable,” “true,” “gracious”). This “partial phonetic-semantic similarity” is explained by noting that the words in question contain the same morpheme (namely, un-) and that this morpheme has a certain phonological form and a certain meaning.

Linguistic studies here are examples of theories where the branch of linguistics is able to provide major theories and theories for a study that analyzes a meaning or message. With several types as will be used in this study, there are syntax and semantics for a description in the analysis.

**2.3 Syntax in linguistics**

Syntax is a branch of linguistics whose study includes the intricacies of grammar in sentence units as quoted by Azis (2023). Etymologically or in terms of its origin, syntax comes from two Greek words, namely sun which means "with" and tattein which means "to place". If you look at the two words, etymologically, syntax means placing words into groups of words, phrases, or sentences. Syntax is a loan word from Dutch, syntaxis and English, syntax.

Syntax when viewed from a linguistic perspective, actually has the same scope of study as morphological analysis. Both study grammar. The difference is, morphology studies by looking at the grammatical relationships that exist in words with sentences. While syntax studies grammatical relationships outside the boundaries of words in sentence units.

Another explanation of syntax according to several experts quoted by Rifaldy (2024), as follows:

* 1. **Farrys (1993:304)**

Syntax is the science that studies connecting words to words and forming other units, namely phrases, clauses, and sentences.

* 1. **Chamsky (1957:11)**

Syntax is the science that studies the principles and processes that can be used to construct certain sentences.

* 1. **Robert (1964:1)**

Syntax is a field of grammar that studies the relationship between words in sentences and how to arrange these words to form sentences.

* 1. **Ramlan (1976:57)**

Syntax is a part of grammar that discusses the structure of phrases and sentences.

* 1. **Verhaar (1999:161)**

Syntax is grammar that discusses the relationship between sentences in speech.

* 1. **Arifin and Junaiyah (2008:1)**

Syntax discusses the relationship between words in speech.

* 1. **Manaf (2009:3)**

Syntax is a branch of linguistics that discusses the internal structure of sentences. The internal structures of sentences discussed are phrases, clauses, and sentences. So phrases are the smallest objects of syntactic study and sentences are the largest objects of syntactic study.

* 1. **Suhardi (1998:1)**

Syntax is a very old branch of linguistics, which investigates sentence structure and sentence construction rules.

**2.3.1 Object of Syntax Study**

Looking at the definition of syntax above, it can be said that the main study of syntax is sentences quoted by Azis (2023). In the sentence itself there are several elements in it such as words and phrases. The elements in the sentence are included in the object of syntactic study or syntactic units. Want to know the meaning of each syntactic unit, here is the explanation.

**2.3.1.1 Words**

Words are the smallest units in syntax that act as fillers of syntactic functions, markers of syntactic categorization, and connectors to syntactic units or parts above them (phrases and sentences). Words as fillers of syntactic units can be divided into two types, namely full words and function words.

Full words are words that lexically have meaning, are open classes, and can stand alone as vocabulary. The categories of words included in full words are nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and numbers. For example, the word "house" which is included in the noun category and means: a residential building.

While function words are words that lexically have no meaning, do not undergo a morphological process, and according to the rules cannot stand alone. Examples of function words are prepositions such as *di*, *pada*, *ke*, *dari*, and so on, as well as conjunctions (connecting words) such as *dan*, *tapi*, *itu*, and so on. Although they do not have lexical meaning, function words have the function of combining or adding two words.

**2.3.1.2 Phrase**

According to Chaer (2009:222), a phrase can be interpreted as a combination of two or more words that are non-predicative, not structured as a subject, predicate, object and fill one of the syntactic functions in a sentence. Simply put, a phrase can be interpreted as a combination of words that do not have a predicate. Some examples of phrases are:

* + - 1. Black goat,
      2. Fragrant flowers,
      3. Three students,
      4. Long hands,
      5. Rain and wind, and so on

The word unit "black goat" is included in the phrase because it is not predicative; there is a predicate involved in it. Black goat is a combination of words that become one. If the writing of the phrase black goat is added to become: My black goat, of course it will change its function as a phrase because it provides the involvement of the predicate in it.

**2.3.1.3 Sentence**

A sentence can be interpreted as a composition of words or utterances that function as a tool to express a concept of thought or feeling in its entirety. Sentences are formed from several clauses and can stand alone and have a complete intonation pattern. Ramlan (1966:27) states that a sentence can be interpreted as a grammatical unit that is limited by a long pause and accompanied by a final tone (intonation) that falls or rises. The intonation of the sentence then determines the sentence unit, not by the number of words in it.

Relation markers or conjunctions (if necessary) and final intonation patterns. This final intonation is what then becomes one of the main characteristics of a sentence. There are three final intonations that can be used in forming sentences, namely declarative intonation which in written language is symbolized by a dot (.), interrogative intonation which is symbolized by a question mark (?), and exclamation intonation which is symbolized by an exclamation mark (!).

Example sentences:

1. My father is cooking fried chicken in the kitchen. My brother won a painting competition at school.
2. Who is watching television in this room?
3. Heavy rain this afternoon and accompanied by strong winds.

As for the explanation above, syntax is a study of sentences that contain several elements in them such as words, and phrases. And in this study words, sentences, and phrases will be language groupings that can help analyze a song lyric.

**2.4 Semantic Theory**

Etymologically, it comes from English (semantics) in Greek *semaino* which means to mark or symbolize. Greek semainen means meaning. Sema means sign or symbol, *semaino* means to mark or symbolize. As previously stated, the term semantics comes from Greek which means to signify or to give meaning. As a term, semantics contains the meaning of the study of the meaning of language. In English (semantics) it means the science that studies the meaning or signs of language. Semantics is the study of the meaning of sentences (sentences). Semantics is the study of the relationship between linguistic forms and units in the world, namely how words relate to something literal. Semantics focuses more on studying the meaning of words quoted by Rachmadani (2022). Indonesian semantics has two meanings, namely:

1. Semantics is a subsystem of linguistics that discusses the meaning of Indonesian language signs.

2. Language signs include language units in the form of lexemes, words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and discourses.

In determining the function and semantic components of language, there are three elements that cannot be separated, namely:

1. Ideational, namely the content of the message to be conveyed.

2. Interpersonal, namely the meaning that is present as an actor in the event of regulation.

3. Textual, namely the linguistic form and context of speech that represents and supports the realization of the meaning of speech.

As a form of human creativity, literature uses language as its medium. The role of semantics is very important in literary studies, especially in the study of the meaning of language style and the background of the process of its presence. Therefore, to be able to understand literary works seriously and truly, an understanding of the science of meaning is needed, in this case semantics as an initial provision for understanding literary texts.

Thus, the fact that to understand the meaning in a literary work must first understand the meaning of language, has shown the importance of studying meaning above the language structure used, that the language structure is a servant of the meaning of language. Semantics analyzes the relationship between signs and the objects of the signs. Semantics studies linguistic meaning or internal language meaning. If observed further, the meaning that is the study of semantics is linguistic meaning (linguistic meaning) or semantic meaning (semantic meaning). Thus, semantics is part of linguistics Rachmadani (2022). In this research the author uses semantic theory as a study of meaning using the theory of meaning approach studied by Leech.

**2.4.1 Types of semantics**

Based on the book Introduction to Semantic Studies quoted by Rachmadani (2022), semantics is divided into 4 types, namely as follows.

* + - 1. **Descriptive Semantics**

That is a semantic study that specifically shows the current meaning. The meaning of the word when the word first appeared. Not considered. For example, in Indonesian there is the word champion, which is the person who gets the top rank in the match without paying attention to the previous meaning, namely the organizer or mediator in a chicken fight. So, descriptive semantics only pays attention to the current meaning.

* + - 1. **Grammatical Semantics**

Grammatical semantics is a syllabic study that specifically examines the meaning contained in sentence units. Verhaar says grammatical semantics is much more difficult to analyze. To analyze the sentence still sitting, brother is asleep is not only interpreted from the words that make it up. One must interpret the entire content of the sentence as well as what is behind the sentence. A word will shift its meaning when placed or combined with other words.

**2.4.1.3 Lexical Semantics**

Lexical semantics is a more satisfying semantic study in discussing the system of meaning contained in words. Lexical semantics is not too difficult. A dictionary is a good example of lexical semantics: the meaning of each word is explained there. So, lexical semantics pays attention to the meaning contained in sentences of words as an independent unit.

**2.4.1.4 Logical Semantics**

Logical semantics is a branch of modern logic that discusses symbolic concepts and notations in language analysis. Logical semantics studies the system of meaning seen from logic as applied in mathematics which refers to the study of words about the meaning or interpretation of teachings, especially those formed in a logical system that Carnap called semantics. In logical semantics, the meaning of propositions is discussed which is distinguished from sentences, because different sentences in the same language can be said in the same proportion. Conversely, a sentence can be said in two or more proportions. Proportions can be true or false, and symbols are called proportional variables in logical semantics.

**2.4.1.5 Structural Semantics**

Structural semantics originated from the structural linguistic view pioneered by Saussure. Structuralists argue that every language is a system, namely a unique structural relationship consisting of units called structures. These structures are manifested in elements in the form of phonemes, morphemes, words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and discourses that divide them into phonological, morphological, syntactic, and discourse studies.

Above we have outlined an explanation of semantics as the science of meaning that is able to provide analysis in song lyrics as an example of the language discussed. In addition, there is also an explanation of the types of semantics that study meaning, which is able to help explain that semantics is the science of sentence meaning.

**2.4.2 Meaning**

Words are signs that consist of two parts, namely form and meaning. Meaning is an abstract concept of human experience called reason. Meaning is a form of non-physical speech. Meaning is an internal element of language. Meaning is the relationship between a symbol or symbol and its reference. Meaning is the understanding or concept that is owned or found in a linguistic sign. If the linguistic sign unites its identity with a word or lexeme, then it means that meaning is the understanding or concept owned by each word or lexeme. In its use, the meaning of a word or lexeme is often separated from its basic concept or understanding or reference quoted by Rachmadani (2022).

The understanding of meaning (sense) is distinguished from meaning (meaning) in semantics. Meaning is the link that exists between the elements of the language itself (especially words). In Indonesian, besides the word meaning there are also the words *erti* and *arti*. In the study of Indonesian semantics, the word *erti* is used limitedly and paradigmatically found in the words, and all three words have the basic meaning of 'uderstanding'. The understanding of meaning in the use of language in everyday life covers various fields and contexts. The word meaning in its use is often equated with meaning. Kridalaksana (2008:47) puts forward the following meanings:

(1) the speaker's intention,

(2) the influence of language units in understanding the perception or behavior of humans or groups of humans,

(3) relationships, in the sense of equivalence or incompatibility between language and the world outside of language, or between speech and all the things it refers to, and

(4) how to use language.

According to Leech (1997:104) word meaning analysis is often seen as a process of sorting the meaning of a word into certain characteristics. These special characteristics are used to distinguish each meaning of the word using meaning component analysis.

In meaning component analysis, a label system is used that is attached to its marking, namely + is used to express something important or positive, while - is used to express something unimportant or negative. Meaning components or semantic components teach that each word or lexical element consists of one or more elements that together form the meaning of the word or lexical element. Therefore, each word has components (called meaning components) to form a complete meaning. Studying meaning is essentially studying how each language user in a language community understands each other.

To construct sentences that can be understood, some language users are required to obey the rules of grammar, others are subject to the rules of word selection according to the lexical system that applies in a language. Viewed from the context of its use, meaning in everyday life is meaning, idea, concept, statement, message, information, intention, feeling, content, and thought. Given the broad field of language use, meaning is closely related to the socio-cultural system and external reality referred to, the user, and the context of the user's social situation. Meaning as a term means the relationship between language and the outside world that has been agreed upon by language users so that it can be understood together Adrian (2019:17-18).

**2.4.3 Types of Meaning**

There are various types of meaning that are divided into several types that have been put forward by several language experts. The classification of language meaning that has been done by experts is seen from various perspectives. Types of meaning are various meanings contained in a language. Although the meanings are diverse, the meanings still have a main (central) meaning quoted by Rachmadani (2022).

**Types of Meaning According to Chaer (2013:60):**

**Denotative Meaning**

Every word has a denotative meaning, but not every word has a connotative meaning. Denotative meaning is a meaning that is in accordance with the results of observations of the five senses. Denotative meaning concerns objective factual information. Denotative meaning is also often referred to as the actual meaning. For example, the words woman and woman both have the same denotation, namely adult humans, not men. Denotative meaning is also often referred to as the main meaning.

**Conceptual Meaning**

Conceptual meaning is a meaning that is in accordance with its concept, a meaning that is in accordance with its referent, and a meaning that is free from any association or relationship. So, conceptual meaning is actually the same as referential meaning, lexical meaning, and denotative meaning.

**Connotative Meaning**

Connotative meaning is called additional meaning. The connotative meaning of a word can differ from one group to another. Connotative meaning can change over time. The negative and positive values ​​of a word or lexeme occur because of the use of the referent as a symbol. For example, the word *tunanetra* is considered more refined than the word buta. Currently, the word *tunanetra* has been replaced by the word *cacat netra* because it is considered even more refined.

In line with the theory of types of meaning according to Chaer (2013:60) above, Pateda (2010) also added the following.

**Types of Meaning according to Pateda (2010:96-132):**

1. **Affective Meaning**

Affective meaning is the meaning that arises from the reaction of the listener or reader to the use of words or sentences.

1. **Denotative Meaning**

Denotative meaning is the meaning that is based on the direct relationship between language units and their forms outside of language. Denotative meaning is the meaning that is what it is, objective, and refers to something outside of language or is based on certain conventions.

1. **Collocation Meaning**

Collocation meaning is the meaning related to the use of words in the same environment.

1. **Connotative Meaning**

Connotative meaning is the meaning that arises from the association of feelings of language users towards words that are heard or read.

1. **Conceptual Meaning**

Conceptual meaning is the meaning related to linguistic concepts.

From several theories of types of meaning that have been put forward above, this study refers to the theory of types of meaning put forward by Geoffrey Leech (1981) to find the types of meaning in EXO's song lyrics.

**2.4.4 Types of Meaning According to Leech (1981)**

Quoted by Affifa (2022). Leech (1981) groups meaning into seven types, namely conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflective meaning, collocative meaning, and thematic meaning.

1. **Conceptual Meaning**

Conceptual meaning is a meaning in the form of understanding, is logical, cognitive, and denotative. Conceptual meaning is also called denotative meaning and cognitive meaning. This meaning is considered a central factor in communication. The reason is, conceptual meaning has a very complex and complicated structure, which can be clearly connected to a similar structure at the phonological and syntactic levels of language. To analyze a sentence, it is necessary to compile a phonological description, syntactic description, and semantic description. The purpose of conceptual semantics is to provide each interpreter of a sentence with an abstract configuration or symbol that is its semantic representation, to distinguish the meaning of one sentence from another, and to match meanings with correct syntactic and phonological expressions. Leech (1981) states that, "conceptual meaning is widely assumed to be the primary factor in linguistic communication, and I think it can be shown to be an integral part of the essential function of language in a way that the other 23 types of meaning are not". From Leech's opinion, it can be seen that conceptual meaning is a primary factor in linguistic communication. In addition, conceptual meaning is also part of the essential function of language.

1. **Connotative Meaning**

Connotative meaning is the meaning communicated according to what is referred to by language, where the meaning of language changes according to culture, mass experience, and individuals. Connotative meaning is the communicative value of an expression according to what it refers to that goes beyond the content of its conceptual meaning. Leech (1981:12) argues that "Connotative meaning is the communicative value possessed by an expression based on what it refers to, above and beyond its conceptual content alone." According to Leech, connotative meaning is the communicative value possessed by an expression based on what it refers to, above and beyond that possessed by its conceptual meaning. For example, conceptually, the meaning of the lexeme woman is +human, +adult, and -masculine, as well as additional psychological and social meanings, namely 'motherly', 'emotional', 'cowardly', 'weak', 'good at cooking, 'good at talking', 'likes to dress' and so on. In addition to being relative, connotative meaning can be recognized by its always open nature. This is understandable because culture and time change along with the knowledge of language users. Simply put, it can be said that connotative meaning is an additional meaning of conceptual meaning that is highly dependent on the knowledge and understanding of communication participants.

1. **Social Meaning**

Social meaning is the meaning of a word that shows the social environment of its use. Social meaning can be seen from a text through our recognition of the various dimensions and levels of its use within the scope of one language. This means that speakers can be recognized from which area based on the accent they use. Leech (1981) argues that "Social meaning is what a language conveys about the social circumstances of its use". This quote explains that social meaning is when a unit of language describes the social circumstances of its users. Crystal and Davy (in Leech, 1981) put forward the dimensions of socio-stylistic variation in English as follows:

1. Dialect (Language of a geographical area or social class) Dialect (Language use in a particular area or environment)

2. Time (Language of the eighteenth century, etc.) Time (Language used in the 17th century, etc.)

3. Province (Language of law, science, advertising, etc.) Field (Language of law, scientific language, advertising language, etc.)

4. Status (Polite, everyday, slang, etc.) Status (Polite, everyday, slang, etc.)

5. Modality (Language of memorandums, lectures, jokes, etc.) Modality (Language used in letters, lectures, jokes, etc.)

6. Singularity (Dickens' style, Hemingway's style, etc.) Individual (Dickens' style, Hemingmay's style, and so on).

1. **Affective Meaning**

Affective meaning is the meaning of a word that shows the feelings and behavior of the speaker or writer. The stylistic dimension of ‘status’ is very important to distinguish synonyms. For example, the lexeme ‘I’ can have various forms of use (stylistic colors) into *aku*, *gue*, *akikah*, *beta*. Leech (1981:15) argues that “affective meaning is how language describes the speaker’s feelings, including his behavior towards the listener or something being talked about.” Furthermore, Leech (1981) states that “affective meaning is often delivered explicitly through the words used both connotatively and conceptually.” Affective meaning is the meaning that accompanies speech expressed in the form of the speaker’s feelings towards the speech partner. For example, the speaker expresses different sentences to the listener, even though the meaning is the same because it is based on his attitude towards the interlocutor. For example, as follows.

(a) Be quiet.

(b) Excuse me, could you speak in a lower voice?

Both sentences have the same meaning, but the expressions used are different. This is what is meant by affective meaning. This affective meaning can be accompanied by tone, intonation, and exclamations to express feelings. Another example is as follows.

(a) Excuse me for interrupting the conversation, but I wonder if you would be willing to lower your voice a little.

(b) Would you please tighten your belt?

In example (a) it can be seen that the speaker uses polite and gentle expressions in asking the interlocutor around him to lower his voice when speaking. In example (b) it can be seen that the speaker uses harsh expressions in connotative form to ask the interlocutor to be quiet. One important thing related to affective meaning is how the speaker's feelings or emotions in speech are responded to by the interlocutor.

1. **Reflective Meaning**

Reflective meaning is the meaning conveyed through association with other meanings of the same expression. Reflective meaning is the meaning that occurs in some conceptual meanings, when one meaning of a word becomes part of our response to another meaning. That is, reflective meaning is related to the association of a lexeme with another lexeme. For example, taboo words. According to Leech (1981), "reflected meaning is the meaning that occurs in cases of multiple conceptual meanings, when one meaning of a word becomes part of our response to another meaning". The quote explains that reflective meaning is the meaning that occurs in cases of multiple conceptual meanings when one form of a word reflects our response to another form of the word.

1. **Collocative Meaning**

Collocative meaning is a meaning conveyed through association with a word that tends to appear in the scope of another word. Collocative meaning consists of associations obtained from words that tend to appear in their meaning field, which are also called collocations. Leech (1981) states that "collocative meaning consists of associations that a word requires because of the meanings of words that tend to occur in its environment." (Collocative meaning contains associations of words with words in its environment). For example, the words pretty and gorgeous have the same meaning, namely good looking. The two words have differences that lie in the type of word that follows it. For example, the word pretty is used in pretty women, and the word gorgeous is used in gorgeous men.

1. **Thematic Meaning**

Thematic meaning is the meaning communicated according to the way the speaker or writer constructs the message in terms of sequence, focus, and emphasis. For example, active sentences are often considered to have a different meaning from the meaning of equivalent active sentences and conceptually active and passive sentences appear the same. Thematic meaning is a choice between several grammatical constructions. In addition to differences in grammatical construction, thematic meaning can be seen from differences in the emphasis of the focus of the conversation. Leech (1981) states that "thematic meaning is communicated through the way the speaker or writer constructs the message, in terms of sequence, focus, and emphasis". (Thematic meaning is communicated through the way the speaker or writer produces the message, either in the form of commands, focus, or emphasis). For example, as follows:

a. Mrs. Bessie Smith donated the first prize.

b. The first prize was donated by Mrs. Bessie Smith.

The two examples have different communicative values ​​in conveying the context. The active sentence (a) is the answer to the question What did Mrs. Bessie Smith donate?, while the passive sentence (b) is the answer to the question Who first donated the prize? or more simply Who donated the first prize?. The emphasis of sentence elements is marked by placing the emphasized element at the beginning of the sentence. For example, as follows:

a. We just got married yesterday.

From several theories of types of meaning that have been put forward above, this study refers to the theory of types of meaning put forward by Geoffrey Leech (1981) to find the types of meaning in EXO's song lyrics.

**2.5 Definition of Song Lyrics**

A lyric has two meanings, namely (1) a literary work (poetry) that contains an outpouring of personal feelings, (2) the composition of a song (Moeliono (Peny.), 2003: 678). Song lyrics also provide a person's expression about something they have seen, heard or experienced. And in expressing their experiences, poets or songwriters play with language to create appeal and distinctiveness to their lyrics or poems. This language game can be in the form of vocal play, language style or deviation of word meaning and is reinforced by the use of melodies and musical notations that are adjusted to the lyrics of the song so that listeners are increasingly carried away by what the author thinks. According to Aminudin (1995:115) song lyrics as a result of human creation, song lyrics can describe outside the human self exactly as it is.

There are several types of song lyrics themselves, including:

**2.5.1 National song lyrics**

The lyrics of the song, which of course aim to instill an attitude of love for the homeland, heroism, nationalism and willingness to sacrifice, were put forward by Putri (2019) in her journal. Not only that, the song lyrics conveyed also certainly use an energetic rhythm or in the form of hymns and will be taught, learned, and lived according to the intent and purpose contained in it.

**2.5.2 Regional song lyrics**

According to Gaby (2021) in his article, a song lyric that is made short generally consists of four to five stanzas only, making it easy for anyone to memorize it. It tells a story about the environment or culture of the local community that is strongly influenced by local customs and does not require in-depth musical knowledge to learn, such as reading and writing block notes. Contains life values, elements of social togetherness, and harmony with the surrounding environment and also contains unique and distinctive life values. It is not easy to be sung by someone who is not from the area that made the song, due to lack of mastery of the dialect or local language, so the appreciation is not maximized.

**2.5.3 Love song lyrics**

Is a lyric that is conveyed by the poet about his feelings for someone he loves, not only that, even for someone closest like a true friend, family. It can be conveyed by the poet in a song, which gives a touching feeling. And also gives a meaning in the lyrics of the song that is conveyed and contains feelings that the poet has gone through.

**2.5.4 Pop song lyrics**

According to Strinati (2009:116) As a very broad and easy to listen to music genre. The word "pop" in the context of music is actually an abbreviation of "popular," and this is the main characteristic of pop music. Pop music is often understood as music that has broad appeal and is acceptable to a large number of listeners. That means pop music tends to be easily accessible and popular with the masses. With the development of the times, it is not only sung but also gets an electronic touch with the development of synthesizers and dance music. Inside the lyrics of pop songs tend to be simple and easy to understand. They often talk about love, relationships, feelings and everyday experiences. These easily digestible lyrics help pop music to be more inclusive and acceptable to different age groups and backgrounds.

The above explains that a song lyric also has its types with differences in understanding, and a medium used to pour ideas, feelings, and messages to listeners or music lovers can be poured into a song lyric. In using song lyrics a poet or creator must be good at processing words to string a song lyric and become a poem that blends with a rhythmic tone. Not only that, through song lyrics written by songwriters as listeners are invited to interpret through the brain that stores experience and knowledge and processes it as a basic foundation in digesting the beauty of song lyrics.

Song lyrics are also able to cause many perceptions that are greatly influenced by a person's level of understanding derived from their life experiences. And in other words, a song lyric is also able to make us get carried away by an atmosphere that has happened before in our lives that makes us remember that moment again. And with that, a song lyric has a message in the form of written words and sentences that can be used to create a certain atmosphere and imagery to the listener so that it can also create various meanings. That meaning will be an answer to this research, the explanation above gives the conclusion that a song lyric is able to make or create a meaning that will be very memorable.

**2.6 EXO Group**

EXO *“엑소”* is a nine-member South Korean boy group formed by SM Entertainment. The current line-up consists of Xiumin, Suho, Lay, Chen, DO, Kai, Baekhyun, Chanyeol, and Sehun. They made their official debut on April 12, 2012 with the mini album Mama. After the release of their first studio album XOXO, EXO went on to become one of the most popular artists, not only in South Korea but around the world. They broke records, scored massive brand deals, and won many awards at home and abroad.

But in the midst of EXO's huge success, the three Chinese members canceled their exclusive contract with SM Entertainment due to health issues. After that, EXO continued its journey and continued to achieve success with nine members. For the first time, EXO topped Billboard's World Digital Songs chart with the single "Monster" from the album "EX'ACT" released on June 9, 2016. In mid-2016, EXO also started their third world tour "EXO PLANET #3 - The EXO'rDIUM". EXO's third world tour ended with a two-day concert at Seoul Olympic Stadium, the largest stadium in South Korea with a maximum capacity of 100,000 people.

Having concepts and theories for every comeback makes EXO known as the Kings of Concepts, they are adept at conveying messages and stories through their stage performances and music. The nickname "The Kings of Concepts" refers to their ability to constantly experiment with different styles and genres, without losing their edge in every performance. EXO has the concept of being in space and they are aliens coming to earth, the name EXO itself is taken from one of the planets called Exoplanet outside the solar system.

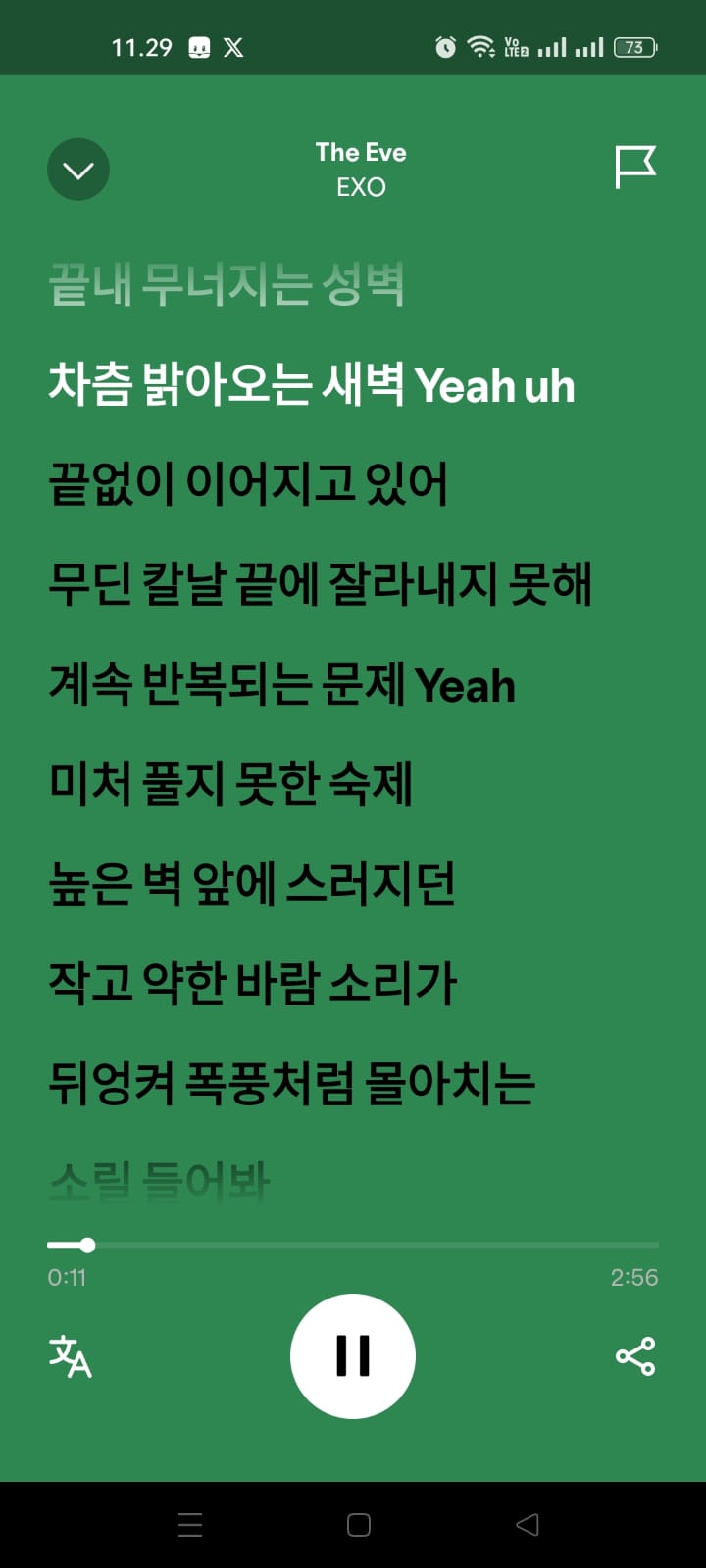
Examples of albums with several concepts that EXO Music Group has are:



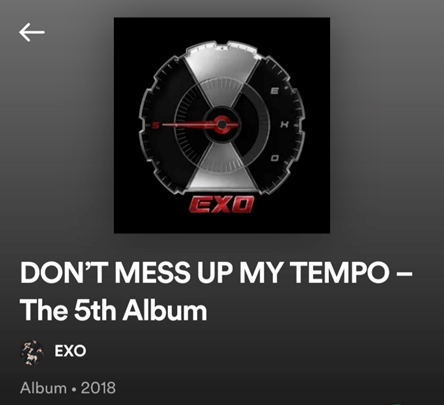
*Figure 1 cr by: Spotify EXO*

With each concept that EXO music group has will be the object of this research because it has many meanings or signs in it. Not only an album concept that has a unique theme but also a song lyric in the album also has a meaning and the mixing of the language performed by the EXO music group itself with the lyrics of the song mixed into one of the objects to be discussed in this study.

An example of one of the song lyrics in the EXO music group album:



*Figure 2 song lyrics cr by: Spotify EXO*



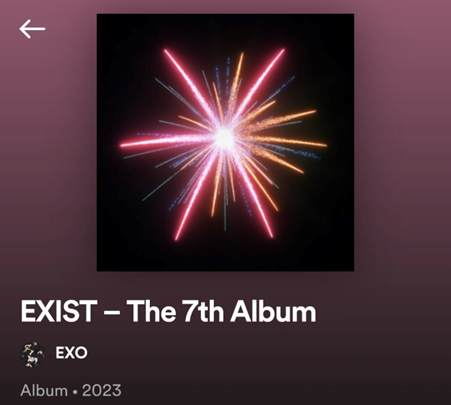
*Figure 3 cr by: Spotify EXO*

This is the fifth album of EXO Music Group released in 2018, of course this music album has a unique concept and for some of the songs in it has the meaning of "power" owned by the members.



*Figure 4 cr by: Spotify EXO*

The sixth album also has a different concept from the previous album which also still has an attachment to the concept of the EXO Music Group.



*Figure 5 cr by: Spotify EXO*

Furthermore, this seventh album is the album that is currently the last album that has just been released precisely in 2023, EXO has a concept that each return differently but is still related to the initial concept of the group created by SM ent. With this research will examine the signs or meanings that exist in the English words in the song lyrics album The War by group music EXO that stole the author's attention to research.