CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This research focuses on analyzing collocation words in the song of lyric album *Superman is Dead* by comprehension of semantics. This introduction presents a general description of the research which consists of a background of the research, statement of the problem, objective of the research, significance of the research, definition of the key terms and organization of writing.

1 1. Background of Research

People can't be separated from using a language, because of the most beautiful instrument of verbal interaction that only humans have to convey what they felt, and with it, humans can get to know each other. According to Chaer (1995), that language is a tool of social interaction to convey thoughts, ideas, concepts, or also feelings. In this case, Wardhaugh (1972) says that the function of language is a human communication tool, both oral and written, and according to Kinneavy it's referred to as a function of expression, information function, exploration function, persuasion function and entertainment function (Michael, 1967: 51). As a communication tool, the language consists of two aspects, namely linguistic aspects and non-linguistic aspects. Both of these aspects include phonological, morphological, and syntactic levels. These three levels support the formation that will be conveyed, namely semantics in which there are meanings, ideas, thoughts, or concepts. Whatever is a reason, he said that every word spoken by humans has meaning or results in the appearance of meaning.

As in a song that is one of the results from a type of literary work namely poetry the one who is in doubt. Songs are generally about life problems human. The problem can be in the form of problems that occur within himself and the problems between individuals with each other in community life. The problems experienced

by the characters are the imagination obtained by the author from experience and his appreciation of life. Human thinking is increasingly critical raises several questions concerning personal life human. Songs are included in literature because they meet language criteria typical of literature. The language of poetry or song can be categorized as a language that is typical of literature because language and words in poetry are representative of the inner experience of the poet so that the language of poetry tends to expressive. A song's meaning is full of ambiguity and expressiveness because language and meaning in songs tend to influence, persuade, and ultimately change the attitude of the reader (Wellek and Weren in Hermintoyo 2003: 19).

Song lyrics are essentially the same as poetry because both of them have the same characteristics namely both of them have a structure of form and structure of meaning. Song lyrics are formed from language that results from communication between songwriters with the community of song lovers as written discourse because it was delivered with written media on the album cover can also be an oral discourse through tapes. Song lyrics are an expression of someone from the inside about something good which has been seen, heard and experienced. Song lyrics have similarities to poetry but it's just that in song lyrics it also has its specificity because of it pouring ideas through song lyrics is reinforced with melodies and a customized type of rhythm with song lyrics and the sound color of the singer. According to Goldman in structural-genetic theory the relationship between art and society must be considered by the world view or ideology expressed. In certain contexts, art serves as a guide to human behavior related to symbolic expression, beauty, and social interaction. The function of art in society is the means of ceremonies, entertainment, spectacle, and as an educational medium. Music is used as a daily beauty of a person, music has an impact on someone's life when he hears music that suits their conditions.

As the philosopher, Nietzsche said that life without music is a mistake because almost every day we always intersect with the name of music. While for the creator of the work in the form of music, it can be used as a mission to convey

the overflow of emotions that are in the minds of musicians. Song lyrics are said to be communication media because they have elements as stated above. For example, a musician who sings Farm Labor songs to listeners who will carry out a struggle that song lyrics have meaning that can be digested by listeners who feel by their conditions. Teenagers or those who are looking for identity can't be separated from music. Song lyrics are a result of the interpretation of an author in looking at a phenomenon that happened at that time. This phenomenon is not only understood as an understanding of the sociology of society, but other more abstract things; for example in terms of psychological aspects and ideas, even dynamism the definitive meaning of music from time to time can be used as a reference for the work further literature. The song lyrics that can be said to be good are always relative and cohesive between the object of observation of the author and the tastes of the reader in interpreting the work (Ricoeur 2006: 14).

Social criticism in songs is one form of communication conveyed by songwriters for listeners especially for certain parties in the community who aim or function as a control of the course of a social system. Social criticism consists of two terms namely from the word criticism and social. In the sense of a large language dictionary, Indonesia explained that criticism is a criticism or response and description and consideration of both bad results of work, opinions and so on (1996: 359). The definition of social means being friends, together, association, who intends to understand events in society, namely human fellowship, to be able to try to bring improvements in life together. Along with the development of the times, social-political criticism can be filed in a way and forms of diversity, one of which is to use media arts and literature. The art and literature media itself has long been used as a medium to cast critics of resistance to establishment and oppression by the ruling elite. On generally, criticism and resistance appeared in the media of music, art, and literature difficult to understand the meaning of criticism.

In the realm of literary research, social criticism plays an important role in considering both bad works of literature. According to (Sawardi, 1974: 2), criticism means offering reality responsibly with a purpose so that the person concerned

makes self-improvement. Literature in general displays a picture of a particular social life. The social reality displayed by the author in his work can change the values of the life of the reader or in function, this Sawardi (1974: 2) states that literature can be used as a means of social criticism. Literature is in the midst of a society that arises because of emotional pressures or rational from the community. Literature reflects the social problems that exist in society and the author has a high level of sensitivity in translating socially in the environment. Literary works also reflect social criticism perhaps hidden (Damono, 1983: 22).

Based on the statement above, the researcher is interested in analyzing associative meaning, namely collocative meaning and collocation words. Leech (2003:30), states that collocative meaning consists of the associations a word acquires on account of the meanings of words which tend to occur in its environment. So, the meaning of collocation words has different meaning based on linguistics context in which it is used. According to the theory of Leech (1947: 20), that collocative meaning consists of associations of words that combine, because the meaning of words that tends to occur in the environment, and usually occurs with certain types of words, for example, beautiful and handsome, words tend to collaborate with women, villages, gardens, flowers and others also the word "handsome" tends to collaborate with boys, men, cars, coats and others. Then, examples are taken from Mwihaki (2004: 135) "good children", "good work", "good land" and "good life". The word "good" from the sentence has a different meaning in the case of the association "Good child" shows someone who is respectful and obedient. "Good work" will be considered a comfortable gift. "Good land" is a type of soil composition and refractory properties. Then, the last thing is the expression "good life" is something related to material or spiritual wealth.

Benson and Ilson's theory (1997), there are two types of collocation, they are grammatical collocations and lexical collocations. In the BBI Dictionaries (Benson, Benson & Ilson, 2009: xiii) grammatical collocations consist of a dominant word (a noun, adjective/participle, verb) and a preposition or grammatical structure such as an infinitive or clause (e.g. Noun + to +infinitive). Lexical

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collocations is a word's definition that can find in the dictionary that mostly used by a single word. Larson (1990:34) says that a word is the smallest unit of a language that can exist on its own in either written or spoken language. Some characteristics of lexical collocations are fixed identifiable, non-idiomatic phrases and construction. This type of collocation is often called semantic collocations for it forms semantic or syntactic properties that can't be fully predicted from those of their components, and therefore semantic collocations have to be listed in the dictionary.

Collocation means a natural combination of words, it refers to the way English words are closely associated with each other. The term collocation is used in widely different senses by linguists such as Moon (1998) to refer to syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations of words. In one approach, Carter (1998: 51) argues that collocation is the frequent co-occurrence of words within a certain distance recognize to be four words to either side of the specified focal word or node. A collocation is a pair or group of words that are often used together. These combinations sound natural to native speakers. Brashi (2009) claims that collocations are situated between lexis and syntax, which can be seen as important because language competence is referred to as an interactional process between lexis and syntax. Furthermore, collocations as such are evident in most text types and they occur in languages in different degrees of restrictedness. Linguistics has guessed collocations as fixed forms of expression. Collocations have a specific form in the minds of native speakers being made of whole chunks they are stored and used as such both in speech and writing. Due to this fact, the notion of collocations became significantly important in the language research field. This is where collocative meaning comes in. Words co-occur collate with certain words, e.g. totally awesome not exclusively awesome or wholly awesome. Therefore the purpose of collocations is to enhance our understanding of meanings brought about from verbal communication, for collocative meaning is a broad term for the many examples of occurrence.

As in the song lyric which is an expression of someone about something that has been seen, heard or experienced. Lyrics are an expression of the writer's feeling or composed for singing (Oxford Advanced learner's Dictionary, 1995:703). This language game can be in the form of vocal games, language styles, and word deviations and reinforced by using melodies and musical notations that are tailored to the lyrics of the song so that listeners are increasingly carried away with what the author thinks (Awe, 2003: 51). The meaning contained in a song lyrics is a description of a phenomenon that is felt and occurred in the author's environment because meaning plays an important role in understanding what was communicated.

Superman Is Dead is a music group from Bali, they're headquartered at Poppies Lane II - Kuta. This music group consists of three young people from Bali, namely: Bobby Kool as guitarist and vocalist, Eka Rock as a bassist, and Jerinx as a drummer. Then their songs are made by using English on each album which amounts to 6 albums, but the researcher will only focus on the contents of the song on only three albums. One of the uniqueness of this band is that they created songs mostly with English that criticized the phenomena that occur in his environment, especially in this country, such as criticism of the authorities, economy, nature, violence, policies, and others. Unlike another band like Kimokal, Schaller, Discus, The Sigit, Elephant Kind, Stars and Rabbit, Barefood and Neonomora they are all Indonesian musicians and their songs are in English but, the meaning their songs is more about romance and individualism.

Related to some previous study of collocation, the researcher found such as the study from Roly Cristi Tambunan (2017) with entitle "The Use of Collocations in Some Selected Articles on Globe Asia Magazine". This study discusses two types of collocation, they are grammatical collocations and lexical collocations. This study has used a theory about collocations by Benson, Benson, and Ilson's theory (1997). The result of this study shows that there are 110 collocations. There are 105 lexical collocations and 5 grammatical collocations. And based on the strength, there are 50 strong collocations, 9 weak collocations, and 51 medium-strength collocations.

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The second study is "Receptive and Productive Knowledge of Verb+Noun and Adjective +Noun Collocations of International Program and English Major Students of Prince of Songkala University" by Ms. Nuramal Bueraheng (2013). This study specifically focused on productive and receptive verb+ noun and adjective+ noun collocational knowledge of two different groups of learners with different degrees of exposure to the English language. This study has used theory from Benson, Benson, and Ilson 1986; Lewis (2000). The third study is "The Collocation Words in Danielle Steel's Leap of Faith" by Dede Nuryadin (2012). This study discusses three major concerns. First, it figures out the collocation words in Steel's Leaf of Faith. Second, it identifies the classification of the collocation words in Leap of Faith novel based on the collocation pattern. Third, it investigates the reasons that one pattern mostly appears in a leap of faith novel. This study has used theory from Benson et al, which divides the collocation into two major groups, grammatical collocation, and lexical collocation. This research differs from the others, this study about collocation words in the lyric superman is a dead song.

The researcher has a deal that this purpose of the research is to collect collocation words that are found in the lyric song Superman is Dead and describe the social critic contents having collocation words are shown in three albums of song lyrics "Superman is dead". The researcher takes this title of research with "Collocation words in Lyrics Superman is Dead Song".

1.2 Statement of Problem

Collocation is a pair or group of words that are often used together and explain a combination of two or more words which frequently occur together. Like the Superman is Dead song which in each album the lyrics are associated with the words of social criticism and things that are not normal which often occur in the environment of the songwriter.

Based on the introduction above, known that in every album of Superman is Dead songs contained the words of collocation having criticism contents. Therefore, the researcher takes the research questions as follows:

1. What types of collocation words are found in the lyric song album of "*Superman is dead*"?

2. What social and critic contents having the words of collocation are shown in the lyric song album of *"Superman is Dead"?*

1.3 Research Objective

The researcher has some purpose in dealing with the problem statements above:

1. To identify the types of collocation words are found in the lyric album song of *"Superman is dead".*

2. To identify social and criticism contents having the words of collocation are shown in the lyric album song *"Superman is Dead".*

1.4 Significance of the Research

The researcher hopes that the result of this research will give many benefits both academically and theoretically for everybody who reads and needs.

1. Academically

Academically, this research can be added knowledge for students about the meaning, especially about kinds of collocation that divided into two groups, like grammatical and lexical collocation. Also, this research will help students to speak and write English more naturally and accurately and will help to increase the range of English vocabulary. For example, the readers will find it easier to avoid words like very or nice or beautiful or get by choosing a word that fits the context better and has a more precise meaning. This is particularly useful if we are taking a written exam in English and want to make a good impression on the examiners. At an advanced level, an appreciation of collocation can also be helpful in terms of appreciating other researchers' use of language. An appreciation of collocation will help to understand when a skillful writer departs from normal patterns of collocation a journalist, poet, song, advertiser or another inventive user of language often creates an effect by not choosing the expected collocation.

2. Theoretically

Theoretically, this research can increase comprehension and give a contribution and more positive effect on developing Linguistics studies related to the meaning in the semantics field. Because this research supported by Benson, and Wilson theory of collocation and criticsm that consists of associating a word that flowing, because the meaning of words tends to occur in the environment, and it usually occurs with certain types of words and also supported by theory Benson et al that collocation divided into two major groups: grammatical collocation and lexical collocation.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

1. Collocation is an integrated link or combination (association) of combined words or a series of words that appear together in an utterance or sentence and are usually used frequently in society. Here the collocations fall into two major groups.

2. Grammatical collocation

Grammatical collocation is collocation in the form of grammar in sentences such as joining two words consisting of prepositions and nouns, verbs, and adjectives.

3. Lexical collocation

Lexical collocation is collocation at the level of the word type, which can be a verb, noun, adjective, preposition, and so on.

4. Social criticism is one form of communication in a society that aims or functions as a control of the course of a social system. The definition of social means being friends, together, association, which intends to understand events in society, namely human fellowship, to be able to try to bring about improvements in life together.

5. Superman is Dead is succinctness from (SID) is a music group from Bali. They were influenced by the style of music from foreign bands such as Green Day and NOFX and later, the SID band's musical inspire changed to the Punk Rock genre. The songs that they created on average criticize the phenomenon that happens every day in their environment and there are even a few songs from the album that

criticize the policies of the government. They are also sensitive to the surrounding environment, so the contents of each lyric are social environmental conditions.

6. A song is someone's expression of a thing that has been seen, heard or experienced and song are works of art a combination of sound art and poetic language arts, the language is short and there is a rhythm with unified sounds and the selection of classy imaginative words and involving melodies and the voice of the singer.

7. Lyric is the most important in a song, without it the song can't be created. Song lyrics are the same as poetry because both of them have the same characteristics, they are both structured shapes and structures of meaning. Song lyrics are formed from language that results from communication between songwriters with a community of song lovers.

1.6 Organization of Writing

The writing of this research is organized as below:

Chapter 1: Introduction

This chapter presents the introduction to this research, the chapter has six sections: the background of the research, statement of the problem, research objective, research significance, definition of key terms and organization of writing.

Chapter 11: Theoretical Foundation

In this chapter, this research discusses some theories related to the research. It provides an overview of semantics, meaning, definitions of collocations, dictionary definitions, collocative meaning, collocatives in use, collocations in EFL, classification of collocations, learning collocations, social criticism in literary work, introduction to Superman is Dead and song lyrics.

Chapter 111: Research Method

This chapter discusses the methodology of the research, research design, data, sample of data, source of data, the technique of collecting data and the technique of analyzing data.

Chapter 1V: Finding and Discussion

This chapter consists of the research findings and discussion.

Chapter V: Conclusion and Suggestion

This chapter presents the conclusion and the implication or suggestion in line with this research.