AN ANALYSIS OF CONTEXTUAL MEANING IN OLIVIA RODRIGO'S SONGS

THESIS

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of Requirement to Obtain Strata One (S1) Degree

By:

RIVO PRESTI ROMA WIJAYA

18019106

Supervisor:

NUR ROSITA, S.Pd, M.A

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE DEPARTMENT

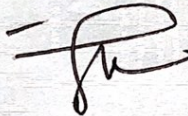**FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS**

UNIVERSITAS NEGERI PADANG

2023

HALAMAN PERSETUJUAN SKRIPSI

Judul	: An Analysis of Contextual Meaning in Olivia Rodrigo's Songs
Nama	: Rivo Presti Roma Wijaya
NIM	: 18019106
Program Studi	: Sastra Inggris
Jurusan	: Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas	: Bahasa dan Seni

Padang, 13 Februari 2023

Disetujui oleh,

Pembimbing

Nur Rosita, S.Pd, M.A
NIP. 199007122022032013

Mengetahui
Ketua Departemen Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

Desvalini Anwar, S.S., M.Hum., PhD.
NIP. 19710525.199802.2.002

HALAMAN PENGESAHAN LULUS UJIAN SKRIPSI

Dinyatakan lulus setelah dipertahankan di depan Tim Penguji Skripsi
Program Studi Sastra Inggris Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni Universitas Negeri Padang
dengan judul

An Analysis of Contextual Meaning in Olivia Rodrigo's Songs

Nama	: Rivo Presti Roma Wijaya
NIM	: 18019106
Program Studi	: Sastra Inggris
Jurusan	: Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas	: Bahasa dan Seni

Padang,   Februari 2023

Tim Penguji   **Tanda Tangan**

1. Ketua   Andi Muhammad Irawan, S.S., M.Hum., Ph.D

2. Sekretaris   Leni Marlina, S.S., M.A.

3. Anggota   Nur Rosita, S.Pd, M.A

SURAT PERNYATAAN TIDAK PLAGIAT

Saya yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama : Rivo Presti Roma Wijaya

NIM / TM : 18019106 / 2018

Program Studi : Sastra Inggris

Jurusan : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

Dengan ini menyatakan, bahwa Tugas Akhir saya dengan judul "An Analysis of Contextual Meaning in Olivia Rodrigo's Songs" adalah benar merupakan hasil karya saya dan bukan merupakan plagiat dari karya orang lain. Apabila suatu saat terbukti saya melakukan plagiat maka saya bersedia diproses dan menerima sanksi akademis maupun hukuman sesuai dengan hukum dan ketentuan yang berlaku, baik di institusi Universitas Negeri Padang maupun masyarakat dan negara.

Demikianlah pernyataan ini saya buat dengan penuh kesadaran dan rasa tanggung jawab sebagai anggota masyarakat ilmiah.

Diketahui oleh,

Ketua Departemen Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

Desvalini Anwar, S.S., M.Hum., Ph.D.

NIP. 19710525 199802 2 002

Saya yang menyatakan,

Rivo Presti Roma Wijaya

NIM. 18019106

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, the researcher would like to express the gratitude to Allah SWT who has given His grace, love and mercy, that the researcher can accomplish the thesis entitled "An Analysis of Contextual Meaning in Olivia Rodrigo's Songs". *Shalawat* and *salam* are sent to our prophet Muhammad SAW, who has worked tirelessly to eradicate ignorance from the world. This thesis is intended to fulfill one of the requirements to obtain a Bachelor's Degree in Linguistics (S1) in English Language and Literature Department, Faculty of Languages and Arts, Universitas Negeri Padang.

The researcher also wants to express his gratitude for the following people:

1. His parents and all of the family members for their endless supports, loves, prayers, understanding and motivations.
2. Ms. Nur Rosita, S.Pd, M.A as the supervisor who has given a lot of her guidance, all helpful suggestions, constructive comments, and ongoing supports for the completion of this thesis.
3. Mr. Andi Muhammad Irawan, S.S., M.Hum., Ph.D and Ms. Leni Marlina, S.S., M.A. as the examiners who have given valuable suggestions and supportive feedback to this thesis.
4. Bikini Bottom members; Ari, Arshad, Cindy, Icyn, Nada and Valdo who always support the researcher all the time in his college journey and always give mental support and help in the process of making this thesis. Also, to Alm. Bima Aryadi, thank you for being such a good friend, wish you were still here with us.
5. His high school friends; Aris, Dea, Diky, Nadya, Wangi and other friends that cannot be mentioned one by one who are always still there for him, always support him, and always give him motivation especially during the process of writing this thesis.

After all, the researcher hopes that this thesis can be useful for all of us. The researcher is very aware that this thesis is not free from errors and far from perfection. Therefore, the researcher hopes for suggestions and criticisms from all parties for the improvement and refinement so that in the end this thesis can provide benefits for the next field of education.

Padang, January 2023
The researcher

Rivo Presti Roma Wijaya

i

ABSTRACT

Wijaya, Rivo Presti Roma. (2023). An Analysis of Contextual Meaning in Olivia Rodrigo's Songs. Thesis. Padang: English Language and Literature Department. Faculty of Languages and Arts. Universitas Negeri Padang

Contextual meaning is meaning that refers to context, or a sentence that can support the clarity of a meaning. This research was conducted to find the types of contextual meaning and changes in meaning in Olivia Rodridgo's songs entitled "drivers license", "deja vu", "good 4 u", "happier" and "traitor". This research used contextual meaning theory by from Pateda (2010) and semantic change theory by Chaer (2013). The method of this research was descriptive qualitative. The results showed that there were five out of 10 types of contextual meaning in the five songs, which context of person, context of situation, context of whether or not a formal conversation, context of speaker's mood or listener's mood and context of object with a total of 27 result, which contain nine words and 18 phrases. Also, three out of five types of meaning changes were found in words and phrases containing contextual meaning, which are widening, totally changed, and dysphemism with a total data of 17 out of 27 data, which contain of nine words and eight phrases. This research found that words or phrases that cannot be interpreted just by looking at the definitions in the dictionary, but also must be understood the context of their use.

Keywords: Contextual Meaning, Semantic Change, Olivia Rodrigo Songs

ABSTRAK

Wijaya, Rivo Presti Roma. (2023). Analisis Makna Kontekstual di Lagu Olivia Rodrigo. Skripsi. Padang: Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni. Universitas Negeri Padang

Makna kontekstual adalah makna yang mengacu pada konteks atau kalimat yang dapat membantu memperjelas makna. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menemukan tipe-tipe dari makna kontekstual dan perubahan makna yang ada di lagu Olivia Rodridgo dengan judul "drivers license", "deja vu", "good 4 u", "happier" dan "traitor". Penelitian menggunakan teori makna kontekstual dari Pateda (2010) dan teori perubahan makna dari Chaer (2013). Jenis penelitian adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya enam dari 10 tipe makna kontekstual dalam lima lagu tersebut, yaitu konteks orangan, konteks situasi, konteks formal atau tidaknya pembicara, konteks suasana hati pembicara atau pendengar dan konteks objek dengan total data yang ditemukan sebanyak 27 buah, terdiri dari sembilan kata dan 18 frasa. Juga, ditemukan tiga dari lima tipe perubahan makna pada kata dan frasa yang mengandung makna kontekstual yaitu meluas, berubah total, dan disfemia dengan total data 17 dari 27 data, yaitu terdiri dari sembilan kata dan delapan frasa. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa kata atau frasa tidak dapat ditafsirkan hanya dengan melihat definisi dalam kamus, tetapi juga harus dipahami konteks penggunaannya.

Kata kunci: Makna Kontekstual, Perubahan Makna, Lagu Olivia Rodrigo

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problem

Language is closely related to all aspects of human life. It is used to convey thoughts, emotions, and feelings and to form relationships with others. People cannot carry out their activities without using language to communicate with others. It will be challenging to reply or react to what someone tries to say unless the meaning must be written or spoken, verbal or nonverbal. Krech (1962) mentioned three aspects of the significant function of language. First, language is the primary vehicle of communication. Then, language reflects an individual's personality and society's culture. Last, language facilitates the creation and transmission of culture, the continuation of societies, and the effective functioning and management of social groups. Thus, language is interconnected to human life in the sense of meaning.

In semantics and pragmatics, meaning is the message transmitted by words, sentences, and symbols in a context. Meaning is the connection between words in a language and their real-world referents. Meaning appears to be the most evident and challenging component of language to study. It is evident since that is what the use of language is for, to interact with one another and effectively convey "what people mean".

Furthermore, Pateda (2010) said there are 29 kinds and types of semantic meaning. One of them is contextual meaning. Contextual meaning relates to the situation, namely the place, time, and environment in which the language is used. Thus, it is impossible to know the meaning and its definition clearly except by paying attention to other word units located side by side. Contextual meaning is an exciting type of meaning to study. It is interesting because this meaning will be known after connecting the sentence with its context or situation. The situation can be related to the place, time, and environmental influence of language use, so this meaning is not only seen from understanding the word or sentence. Still, it must also be related to the context or situation in the sentence. Thus, any literary work can include contextual meaning, such as poems, newspapers, song lyrics, novels, short stories, movies, and advertisements.

Moreover, several studies have conducted contextual meaning in song lyrics. Anindya (2018), Napitupulu (2019), Lestari (2016), and Wardani (2019) conducted studies that researched contextual meaning in song lyrics. These researchers used different theories and objects in analyzing contextual meaning so that the results are different in each study. Some of them analyzed the contextual meaning of the word and then explained the contextual meaning of the word, while others analyzed the contextual meaning based on its type and categorized it by its type. However, some points are missing from the studies above. The studies focused more on the types of contextual meaning in the research. Also, the studies mentioned have not discussed semantic change found in words, phrases or sentences containing contextual meaning in the research.

This current research was analyzed the words, phrases or sentences containing contextual meaning in song lyrics, the type of contextual meaning found in the words, the phrases or the sentences in song lyrics, and the semantic change found in the words, the phrases or the sentences containing contextual meaning in song lyrics. Pateda's theory (2010) was used to analyze contextual meaning found in song lyrics. Pateda (2010) divides contextual meaning into ten types, which are Context of Person, Context of the Situation, Context of Purposes, Context of Whether or not a Formal Conversation, Context of Speaker's Mood or Listener's Mood, Context of Time, Context of Place, Context of Object, Context of Completeness of Speech and Hearing Devices, and Linguistic Context. Chaer's theory (2013) was also used to analyze the semantic change found in the words, phrases or sentences containing contextual meaning in song lyrics, which classifies semantic change into five types: Widening, Narrowing, Totally Changed, Euphemism and Dysphemism. Pateda's theory (2010) and Chaer's theory (2013) are suitable for this research because they significantly explain classifying words, phrases or sentences that undergo contextual meaning and semantic change found in song lyrics based on their types.

Song lyrics are words or sentences that could be utilized to create a specific mood and imagery for the listener and multiple interpretations. Through contextual meaning, the songwriter pours out his heart in the form of lyrics by paying attention to the form or structure of the words in each line and interpreting the contents of the lyrics with contextual meaning to obtain a particular effect. This state follows the idea of Semi (2012), which states that the reliability of the author in choosing the right and evocative words is another aspect that must be analyzed. A writer's or author's success depends not only on the brilliance of finding ideas, but more than

that, it is also determined by the ability to choose words. The ability to select words creates contextual meaning due to the relation among speech and context. The meaning of song lyrics is determined by the setting or circumstances of the songwriter. Since many words in song lyrics have contextual meaning, the researcher is interested in examining them. There are many songs in the entire world. Olivia Rodrigo's songs are among them.

Olivia Rodrigo's songs were chosen in this research because the songs provide relevant data for this research to analyze contextual meaning. One example of data that provides contextual meaning in Olivia Rodrigo's songs is in "drivers license" lyric:

"*Red lights, stop signs*, I still see your face in the white cars, front yards"

It can be seen that the phrase "red light, stop signs" contains contextual meaning, which belongs to the type of context of object. The phrase "red light" and "stop signs" relates to context based on the object because red light and stop signs are objects that symbolize of stopping. In this song lyric, "red light, stop signs" symbolizes the ending of the writer's relationship.

Then, five of Olivia Rodrigo's songs were chosen to be analyzed in this research. The songs are considered to apply to semantics theory analysis because the songs create meanings to convey from the relationship of the linguistics parts, one of which is contextual meaning.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Based on the background of the problem, some problems related to song lyrics are the word containing contextual meaning, the contextual meaning types found, and the meaning of the words based on the context of the lyrics. Many pieces of research have discussed contextual meaning in song lyrics generally. Thus, this research analyzed song lyrics, not only words containing contextual meaning and their type, but also the semantic change in words, phrases or sentences containing contextual meaning found in Olivia Rodrigo's song lyrics. Semantic changes also needed to be investigated in examining contextual meanings in order to find out whether words, phrases or sentences containing contextual meaning undergo semantic change or not. If they do, this study analyzed semantic changes types found in word, phrases or sentences containing contextual meaning.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

Based on the problem above, the problem was limited to contextual meaning in Olivia Rodrigo's top five songs based on Spotify and Apple Music, which are "drivers license", "deja vu", "good 4 u", "happier", and "traitor". This research applied Mansoer Pateda's theory (2010), which divides contextual meaning into ten types: Context of Person, Context of the Situation, Context of Purposes, Context of Whether or not a Formal Conversation, Context of Speaker's Mood or Listener's Mood, Context of Time, Context of Place, Context of Object, Context of Completeness of Speech and Hearing Devices, and Linguistic Context. This research also used Abdul Chaer theory (2013), which classifies semantic change into 5 types: Widening, Narrowing, Totally Changed, Euphemism and Dysphemism.

1.4 Formulation of the Problems

From the limitation above, the problem formulation; what was the contextual meaning and semantic change found in Olivia Rodrigo's song lyrics?

1.5 Research Questions

1. What types of contextual meaning were found in Olivia Rodrigo's song lyrics?

2. What types of semantic change were found in the words, phrases or sentences containing contextual meaning in Olivia Rodrigo's song lyrics?

1.6 Purposes of the Research

1. To find contextual meaning in Olivia Rodrigo's song lyrics.

2. To find semantic change in the words, phrases or sentences containing contextual meaning in Olivia Rodrigo's song lyrics.

1.7 Significance of the Research

This research was meant to make a significant theoretical and practical contribution to the reader. Theoretically, this research was supposed to contribute to a better understanding of semantic studies, specifically about contextual meaning in song lyrics. Practically, this research was anticipated to broaden the researcher's understanding of contextual meaning in song lyrics. Moreover, this research would be able to help future researchers as reference to conduct research on contextual meaning, especially in song lyric.

1.8 Definition of Key Term

Some definitions were provided to help understand the important words used in this research.

1. Semantics is a field of linguistics concerned with the meaning of language.

2. Meaning is the message transmitted by words, phrases, sentences, and symbols in context, also known as lexical or semantic meaning.

3. Contextual Meaning is developed due to a connection with other words in the text.

4. Semantic Change is a study of how the meaning of the words or phrases might change to a different meaning.

5. Song lyric is the words composing a song that is generally consisting of verses and choruses.

6. Olivia Rodrigo is a singer-songwriter and actor from the United States. She appeared in the television programs "Bizaardvark" and "High School Musical: The Musical: The Series." In January 2021, she launched her heartbreaking debut single "drivers license." The song debuted at No. 1 on the Billboard Hot 100 and became the first song to surpass one billion streams in 2021. She then released the critically praised album "Sour" (2021).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Review of Related Theories

Review of related theories was intended to provide concepts used in this research. These ideas contributed to a better study of presented theories because they assist the researcher in limiting the problem's range. The research described ideas utilized to improve the study in this section with the result that the reader comprehends and is encouraged to read.

2.1.1 Semantics

Semantics is a branch of linguistics that studies meaning. As explained by (2013), the systematic study of meanings is known as semantics, and linguistic semantics is the study of how languages manage and convey meanings. Meaning in linguistic semantics is required to restrict ourselves to expressing meanings in only one language. The study of meaning in language is known as semantics. Although it is mostly about meaning, it is frequently limited to generally steady and context-free characteristics.

As Griffiths (2006) said, semantics is the study of context-independent knowledge of language users' word and sentence meanings. Structure meanings are composed of the meanings of smaller units and what occurs under the scope of which actions might impact the meaning of construction. Semantics is descriptive and is not primarily concerned with how words come to acquire the meanings they

have. Semanticists do not want to provide comprehensive summaries of all human knowledge.

Yule (2009) described semantics as a technical word that studies the meaning of language phrases. The language might be natural, such as English, or artificial, like a computer language. Sinambela (2020) mentioned that semantics is the study of what sentences and other language objects communicate rather than arranging their syntactic pieces or sound. Semantics examines these links in language and how meanings are formed, which is essential to understanding how language functions.

Because meaning in language is so diverse, several theories within semantics are applied, such as formal semantics, lexical semantics, and conceptual semantics. According to Aloni and Dekker (2016), formal semantics is a method of studying meaning in semantics that has origins in logic, philosophy of language, and linguistics. Then, lexical semantics study what words signify and how their meanings contribute to the compositional understanding of natural language utterances. Nikanne (2018) mentioned that conceptual semantics is a school of thought that focuses on language as a component of the human mind. However, its ultimate objective is a comprehensive formal concept of the human mind.

According to Sitaresmi and Fasya (2011), semantics is a vast field of study because it involves elements of language structure and function closely related to psychology, philosophy, anthropology, and sociology. Anthropology is interested in the field of semantics because the analysis of meaning in language can present a practical classification of the culture of language users. Philosophy is closely

related to semantics because specific meaning issues can be explained philosophically, for example, the meaning of expressions and proverbs. Psychology is also closely related to semantics because psychology utilizes psychological symptoms that humans display verbally or nonverbally. Sociology is interested in semantics because certain expressions or expressions can mark certain social groups or social identities.

Based on the description provided above, it is concluded that semantics studies how words, phrases, or sentences express meaning about context. Any individual who can speak a language may reason about the meaning of a phrase if it respects the basic grammatical rules of that language, even if the statement is entirely new to the person. A meaningful phrase is formed by deliberately arranging words and selecting vocabulary. Depending on the arrangement, the statement's power of meaning will change. Semantics is unlikely to address the difficulty of determining the meaning of a word that someone does not comprehend. However, it does have a lot to say about the patterns of lexical elements that interweave to create varied outcomes from a language.

2.1.2 Meaning

The word "meaning" is one of the most discussable terms in English language. The term itself is taken from the word "mean". What kind of things means something? Almost everything could be said, ranging from words, signs to body gestures. They all share one thing in common: they stand for something else, thus a meaning. Words do not necessarily have fixed independent meanings. The form of a word and its meaning does not match or parallel each other, and the relationship between them is entirely arbitrary.

According to Resmini (2006), meaning is an element of language that is strongly influenced by the use of language-by-language users so that they can understand each other and communicate. Djajasudarma (1993) stated that meaning is the link that exists between the elements of the language itself (especially words), while Lyons (1977) stated that studying or giving the meaning of a word is to understand the study of the word concerning the meaning relationships that make the word different from other words. From these definitions, Resmini (2006) said that it is clear that meaning is an aspect of the occurrence of communication between language speakers.

Language is employed in a variety of situations and actions in social life and language meaning also varies from different perspectives. The meaning of language consists of several types. Chaer (2012) classified meaning into several groups. The first group is lexical, grammatical, and contextual meaning. The second group is Reference and Non-referential meaning. The third group is Denotative and Connotative Meaning. The next group is Conceptual and Associative Meaning. The fifth group is Words and Terms Meaning. The last group is Idioms and Proverbs Meaning.

Pateda (2010) said that there are 29 kinds and types of semantic meaning, which are affective meaning, denotative meaning, descriptive meaning, extensional meaning, emotive meaning, gereflekter meaning, grammatical meaning, ideational meaning, intentional meaning, particular meaning, figurative meaning, cognitive meaning, cognitive meaning, collocation meaning, connotative meaning, conceptual meaning, construction meaning, contextual meaning, lexical meaning, locution meaning, extended meaning, pictorial meaning, propositional meaning,

central meaning, referential meaning, specialized meaning, stylistic meaning, textual meaning, thematic meaning, and general meaning. This research used contextual meaning theory for the research.

2.1.3 Contextual Meaning

According to Pateda (2010), the link between speech and situation produces contextual meaning. The situational meaning might be considered contextual meaning. It develops the result of the interaction between speech and situation. It also takes many different forms. Contextual meaning can also refer to the circumstances of the language's usage in terms of location, time, and environment. Chaer (2012) mentioned that contextual meaning is the meaning of a lexeme or word in a context. For example, the context meaning of the word "head" in the sentence: (1) There is no white hair on grandmother's *head*, (2) As the *head* of the school, He must chastises the student.

Depraetere (2020) stated that contextual meaning is a more functional concept that describes the state of information presented in context. It captures various meaning effects that all have one thing in common: they are decided in context (linguistic or non-linguistic context). Contextual meaning is a subset of meaning. Contextual meaning identifies the type of information given by words and utterances.

According to Iye, Tenriawali, Susiati, Azwan, and Buton (2020), contextual meaning is the meaning of a word or combination of words or an utterance in the context of its use. This meaning arises as a result of the utterance and context. Many factors affect this context: the speaker's context, language, time, purpose, situation

or mood of the speaker/listener, the object of conversation, and so on. A statement might have several meanings if individuals do not understand the background. If a statement contains little context, the reader or listener will be puzzled about what meaning to accept. However, if a statement is evident in context, the reader or listener will not be puzzled and will understand what the individuals are saying.

There are ten types of contexts in contextual meaning based on Pateda (2010), which are:

1. Context of Person, forces the speaker to look for words whose meaning is understood by the interlocutor according to gender, age, socioeconomic background, and educational background. It is hard to expect someone with primary education to comprehend the concept of democracy. When talking about environmental health, uneducated people will say healthy. However, educated people will say hygienic because their vocabulary is still small or not too much, so the knowledge level is different.

2. Context of the Situation, forces the speaker to look for words whose meaning is related to the situation. For example, a bereavement situation will force a person to look for a word whose meaning is related to the bereaved situation. People will use words that mean sad, sorry, and dear. People will not choose words whose meaning offends someone who is grieving.

3. Context of Purposes, is a person's effort to reach, tell, ask, and command the interlocutor or listener to do something. Destination context does not matter. It means that in achieving a purpose, there is

13

no limit to being driven to a single purpose. For example, if the purpose is to ask, then people will look for words that mean "to ask". That is why people will say, "I want the bread" when someone wants a loaf of bread.

4. Context of Whether or not a Formal Conversation will compel individuals to pick a term that is acceptable for the circumstances of the conversation. In a meeting, for example, people must use formal language. If someone's viewpoint is rejected, it should not be said, "your opinion is rejected." It is an unfriendly and informal language since it might damage those who express their opinions. For instance, the term is rejected. People can say "answer refused" if the scenario is not formally rejected, but in a formal circumstance, people should say "response needs to be clarified".

5. Context of the Speaker or The Listener's Mood, can impact the term and its meaning. Fear, for example, or joy. When someone is annoyed, she or he probably says "shit."

6. Context of Time, is a context that reviews the time or when an event occurs. This context, for example, when people are going to sleep and when people are going to eat. If someone visits when someone is going to rest, then the person being spoken to gets annoyed. That feeling of irritation will be seen from the meaning of the words used. For example, he said, "I will discuss this issue with the reader again, okay?" or, "You must go back". The order of words states the meaning of annoyance.

7. Context of Place, is a context that reviews the location. It means the place where an event occurs. For example: in the market, in front of the cinema, all of which will influence the words used or affect the meaning. In those places, people will look for words that have ordinary meanings, for example, meanings related to the information, to find out what is happening around the area or location.

8. Context of Object is a tool used as a reference in expressing something. Context of object that refers to the focus of the conversation will also affect the meaning of the word used. Context of object depends on each person. In this context, for example, the focus of the discussion is on economics. People will look for words related to the economy.

9. Context of Completeness of Speech and Hearing Devices, will also affect the meaning of the words used. In this context, for example, people whose speech tools are not normal to pronounce the word *like* in the sentence "I *lack* him". In this word, the word *lack* should be pronounced *like*. As a result, the interlocutor does not comprehend the content of the sentence because the meaning of the word *lack* is not understood.

10. Linguistic Context, means that things related to the language in question will also affect the meaning. In writing, the signs of punctuation and diction are considered, while in oral communication, the suprasegmental element needs to be considered. Words in the form of their words do not understand their meaning.

2.1.4 Semantic Change

According to Narawaty (2017), as most words are produced to meet the demands of the users, they are semantically changed and have a different meaning than their lexical meaning. The semantic change of words occurs because the words are intermittently employed and what the speaker intends is not precisely the same over time. If the speaking community agrees on a new meaning for a term and becomes entrenched, a semantic change has happened.

As stated by Charles (2017), the meaning of a word as diachronic allows it to change. A word that in the past had the meaning of "A" at the present time can change to the meaning of "B", and at a specific time later, it has the meaning of "C" or has the meaning of D. Sumarti (2017) stated that language elements that still exist or are used and developed by speakers will always experience changes. Nevertheless, some elements are more volatile than others. Language elements concerned with phonological, morphological, and syntactic structures are usually more challenging to switch than with elements related to systems. For example, the sound system of a language changes more efficiently than its sound structure.

Harris (2014) stated that even though reasons of semantic change are not always obvious, there is no doubt that a shift in the environment leads to some degree of change in word meanings for speakers of a specific language. Changing the environment frequently implies exposure to new things and the loss of older stuff. Existing words might refer to new kinds of stuff, leading to a semantic split or shift. As old things are lost or abandoned, words related to them may disappear over time or acquire new meanings, leading to semantic change.

Based on Pateda (2010), several factors are causing the change in meaning as follows:

1. Meaning Changes due to Environmental Changes; the language unit used in an environment or field of meaning is not necessarily the same if the word is used in another environment or field.

2. Meaning Changes due to The Exchange of Sensory Responses; changes in meaning due to the exchange of senses are called synesthesia. As an example, "whenever he heard a bell, he smelled strawberries", have experienced synesthesia from the sense of hearing to the sense of smell.

3. Meaning Changes due to A Combination of Lexemes or Words; precategorial forms like dark, room, small, talk, black, bird if combined with other lexemes, a lexeme blend occurs so that a lexeme blend appears darkroom, smalltalk, and blackbird. Thus, there is a change in meaning due to the combination of lexemes.

4. Meaning Changes due to The Response of Language Users; this change in meaning leads to something pleasant. The meaning that leads to something pleasant is called ameliorative, while the meaning that leads to something unpleasant is called curative. For example, in Indonesian word *amplop* is always associated with wrapping letters. Now, the meaning of the word *amplop* can mean a bribe as in the sentence *Berilah dia amplop agar urusanmu segera selesai*. The meaning of the word *amplop* has changed in an unpleasant or curative direction.

5. Meaning Changes due to Association; is the relationship between the original meaning, the meaning in the environment where the word

concerned initially grew, and the new meaning, i.e., the meaning in the environment in which the word is transferred to in language use. There is only a close link among the old meaning and the meaning. For example, if people say, The White House, what is meant is not a house coloured white, but the official residence and workplace of the president of the United States.

6. Meaning Changes due to Changes in Form; the shape change in question is related to the morphological process. For example, in Indonesian words *melompat* and *berlompatan* have different forms. The meanings of the two words are also different. The word *melompat* refers to an activity carried out only once, while the word berlompat-lompat refers to an activity carried out more than once. As a result of changes in form, there is a change in meaning.

Furthermore, Chaer (2013) explained the factors causing the change in meaning as follows:

1. Developments in Science and Technology; developments in the field of science and technological advances can cause changes in the meaning of a word. A word that previously contained a simple concept of meaning is still used even though the concept of meaning it contains has changed due to a new view of science and technological developments.

2. Social and Cultural Development; developments in society regarding social and cultural attitudes, there is also a change in meaning. So, the form of the word remains the same, but the concept of the meaning it contains is different.

18

3. Different Areas of Use; every field of life or activity has its own vocabulary that is only known and used with a specific meaning.

4. Association; new meanings that arise are related to other things or events that have previously occurred in society.

5. Response Difference; the difference in responses relates to the value of taste. Words with high taste value are called amelioration, while words with low taste value are called pejorative.

6. Term Development; utilizes existing vocabulary by giving new meaning, either by narrowing, expanding, or giving a new meaning altogether.

7. Sense Response Exchange; the exchange of sensory responses known as synesthesia.

8. Abbreviation; several forms in Indonesian are without spoken or written in their entirety. The community already understands its meaning.

9. Grammatical process; such as affixation, reduplication, and composition processes cause changes in meaning.

After looking at the causes of changes in meaning, the following will explain the types of changes in meaning. There are several types of changes in meaning. Chaer (2013) mentioned the types of meaning change as follows:

1. Widening; the change in meaning extends when a word or lexeme, which initially only has one meaning, then, due to various factors, becomes having other meanings that are still related to the original meaning.

2. Narrowing; a narrowed meaning change is when a word or lexeme initially has a reasonably broad meaning, and then refers to only one meaning.

3. Totally Changed; a change in the meaning of a word or lexeme that has nothing to do with its original meaning.

4. Euphemism; has the concept of replacing words or forms that are considered to have a rougher meaning with forms that are considered to have a more refined or polite meaning.

5. Dysphemism; has the concept of replacing words or forms that are considered to have a more subtle meaning with forms that are considered to have a coarser meaning. Dysphemism is usually done by people in unfriendly or unpleasant situations.

2.1.5 Song and Lyric

According Hornby (2000), a song is a brief piece of music that has words that are sung. Song is a type of tone or sound art that employs sequence, combination, and temporal connection (typically accompanied by a musical instrument) to produce a musical score with coherence and continuation (containing rhythm). Song can be performed solo, duet, trio, or in the lighthearted genre. Words of the song are mainly in the form of rhythmic poetry, although there is sometimes religious content or free prose. Songs may be categorized into several categories based on their intended use. The song is often referred to as a diversity of tone or rhythmic sound.

Bull (2011) stated that song is a text that has been placed to music and is consigned to be sung. Song is made up of words or lyrics and a musical instrument. Song is also a brief title provided to the music and the words, which are composed in one or more voices and sung with instrument support. Songs can have a simple structure with one or two verses, or they can have a more sophisticated structure with several verses and a variety of meter. A beat or beats are generally present in songs. Whether the lyrics are sung or spoken, the way the words carry the music along can be sensed.

Hornby (2000) mentioned that lyrics are the words of a song that represent a person's feelings and ideas and are associated with singing. Lyric is a group of words that comprise a song, often including of verses and choruses. Lyrics can have clear or hidden meanings. Some lyrics are cerebral, nearly nonsensical, and their explanation stresses shape, articulation, meter, and expressive symmetry. A lyric is a piece of writing created by someone who has the ability to compose beautiful words with significant meaning. Lyrics and melody together would make a lovely and attractive tune. A lyricist or lyrist is someone who writes lyrics. Lyrics are a component of music as well as music is the mind's structural purpose and the art of sound thinking.

From the description above, it can be concluded that lyrics are a component of music, and music is the structuring purpose of the mind and the art of sound thinking. Song lyrics evolved into a medium for communicating a concept from the composer to the audience. As a medium for delivering a meaning, the language employed in lyrics should be conversational and decisive. Song lyrics are a type of

literary work in which one communicates one's emotion, feeling, thinking, or imagination about anything one sees, feels, or experiences.

Olivia Rodrigo's songs were used in this research. The songs are "drivers license", "deja vu", "good 4 u", "happier" and "traitor". Those songs are her five most famous songs. Olivia Rodrigo released her debut track "drivers license" on January 8, 2021 as the title track from her debut studio album, Sour (2021). "drivers license," one of 2021's most hit songs, established Rodrigo's music career. The song topped the US Billboard Hot 100 and made Rodrigo the youngest artist ever to debut atop the chart. "deja vu" is the second single from her debut album. It was released on April 1, 2021. "good 4 u" is the third single from Rodrigo's debut studio album, released on May 14, 2021. "happier" and "traitor" was released on May 21, 2021, same as album Sour release.

2.2 Previous Relevant Research

First is *An Analysis of Contextual Meaning In A New Day Has Come Song Lyrics* by Anindya (2018). This research analyzed the contextual meaning in Celine Dion's song called "A New Day Has Come". This research used Pateda's theory (2010). The descriptive qualitative method was employed in this research, and the data were obtained through the internet. The researcher chose the data using a documentation technique. The researcher discovered 65 terms with contextual meaning after evaluating the data. The song's context is the context of the situation and the context of the speaker's mood, as evidenced by the song's video clip.

The next one is Napitupulu (2019), with her thesis titled *Contextual Meaning on My Chemical Romance's Songs: A Semantic Analysis*. This study aimed to identify the different forms of contextual meaning and the most prevalent type of contextual meaning in five songs by My Chemical Romance. The study used a qualitative method, and the data were evaluated descriptively. Lyons' theory of Contextual Meaning was used to categorize the data (1977). According to the findings of this study, there are 256 contextual interpretations in five of My Chemical Romance's song lyrics. According to the findings of this study, all forms of contextual meaning may be discovered in the lyrics of five My Chemical Romance songs, with Context of Person being the most prevalent type of contextual meaning found in the lyrics of five My Chemical Romance songs.

The third related research is *An Analysis of Contextual Meaning of Songs by Shane Filan* by Lestari (2016). This study examined the contextual meaning of Shane Filan's songs aimed at explaining the context contained in his songs. This study was built around several problems, such as describing the different sorts of context employed and explaining it in contextual meaning of song by Shane Filan. This research was carried out using Mansoer Pateda's contextual meaning theory. Because not all sorts of context existed in Shane Filan's song, the researcher explained the context that was discovered. Six contexts were discovered in Shane Filan's ten songs: organ context, situation context, purpose context, speaker or listener mood context, time context, and object context. The researcher might then define the significance of the context and the supporting context in each song's contextual meaning.
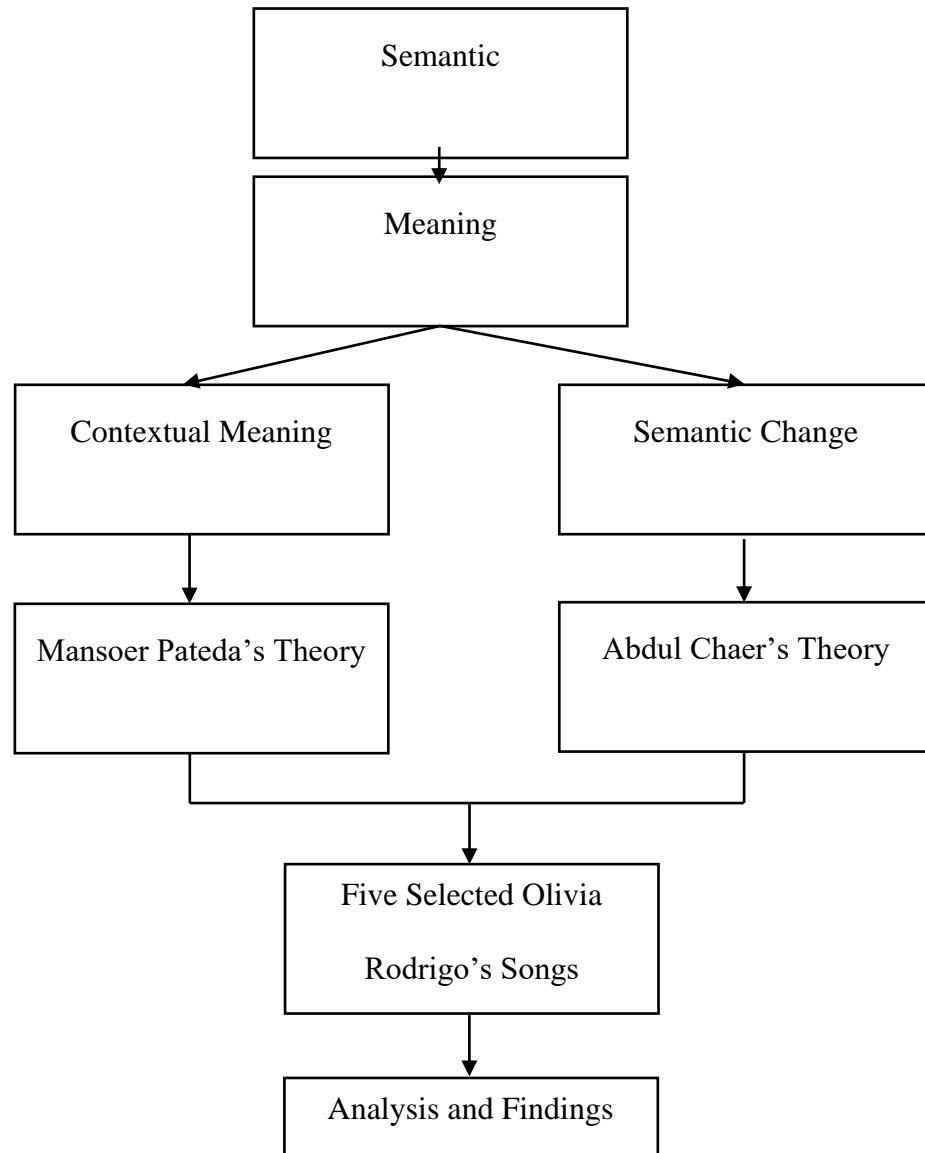
The fourth research is *Contextual Meaning of Ban Songs by KPI (Indonesian Broadcasting Commission)* by Wardani (2019). The research examined the Contextual Meaning of KPI's Ban Song (Indonesian Broadcasting Commission). The study's goals were to identify the types of contexts used in KPI's Ban songs and to describe the contextual meaning realized in KPI's Ban songs. The data set included six lyrics from KPI's Ban songs. It was utilized in descriptive qualitative research. According to the data, KPI detected a wide range of context in Ban songs. They were context of situations, context of purposes, mood context of speaker, context of place, context of time and context of object. As a result of the meaning adjustment included in the contextual meaning connected with the term surrounding.

The similarities of all prior researches were to discover the meaning and types of contextual meaning, although in various objects and theories. The distinctions were that the researches revealed more about contextual meaning discovered in the object research. However, the previous researches above have not examined semantic change found in words, phrases or sentences containing contextual meaning. It was the different between this current research and the previous researches.

2.3 Conceptual Framework

The framework below described how the research in this thesis was executed. This research answered two subsequent problems: finding the type of contextual meaning and finding the semantic change in words, phrases or sentences containing contextual meaning in Olivia Rodrigo's songs.

Figure 2.1

Conceptual Framework

```
                    ┌─────────────────────┐
                    │     Semantic        │
                    └─────────────────────┘
                              │
                              ▼
                    ┌─────────────────────┐
                    │     Meaning         │
                    └─────────────────────┘
                       ╱               ╲
                      ╱                 ╲
                     ▼                   ▼
        ┌─────────────────────┐  ┌─────────────────────┐
        │ Contextual Meaning  │  │  Semantic Change    │
        └─────────────────────┘  └─────────────────────┘
                  │                        │
                  ▼                        ▼
        ┌─────────────────────┐  ┌─────────────────────┐
        │ Mansoer Pateda's    │  │ Abdul Chaer's       │
        │ Theory              │  │ Theory              │
        └─────────────────────┘  └─────────────────────┘
                  │                        │
                  └──────────┬─────────────┘
                             ▼
                  ┌─────────────────────┐
                  │  Five Selected      │
                  │  Olivia Rodrigo's   │
                  │  Songs              │
                  └─────────────────────┘
                             │
                             ▼
                  ┌─────────────────────┐
                  │ Analysis and        │
                  │ Findings            │
                  └─────────────────────┘
```

To answer research question number one, the theory of contextual meaning presented by Pateda (2010) was used to discover the words, the phrases and the sentences in Olivia Rodrigo's songs that meet the criteria for the classification of contexts: Context of Person, Context of the Situation, Context of Purposes, Context of Whether or not a Formal Conversation, Context of Speaker's Mood or Listener's

Mood, Context of Time, Context of Place, Context of Object, Context of Completeness of Speech and Hearing Devices, and Linguistic Context.

Then, Chaer's theory (2013) was used which divides semantic change into five types: Widening, Narrowing, Totally Changed, Euphemism, and Dysphemism to answer research question number two. The data were taken from words, phrases or sentences found in the answer of research question number one.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

After analyzing the data, the following are some conclusions:

1. Five types of contextual meaning were found in the song lyrics out of ten types in five Olivia Rodrigo song lyrics. The types found are context of person (4), context of situation (9), context of whether or not a formal conversation (2), context of speaker's mood or listener's mood (5) and context of object (7). Total data found were 27 words and phrases.

2. Three types were found out of five types of semantic change in the words and phrases containing contextual meaning in five Olivia Rodrigo song lyrics. They are widening (4), totally changed (12) and dysphemism (1). Total words and phrases containing contextual meaning that undergo semantic change were 17 out of 27.

3. This research found that words or phrases cannot be interpreted just by looking at the definitions in the dictionary, but also must be understood the context of their use.

5.2 Suggestion

The researcher realizes that this research is not a perfect opus because of a lack of experience and knowledge of the researcher. As the result, the researcher would like to suggest future researchers to undertake research in the field of semantics, particularly contextual meaning using various objects, such as advertisements, novels, poems, and other literary works. Also, the researcher would

like to suggest future researchers to use more than one theory for analyzing contextual meaning so it can compare the result and find whether there are significant differences in the results of the two theories, in order to expand information about contextual meaning.

REFERENCES

Aloni, M., & Dekker, P. (2016). *The Cambridge Handbook of Formal Semantics.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Anindya, R. G. (2018). *An Analysis of Contextual Meaning In A New Day Has Come Song Lyrics.* Yogyakarta: State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga.

Antemas, L. T. (2018). *Analysis of Contextual Meaning Expression FoundiIn Mahaerzain Song Lyrics.* Medan: University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.

Ary, D. (2010). *Introduction to Research in Education* (8th ed.). Wadsworth: Cengage Learning.

Bahri, S. (2016). Peran Al-Siyâq (Konteks) Dalam Menentukan Makna. *Ittihad Jurnal Kopertais Wilayah XI Kalimantan, 14*, 86.

Bull, V. (2011). *Oxford: Learner's Pocket Dictionary* (4th ed.). London: Oxford University Press Inc.,.

Chaer, A. (2012). *Linguistik Umum.* Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Chaer, A. (2013). *Pengantar Semantik Bahasa Indonesia.* Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Creswell, J. (2012). *Educational Reasearch: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluting Quantitative and Qualitive Research* (4th ed.). Boston: Pearson.

Depraetere, I. (2019). Meaning in Context and Contextual Meaning: A Perspective on the Semantics-Pragmatics Interface Applied to Modal Verbs VL. *Anglophonia*, 5.

Djajasudarma, F. (1993). *Semantik 2. Pemahaman Ilmu Makna.* Bandung: Refika Aditama.

Griffiths, P. (2006). *An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics.* Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

Harris, T. (2014). Semantic Shift in the English Language. *Journal of Osaka Sangyo University*, 63.

Hornby, A. (2000). *Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary* (7th ed.). London: Oxford University Press.

Iye, R., Tenriawali, A. Y., Susiati, Azwan, & Buton, D. (2020). Makna Dan Fungsi Emosi Mahasiswa Kota Baubau Dalam Ranah Demonstrasi: The Meaning And Emotional Function Of Students Of Baubau City In The Demonstration Plan. *Uniqbu Journal of Social Sciences*, 30.

Krech, D., Crutchfield, R. S., & Ballachey, E. L. (1962). *Individual in Society: Text Book of Social Psychology.* New York: McGraw-Hill.

Kreidler, C. W. (2013). *Introducing English Semantics* (2nd ed.). New York: Taylor and Francis.

Lestari, M. D. (2016). *An Analysis of Contextual Meaning of Songs by Shane Filan.* Surabaya: State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Lyons, J. (1977). *Semantics.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Napitupulu, P. P. (2019). *Contextual Meaning on My Chemical Romance's Songs: A Semantic Analysis.* Medan: University Of Sumatera Utara.

Narawaty, D. (2017). Semantic Change And Meaning Shift Analysis On Narrative Texts' Dialogues Among The Characters In The Second Year English Textbooks Of Senior High School. *Pujangga*, 37.

Nikanne, U. (2018). *Conceptual Semantics: A micro-modular approach.* Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company.

Pateda, M. (2010). *Semantik Leksikal.* Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Resmini, N. (2006). *Kebahasaan Fonologi, Morfologi, dan Semantik.* Bandung: UPI Press.

Semi, M. A. (2012). *Metode Penelitian Sastra.* Bandung: CV. Angkasa.

Septiana, V. (2017). *An analysis of lexical and contextual meanings in Christina Perri's song lyrics.* Surabaya: Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Sinambela, L. S. (2020). *An Analysis of Metaphor in the Bruno Mars Lyrics Songs.* Medan: Universitas HKBP Nommensen.

Sitaresmi, N., & Fasya, M. (2011). *Pengantar Semantik Bahasa Indonesia.* Bandung: UPI Press.

Sugiyono. (2018). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D.* Bandung: Alfabeta.

Sumarti. (2017). *Semantik; Sebuah Pengantar.* Yogyakarta: Tektium.

Wardani, W. (2019). *Contextual Meaning of Ban Songs by KPI (Indonesian Broadcasting Commission).* Medan: University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.

Wikipedia. (2022, February 18). *Olivia Rodrigo - Wikipedia.* Retrieved from Wikipedia: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Olivia_Rodrigo

Yule, G. (2006). *The Study of Language* (Third ed.). New York: Cambridge University Press.