

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents a summary of the findings from the research. There are seven components to it. The research's historical context will serve as the primary focus of this section. This section contains material that is related with occurrences that are relevant to the subject of the research. The second section is known as the research question, and it is comprised of many questions and queries that are intended to be answered by the findings of this investigation. The third component is the purpose of the research. This section will explain the reason behind conducting this research. The significance of the research is discussed in the fourth section, with both its motivation and its outcomes being outlined. The fifth section will cover research done in the past.

The conceptual framework makes up the sixth and last section. The formatting and arrangement of a paper is the seventh section.

1.1 Background of problem

Language is a system, an arbitrary sound sign that humans use to socialize with one another, whether between individuals or groups, as well as to work together, communicate with one another, and identify themselves (Kridalaksana, 1983, and Djokokentjono, 1982 in Chaer, 2014: 32). Because language has become an integral part of people's lives; not only is it used for talking and connecting with others, but it can also be conveyed creatively through mediums such as music. According to Gerot and Wignell (1994: 163), language is a technique of communication that is utilized in our daily life. Based on these assertions, the researcher understands that language is not about speaking only, but all the thing people do is a language, such as people's gesture it has meaning itself.

People can no longer be separated from the media, most specifically the electronic media, as a result of globalization. The mobile phone, radio, and television are all examples of electronic media. Electronic media are a method of communication that allows individuals in different locations to be informed about topics. We are able to call anyone, listen to music and the radio, and watch videos thanks to the proliferation of electronic media. However, when people communicate with one another, they frequently misunderstand the purpose or meaning of what they say. This is especially true when they communicate while watching or listening to electronic media, such as a song, because the meaning of the song is one of the most important aspects of a song. According to Lyon (2009: 32), the definition of communication is the word that talks in our mouths and says about the actuality. But all we know, if the word can have many meanings.

The majority of the time, when individuals listen to or sing a song, they have no idea what the meaning of that song is. This results in a lack of a memorizer when they are singing a song, which means that it does not transmit the message of the song that is being offered to the fans. According to Palmer (1976, as cited in Djajasudarma, 2016: 7) “Makna adalah kata yang menyangkut intrabahasa saja”. The word relation is where the linguistic substances that are involved with intralingual can be found. The conclusion that the researcher draws from these quotations is that one will understand what other people mean based on how their meaning is perceived. As a consequence of this, in order for us to comprehend the meaning that is included within a word, we need to study the meaning relationship that is contained within that word. This will assist us in determining what it is that gives the meaning of the word we are investigating its own distinctive quality.

Therefore, this is also supported by Lyon’s statement (1977, in Djajasudarma, 2016: 7) “*Mengkaji atau memberikan makna suatu kata ialah memahami kajian kata tersebut yang berkenaan dengan hubungan-hubungan makna yang membuat kata tersebut berbeda dengan kata-kata lain*”. Therefore, in order for us to comprehend the meaning that is contained within a word, we need to investigate the meaning relationship that is contained within that word. This will enable us to

comprehend the factors that contribute to the distinctiveness of the meaning of the term that we are researching. The researcher understands that based on this statement when we communicate with one another, the word that is spoken might have many meanings depending on who we are speaking with. This is because the meaning of words can vary from person to person. The term "ambiguity" is commonly used to describe this issue. When we listen to music, we are forced to arrive to our own conclusions on the song's meaning. As a result, it is important for people to be aware of this aspect of the song.

On the other hand, a lot of people aren't getting the message that the vocalist is trying to convey through the song when they hear it. At the same time, the song serves as the medium through which the vocalist conveys their message to the listener. A song is a way for people of different cultures to communicate with one another. Singing one's feelings out loud in the form of a song has also evolved into a form of communication for some individuals, who do so as an alternative to talking. Meanwhile, when people sing a song and listen to music, they ought to have learnt about the song early on, particularly while singing a song. This is especially true when listening to music. The songs of Olivia Rodrigo were selected by the researcher to serve as the initial object under investigation in this study, because the lyric made touching people heart cause many people ever felt the same situation as the song. Besides it, her song has a major effect on those who listen to it, just as the way the lyrics she wrote have an effect on those who listen to it. During that period, the researcher gave the object of his study additional thought. In the end, she made the decision to employ a song by Billie Eilish as the subject of her research due to the fact that many of Biliie Eillish's songs the researcher choose Billie Eilish's songs in the Album "When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?" have a major impact on the individuals who listen to them. In addition, Billie Eilish's music has been the subject of debate among people from virtually every country in the world. The controversy surrounding the music that she made causes those who listen to her song to have second thoughts.

In the beginning, the researcher intended to choose ten arbitrary songs from Billie Eilish's discography as the subject of the study; but, in the end, the researcher decided to select a complete Billie Eilish album as the subject of the study. In order to research the necessary topic, researcher need a significant amount of data. Additionally, "When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?" was picked as Billie's album because it features "Bury A Friend," the song that became her primary objective, and "When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?" is an album in which "Bury A Friend" has more than one interpretation. In point of fact, even in other songs and on other albums, every lyric must contain polysemy; however, researcher chose this album because many people misunderstood the meaning contained in one of Billie Eilish's songs, specifically "Bury A Friend." Therefore, researcher took the initiative to find out and analyze the meaning contained in Billie Eilish's songs on the album "When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?" and examine whether the word contains polysemy or not.

Accordingly, using of semantic study, the problem of meaning in the lyrics of Billie Eilish's songs in the Album "When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?", and the application of polysemy theory, it will be possible to uncover the meaning that Billie Eilish employs in multiple terms. In order to draw a conclusion about this matter, the researcher is looking to determine whether of Billie Eilish's songs in the Album "When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?" contain a word that has multiple meanings, also known as polysemy. Polysemy has more than one meaning, and we can discover examples of it in Billie Eilish's songs in the Album "When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?". Because of this, there is a very close connection between language, meaning and polysemy.

Beside it, polysemy phenomenon is included to lexical linkage. Which is the meaning there in polysemy are have relation with the meaning in the dictionary. Each individual meaning that is a part of a language is connected to the meanings of other words. Chaer (2014: 297) said "relasi makna adalah hubungan semantic yang terdapat antara satuan bahasa dengan bahasa yang lain". According to Chaer (2014: 297) also stated, the building blocks of language are either individual words,

phrases, or complete sentences. The researcher is aware that each word, phrase, and sentence does, in fact, have a meaning, and that this meaning will have a connection to the meanings of other words, phrases, and sentences. Implying that there will be problems regarding meaning in every word and sentence, which might lead to someone misinterpreting what a term means. This means that every word and sentence will have meaning problems. The fact that a given word might have more than one interpretation is typically the source of the difficulty that is associated with words that have meaning and it included into meaning relations. Djadjasudarma (2016: 38) said the connection between meanings can be broken down into two distinct categories: the core meaning, and the meaning extension. According to Chaer (2014: 297), while considering meaning relations, there are problems that are typically highlighted. These problems include ambiguity, redundancy, hyponymy, synonyms, and antonyms.

This issue frequently occurs in individual words, phrases, or even entire sentences. For instance, similar to the lyrics of a song, there will almost certainly be words, phrases, or sentences that contain synonyms, polysemy, antonyms, or some other form of wordplay. However, because the researcher wants to investigate a word that can be interpreted in more than one way, also known as polysemy, the researcher will only investigate words that contain the word polysemy. This is because the researcher wants to educate the reader about the concept of polysemy, which refers to words that can be interpreted in more than one meaning. The researcher sought to investigate whether or not it is true that the words contained in the song lyrics on Billie's album had a different meaning than those that are found in the dictionary.

This is also reinforced by Palmer's statement (1976, in Djadjasudarma, 2016:67) that “Polisemi adalah suatu kata yang memiliki makna lebih dari satu”. The researcher has an understanding of the concept known as polysemy, which refers to the fact that a word can have more than one meaning. As a result, the researcher decides to use Billie Eilish's album as a research subject in order to determine

whether or not the song lyrics on the album include polysemy and, if they do, which words contain polysemy.

In addition, the use of words that can be interpreted in multiple ways might leave the reader or listener with a sense of uncertainty regarding the message that the speaker intends to express. Given these circumstances, one might reasonably deduce that polysemy is included in ambiguity, but ambiguity is not included in polysemy. It because polysemy and ambiguity have the difference. The difference between polysemy and ambiguity is that polysemy comes from the word, whereas ambiguity comes from the more significant grammatical units such as a phrase, sentence, or caused grammatical structure. Polysemy is included in ambiguity, but ambiguity is not included in polysemy; the origin of polysemy derives from the word itself, whereas the origin of ambiguity comes from more significant grammatical units such as the phrase, the sentence, or the whole grammatical structure. This is the primary distinction between polysemy and ambiguity. The following is an illustration of polysemy taken from earlier studies:

Data:

- 1) “cuz as He promised, He will always be there, He is always **watching** us, guiding us, and He knows what is in our little hearts”.
- 2) "When there is now here to run and hide, now ask yourself because Allah **is watching** you."
- 3) “I could spend hours **watching** you; you are so innocent, so wonderful and pure."

Type: Polysemy Verb

Form: Action verb

Table 1 Example of Polysemy

Source: Latifatu Atika Ahyaroni “A Polysemy Analysis of Song lyrics in The Albums of ‘Thank You Allah’ and ‘Forgive Me’ by Maher Zain”<https://digilib.uinsby.ac.id>

The example of the data in polysemy that is presented in the table demonstrates that the word can have numerous meanings. The above illustration also enables us to determine whether the initial meaning of a word is referred to as the fundamental meaning. The second meaning was brought to light as a result of the content of the text; for example, "watching" can mean both "menonton" and "menjaga." In addition, "watching" is classified as a polysemy verb because of its function as a verb; in addition, "watching" is classified as an action verb because it is a verb that expresses an activity that individuals engage in.

The researcher needs to describe the word in an objective manner through the context of Billie Eilish's songs in the Album "When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?" to ensure that the reader comprehends any words that can be interpreted in more than one meaning, also to ensure that the reader does not incorrectly interpret the meaning of any word that is featured in one of Billie's songs. In the other that, the researcher analyze the lyric by applying polysemy theory developed by Alwi and how polysemy manifests itself in Billie's songs according to Pateda's theory. This is because the word can have multiple meanings, as demonstrated in the preceding example.

1.2 Statements of Problem

People have been uncertain about the meaning of the word in Billie's songs, based on the research background given, until a social media conspiracy has emerged. Consequently, the research will identify the following problems:

1. What types of polysemy are there in *Billie Eilish's songs in the Album "When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?"*?
2. What factors influence polysemy's occurrence in *Billie Eilish's songs in the Album "When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?"*?

The researcher employs a polysemy theory developed by Alwi to examine the various forms of polysemy and a theory developed by Pateda to explain the factors that contribute to the appearance of polysemy in Billie's songs as a means of discussing the issues that have arisen during the course of the research.

1.3 Research Purposes

The purposes of this research based on the research problems, they are:

1. To find out the types of Polysemy in *Biliie Eillish's songs in the Album "When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?"*.
2. To find out the factors influencing the occurrence of Polysemy in *Biliie Eillish's songs in the Album "When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?"*.

1.4 Research Objectives

This study is being carried out in order to achieve two different profits or benefits. The theoretical as well as the practical implications of this research are beneficial. Theoretically, the purpose of this research is to contribute to the resolution of the absence of knowledge, notably in semantics study, specifically thoughtful meaning relation in *Biliie Eillish's songs in the Album "When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?"*. This is the benefit that may be expected.

A better understanding of polysemy analysis may potentially result from this research if it is conducted thoroughly. In addition, the findings of this research are anticipated to contribute to the expansion of the existing body of knowledge, particularly in the field of linguistics. This study demonstrates that music may serve not only as a source of amusement but also as a beneficial tool for the acquisition of linguistics information. This is due to the fact that we can acquire problems of meaning from a song through the use of semantic researches.

In a more tangible sense, this research has the potential to contribute to the minds of people, particularly those interested in linguistics studies in the field of semantics and socialist English literature object, or at the very least, to enrich the complementary information derived from the results of previous research. Through the myriad of theoretical and methodological techniques, this research has the potential to not only bolster linguistics research but also advance the field of linguistics theory.

After that, this research has the potential to both improve existing information and serve as the basis for a presentation or lesson on linguistics that covers theories,

critique, and appreciation. In addition, the student thought that this research would provide understanding regarding polysemy as well as give new ideas.

1.5 Previous Studies

This research has the potential to contribute to the minds of people, particularly those individuals who are interested in linguistics studies within the topic of Before beginning to write up the findings of the investigation, the researcher had conducted a search for earlier studies on polysemy and lexical association. The previous study is the research that has the same information or object, both formally and materially, in order that; there are also the advantages and deficiencies of the previous study in order to explain the position of the research and the researcher among other researchers who had done the researching in the past. The position of the researcher is vital if you want to avoid duplicating the research, and if other researchers regard the research, it will be regarded plagiarism.

This research has the potential to contribute to the minds of people, particularly those individuals who are interested in linguistics studies within the topic of the prior research on polysemy in semantics, which had been completed by a few individuals, can be summarized as follows:

The first investigation into this topic was carried out by Adinta (2014) and published under the title "Polisemi Verba, Adjektiva, and Nomina dalam Bahasa Madura Kajian Semantik." The results of this investigation demonstrated the connection between the issue and the verb, the adjective, and the noun.

This research can add to the brains of individuals, particularly those engaged in linguistics studies. The second study was undertaken by Ahyaroni (2019) and titled A Polysemy Analysis of Song Lyrics in the Maher Zain Albums Thank You Allah and Forgive Me. This study result outlined the many types of polysemy: polysemy verb, polysemy noun, and polysemy adjective.

Kanibu and Hatsana (2020) conducted the third study, titled Analisis Makna Polisemi dalam Bahasa Maybrat. This study's findings described polysemy in the

Maybrat language and other meaning relationships. This research employed listening, speaking, and writing as its methodology.

The fourth study, which was carried out by Septiandari (2021) and given the title Polysemy of the Song Lyrics in Taylor Swift's Album of Folklore, was conducted. The primary objective of this study was to determine the kind of polysemy that is most prevalent on Taylor Swift's album, "The Album of Folklore."

The identification of polysemy kinds, specifically polysemy verbs, polysemy adjectives, and polysemy nouns, is something that this research shares in common with the gap research described above. The previous research did not explain how polysemy occurs in object. However, this research will explain how polysemy occurs in the object. This is the discrepancy between this research and other research.

