# AN UNDERGRADUATED THESIS

## AN ANALYSIS OF CONNOTATIVE MEANING OF WEIRD GENIUS SONG LYRICS "LATHI"

**BY:**

**M. SANDI PRATAMA**
**ST. NUMBER. 14121647**

**Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty**
**English Education Department**

**STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES OF METRO**
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# AN ANALYSIS OF CONNOTATIVE MEANING OF WEIRD GENIUS SONG LYRICS "LATHI"

Presented as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

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in English Education Department

**By:**

**M SANDI PRATAMA**

**STUDENT. ID. 14121647**

**Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty**

**English Education Department**

**Sponsor      : Dr. Widhiya Ninsiana, M.Hum**

**Co-Sponsor   : Syahreni Siregar, M.Hum**

**STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES OF METRO**

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## APPROVAL PAGE

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|---|---|---|
| Title | : | AN ANALYSIS CONNOTATIVE MEANING OF WEIRD GENIUS SONG LYRICS "LATHI" |
| Name | : | M. Sandi Pratama |
| Students Number | : | 14121647 |
| Department | : | English Education |
| Faculty | : | Tarbiyah and Teacher Training |

## APPROVED BY:

To be discussed in the thesis (munaqosyah) in Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty of State Islamic Institute of Metro.

*Wassalaamu'alaikum Wr.Wb*

Metro, 12 April 2021

Sponsor

Co-sponsor

**Dr. Widhiya Ninsiana, M.Hum**
NIP. 19720923 200003 2 002

**Syahreni Siregar M.Hum.**
NIP. 19760814 200912 2 004

**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA**
**INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO**
**FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN**
Jalan Ki. Hajar Dewantara Kampus 15A Iringmulyo Metro Timur Kota Metro Lampung 34111
Telp. (0726) 41507; Faksimili (0725) 47296; Website: www.metrouniv.ac.idE-mail: iainmetro@metrouniv.ac.id

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Number        :
Appendix      :
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Students Number    : 14121647
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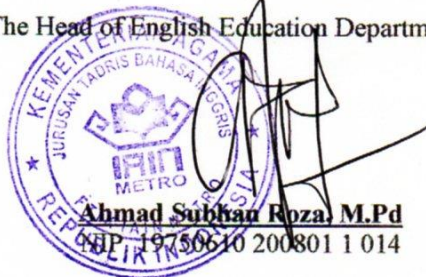
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**Dr. Widhiya Ninsiana, M.Hum**
NIP. 19720923 200003 2 002

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Co-sponsor

**Syahreni Siregar, M.Hum.**
NIP. 19760814 200912 2 004

The Head of English Education Department

**Ahmad Subhan Roza, M.Pd**
NIP. 19750610 200801 1 014

## NOTA DINAS

Nomor       :
Lampiran    :
Perihal       : **Mohon dimunaqosyahkan Skripsi**
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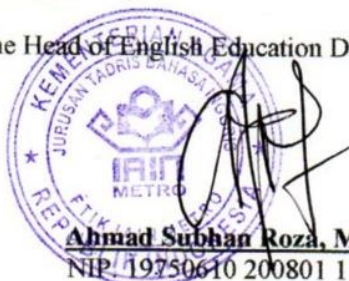Metro, 12 April 2021
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**Dr. Widhiya Ninsiana, M.Hum**
NIP. 19720923 200003 2 002

**Syahreni Siregar, M.Hum.**
NIP. 19760814 200912 2 004

The Head of English Education Department

**Ahmad Subhan Roza, M.Pd**
NIP. 19750610 200801 1 014

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## RATIFICATION PAGE
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An Undergraduate thesis entitled: AN ANAYSIS OF CONNOTATIVE MEANING OF WEIRD GENIUS SONG LYRICS "LATHI", Written by: M. Sandi Pratama, Student Number 14121647 English Education Department had been examined (munaqosyah) in Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty on April 26th, 2021, at 08.00-10.00. AM

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NIP. 19620612 198903 1 006

# ANALYSIS OF CONNOTATIVE MEANING OF WEIRD GENIUS SONG LYRICS "LATHI"

## ABSTRACT

By:
M Sandi Pratama

This research was conducted to analyze the connotative meaning of the Lathi song. This research focuses on the connotative meaning, then by comparing the denotative meaning it shows that there are differences in the meaning of the data. It classifies connotative meanings into three types; positive, negative and neutral.

The researcher applied a qualitative approach in analyzing the data. The data of this research is the song Weird Genius in the song entitled "Lathi" using a documentation data measuring instrument in the form of song lyrics.

The results in this study indicate that there are three types of connotations, namely positive, negative, and neutral connotatives. This data shows that there are twelve data which contain connotative meanings; four positive data, five negative data, and three neutral data. In addition, the positive connotative meaning contained in the data refers to policies in decision making in life, while the negative and neutral connotative meanings are related to the never ending world problems.

The conclusion of this study is that there are many negative connotative meanings compared to the others in the song Weird Genius Lathi.

**Key words**: *Conotative Meaning, Weird Genius Song*

# ANALISIS MAKNA KONNOTATIF PADA LAGU WEIRD GENIUS "LATHI"

## ABSTRAK

Oleh :

M Sandi Pratama

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menganalisis makna konotatif dalam lagu Lathi. Penelitian ini menitikberatkan pada makna konotatif, kemudian dengan membandingkan makna denotatif menunjukkan adanya perbedaan makna dari data tersebut. Ini mengklasifikasikan makna konotatif menjadi tiga jenis; positif, negatif dan netral.

Peneliti menerapkan pendekatan kualitatif dalam menganalisis data. Data penelitian ini adalah lagu Weird Genius dalam lagu berjudul "Lathi" menggunakan alat pengukur data dokumentasi berupa lirik lagu.

Hasil dalam penelitian ini menunjukan bahwa ada tiga tipe konotatif yaitu konotatif positif, negatif, dan konotatif netral. Dalam data ini menunjukkan ada dua belas data yang mengandung makna konotatif; empat data positif, lima data negatif, dan tiga data netral. Selain itu, Makna konotatif positif yang terdapat pada data mengacu pada kebijakan dalam pengambilan keputusan dalam kehidupan, sedangkan makna konotatif negatif dan netral terkait dengan masalah dunia yang tidak pernah berakhir.

Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini terdapat banyak makna konotatif negatif dibandingkan dengan yang lainnya di lagu Weird Genius Lathi.

**Kata Kunci**: *Makna Konotatif, Lagu Weird Genius.*

# STATEMENT OF RESEARCH ORIGINALITY

The undersigned:

Name                : M SANDI PRATAMA

NPM               : 14121647

Study Program   : English Education Study Program (TBI)

Department      : Tarbiyah

States that this undergraduate thesis is originally the result of the writer's research, in exception of certain parts which are excepted from the bibliography mentioned.

Metro, 26 April 2021
The writer

**M SANDI PRATAMA**
St. Number 14121647

# LEMBAR PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

Nama          : M SANDI PRATAMA

NPM          : 14121647

Jurusan       : Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Fakultas      : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan

Menyatakan bahwa skripsi ini secara keseluruhan adalah asli hasil penelitian saya kecuali bagian-bagian tertentu yang dirujuk dari sumbernya dan disebutkan dalam daftar pustaka.

Metro, 26 April 2021

Penulis

M SANDI PRATAMA

NPM. 14121647

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**M O T T O**

اَكْرِمُوْا اضُوْلاَدِضُكُمْ وَاَ حْسِنُوْا اُدَبُهُمْ

Artinya :

"" Glorify your children and improve their education ".

''Muliakanlah anak-anakmu dan baguskanlah pendidikan mereka''.

(H.R.At-thabrani dan  khatib)

**DEDICATION PAGE**

**this undergraduate thesis is specially dedicated to :**

My beloved family, especially my parents (Bapak M Junaedi and Ibu Eni Kusrini), beloved younger siblings (Noval Fibri Saputra) of 2014 class friends, friends and family overseas who always pray and support in their final love.

My sponsors and co-sponsors, thank you for guiding.

My beloved friends Re ~ Mbol (Meha, Riris, Beni, Gondes, Unsa, Dian, Anas, Lembong) along with their parents thank you very much for your support and always accompany me until this thesis is complete.

The beloved alma mater of the state institute for metro Islamic studies.

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As human beings who constantly have faith and believe in Allah the almighty, let us continuously offer our praise to Him for all abundant blessing, especially the precious health to the writer that I could accomplish this undergraduated thesis. Sholawat and Salam are upon our prophet Muhammad SAW, the great leader of moral awakening in the world.

This undergraduated thesis entitled *An Analysis of Connotative Meaning of Weird Genius Song Lyrics "Lathi"*. The thesis is presented to fulfill one of the requirements for the degree Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd) in English Education Study Program.

There are many helpful individuals involved in accomplishing this undergraduated thesis. This acknowledgement goes to both of my advisors, Dr. Widhiya Ninsiana, M.Hum. and Syahreni Siregar, M.Hum. May Allah SWT gives them reward for supporting and guiding during the research process.

The deepest gratitude goes to my family who strongly inspire. Furthermore, I also would like to express my inner thanks to the lecturers of English Education Study Program, the students of English Department, all friends of mine and my college (IAIN Metro).

Wise-man said "No body is perfect". I apologize for all mistakes I have made in writing and presentation items. Hopefully this undergraduated thesis can be benefit to us and English Language Teaching.

Metro, 26 April 2021

Writer,

M SANDI PRATAMA

NPM. 14121647

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**CHAPTER I**

**INTRODUCTION**

**A. Background of Study**

English is the international language. Thus, every country must learn English and be influenced in many aspects. Education is one aspect that is influenced by English.

As social people, we need to interact with each other. Language is the main means of humans to communicate with each other. This is used to express our reactions to certain situations, and to express our thoughts, ideas, emotions and feelings. Language also plays an important role for the development of human civilization and technology.

Communication can be built if there is an understanding between the speaker and the listener. The main purpose is to show something or some relationship or even some ideas, and they can be displayed or referred to as they are. In this case, meaning is important and significant. If the listener cannot understand the meaning of the speaker trying to express, the meaning will not be conveyed smoothly.

The meaning can be learned through scientific study of a language called Linguistics. The Linguistic Branch that deals with meaning is called Semantics. In Semantics, meaning is divided into two parts, literal meaning and non-literal meaning. The literal meaning is based on actual words. The

non-literal meaning is the opposite. The speaker means something different from the literal meaning of his words, he has another intention, which is different from the meaning of the words he utters. Listeners may find it difficult to understand what the speaker wants to say if the speaker is speaking non-literally. There are a number of ways to express ideas that deviate from semantic conventions, some of which are through the use of denotative and connotative meanings.

The words have two types of meaning, denotation and connotation. Denotation is the meaning of a word, which mainly refers to the original word, "dictionary definition." According to Barker, connotation is "part of the meaning of a word and he says connotative as an implicit meaning" For example, if I say "the sun rises in the morning" (1) You can define the word sun (1)) I mean is something big where the world shines, rises from the east and sets in the west, but if I meet my wife or boyfriend then I say "He is my sun" (2) Both of these sentences use the same word, but do they have the same meaning? The word Sun in the sentence "he is my sun" means. The word sun (2) here is a connotative meaning (positive connotation) that he is like the sun, for which we cannot live without the sun, just as we cannot live without us our wives or girlfriends.

Connotation is a kind of meaning and part of the semantic field. Therefore, the researchers prove "Analysis of the Connotative Meanings in the Weird Genius Lathi Song Lyrics". This topic is related to the study of meaning that can be used in Semantic. In Linguistics, Semantics is a subfield

devoted to the study of meaning, as borne by the syntactic level of words, phrases, sentences, and even larger discourse units (referred to as texts).

Based on the explanation above, the writer is interested in conducting research on "Analysis of the Connotative Meanings in the Lyrics of the Lathi Song Genius Song" The author chose a strange genius song because this song is very interesting to read and open. In addition, the authors have several reasons to analyze this study. First of all, because the author lives in a country that has diverse ethnicities and cultures, in this song there is a mixture of regional languages, especially Javanese. Then, researchers choose this song to see from the side of the warning to listeners if you want to establish a good relationship must understand all the ways to establish a good relationship. moreover, this song gives connotatives and then gives a message to someone who has gone through a bad relationship.

## B. Focus of The Study

Based on the background above, the writer focuses on analysis connotative meaning in analysis of the connotative meanings in Weird Genius Lathi song lyrics.

## C. Research Question

Based on the focus of the research above, this research takes two questions. Those are as follows:

1. What kinds of connotative meanings are found in the lyrics of Lathi by Weird Genius?

2. What are the meanings of connotative words found in the lyrics of Lathi by Weird Genius?

**D. Objectives and Benefits of Study**

This research can add knowledge in semantic science, especially in the connotative sense. Hopefully the results of this study will enrich the reader's understanding of connotative meanings, also increase knowledge about other connotatives.

Related to the problem formulated above, the aims and benefits of this research are:

**1. Objectives of Study**

a. This study aims to identify the dominant type of connotative meaning found in the lyrics of Lathi from Weird Genius songs.

b. This study attempts to describe the meaning of denotative and connotative words in utterances found in the lyrics of Lathi by Weird Genius.

**2. Benefits of Study**

The benefits of this research can develop students' knowledge about semantics, especially the connotative meaning. On the other hand, this research will provide new information to readers about the meaning of the lyrics of the song Lathi by Weird Genius. This research can also be a source for students in understanding semantic studies of denotative, connotative and connotative types. Furthermore, it is

expected to be a reference for further researchers in investigating their research related to this field.

### E.  Prior Research

Based on the research was written by Armawansyah on the undergraduate thesis, it can be concluded that denotative meaning lies on almost every song lyrics of Maher Zain"s, but the connotative meaning only lies fourteen words in the five song lyrics of Maher Zain"s, which it is the main data of this study. There are three kinds of connotative meaning found there; six positive connotations, four neutral connotations, and four negative connotations. Thus, the most connotative that used in the data are positive connotation. Positive connotation makes the meaning of the words more encouraging to the listener.[1]

Whereas, other writer also analysis of using collocation as the research. It was conducted by *Khalid Rabab'ah & Emad Al-Saidat.*[2] This paper aims at investigating the conceptual and connotative meanings of the black and white colours as used in the Jordanian society in order to find out the role played by culture in shaping the meaning of lexical items. The results show that all the participants of the study interpret the target expressions according to their connotative meanings rather than lexical ones.

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[1] Armawansyah. *An Analysis of Connotatvie Meaning in Selected Maher Zain's Songs Lyrics of undergraduated* at State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah (UIN), ( Jakarta:2016) p. 43

[2] Khalid Rabab'ah & Emad Al-Saidat. *Conceptual and Connotative Meanings of Black and White Colours: Examples from Jordanian Arabic.* Asian Cultural and History, (Saudi Arabia: Canadian Center of Science and Education). Vol. 6 No. 2, 2014, h. 255

The major finding of the study is white colour suggests positive meaning whereas black colour suggests negative meaning; however, few expressions do not follow this pattern such as, "his eye is white", "white death" and "black horse".

So, the use of connotative meaning in research has been done in other countries. Based on previous the difference between this research and other studies is in the theory used in the study. And the corpus he uses is different from previous studies, so the results of this study will be different from previous studies.

Then, the position of this research from the last previous research was to analyze the lyrics of the song Lathi from Weird Genius. This research will find out the connotative meanings and explain the connotative meanings that exist in the lyrics. And also, this research not only provides an explanation of the connotative meaning but also explains the message of each connotative meaning.

# CHAPTER II

# THEORETICAL REVIEW

## A. Semantics

### 1. Definition of Semantics

There are many branches of linguistics. They are phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics. Semantics itself comes from of the Greek verb Semanio (to mean or signify). The word Semantics has ultimately prevailed as a name for the doctrine of meaning, particularly of linguistic meaning. According to James R. Hurford semantic is the study of meaning in language.[3] It is a wide subject within the general study of language. An understanding of semantics is essential to the study of language acquisition (how language users acquire a sense of meaning, as speakers and writers, listeners and readers) and of language change (how meanings alter over time). It is important for understanding language in social contexts, as these are likely to affect meaning, and for understanding varieties of English and effects of style. It is thus one of the most fundamental concepts in linguistics. The study of semantics includes the study of how meaning is constructed, interpreted, clarified, obscured, illustrated, simplified negotiated, contradicted and paraphrased.

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[3] Hurford James R, *Semantics A Coursebook* 2nd edition,(Cambridge University Press, 2007), p.1

## 2. Properties of Semantic Relations

A unified approach to the various semantic relation types seems elusive, since the types − and even instances of a relation within a type − inherently have different, often contradictory, characteristics. The subsections below concern the following properties of semantic relations:[4]

a). Productivity: New relational links among words can be generated.

b). Binarity: Some relations relate only pairs of words, although larger sets of words may be semantically available for the relation (e.g., black/white rather than black/gray/white).

c). Variability: Which word(s) a particular word is related to varies according to which sense of the word is used and the context in which it is used.

d). Prototypicality and canonicity: Some word sets better exemplify a relation than others, and some word sets (especially some antonym pairs) seem to have special status as canonical examples of a relation.

e). Semi-semanticity: Semantic properties of words are not the only factors at work in relating words and judging semantic relations.

f). Uncountability: The number of semantic relation types is not objectively determinable.

g). Predictability: Relations amongwords adhere to general patterns, indicating that semantic relations are rule governed.

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[4] Murphy M. Lynne, *Semantic Relations and the Lexicon Antonymy, Synonymy, and Other Paradigms*, United States of America by Cambridge University Press 2003, New York, p.26

h). Universality: The same semantic relations are relevant to the description of any language's lexicon.

## B. Concept of Connotation

### 1. The Definition of Connotation

In linguistics, semantics is the subfield that is devoted to the study of meaning as borne on the syntactic levels of words, phrases, sentences, and even larger units of discourse (referred to as *texts*). In semantics is the study and analysis of literal meanings of text.[5] As with any empirical science, semantics involves the interplay of concrete data with theoretical concepts. Traditionally, semantics has included the study of connotative *sense* and denotative *reference*, truth condition, argument structure, thematic roles, discourse analysis, and the linkage of all these to syntax.

"Semantics is the study of meaning in language".[6] Semantics as the study of meaning stands at the very center of the linguistics quest to understand the nature of language and human language abilities. One of the kinds of meaning or certain asfect of meaning in linguitics is connotation.

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[5]Zia Ul-Qayyum and Wasif Altaf. *Paraphrase Identification using Semantic Heuristic Features*. ( Pakistan: Research Journal of Applied Sciences, Engineering and Technology), 4(22): 4894-4904, 2012 ISSN: 2040-7467, p.1.
[6]James R. Hurford, Brendan Heasley, and Michael B. Smith. *Semantics A Coursebook*. United States of America by Cambridge University Press, New York. 2007. p 1.

A connotation is a commonly understood cultural or emosional association that some word or phrase carries, in addition to the word's or phrase's explicit or literal meaning, which is its denotation.[7]

Connotation is more or less synonymous with *intention*. Connotation is often contrasted with denotation, which is more or less synonymous with extention.

According to charles, connotative is language furnishes the means for expressing a wide range of attitudes.[8] It means that languages provide means of expressing different attitudes. The referring expressions *that violin* and *that fiddle* can have the same referent, but they do not have the same meaning. They differ in connotation. The expression of attitudes can be quite subtle. We choose touse one word rather than another. We might, for example, say that Linda is *thin,* or *slender,* or *svelte,* or *skinny.*

Connotation is "the meaning of the second order" allegedly, often the meaning of "cultural", which complements the denotation. An apple is called "green" because it's the color when it's not ripe. When "green" is used by someone because he is immature / immature, it has been used as a metaphor; it has gone beyond its core meaning. Such usage refers to the "penumbra" around the word, which shows the connotation.

## 2. Types of Connotation

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[7]https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Connotation
[8]Charles W. Kreiger. 1924. *Introduction English Semantic*. New York: Routledge., p. 44.

Most words have two meanings: a denotative (literal) meaning, and a connotative (implied) meaning. It is important to note that not all connotations are solely positive or solely negative—depending on how a word is used, it can connote different things. Thus it is one of the most critical things to consider when it comes to word choice, in both literature and everyday conversation. In fact, the feelings or meanings associated with words can be everything. Connotations set the tonewhen writing and speaking, and clarify one's intentions —they can elicit certain emotions or reactions or help to provide distinct impressions of things. Conversely, choosing words with the wrong connotation can produce an undesired reaction or emotion and misrepresent one's intentions..

Connotation is an additional meaning for a word or phrase, many words will have the same literal meaning, but may connote different feelings or ideas. Depending on how they are used, there are three connotative types:[9]

a. Positive

A word whose connotation implies positive emotions and associations. For example, "the aroma of my grandmother's cooking" produces a positive association, because the word "aroma" implies that the smell is pleasing and inviting.

b. Negative

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[9] https://literaryterms.net/connotation/

A word whose connotation implies negative emotions and associations. If we exchange the adjective "aroma" in the above sentence so that it now reads "the stench of my grandmother's cooking," the meaning changes completely. Though both "aroma" and "stench" mean smell, "stench" has a negative connotation; thus, the meal sounds much less appealing.

c. Neutral

A word whose connotation is neither positive nor negative. For example, when speaking about a pet, the word "dog" has a neutral connotation; but, the word "mutt" has a negative connotation, and the word "purebred" has a positive connotation.

## 3. The Cultural Connotation

To end our discussion of connotation, a final aspect needs to be noted cultural connotation. Because of its traditional links to meaning in the mind, so, it is rare for corpus linguists to venture into the realm of connotation.[10] One of the few scholars who do tells us that cultural connotation concerns "what a lexical item denotes within a culture".

Shared connotations may vary from one social group or culture to another, but, being institutionalized, we can also expect them to be coded in the language. As with any other coded linguistic feature, information

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[10] Philips Gill. *Colouring Meaning : collocation and connotation in figurative language.* (Studies in Corpus Linguistics, issn 1388-0373 ; v. 43)., p. 72-73

regarding shared connotations should emerge in the context accompanying the words they are conventionally associated with. As a consequence, although it is true to say that connotative meaning is not inherent in the referential meaning of a lexical item; it does not necessary exclude it from belonging to the semantic and pragmatic meaning of that lexical item in a given language.

However, not all connotations are shared, and no claim can ever be made that readers always "get" the allusions that are suggested in the text. Corpus data can reveal patterns and demonstrate the ways in which "deviation from the norm" consisting of "abnormal" meanings or low degree of acceptability can indicate the presence of connotative meanings, but it cannot make any claim about the comprehension of connotation, which is a matter for psychology and is, in any case, highly individual.

## C. Explanation of Lyric

Lyric derives from the Greek word lyrikos, meaning "singing to the lyre "A lyric poem is one that expresses a subjective, personal point of view. The word lyric came to be used for the "words of a song"; this meaning was recorded in 1876. The common plural (perhaps because of the association between the plurals lyrics and words), predominates contemporary usage. Use of te singgular form lyric remains grammatically

acceptable, yet remains considered erroneous in referring to  singular song word as a lyric.[11]

Lyric can be studied from an academic pespective. For example, some lyrics can be considered a form of social commentary. Lyrics often contain political, social and economic themes as well as aestheti elements, and so can connote message which are culturally significant. These messages can either be explicit or implied through metphor or symbolism. Lyrics can also be analyzed with respect to the sense of unity (or lack of unity) it has with its supporting music.

In lyric of song, there should be a message. We often read and sing a lyric of song without knowing that message that the writer try to communicate is. We sometimes try to read the message but we failed in finding it. The failure in understanding the meaning of the lyric is because we don't know the right method that we should use in finding the true meaning of the lyric. Fortunately, now days we have known that there is a method than can lead us to explore the meaning of an object. It is connotative, the method, which we talk about above.

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[11] Hendra krisdianto, *pesan Lirik lagu*, accessed on November 2, 2009 http://en. Wikipedia.org/wiki/lyrics, p.3

**D. Weird Genius' Song**

1. Song

    Song is a musical term. Songs are a form of music, which uses language. Contains music and lyrics. Songs are a way to express our ideas, feelings and messages. Based on the Oxford dictionary (1974, p. 822), a song is a short poem or a number of verses tuned to music. Therefore, a song is a poem that is sounded. Through the song, the singer wants to tell the listener about the writer's feelings that come from his heart. There are songs that tell about sadness, happiness, love, social criticism, and other elements. It also tells something or someone's feelings using imaginative diction and poetry. In this study, researchers chose the Weird Genius song entitled Lathi.

2. Bibliography of Weird Genius

    Weird Genius is an Indonesian DJ group consisting of Reza Oktovian, Eka Gustiwana, and Gerald Liu. The group was formed in 2016 and released their first song in 2017 under the title DPS. This DJ group is very complete, because the three of them have their respective roles.[12] Eka Gustiwana is the person behind making music or arranger. While Reza Oktovian played the role of writing the lyrics and Billy Taner was a complement to both of them.

    Weird Genius began working on music together in 2016. Previously, they already had their respective projects. Immediately after deciding to

---

[12] https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Weird_Genius

join, all their abilities poured fully into this collaborative endeavor. They take inspiration from anywhere; about love to life, social to gaming. When asked about the description of Weird Genius music, they describe it with hard, upbeat, pumping, crazy-drop. This style of music that they deliberately built since the beginning.

This trio formation aims to raise the name for the sake of placing Weird Genius on the world map. As artists, they continuously evolve and explore diversity in the music production process. One identity that wants to continue to be developed is to incorporate traditional Indonesian elements into their music.

# CHAPTER III

# RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

## A. The Characteristics and Types of The Research

In completing this research, the researcher applies a qualitative approach because this research aims to find out words or phrases that have denotative and connotative meanings in the lyrics of the Lathi song. Lewis & Ritchie (2003) states that qualitative methods are used to answer research questions that require an explanation or understanding of social phenomena and their contexts[13]. This means that basically qualitative research is descriptive in nature. Therefore, researchers use qualitative to make it easier to analyze data. The author uses descriptive explanations as a method for displaying descriptive information in this study. Descriptive research is used to explain some information that contains the meaning of words, phrases or sentences that have a relationship with words and other contexts. In other words, descriptive research is used to provide a clear explanation of the meaning of the words used in the lyrics of Lathi's songs. In addition, Merriam states that qualitative case studies are defined as intensive and holistic descriptions and analysis of one entity, phenomenon, or social unit. Case studies are particularistic, descriptive, and heuristic

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[13] Ritchie, J., & Lewis, J. (2003). Qualitative research practice : a guide for social science students and researchers. London: SAGE Publications.

and rely heavily on inductive reasoning in handling various data sources ".[14]

**B. Data Resource**

The data sources to be used in the study approach usually consist of three types: (1) Documents such as minutes of meetings, bank statements, autobiographies, lyrics, compact disks, tapes, etc .; (2) observation of phenomena in action. So, documents are a suitable source of data for this research. The document will be retrieved from the internet in the form of song lyrics. The researcher got the lyrics from www.kumparan.com.

**C. Data Collection Technique**

Data collection methods are a basic and important step in collecting data. Creswell said that "in many qualitative studies collecting various forms of data and sending a large amount of time in the natural setting of information gathering"[15]. This is an important process for starting the analysis. The process of collecting data has many techniques, namely questionnaires, interviews, observation and documentation

In this study, the authors used the data collection method in the form of documentation to analyze a song's lyrics that the researchers chose.

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[14] Merriam, *Case Study Research in Education: A Qualitative Approach*.(San fransisco; Josey Bass Publisher,1998)

[15] John W Creswell , *Research Design qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches* ,The Fourth Edition ,Chapter 9

**D. Data Analysis Technique**

In this study, the data were analyzed by following a number of steps that the researchers had prepared;

First, the researcher listens and reads the song lyrics that the researcher will make as a source of research. Second, identify words or phrases in lyrics that contain connotative meanings. Third, researchers provide code for data to make it easier to analyze.

Then, the data is presented on the table. Next, the researcher used the seventh edition Oxford Advanced Learner dictionary to get denotative meaning in song lyrics. On the other hand, the researcher analyzes the connotative meaning based on his own interpretation of the data. Finally, researchers classify data related to Riebs & Reeves (2005), and explain the denotative and connotative meaning of words or phrases in lyrics descriptively.[16]

**E. Approach**

As Creswell stated that organizing the plan for data analysis will extend the generic steps with specific research design steps. The generic steps result the following steps:[17]

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[16] Riebs, K. W., & Reeves, K. (2005). ASVAB Exam. Hoboken: Pearson it certification. Retrieved from http://www.pearsonitcertification.com/articles/article.aspx?p=350922&seq Num=4
[17] Ibid p. 237.

1. *Organized and prepare.* In analyzing data. Scanning materials, nothing field notes or qualifying and arranging the data into some types based on the source of information.

2. Read through all the data. Obtaining a *general sense* of the information and drawing its overall meaning. What most important aspect of idea are participants stating? What is the tone of the ideas? What is the common opinion of the overall depth, credibility, and use of the data as information? In this stage, the general ideas of data will be noted and recorded.

3. Start depth analysis with a coding process. *Coding* is the organizing process the material into "chunks" before bringing meaning to those "chunks". Adopting text data or pictures, segmenting sentences or paragraph or images several categories., and marking those categories with a tem, often a term which is in the actual language of the participant, are the actions of this step.

4. Utilize the coding process to produce a description of the setting or people based on the analysis categories or themes. *Description* is to render detailed information, about people, laces, or events in a setting. Researchers can produce codes for the description. Designing detailed description for case studies will easy the analysis. Then, generate an amount of themes or categories.

5. Advance how the description and theme will be represented in the qualitative narrative. The well-known approach is to utilize a narrative

passage in conveying the findings of the analysis. Visuals, figures, or tables usage as adjuncts to the discussions ore often considered by most qualitative researchers. Informing a process model (as in grounded theory), advancing a drawing of the specific research site (as in ethnography), conveying descriptive information about each participant in table (as in case studies and ethnography are involved in this step).

6. Creating interpretation or meaning of the data is the final step of data analysis. The essence of the ideas is captured from what the researchers can learn through the lesson. Thus, interpretation in this qualitative research is adapted for different kinds of design and flexible to convey personal, research-based and action meanings.

# CHAPTER IV

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presented the findings and discussion of the research. The researcher focused on the connotative meaning of Weird Genius song lyrics in "Lathi". The data delivered on table to make easier in reading the data.

A. **Data Findings**

In order to make the reader read the data easily, the data presented in this section are labeled with code: The symbol of "C" represents the code of the song. Meanwhile, the letter "L" stands for the line of the song's lyrics.

**1.1 Lyric of Lathi**

**LATHI (Weird Genius, Sara Fajira)**

I was born a fool

Broken all the rules, oh-oh

Seeing all null

Denying all of the truth, oh-oh

Everything has changed

It all happened for a reason

Down from the first stage

It isn't something we fought for

Never wanted this kind of pain

Turned myself so cold and heartless

But one thing you should know

Kowe ra iso mlayu saka kesalahan

Ajining diri ana ing lathi

Pushing through the countless pain

And all I know that this love's a bless and curse

Everything has changed

It all happened for a reason…

### 1.2 Data Of Lathi Song Lyric

| No | Data | Kinds of Connotative Meaning | | | Data Code Line | Meaning |
|----|------|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | Positive | Negative | Neutral | | |
| 1. | Born a fool | | √ | | C L$_1$ | Mistakes in making decisions |
| 2. | All null | | | √ | C L$_3$ | Hollow |
| 3. | Denying all of the truth | | √ | | C L$_4$ | does not care about the circumstances at that time |
| 4. | Down | | √ | | C L$_7$ | Loss of trust |
| 5. | First stage | √ | | | C L$_7$ | Genesis |
| 6. | Kind of pain | | | √ | C L$_9$ | Personality and Circumstances |
| 7. | Cold and Heartless | | √ | | C L$_{10}$ | Very empathetic |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8. | One thing | | | √ | C $L_{11}$ | A fact of live |
| 9. | Kowe ra iso melayu saka kesalahan | √ | | | C $L_{12}$ | All actions have cause and effect |
| 10. | Ajining diri saka ing lathi | √ | | | C $L_{13}$ | The good or bad of a person is seen from his actions |
| 11. | Pushing | √ | | | C $L_{14}$ | endure the problem |
| 12. | Countless pain | | √ | | C $L_{14}$ | problems in life that have already occurred |

## B. Discussion

This section describes the data by comparing denotatives and The connotative meaning of the song Weird Genius is descriptively. A discussion for each lyric or stanza is provided individually. These are grouped based on the types of connotative meanings, namely positive, negative and neutral connotative meanings. They are categorized into types based on the theory in chapter 2. Riebs & Reeves (2005), argues that connotatives have several types that impact the thought of the word. First, positive (favorable) connotations are words that make people feel good. Second, a negative (unfavorable) connotation is that the words provoke a negative emotional response from the reader / listener. Lastly, neutral connotations are words that do not cause any emotional reaction at all. In finishing. The findings and discussion in this section, also consider positive and negative connotations based solely on the sentence the context.

The lyrics of this song describe a choice in life. In particular, this song describes a philosophical quest for life, especially in the love life. From table 1.2, it can be seen that there are several sentences selected that have connotative meanings. The data are classified into positive, negative and neutral connotative meanings. In the data table 1.2, there are twelve sentences with connotative meaning. The first, four words have a positive connotative, then five words have a negative connotative, and the others have a neutral connotative. based on the data that the researcher has taken in the table, it will be described in detail below;

1. **Positive Meaning**

The first data about the positive connotative meaning is the word "first stage", found in data C $L_6$. The denotative meaning of "first stage" is the first word "first" means a rank or the beginning of a process, while "stage" is part of something that there is a beginning and an end. However, the meaning is used connotatively to tell the message in the lyrics. This word describes the beginning of a problem in the life of the writer or the person being targeted in the song. This means that the writer gets learning about the truth in choosing actions in life.

Second, this word comes from the Javanese regional language, namely "Kowe ra iso melayu saka kesalahan" found in data C $L_{12}$ which means in denotative "kowe" which means a person or subject of the perpetrator, "ra iso" means an expression of the inability to

carrying out duties, then "melayu" which means activities carried out quickly or physical activities, the last "saka kesalahan" means the result of a bad action. On the contrary this word can be explained connotatively. For that, this word describes all wrong actions or kindness that has a reward that will be obtained later.

Third, this word also comes from the Javanese local language "ajining diri saka ing lathi" found in data C $L_{13}$ which means in denotative it is "ajining", which is a picture of an individual who feels strong or the greatest, then "diri" means oneself. , and "saka ing lathi" means a sentence that comes out of someone's mouth. Meanwhile, this word is defined as the connotative meaning of a person's good and bad views from their actions in social life.

Finally, the word "pushing" is found in the C $L_{14}$ data which has a denotative meaning, which is a very strong forward movement. In this song has a connotative meaning, namely the action of the song subject to solve existing problems or be responsible.

2. **Negative Meaning**

The first data about the negative connotative meaning is the word "born a fool", found in data C $L_1$. The denotative meaning of "born" is the birth or appearance of a human being in a life, while "fool" means someone who cannot understand and understand well. Whereas in the connotative meaning of this word, it describes a wrong decision from a person in his life and regrets it.

Second, the word "Denying all of the truth" was found in data C $L_4$. It has the first denotative meaning "denying", namely denying or refuting an explanation, then "all the truth" means everything or all circumstances that are in accordance with the situation. However, the connotative meaning has another meaning, namely a situation where the songwriter ignores all the problems that occur in his life.

Third, the word "down", found in the C $L_7$ data, has the denotative meaning of moving to a place that is lower than the place of origin. It can also be interpreted in a connotative sense, namely the destruction of a person's belief in another person he trusts.

Fourth, the word "cold and heartless" is found in the C $L_{10}$ data, which has the denotative meaning of the word "cold" which means a state of temperature which is the lowest compared to human temperatures, then "heartless" means the feeling or state of mind when facing or feeling. something. The word can also be interpreted as a connotative, which is the result of an action in life which makes a person feel dead or does not care about the circumstances around his life.

Finally, the word "countless pain" which is found in data C $L_{14}$, has a denotative meaning. The first word "countless" means a countable number or has no final limit, while "pain" means sensory responses to stimuli to feel uncomfortable in the body due to suffering from something. Meanwhile, the word "countless pain" in the

connotative meaning has a different meaning, namely problems in life that cannot be properly conditioned which cause new problems.

3. **Neutral Meaning**

The first data about the meaning of neutral connotative is found in table C L3 with the word "all null". Before discussing the connotative meaning, this word also has a denotative meaning. In the word "all" means everything that exists or is related in a state, while "null" means empty or no amount in the calculation. Whereas in the connotative meaning it has a deeper meaning based on the lyrics of this song, which is a situation where a person in the song is in a vacuum in his life.

The two words "kind of pain" found in data C L9 have denotative meanings, first is the word "kind" which means having special characteristics, then "pain" means feeling uncomfortable in one part of the body because of suffering from something. In the connotative sense, the word means various situations and problems faced by the songwriter in his life.

Finally, the word "one thing" which is found in the C L11 data, which has a denotative meaning "one" means the smallest natural number, while "thing" means something that happens for a certain

basis. Meanwhile, in the connotative meaning, it means a fact that has happened in the life of the songwriter or a fact of life at that time.

# CHAPTER V

# CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This chapter is divided into two explanatory parts, namely conclusions and suggestions. The first part explains the findings of research questions related to the various connotative meanings and what connotative meanings are, relating to words, phrases, or sentences in Lathi's song lyrics. The second part provides some recommendations to readers or for future research related to semantic studies, especially regarding connotative meanings in a song, poetry, or short story.

## A. Conclusion

This research was conducted to classify connotative meanings into types. Based on the findings and discussion in chapter IV, it can be concluded that there are differences in connotative and denotative meanings in the Lathi song from "Weird Genius". The kinds of connotative meaning are divided into positive, negative, and neutral. The song lyrics analyzed in this study include the three types of connotative meanings. In general, the findings data show that there are twelve data that contain connotative meanings; four positive data, five negative data, and three neutral data. It includes all the research questions of the study.

The meaning of the Lathi song discusses a person's relationship in life, especially in love relationships. Each of the lyrics of this song describes a

very deep meaning. Begins with a wrong decision in someone's love relationship. To impose that decision in his relationship which eventually led to endless problems. Until finally the relationship becomes a bad relationship with each other or what is known as a "toxic relationship". In this song, the philosophy of real life implies that to face problems in life and in love relationships must be wise when making decisions and solve all existing problems.

Furthermore, the findings can also be concluded that the positive connotative meanings found in the data refer to policies in making decisions in life. On the other hand, negative and neutral connotative meanings are related to the problems of the world that never ends.

## B. Recommendation

In connection with the study of meaning, especially connotative meaning, the researcher recommends several things to be studied by future researchers.

Future researchers who wish to conduct research on connotative meanings are expected to be able to read and understand the connotative meaning well. This can help further researchers in completing their research. In addition, the next researcher can select other objects to study, such as pamphlets, speeches, or other objects. However, for future researchers who are interested in investigating Weir Genius songs, especially "Lathi" can use other materials, such as figurative language or

other material. Because the songs are rarely researched, and also the content is good. Therefore, it is suitable to be analyzed, especially for students who are going to enter directly into the world of society.

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# APPENDICES

**Appendix 1**

 **1.1 Lyric of Lathi**

**LATHI (Weird Genius, Sara Fajira)**


I was born a fool **(1)**

Broken all the rules, oh-oh **(2)**

Seeing all null **(3)**

Denying all of the truth, oh-oh **(4)**

Everything has changed **(5)**

It all happened for a reason **(6)**

Down from the first stage **(7)**

It isn't something we fought for **(8)**

Never wanted this kind of pain **(9)**

Turned myself so cold and heartless **(10)**

But one thing you should know **(11)**

Kowe ra iso mlayu saka kesalahan **(12)**

Ajining diri ana ing lathi **(13)**

Pushing through the countless pain **(14)**

And all I know that this love's a bless and curse **(15)**

Everything has changed **(16)**

It      all      happened      for      a      reason…      **(17**

## Appendix 2

**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA**
**INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO**
**UNIT PERPUSTAKAAN**

Jalan Ki Hajar Dewantara Kampus 15 A Iringmulyo Metro Timur Kota Metro Lampung 34111
M E T R O Telp (0725) 41507; Faks (0725) 47296; Website: digilib.metrouniv.ac.id; pustaka.iain@metrouniv.ac.id

**SURAT KETERANGAN BEBAS PUSTAKA**
**Nomor : P-271/In.28/S/U.1/OT.01/03/2021**

Yang bertandatangan di bawah ini, Kepala Perpustakaan Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro Lampung menerangkan bahwa :

| | |
|---|---|
| Nama | : M. SANDI PRATAMA |
| NPM | : 14121647 |
| Fakultas / Jurusan | : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan/ Tadris Bahasa Inggris |

Adalah anggota Perpustakaan Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro Lampung Tahun Akademik 2020 / 2021 dengan nomor anggota 14121647

Menurut data yang ada pada kami, nama tersebut di atas dinyatakan bebas dari pinjaman buku Perpustakaan dan telah memberi sumbangan kepada Perpustakaan dalam rangka penambahan koleksi buku-buku Perpustakaan Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro Lampung.

Demikian Surat Keterangan ini dibuat, agar dapat dipergunakan seperlunya.

Metro, 15 April 2021
Kepala Perpustakaan
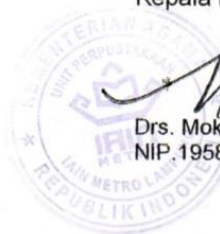
Drs. Mokhtaridi Sudin, M.Pd
NIP.195808311981031001

**Appendix 3**

---

## SURAT KETERANGAN

Ketua Jurusan Tadris Bahasa Inggris, menerangkan bahwa:

Nama        : M. Sandi Pratama

NPM        : 1412 16 47

Fakultas    : Tarbiyah

Angkatan   : 2014

Telah menyerahkan buku berjudul

        Service - Learning in Higher Education

Metro,
Ketua Jurusan TBI
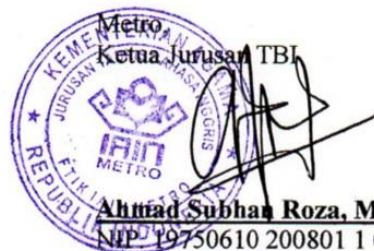
**Ahmad Subhan Roza, M.Pd**
NIP 19750610 200801 1 014

---

## Appendix 4

**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA**
**INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO**
**FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN**
Jalan Ki. Hajar Dewantara Kampus 15 A Iringmulyo Metro Timur Kota Metro Lampung 34111
Telepon (0725) 41507; Faksimili (0725) 47296; *Website*: www.tarbiyah.metrouniv.ac.id; *e-mail*: tarbiyah.iain@metrouniv.ac.id

Nomor     : B-2606/In.28.1/J/TL.00/08/2018
Lampiran   : -
Perihal     : **IZIN *PRA-SURVEY***

Kepada Yth.,
REKTOR IAIN METRO LAMPUNG
di-
     Tempat

*Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.*

Dalam rangka penyelesaian Tugas Akhir/Skripsi, mohon kiranya Saudara berkenan memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa kami:

Nama          : **M SANDI PRATAMA**
NPM           : 14121647
Semester     : 9 (Sembilan)
Fakultas      : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan
Jurusan       : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul          : AN ERRORS ANALYSIS OF CONNOTATIVE MEANING IN SEMANTIC SUBJECT BY THE STUDENTS OF ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM AT IAIN OF METRO IN THE ACADEMIC YEAR OF 2017/2018

untuk melakukan *pra-survey* di IAIN METRO LAMPUNG.

Kami mengharapkan fasilitas dan bantuan Saudara untuk terselenggaranya *pra-survey* tersebut, atas fasilitas dan bantuan serta kerjasamanya kami ucapkan terima kasih.

*Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.*

Metro, 08 Agustus 2018
Ketua Jurusan
Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Ahmad Subhan Roza, M.Pd.
NIP 19750610 200801 1 014

**Appendix 5**

**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA**
**INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO**
Jalan Ki. Hajar Dewantara Kampus 15 A Iringmulyo Metro Timur Kota Metro Lampung 34111
Telepon (0725) 41507; Faksimili (0725) 47296;
Website: www.metrouniv.ac.id; e-mail: iainmetro@metrouniv.ac.id

Nomor   : B-3017/In.28/R.1/TL.00/09/2018      06 September 2018
Lampiran : -
Perihal   : Balasan Izin Pra Survey

Kepada Yth.
M Sandi Pratama
di
    Tempat

*Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.*

Menindaklanjuti surat Saudara tanggal 06 Agustus 2018 perihal izin pra survey, maka dengan ini kami memberikan izin pra survey kepada:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nama | : | **M SANDI PRATAMA** |
| NPM | : | 14121647 |
| Fakultas | : | Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan |
| Jurusan | : | Tadris Bahasa Inggris (TBI) |
| Judul proposal | : | An Errors Analysis of Connotative Meaning in Semantic Subject by Program at IAIN of Metro in The Academic Year of 2017/2018 |

Demikian surat ini kami sampaikan, agar dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

*Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.*

An. Rektor
Wakil Rektor Bidang Akademik dan Kelembagaan

Dr. Suhairi, S.Ag, MH
NIP. 197210011999031003

# Appendix 6

**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA**
**INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO**
**FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN**
Jalan Ki. Hajar Dewantara Kampus 15A Iringmulyo Metro Timur Kota Metro Lampung 34111
Telp. (0726) 41507; Faksimili (0725) 47296; Website: www.metrouniv.ac.idE-mail: iainmetro@metrouniv.ac.id

## APPROVAL PAGE

| | |
|---|---|
| Title | : AN ERRORS ANALYSIS OF CONNOTATIVE MEANING IN SEMANTIC SUBJECT OF IAIN METRO IN THE ACADEMIC YEAR OF 2019/2020 |
| Name | : M. Sandi Pratama |
| Students Number | : 14121647 |
| Department | : English Education |
| Faculty | : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training |

## APPROVED BY:

To bediscussed in the Proposal (seminar) in TarbiyahFaculty of State Institute of Islamic Studies (IAIN) of Metro.

Metro, Janary 2020

Sponsor                         Co-sponsor

**Dr. Widhiya Ninsiana, M.Hum**       **Syahreni Siregar, M.Hum.**
NIP. 19720923 200003 2 002         NIP. 19760814 200912 2 004

The Head of English Education Department

**Ahmad Subhan Roza, M.Pd**
NIP. 19750610 200801 1 014

**Appendix 7**

## KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
### INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO
### FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN

Jalan Ki. Hajar Dewantara Kampus 15A Iringmulyo Metro Timur Kota Metro Lampung 34111
Telp. (0726) 41507; Faksimili (0725) 47296; Website: www.metrouniv.ac.idE-mail: iainmetro@metrouniv.ac.id

### NOTIFICATION LETTER

Number      :
Appendix    : -
Matter      : **In order to hold the seminar of M. Sandi Pratama**

To:
The Honorable the Head of Tarbiyah Department
of State Institute For Islamic Studies of Metro

*Assalamu'alaikum, Wr. Wb*

We have given guidance and enough improvement to research proposal script which is written by:

Name               : M. Sandi Pratama

Students Number    : 14121647

Faculty            : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty

Department         : English Education

Title              : AN ERRORS ANALYSIS OF CONNOTATIVE MEANING IN SEMANTIC SUBJECT OF IAIN METRO IN THE ACADEMIC YEAR OF 2019/2020

It has been agreed so it can be continued to the Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training in order to be discussed on the seminar. Thank you very much.

*Wassalmu'alaikum Wr. Wb*

Metro,    January  2020

Sponsor                                         Co-sponsor

**Dr. Widhiya Ninsiana, M.Hum**                 **Syahreni Siregar, M.Hum.**
NIP. 19720923 200003 2 002                      NIP. 19760814 200912 2 004

**Appendix 8**

**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA**
**INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO**
**FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN**
Jalan Ki. Hajar Dewantara Kampus 15A Iringmulyo Metro Timur Kota Metro Lampung 34111
Telp. (0726) 41507; Faksimili (0725) 47296; Website: www.metrouniv.ac.idE-mail: iainmetro@metrouniv.ac.id

**NOTA DINAS**

Nomor          :

Lampiran       :

Perihal        : **Mohon di seminarkan Proposal**

          **M. Sandi Pratama**

Kepada yth,

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan

Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro

*Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb.*

    Setelah membaca dan mengadakan bimbingan serta perbaikan seperlunya maka Proposal yang disusun oleh:

Nama           : M. Sandi Pratama

NPM.           : 14121647

Judul Skripsi  : AN ERRORS ANALYSIS OF CONNOTATIVE MEANING IN SEMANTIC SUBJECT OF IAIN METRO IN THE ACADEMIC YEAR OF 2019/2020

Sudah kami dapat setujui dan dapat diajukan untuk diseminarkan, demikian harapan kami atas perhatiannya kami ucapkan terima kasih.

                                               Metro,    Januari 2020

**Pembimbing I**                               **Pembimbing II**

**Dr. Widhiya Ninsiana, M.Hum**          **Syahreni Siregar, M.Hum.**
NIP. 19720923 200003 2 002            NIP. 19760814 200912 2 004

**Appendix 9**

**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA**
**INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO**
**FAKULTAS EKONOMI DAN BISNIS ISLAM**
Jalan Ki.Hajar Dewantara Kampus 15A Iringmulyo Kota Metro Lampung 34111
Telp. (0725) 41507, Fax (0725) 47296 Website: www.metrouniv.ac.id E-mail: iainmetro@metrouniv.ac.id

**RATIFICATION PAGE**

No:.............................................................................

**The Research Proposal** entitled: AN ERRORS ANALYSIS OF CONNOTATIVE MEANING IN SEMANTIC SUBJECT OF IAIN METRO IN THE ACADEMIC YEAR OF 2019/2020

**Written by: M Sandi Pratama**, student number. 14121647, English Education Department, has been examinated ( Seminar Proposal ) in Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty on Mey 06th 2020 at 10.00-11.30.

**BOARD OF EXAMINERS:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Chairperson** | : Dr. Widhiya Ninsiana, M.Hum | (.......................) |
| **Examiner I** | : Dr. Dedi Irwansyah, M.Hum | (.......................) |
| **Examiner II** | : Syahreni Siregar, M.Hum | (.......................) |
| **Secretary** | : Leny Setiayana, M.Pd | (.......................) |

The Head of English Education Department

**Ahmad Subhan Roza, M.Pd**
NIP. 197506102008011014

## Appendix 10

**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA**
**INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO**
**FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN**
Jalan Ki. Hajar Dewantara Kampus 15 A Iringmulyo Metro Timur Kota Metro Lampung 34111
Telepon (0725) 41507; Faksimili (0725) 47296; *Website*: www.tarbiyah.metrouniv.ac.id; *e-mail*: tarbiyah.iain@metrouniv.ac.id

Nomor : B-2836/In.28/D.1/TL.00/11/2020
Lampiran : -
Perihal : **IZIN RESEARCH**

Kepada Yth.,
KEPALA PERPUSTAKAAN IAIN METRO
di-
Tempat

*Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.*

Sehubungan dengan Surat Tugas Nomor: B-2835/In.28/D.1/TL.01/11/2020, tanggal 03 November 2020 atas nama saudara:

Nama : **M SANDI PRATAMA**
NPM : 14121647
Semester : 13 (Tiga Belas)
Jurusan : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Maka dengan ini kami sampaikan kepada saudara bahwa Mahasiswa tersebut di atas akan mengadakan research/survey di PERPUSTAKAAN IAIN METRO, dalam rangka meyelesaikan Tugas Akhir/Skripsi mahasiswa yang bersangkutan dengan judul "AN ANALYSIS OF CONNOTATIVE MEANING OF WEIRD GENIUS SONG LYRICS "LATHI"".

Kami mengharapkan fasilitas dan bantuan Saudara untuk terselenggaranya tugas tersebut, atas fasilitas dan bantuannya kami ucapkan terima kasih.

*Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.*

Metro, 03 November 2020
Wakil Dekan I,

Dra. Isti Fatonah MA
NIP. 19670531 199303 2 003

**Appendix 11**

**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA**
**INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO**
**FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN**
Jalan Ki. Hajar Dewantara Kampus 15 A Iringmulyo Metro Timur Kota Metro Lampung 34111
Telepon (0725) 41507; Faksimili (0725) 47296; *Website*: www.tarbiyah.metrouniv.ac.id; *e-mail*: tarbiyah.iain@metrouniv.ac.id

## S U R A T  T U G A S
Nomor: B-2835/In.28/D.1/TL.01/11/2020

Wakil Dekan I Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan Institut Agama Islam Negeri Metro, menugaskan kepada saudara:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nama | : | **M SANDI PRATAMA** |
| NPM | : | 14121647 |
| Semester | : | 13 (Tiga Belas) |
| Jurusan | : | Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris |

Untuk :

1. Mengadakan observasi/survey di PERPUSTAKAAN IAIN METRO, guna mengumpulkan data (bahan-bahan) dalam rangka meyelesaikan penulisan Tugas Akhir/Skripsi mahasiswa yang bersangkutan dengan judul "AN ANALYSIS OF CONNOTATIVE MEANING OF WEIRD GENIUS SONG LYRICS "LATHI"".

2. Waktu yang diberikan mulai tanggal dikeluarkan Surat Tugas ini sampai dengan selesai.

Kepada Pejabat yang berwenang di daerah/instansi tersebut di atas dan **masyarakat setempat** mohon bantuannya untuk kelancaran mahasiswa yang bersangkutan, **terima kasih.**

Dikeluarkan di : Metro
Pada Tanggal : 03 November 2020

Mengetahui,
Pejabat Setempat

Drs. Mokhtaridi Sudin, M.Pd.
NIP. 195808311981031001

Wakil Dekan I,

Dra. Isti Fatonah MA
NIP. 196705311993032003

## Appendix 12

**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA**
**INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO**
**UNIT PERPUSTAKAAN**

Jalan Ki. Hajar Dewantara Kampus 15 A Iringmulyo Metro Timur Kota Metro Lampung 34111
Telepon (0725) 41507; Faksimili (0725) 47296; *Website*: www.pustaka.metrouniv.ac.id; *e-mail*: pustaka.iain@metrouniv.ac.id

**SURAT KETERANGAN IZIN RISET**
**Nomor : P.49/In.28/U.1/OT. 1/11/2020**

Berdasarkan Surat Wakil Dekan I Nomor : B-2836/In.28/D.1/TL.00/11/2020 tanggal 03 November 2020 tentang Permohonan izin riset penelitian di Perpustakaan IAIN Metro, dengan ini memberikan izin kepada :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nama | : | M. SANDI PRATAMA |
| NPM | : | 14121647 |
| Semester | : | 13 (Tiga Belas) |
| Jurusan | : | Tadris Bahasa Inggris |

Untuk mengadakan riset penelitian yang berjudul : "AN ANALYSIS OF CONNOTATIVE MEANING OF WEIRD GENIUS SONG LYRICS "LATHI"" di Perpustakaan IAIN Metro.

Demikian surat izin riset penelitian ini kami buat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Metro, 30 November 2020
Kepala Perpustakaan,

Drs. Mokhtaridi Sudin, M.Pd
NIP. 195808311981031001

**Appendix 13**

**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA**
**INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO**
**FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN**
Jl. Ki Hajar Dewantara Kampus 15 A Iring Mulyo Kota Metro Lampung 34111
Telp. (0725) 41507; Website: www.tarbiyah.metrouniv.ac.id; e-mail: tarbiyah.iain@metrouniv.ac.id

**KARTU KONSULTASI BIMBINGAN SKIRPSI MAHASISWA**
**FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN**
**IAIN METRO**

Nama : M Sandi Pratama          Jurusan : TBI
NPM : 14121647                    Semester : X/2019

| No | Hari/Tanggal | Pembimbing I | Pembimbing II | Materi yang Dikonsultasikan | Tanda Tangan Mahasiswa |
|----|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | Thursday 11/04/2019 | | ✓ | Revise Chapter I – Iy (see the notes in each Chapter) | |
| 2 | Thursday 08/08/2019 | | ✓ | Show reference | |
| 3 | Thursday 15/08/2019 | | ✓ | Revise / show reference ayis | |
| 4 | Thursday 29/08/2019 | | ✓ | Acc and continue to the first sponsor | |

Mengetahui,
Ketua Jurusan PBI

**Ahmad Subhan Roza, M.Pd**
NIP. 19750610 200801 1 014

Dosen Pembimbing II

**Syahreni Siregar, M.Hum**
NIP. 19760814 200912 2 004

**Appendix 14**

**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA**
**INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO**
**FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN**
Jl. Ki Hajar Dewantara Kampus 15 A Iring Mulyo Kota Metro Lampung 34111
Telp. (0725) 41507; Website: www.tarbiyah.metrouniv.ac.id; *e-mail*: tarbiyah.iain@metrouniv.ac.id.

**KARTU KONSULTASI BIMBINGAN SKIRPSI MAHASISWA**
**FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN**
**IAIN METRO**

Nama : M Sandi Pratama       Jurusan : TBI
NPM : 14121647                Semester : X/2019

| No | Hari/Tanggal | Pembimbing I | Pembimbing II | Materi yang Dikonsultasikan | Tanda Tangan Mahasiswa |
|----|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. | Friday 15 / 03 / 2019 | | | Chapter I (Problem formulation and background op your study) | |
| 2 | Thursday 21 / 05 / 2019 | | | Revise - Focuse op study and Research op question - Elaborate what kinds op errors well you conduct. | |
| 3. | Thursday 18 / 07 / 2019 | | | Revise - How many and what kinds op sampling technique will you use in this study - Data collection (documentation, observation, Interview) - Bibliography | |
| 4. | Friday 04 / 10 / 2019 | | | - Table op Content - Chapter 3 revise | |

Mengetahui,
Ketua Jurusan TBI

**Ahmad Subhan Roza, M.Pd**
NIP. 19750610 200801 1 014

Dosen Pembimbing I

**Dr. Widhiya Ninsiana, M.Hum**
NIP. 19720923 20003 2 002

**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA**
**INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO**
**FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN**
Jl. Ki Hajar Dewantara Kampus 15 A Iring Mulyo Kota Metro Lampung 34111
Telp. (0725) 41507; Website: www.tarbiyah.metrouniv.ac.id; *e-mail*: tarbiyah.iain@metrouniv.ac.id.

**KARTU KONSULTASI BIMBINGAN SKIRPSI MAHASISWA**
**FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN**
**IAIN METRO**

Nama    : M Sandi Pratama         Jurusan    : TBI
NPM     : 14121647              Semester  : X/2019

| No | Hari/Tanggal | Pembimbing I | Pembimbing II | Materi yang Dikonsultasikan | Tanda Tangan Mahasiswa |
|----|-------------|----|----|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 5. | Thursday 7/11/2019 | | | Revisi Bab I and II | |
| 6. | Friday 15 / 11 / 2019 | | | Revisi Bab I - Background (Pra-survey) | |
| 7. | Friday 06/12/2019 | | | Revisi Bab I | |
| ~~8.~~ | ~~Sunday~~ | | | | |
| 8. | Tuesday 10/02/2020 | | | Revisi - Add similarities and differences to previous research. | |
| 9. | Monday 16/03/2020 | | | Acc Seminar | |

Mengetahui,
Ketua Jurusan PBI

**Ahmad Subhan Roza, M.Pd**
NIP. 19750610 200801 1 014

Dosen Pembimbing I

**Dr. Widhiya Ninsiana, M.Hum**
NIP. 19720923 20003 2 002

**Appendix 15**

KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN

Jalan Ki HajarDewantaraKampus 15A Iringmulyo Metro Timur Kota Metro Lampung 34111
Telp(0725)41507, Faxmail(0725)47296;
Website:www.metrouniv.ac.id,Email:iainmetro@metrouniv.ac.id

KARTU KONSULTASI BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI MAHASISWA
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN
IAIN METRO

Nama : M Sandi Pratama            Jurusan    : FTIK/ TBI
NPM  : 14121647                   Semester   : XIV

| NO | Hari/ Tanggal | Pembimbing | | Materi yang di konsultasikan | TandaTangan mahasiswa |
|----|---------------|------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------|
|    |               | I | II |                              |                        |
|    | Selasa, 23 Juni 2020 |  |  | Hcc APD |  |

Diketahui
Ketua JurusanTBI

**Ahmad Subhan Roza, M.Pd**
NIP. 19620424 199903 2 001

Pembimbing II

**Syahreni Siregar, M.Hum**
NIP. 1976 200912 2 004

**Appendix 16**

**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA**
**INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO**
**FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN**
Jl. Ki Hajar Dewantara Kampus 15 A Iring Mulyo Kota Metro Lampung 34111
Telp. (0725) 41507; Website: www.tarbiyah.metrouniv.ac.id; e-mail: tarbiyah.iain@metrouniv.ac.id.

**KARTU KONSULTASI BIMBINGAN SKIRPSI MAHASISWA**
**FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN**
**IAIN METRO**

Nama      : M Sandi Pratama          Jurusan          : TBI
NPM       : 14121647                 Semester/Tahun   : XII/2020

| No | Hari/Tanggal | Pembimbing I | Pembimbing II | Materi yang Dikonsultasikan | Tanda Tangan Mahasiswa |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 25 Juni 2020 | | | Acc APD | |

Mengetahui,
Ketua Jurusan PBI

**Ahmad Subhan Roza, M.Pd**
NIP. 19750610 200801 1 014

Dosen Pembimbing I

**Dr. Widhiya Ninsiana, M.Hum**
NIP. 19720923 20003 2 002

**Appendix 17**

**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA**
**INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO**
**FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN**

Jalan Ki HajarDewantaraKampus 15A Iringmulyo Metro Timur Kota Metro Lampung 34111
Telp(0725)41507, Faxmail(0725)47296;
Website:www.metrouniv.ac.id,Email:iainmetro@metrouniv.ac.id

**KARTU KONSULTASI BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI MAHASISWA**
**FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN**
**IAIN METRO**

Nama  : M Sandi Pratama
NPM   : 14121647

Jurusan   : FTIK/ TBI
Semester  : XIV

| NO | Hari/ Tanggal | Pembimbing I | Pembimbing II | Materi yang di konsultasikan | TandaTangan mahasiswa |
|----|---------------|---|---|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | 29 Maret '21 | | ✓ | Revisi chapter IV - V | |
| 2. | jum'at, 02 April '21 | | ✓ | Acc and continue to first sponsor | |

Diketahui
Ketua JurusanTBI

**Ahmad Subhan Roza, M.Pd**
NIP. 19620424 199903 2 001

Pembimbing II

**Syahreni Siregar, M.Hum**
NIP. 1976 200912 2 004

**Appendix 18**

## KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
### INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO
### FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN
Jalan Ki. Hajar Dewantara Kampus 15A Iringmulyo Metro Timur Kota Metro Lampung 34111
Telp. (0726) 41507; Faksimili (0725) 47296; Website: www.metrouniv.ac.idE-mail: iainmetro@metrouniv.ac.id

### FORMULIR KONSULTASI BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI MAHASISWA
### FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN
### IAIN METRO

Nama : M Sandi Pratama  Jurusan : TBI
NPM : 14121647  Semester : XIV/2021

| No | Hari/Tanggal | Pembimbing I | Pembimbing II | Materi yang dikonsultasikan | Tanda Tangan Mahasiswa |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Senin 05 April 2020 | | | Revise; Abstrach, Acknowledge Chapter V. | |
| 2. | Rabu 07 April 2021 | | | Revise Abstract | |
| 3. | 9 April 2021 | | | Acc to munaqasah | |

Mengetahui,
Ketua Jurusan TBI

**Ahmad Subhan Roza, M.Pd.**
NIP. 19750610 200801 1 014

Dosen Pembimbing I

**Dr. Widhiya Ninsiana, M.Hum**
NIP. 19720923 200003 2 002

**Appendix 19**

**Appendix 20**

## AUTOBIOGRAPHY

| | |
|---|---|
| Name | : M Sandi Pratama |
| Place/Date of Birth | : GPM Lampung Tengah, 28 Mei 1996 |
| Religion | : Islam |
| Nationality/Ethnic | : Indonesian/Javanese |
| Sex | : Male |
| Marital Status | : Single |
| Occupation | : Students |
| Address | : GPM Lampung Tengah |
| E-mail | : sandi.d.gopal@gmail.com |

Parents' Identity

    a. Father    : M Junaedi
    b. Occupation : Driver
    c. Mother    : Eni Kusrini
    d. Occupation : Housewife
    e. Address    : GPM Lampung Tengah

Educational Background

    a. Kindergarden School    : TK Gula Putih Mataram
    b. Elementary School    : SDS 01 Gula Putuh Mataram
    c. Junior High School    : SMP 01 Gula Putih Mataram
    d. Senior High School    : SMK Negeri 03 Kota Metro
    e. University    : IAIN Kota Metro

Metro, 26 April 2021

M Sandi Pratama