

## Analysis of denotative and connotative meanings in the lyrics of keshi's album entitled *bandaids*

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### ABSTRACT

This research aims to describe the form of word class and analyze the denotative and connotative meanings that can be found in the lyrics of Keshi's album entitled *Bandaid*s released in 2020. This research is categorized as qualitative descriptive research, since the data are in the forms of words and phrases also the result are in the form of text and explanations. There are 5 songs taken from *Bandaid*s album by Keshi. The data are collected using Observation method (*Metode Simak*) by Sudaryanto. The researcher also uses Sudaryanto's Identify Method (*Metode Padan*) as the method analysis. Then, the researcher uses semantic study as the approach in this research. The result of the research shows that there are 46 words and phrases containing denotative and connotative meanings in the song lyrics. The form of word class found in the songs lyric are noun, verb, adjective, adverb, noun phrase, and verb phrase. The words are dominated by noun. The connotation found in the song lyrics is important in understanding the messages of the lyrics. It conveys the lyricist feelings and emotions toward his relationship with someone. The lyricist depicts the bitter sweetness of the relationship and the way of self-healing through the song lyrics.

### 1. Introduction

Humans cannot live without language as it is one tool people use to communicate and express their intentions, ideas, thoughts, messages, emotions, etc. People communicate and express ideas with one another in many ways. It can be spoken, written, and gestures. Spoken language preserves sound as well as related thoughts in the form of words, which can be short or long. They are all a combination of meaning-related sounds (Hazen, 2015, p. 3). As a result, people have numerous ways of communicating meaning, such as through song.

Song lyrics can be used to express people's emotions to others. In song lyrics, the performer or composer conveys messages to the listeners based on a particular scenario or environment. Songwriters regard music as a tool to express their unique personalities. Since songs are essentially interpretative and deconstructing texts, their objective is to open up the singer's or composer's horizons and get the audiences aware of the singer's or composer's intentions and motives. Music, including song lyrics, is part of literary works because it is similar to poetry. The lyrics of the song are produced based on the imagination of the lyricist, poured in the form of beautiful and coherent words which are similar to poetry (Yuliantari & Abur, 2019, p. 124). Musicians use the meaning of the words in combination and try to convey what they mean in the message.

A field of linguistics relate to the study of meaning is semantics. According to Leech (1981, p. ix), semantics is the study of meaning and the language's center of communication. The phrase "meaning" is a fairly broad term that can refer to various things, including the idea or purpose underlying a piece of language. Leech (1981, p. 9) stated that there are seven meanings in semantics:

conceptual meaning, reflected meaning, connotative meaning, collocative meaning, social meaning, thematic meaning, and affective or emotive meaning. However, the researcher focuses only on two types of meaning in this analysis: conceptual or denotative and connotative meaning.

Denotative and connotative are related to the meaning of those words themselves. Thus, many objects with words or phrases can be identified using denotative and connotative meanings. For example, it can be found in advertisements, captions, and song lyrics. Song lyrics represent the composer's intention and consist of many implied words. The listeners have to interpret the composer's intentions and the meaning of the lyrics. Thus, the researcher chooses a semantics approach as one way to analyze this study's object. The song lyrics which have been chosen are song lyrics from a singer named Keshi in his album called *Bandaid's* released in 2020. The album contains five songs: "Less of You", "Alright", "Blue", "Right Here", and "Bandaid's". The researcher chooses *Bandaid's* album from Keshi to be analyzed using a semantic approach to find the word class and connotative meaning of each song.

## 2. Method of the Research

### 2.1. Research Approach

There are two types of research methods that are often employed by researchers: qualitative research and quantitative research. This research is categorized as a qualitative method since the result of this study will be in text form and explanations. The qualitative method resulted in descriptive data in a form of written or spoken words about individual characters, states, and phenomena of a certain group that is being observed (Moleong, 1989, p. 6). Qualitative approaches lead to acquiring questions and processes, data collection typically in the participant's surroundings, the data analysis proceeds inductively from specifics to broad themes and the researcher provides interpretations of the data's meanings. (Creswell, 2018, p.41).

This study is included in qualitative descriptive to explain the form of denotative and connotative meaning. According to Sandelowski (2000, p. 335), qualitative descriptive studies are less interpretative than "interpretive description" since they do not entail researchers moving as far away or into their data. Language is a means of communication in qualitative descriptive research, not an interpretive structure that must be read. However, such surface readings should not be dismissed as shallow, insignificant, or worthless.

### 2.2. Method and Technique of Collecting Data

The researcher uses Observation method (*Metode Simak*) by Sudaryanto (1993, p. 133-136). The first technique is the basic technique which Tapping technique (*Teknik Sadap*). The researcher will play the songs and listening to the songs through music platform Spotify then scrutinize the lyrics. The following advance technique is Non-participative Observation technique (*Teknik Simak Bebas Libat Cakap/SBLC*) since the researcher not directly involved in the formation and appearance of data. In this technique, the researcher will only focus on the lyrics and get the data. The researcher is not directly involved in the conversation, but will focus on getting the data. The next technique is Note technique (*Teknik Catat*). The researcher will write the data and continued by making data classification.

## 3. Theoretical Approach

The researcher uses the semantic approach as the theoretical approach in this research. The semantic approach is used to identify the denotative and connotative meaning of words in song lyrics which is the object of this study. There are two fields of linguistics that are related to the study of meaning, semantics, and pragmatics. Semantics is associated with the meaning of a word, phrase, or sentence. Meanwhile, pragmatics is related to the meanings of words that are influenced by the environment.

Semantics is engaged on the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences. Based on that view, semantics is one of the cores of communication in the language. In communication, sharing meaning is essential in order to understand the conversations. Therefore, semantics is useful in this research to analyze song lyrics. That is why the researcher chooses this kind of theoretical approach.

Semantics (the study of meaning) is essential to the study of communication, and since social organization depends more and more on understanding communication, the necessity for semantics also increases. Semantics is particularly crucial to understanding the human mind because cognitive functions, cognition, and conceptualization are all intimately connected to how we categorize and communicate our understanding of the world through language (Leech, 1981, p. ix). Semantics has been a meeting ground for diverse cross-currents of thought and fields of study because it is, in these two respects, a focal point in man's study of man. Philosophy, psychology, and linguistics all profess a strong interest in the topic. Their interests, however, tend to diverge due to their disparate beginning points: Psychology is the study of the mind; linguistics is the study of language and languages, and philosophy is the study of how we know what we know about the norms of good thinking and the judgment of truth and falsehood.

According to Chaer (1989, p. 60), semantics analyzed the connection between the word and its concept or meaning as well as the things or objects that the meaning refers to in the language. Semantics has long been perplexing due to the numerous approaches to it, and how they are associated to one another are hardly evident, even among researchers on the topic. It is also perplexing since it is 'cognition turning in on itself,' a behavior that appears to have a lot in common with a dog chasing its own tail.

#### 4. Finding and Discussion

##### A. The Form of Word Class of Denotative and Connotative Meanings

The researcher analyzed all of the songs in the album and discovered 46 denotation and connotation meanings including words and phrases. Those findings are divided into 6 (six) forms which 22 nouns, 10 verbs, 7 adjectives, 2 adverbs, 4 noun phrases, and 1 verb phrase. The researcher will explain according to form of word class found in the lyrics. Thus, the explanation will be more detailed and understandable.

##### 1. Noun

The form of word class of denotative and connotative meanings in the songs is dominated by noun. Based on the analysis, there are 22 nouns of denotative and connotative words found in all of the five songs. There are 6 (six) nouns found in "Less of You" such as God, sound, limelight, landline, pieces (Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, 2008, p. 190, 424, 256, 246, 330), and nighttime (Cambridge Online Dictionary, n.d.). The noun found in the song "Alright" were sh\*t, star, make-up, and pieces (Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, 2008, p. 406, 433, 226, 330). Followed by "Blue", there are 5 (five) noun found in the song such as racin' and blue moon (Cambridge Online Dictionary, n.d.) as well as floor, pieces, and seasons (Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, 2008, p. 170, 330, 396). In "Right Here" there is one noun which is shoulder (Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, 2008, p. 408). Then, in "Band-aids" the nouns found in the song are way, core, band-aids, fire, ground, and flower (Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, 2008, p. 501, 97, 29, 166, 196, 171).

##### 2. Verb

There are 10 verbs found in the songs, after being analyzed by the researcher. The verb found in "Less of You" are 5 (five) for instance cling, cover, cut, hit, and moved (Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, 2008, p. 76, 101, 110, 210, 287). The verb found in the song "Alright" is waited (Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, 2008, p. 497). In the song "Blue" the verb found is hit (Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, 2008, p. 210). Furthermore, in "Right Here" the verb found is cut (Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, 2008, p. 110). Lastly in "Band-aids" there are 2 (two) verbs found such as jump and cryin' (Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, 2008, p. 240, 107).

##### 3. Adjective

The adjective found in the connotative and denotative words of the songs are 7 (seven). The researcher found adjective in "Alright" which is spent (Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, 2008, p. 427). Moreover, in "Right Here" there are 3 (three) adjectives found including overdue, home (Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, 2008, p. 312, 212), and softer (Cambridge Online Dictionary, n.d.). Lastly, in the song "Band-aids" the adjectives found are broken and fragile (Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, 2008, p. 51, 176) also burning (Collins Online Dictionary, n.d.).

#### 4. Adverb

The researcher found 2 adverbs in denotative and connotative words after analyzing all of the song. There is one adverb found in “Less of You” which is home (Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary, 2008, p. 212). Then, the song “Blue” has one adverb which is round (Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary, 2008, p. 384).

#### 5. Noun Phrase

There are 4 noun phrases of connotative and denotative words the researcher found in the songs. In “Less of You” there are 3 (three) noun phrases such as voices at night consists Head Word (voices) + Preposition Phrase (at night), no in between consists Determiner (no) + Prepositional Phrase (in between), and a face on a screen consists Determiner (a) + Head Word (face) + Prepositional Phrase (on a screen). The last noun phrase which is on your knees consist Preposition (on) + Noun Phrase (your knees) found in “Right Here”.

#### 6. Verb Phrase

The verb phrase in denotative and connotative words of the songs is only one. It is found in the song “Band-aids”. The verb phrase found in the song is fallin’ down (Collins Online Dictionary, n.d.).

### B. Denotative and Connotative Meanings found in *Band-aids* Album by Keshi

#### 1. Denotative and Connotative Meanings found in “Less of You”

The song “Less of You” consists 15 denotative as well as connotative meanings. This song is about missing the significant other. It tells how when they are gone for a while and you get used to them being away from your life. However, as soon as you get used to it, they come back into your life again as if nothing happened before, they come crashing back in. There is a line in the song which is “when you leave me, I’m in pieces, it is better if we cut it loose”. The line “I’m in pieces” refers to his feelings and emotions which are sadness and depressed. The other person breaks his heart and effect his feelings. The feeling of being left by other is painful. The word Cut means to give a rest for the relationship. The word ‘it’ in ‘cut it loose’ refer to the relationship and the situation between the other person and him. He examines why a relationship might fail. The song alludes to the relationship that nearly reached its end and is the beginning of a new journey.

##### a. “*God*, I just need to hear the *sound* of you”

The word *God*, according to *Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary* (2008, p. 190) is the maker and ruler in this universe, or the spirit that created universe and everything in it. However in this lyric, it does not define God as the ruler who has power over the world. The connotative meaning of *God* is expression of frustrated emotion after being analyzed and connected to the context of the lyrics. The connotative meaning of *sound* is the conditions of the other person, whether they are free from injury, defect, disease, damage, or in good condition. The line “God, I just need to hear the sound of you” can be describe as he was frustrated with the situations that he cannot hear the conditions of the other person. The other person can be referred as someone important in his life.

##### b. “*Cling* to your side, *voices at night*”

The word *Cling* means to hold tightly with somebody or something, especially when someone is frightened (*Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary*, 2008, p. 76). Whereas *voices at night* according to *Collins Online Dictionary* (n.d.), is “sounds produced through the mouth by a person speaking or singing that happens during the evening or night”. The connotative of both words are: *cling* means to stay close with someone that take care of the person, because that person needs their support, and *voices at night* can be interpreted as asking for help from someone in this case.

##### c. “*Cover* my eyes, I’m terrified”

The word *cover* in this line means to protect his eyes because of something that makes him scared. It can also described as he wants to 'hide' from a given situation. The line “cover my eyes,

I'm terrified" can be means he wants someone to take him away or defend him because he was afraid of something.

d. "***No in between, a face on a screen***"

The meaning of *no in between* is one of the two options should be chosen, there is no in the middle. So one from the two possibilities must be picked out. *A face on a screen* can be interpreted as a face that appearing on the television, computer, or cinema.. The line "no in between, a face on a screen" can be described to doing a video call using a cellphone, because of the distance. It is the only choice that possible in his circumstances. Being on the phone for a video call is not the same as being there in person. It will lack the comfort with each other and cannot be compared if the person was physically with him.

e. "Too much time in the ***limelight***"

The meaning of *limelight* from *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary* (2008, p. 256) is the center of public attention, something related to public attention and interest. The word *limelight* also means "a situation in which you are getting a lot of interest and attention from the newspapers, television, etc". This definitions is from *Macmillan Online Dictionary* (n.d.). Since he is a singer, it is inevitable not to have a lot of free time especially for his close one. He feels his popularity takes his time and he did not have time to be with them in person.

f. "Gimme your all on the ***landline***"

The word *Landline* means "telephone connection that uses wires, carried on poles or under the ground, in contrast to a mobile phone" (*Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary*, 2008, p. 246). The connotative meaning of *landline* is he wants them to give their best regarding the distance. Despite not having time to meet with them in person. He is too busy with his own activities and did not have the chance to meet them. It is better to make the best use of the opportunity when there is one to talk over the cellphone.

g. "And it just gets worse in the ***nighttime***"

*Nighttime* means "the time from dusk to dawn when no sunlight is visible". During the period of night, the emotions are usually escalate. The emotions such as sadness, anxiety, loneliness, depressive feelings, etc. In the *nighttime* he need to deal with his own thoughts. Throughout the day he was surrounded by many people who need attention whilst in night he was left by himself. His loneliness getting worse as a day becomes night. In the time of night the negative feelings or loneliness makes him fells worse.

h. "When you come ***home***"

*Home* refer in a general way to the house, town, or country where someone lives now or where they were born, often to emphasize that they feel they belong in that place. The connotative meaning of *home* is a place where someone is belong, feels comfortable and safe. *Home* is usually a place to seek warmth, comfort, and affections.

i. "When you leave me, I'm in ***pieces***"

The meaning of *pieces* based on dictionary is one of the bits or parts that something breaks into or is made of (*Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary*, 2008, p. 330). The line "I'm in pieces" does not mean his body turned into pieces physically. It refers to his feelings and emotions. This feelings are sadness and depressed. The other person breaks his heart and effect his feelings. The feeling of being left by other is painful.

j. "Maybe it's better if we ***cut*** it loose"

*Cut* literary means making an opening or wound in something with something sharp. It also means breaking the surface of something, or to divide or make something smaller, using a sharp tool, especially a knife. However in this line the connotative meaning of *cut* is giving a rest for the relationship. The word 'it' in 'cut it loose' refer to the relationship and the situation between the other person and him. So, breaking up with his partner or the other person for temporary can be the solution in their situations. He thinks that is best way.

k. "Time never ***moved*** so slow"

*Move* means to cause somebody or something to change place or position, making progress, changing places from one to another place. Based on the context of the lyrics, *move* connotatively means all of the incident that occurred proceed to shift. He also seems to imply that he is dealing with some kind of unfavorable emotional reaction. The phrase arose from the desire to

describe the way all of us perceives time. As a present that will constantly moves away from the past towards the future.

1. “Bed time, **hit** your phone up”

The word *hit* means bring something forcefully against somebody or something, have a bad effect on somebody or something, act of hitting somebody or something, person or thing that is very popular. The phrase “hit your phone up” connotatively means to text or call someone on their cellphone. The phrase use pronoun ‘you’ to change the point of view. So it will be him who will call or text the other person.

2. Denotative and Connotative Meanings found in “Alright”

The song “Alright” contains 6 denotative and connotative meanings. “Alright” is about a breakup story of the songwriter and how he start to move on. It portray the feeling of hope after the fresh end of a relationship. The lyrics in the song: “And if I was to blame, I swear that I’ll pick up the pieces. You say that you don’t wanna keep ‘em, I’ll leave one behind just in case”. The word pieces means the situations that turned into disaster. He is trying to fix the situation with all the capabilities he has. He will do what he can do to get the situation back at it is normal again after something bad has happened to both of them. Those lyrics employs the simplicity and vulnerability that perfectly captures the emotion of fleeting hope.

a. “Remember when we sayin’ all the same **sh\*t**”

The word *sh\*t* is exclamation or slang word in this lyric. It means swear word used to show that you are angry (*Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary*, 2008, p. 406). The connotative meaning of the word *sh\*t* is nonsense words; there is no point in the conversation. As a slang term, it has many meanings like nonsense, foolishness, something that have a little worth, something insignificant and usually bragging, inaccurate talk or a shameful person.

b. “Wish upon the **stars** that we made it”

The word *star* does not mean the “large ball of burning gas that seen as a point of light in the sky when the night come; figure with five or more points resembling a star; or even a famous singer, actor, etc.” (*Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary*, 2008, p. 433). The *stars* connotatively means hope that a wish will become fulfilled; usually upon seeing the first star of the evening based on *Dictionary FAQ* (n.d.). In this lyric *stars* representing God, because God is often associated with the sky and he lives up there.

c. “Pray so hard for the **make up**”

The *make-up* has definition to the way in which the parts or ingredients of something are put together; cosmetics (such as lipstick, mascara, and eye shadow) used to color and beautify the face; a cosmetic applied to other parts of the body (*Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary*, n.d.). The lyric “pray so hard for the make-up” can be interpreted his desire to settle the relationship with the other person. He really hopes and prays hard that his wishes can be fulfilled.

d. “All the time **spent** couldn’t save us”

The literal meaning of *spend*, which is verb, is something that is spent or has been used so that it no longer has any power or effectiveness; something that has been used up. This is from *Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary* (2008, p. 427). The phrase ‘time spent’ in the lyric means the time that has passed between them. All the things they have been through both sad and happy cannot change the situation now or in the future.

e. “With or without you, I **waited** my whole life”

*Wait* often means to remain somewhere for a short period of time and with a specific intention, i.e., for an anticipated event. The meaning of the phrase “I waited my whole life” is he sacrifice his life to wait for the other person. It is either short or long period of time. He will be waiting for the other person with expectations. He is expecting something from the other person, but they just ignore him. However, he will keep waiting for the other person.

f. “I swear that I’ll pick up the **pieces**”

*Pieces* means one of the bits or parts that something breaks into or is made of (*Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary*, 2008, p. 330). The word *pieces* usually to describe something physically. Nevertheless, in this lyric the word *pieces* means the situations that turned into disaster.

He is trying to fix the situation with all the capabilities he has. He will do what he can do to get the situation back at it is normal again after something bad has happened to both of them.

### 3. Denotative and Connotative Meanings found in “Blue”

There are 7 denotative and connotative meanings in the song “Blue”. The song is about missing friends due to lose track of keeping in touch and having their own lives going on. The lyrics “I won't even feel it, You're not what I needed, Move on with the seasons”. The word seasons represents time that continues to move forward. There are lot of things happened in those time. It is something he wanted to share with people who are not with him anymore despite the long distance between them. The lyric “move on with the seasons” can be describe to letting go the past by moving forward. The song continues to explore the idea of acceptance and the fluidity of relationships.

#### a. “Still waitin', for another *round*”

The word *round* has many meaning such shaped like a ball or circle, or curved; a number of things or group of events; one of the periods of time during a competitions, etc. The connotative meaning of the word *round* in this lyric is the level of possibility that will happen. As a human, it is possible to be impulsive. Nonetheless for someone we love we are able to be patient. He will wait to have another chance even for a long time.

#### b. “New faces, I'm *racin*”

The word *racing* means the action of competing in a race (= a competition to see who can finish first) or running a race with someone. The word *racing* usually associated with competitions like a horse competition or car competition. The word *racing* in this lyric symbolized the feeling when someone are in a speed competitions. Some people are sometimes have their heart beat faster when they in a competition or even just watching the competitions. Their heart beating quickly because they are excited or afraid.

#### c. “*Blue moon* in different phases”

*Blue moon* does not mean the phenomenon of second full moon. The phenomenon is when the moon is shaped like a complete disc in a month, which appears around every two and a half years. This happen with long period of time which count as a rare occurrence. The lyric “blue moon in different phases” can be interpreted as it is been a long time since he saw the other person physically or face to face.

#### d. “Don't *hit* my cell”

The word *hit* means to bring something forcefully against somebody or something. *Hit* also means to moving an object into surface of something that it touches with some forces; having an unpleasant or negative effect on a person or thing; to touch quickly and forcefully, with the hand or an object (*Cambridge Online Dictionary*, n.d.). The connotative meaning of the word *hit* is to contacting the other person whether texting or calling their cellphones. It can be means to not contacting his cellphones either texting or calling. He does not want to be contacted by the other person.

#### e. “Just let me lay down on the *floor*”

The *floor* can be referred to his stressed out feeling. As *floor* is a surface that was below, it means he reached his lowest patience. The feeling of stress can drain someone's energy. He feels so worn out by the stress and he just wants to take a rest by lying. He just let his mind find the peace.

#### f. “Tear me to *pieces*”

*Pieces* means one of the bits or parts that something breaks into or is made of. The word *pieces* usually used to identify something physically. *Pieces* also signifies a quantity of some substance or material forming a single mass or body; a small part, item, or amount forming part of a whole, especially when broken off or separated. As an example piece of chocolate, piece of wood, etc. *Pieces* in this lyric does not defined something physically. It is rather describing the emotion and feelings he has. It represent his actions or behavior. He wants the other person to criticize him until he feel many emotions.

#### g. “Move on with the *seasons*”

The *seasons* means the period of the year when something that happens every year. This period can be the four main periods of the year which are spring, summer, autumn, and winter. It can also refer to the period of the year during which a particular sport is played like the holiday, summer, tourist, etc. season (*Cambridge Online Dictionary*, n.d.). The word *seasons* represents time that continues to move forward. There are lot of things happened in those time. It is something he wanted to share with people who are not with him anymore despite the long distance between them. This happened because they lose track of keeping in touch with each other. They have their lives going on therefore it is not impossible to lose contact.

#### 4. Denotative and Connotative Meanings found in “Right Here”

The song “Right Here” contains 6 denotative and connotative meanings. It is about the end of the relationship and the new relationship after the breakup. The lyrics: “But if you are ever in need, And God has you down on your knees, And you do not know who to be, Then go on and come home to me”. The phrase on your knees represent regret or feeling sorry that shows someone does not have any power yet wanted something desperately. The word home is a place where someone feel safe, rather than place it is more like the atmosphere. It can be means that they can come to him and feel safe and comfortable when they had difficulties. He always have his arm open for them so they can come and find him every time.

##### a. “I think some words are *overdue*”

*Overdue* as adjective means not paid, arrived, returned, etc. by the right within the expected time or due date. In this lyric the word *overdue* means utterance that does not said properly. There are still some words that he can't convey because of the situation. If he has chance, he wants to start over again.

##### b. “Because I need your *shoulder*”

*Shoulder* does not mean the “parts of body which either of the two parts of the body between the top of each arm and neck. It is not part of a piece of clothing which cover the shoulder or part of something, for example a bottle or a mountain, shaped like a shoulder” (*Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary*, 2008, p. 408). *Shoulder* is representing the emotional support. The emotional support needed can be in the form of an attitude for comforting the other person. The *shoulder* is a place for someone to cry on. He need someone who is ready to hear about his issues and offer him empathy, comfort, and encouragement.

##### c. “When we were younger, when we were *softer*”

The literal meaning of *softer* is something that is not hard nor soft but not completely hard. The word *softer* symbolized an innocent childhood. The child stood for simplicity, curiosity, openness, youth, non-calculation, and the absence of ambition or purpose. The child represents the beginning, the source of everything while still being innocent. They do not have to worry about future and just enjoying their life.

##### d. “Yo, *cut* the act”

*Cut* in general is the action of make an opening or wound in something with something sharp. The word *cut* connotatively means to use telling someone to stop talking or stop behaving. It can be caused by other people acting in annoying way. The other person act like they care about him when in reality they just pretending to take care of him out of pity.

##### e. “And God has you down *on your knees*”

The literal meaning of phrase *on your knees* is having extremely weak or tired leg. It is the act kneeling with your knees on the ground. It also means to have difficult period that makes someone drained. The phrase *on your knees* represent regret or feeling sorry that shows someone does not have any power yet wanted something desperately. It is generally means begging someone for something that sometimes not physical. Being on your knees clearly conveys inferiority to the other person.

##### f. “Then go on and come *home* to me”

*Home* means a place that connected with someone's own country rather than foreign countries. *Home* is related to the house, flat, etc. where someone lives with their family. It is considered as property that you can buy or sell. The connotative meaning of *home* is a place where

someone feel safe, rather than place it is more like the atmosphere. It is a place where someone belong and comfortable. They do not have to worry about something when they are at home. They can come to him and feel safe and comfortable when they had difficulties. He always have his arm open for them so they can come and find him every time.

##### 5. Denotative and Connotative Meanings found in “Band-aids”

The song “Band-aids” consists 12 denotative as well as connotative meanings. The song is about giving friends shoulder because he could not give them answer or lend something. The lyrics: “I’m afraid that band-aids, Are no good for heartache”. The word band-aid symbolize to healing emotional wounds or sadness. It is to express sympathy for someone that having hard or difficult time. He wish there was something that he could give just to make everything be okay. But unfortunately, there was nothing really like that, he cannot really just give something to someone that will make them better.

###### a. “How did it get this *way*?”

The word *way* as noun means a route, direction, or path; a particular approach of doing something, especially one that is typical of a person, group of people, place, or period. *Way* connotatively means to get like this or in this situation. It is expressing an action or situation that someone has done. It is most likely the consequence or effect of those actions. He was questioning about the situation that had occurred. The situation got worse and why it become like this.

###### b. “My heart is *broken*”

*Broken* means something that has been damaged or injured. It is no longer in whole shape or working properly. Broken refer to something physical for example: broken jar, broken vase, broken windows, etc. *Broken* connotatively means being in emotional distress that is so intense that it alters someone’s way of life, frequently as a result of an unpleasant incident. The emotional pain in this lyric are sadness and disappointment. That can be caused by someone betrayal or hurtful treatment.

###### c. “Down to my *core*”

The general meaning of *core* is the basic and most important part of something; the hard central part of something like apples seed or the center of a planet. Based on the context of the lyric, *core* connotatively means completely in every way or extreme way. The meaning of “down to my core” is something so intense that it affect him down through his body. This line is related to the previous lyric. So when it is combined, the meaning can be interpreted that his sadness and disappointment has influence him in every way.

###### d. “I’m afraid that *band-aids*”

*Band-aid* or plaster is a small piece of sticky tape that someone use to cover small cuts or wounds on someone body. *Band-aid* is also a brand name for a small piece of sticky cloth or plastic that someone use to cover and protect a cut in the skin. *Band-aid* symbolize to healing emotional wounds or sadness. It is to express sympathy for someone that having hard or difficult time. He is afraid the recovery someone gave to him could not help him. He is scared other people sympathy cannot heal his sadness and worry.

###### e. “When your world is *fallin’ down*”

The phrase *falling down* means to suddenly go down onto the ground without intention or by accident; to drop abruptly because having no strength or support; fail to meet something that will or should happen or requirements. The phrase *fallin’ down* connotatively means the situation where someone feel like nobody was care for him. It causes to have a bad condition and unable to dealt with emotional problem. It means something bad happens to the other person and causing their life to change. It is not some positive changes yet something that lead someone’s life to falling apart.

###### f. “But *fire* h s started right behind me”

The literal meaning of *fire* is something burning that produces light and heat. *Fire* connotatively means to do with fear, rage, destruction and energy. Generally *fire* has many connotations. It can be positive or negative connotation. Based on the context of this lyric, *fire* has to do with his fear of his situation. He is aware it could harm him so he need to be careful.

g. “And if I don't **jump** now”

*Jump* is mentioned in this lyric which has meaning to move quickly off the ground by pushing someone's body with legs and feet to pass over something (*Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary*, 2008, p. 240). Based on the context in the lyric, *jump* refer to something that he should let go. It means to take the decision in his life. It is has to do with his fear. He should make decision about his fear. The decision could be letting go something that disturbing and distracting his mind.

h. “I fear that I can't take the **burning**”

The word *burning* means an “act of producing flames and has a very hot sensation. It describe something that extremely hot” based on *Collins Online Dictionary* (n.d.). The word *burning* can be referred to his pain and suffering by the other person based on the context of the lyric. He was suffered by being treated badly and got in difficult situation by the other person. This situation hurts him. He is afraid he cannot take the unbearable pain that causes his sorrows. So he let go his fear because it is the best decision he could make.

i. “Dive into the **ground**”

*Ground* actual meaning is a solid surface of the earth which is called soil. *Into the ground* means beyond what is necessary or can be endured; to exhaustion; beyond a reasonable or necessary point. It can also means to completely, absolutely or there is nothing left anymore. He wants to escape and far from the reality. He is tired with his and the other person problem and he wanted to go away without hesitation.

j. “Friends of **flowers**”

*Flowers* means to part of a plant that produces seeds. It is often have bright colored (*Oxford earner's Pocket Dictionary*, 2008, p. 171). *Flowers* usually has a pleasant smell, or the type of plant that produces these smell. *Flowers* generally have a fragrant smell but some flowers have a less pleasant smell even bad smell. *Flowers* symbolize many things. It can symbolize happiness and abundance. They also symbolize wealth, fortune and prosperity and hospitality. Flowers are associated with symbolize joyfulness, beauty, purity, and good positive vibes. It represents the friendships between him and someone else. However, the word *flowers* does not connotes positive meaning. It capture the feelings of confusion and sadness.

k. “**Fragile** silence, Stand beside you”

The word *fragile* means to easily split or cracked into pieces; splintered, fractured, burst, etc. or damaged (*Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary*, 2008, p. 176). The phrase *fragile silence* means the silence sound is easily broken. Sometimes silence is good, yet it is hard to maintain silence sound. Even when one is alone and peaceful, new sounds will arise just to shatter the silence. It shows how sounds always break. It captured the fragility of the other person emotion rather than the sound. No matter how strong someone is, they always the soft spot. He wanted to stay near the other person when it happens.

l. “Stop your **cryin**”

*Crying* is an act of producing tears from the eyes because someone is unhappy or hurt. It also means the act of crying, or the sound of someone crying. *Crying* can be symbolize in many expression. It is associated with happiness or sadness. It is implies an empathy, compassionate and societal pain, physical pain, etc. in this line, crying refers the difficulty to dealing with stress. It means he wants the other person to stop being sad. Even when they feel distress, he wants them to know that he always there for them.

#### 4.1. Figures and Tables

**Table 1.** Form of Word Class of denotative and connotative meanings in *Band aids*

Song Tittle	Word Class					
	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>	<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun Phrase</i>	<i>Verb Phrase</i>
“Less of You”	6	5	-	1	3	-
“Alright”	4	1	1	-	-	-
“Blue”	5	1	-	1	-	-
“Right Here”	1	1	3	-	1	-
“Band aids”	6	2	3	-	-	1
Total	22	10	7	2	4	1

**Table 2. Denotative and Connotative Meanings found in *Band aids* Album by Keshi**

Song Tittle	Types of Meaning (Denotative and Connotative Meaning)
"Less of You"	15
"Alright"	6
"Blue"	7
"Right Here"	6
"Band aids"	12
Total	46

## 5. Closing

Based on the discussion above, it can be concluded that song lyrics in *Band aids* album by Keshi has a lot of denotative and connotative meanings. Those meanings are in the form of words and phrases found in the song lyrics.

The form of word class found in all of the songs is dominated by nouns. There are 46 words and phrases found in total. Those are 22 nouns, 10 verbs, 7 adjectives, 2 adverbs, 4 noun phrases, and 1 verb phrase. The researcher found 12 words and 3 phrases in "Less of You". The words found are 6 noun, 5 verb, and 1 adjective. The phrases found are 3 phrases of noun phrase. Then, in the song entitled "Alright" there are 6 words found. It is 4 nouns, 1 verb, and 1 adjective. Further, in "Blue" there are 7 words found which divided into 5 nouns, 1 verb, and 1 adverb. Moreover, in the song entitled "Right Here" there are 5 words and 1 phrases. Those are consecutively 3 adjectives, 1 noun, and 1 verb. In addition, the song "Band aids" has 11 words and 1 phrase. Those are 6 nouns, 3 adjectives, 2 verbs, and 1 verb phrase.

The researcher found 46 words and phrases based on the 5 songs that have been analyzed which containing denotative as well as connotative meanings. Those are 15 words and phrases from the song "Less of You", 6 words from the song "Alright", 7 words from the song "Blue", 6 words and phrase from the song "Right Here", 12 words and phrase from the song "Band aids". Those words and phrases are hard to understand without the connotative meaning. Most of the words are about the emotions and relationship that the lyricist has. For instance, the word home is defined as a place to seek comfort and safeness rather a place to live. The word pieces describe the sadness and depressed feelings of being left by someone important to the lyricist.

The connotative meaning is needed in order to understand the lyric and the intentions of the songwriter. Moreover, it makes the messages of the lyrics can be delivered to the listeners. The researcher discovered the dominant connotation in the lyrics is about the lyricist past relationship with someone. It is associated with heartbreak, loss, and breakups. Through the album, the lyricist wants to start off on a journey of self-healing and reconciliation. Thus, connotative meanings are related to the context of the lyric.

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