

**THE ANALYSIS OF SENSE RELATIONS
ON MAROON 5 ALBUM V
(DELUXE VERSION)**

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Abstract

The aim of this study is analysing the sense relations realized in the album. In doing this study the writers employ descriptive qualitative method. Meanwhile, the data of this study are taken from the song lyrics of album V (Deluxe Version) by Maroon 5. The writers use sense relations theory of Hurford and Heasley (1986) to identify whether they are synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, homonymy, and polysemy. The result shows that the writers find 34 cases of sense relations in the album. There

are 4 types found consisting of 12 cases of synonymy (35,29%), 13 cases of antonymy (38,23%), 6 cases of hyponymy (17,64%), 3 cases of homonymy (8,82%), and 0 case of polysemy (0%). Therefore, the most dominant type of sense relations is antonymy.

Keywords: Analysis, sense relations, Maroon 5

A. Introduction

Music is called the language of emotions. Music can be a tool to share feeling between human beings. There are human beings who choose music to express and to share their own feeling because they have sense of music. They create music to share their feeling whether it is sad or happy. Implicitly, a musician creates music not only to entertain but also to communicate through expressing or sharing his/her own feeling to the others. Music is actually not only the music itself but also the lyrics.

Through the lyrics, the listeners will know the topic of the song. Song is a term of music. A song contains music and lyric. It is also one of the forms of music, which uses language. Every song has its own special arrangement in music and lyric. It is the way to tell a language. It is used to tell something that comes from heart in different ways. There are songs that tell about sadness, happiness, love, social critique, etc. Griffie (1992: 4) states that songs speak to us directly about our experiences.

Maroon 5, born and bred in Los Angeles, with its catchy hook, soaring vocals, and signature sound, had solidified its position as one of pop music's most enduring artists. The band captured its first of three Grammy Awards as "Best New Artist" of 2005 and has gone on to sell more than 17 million albums

worldwide. Maroon 5's releases have also gone gold and platinum in over 35 countries.

Its latest album *V* debuted at #1 on Billboard's Top 200 is a sonic summation of the group's journey to date capturing the essence of the earliest Maroon 5 hits through to their most recent successes, as well as providing a picture of its artistic growth in the future. The album's debut single "Maps," set a record for the highest debut by a group on TOP 40 radio charts in 18 years and has earned a top 100 spot in 18 countries. In support of *V*, the band embarked on The Maroon 5 World Tour 2015, taking them to 37 cities worldwide.

The song lyrics of this album are harvesting sense relations, so that the writers are interested in conducting a research entitled, "The Analysis of Sense Relations on Maroon 5 Album *V* (Deluxe Version).

B. Literature Review

The theories reviewed here are related to the definition of Semantis and sense relations.

1. The Definition of Semantics

According to Kreidler (1998: 3), Semantics is the systematic study of meaning and linguistic Semantics is the study of how languages organize and express meanings. It means that meaning in linguistic Semantics is needed for us to limit ourselves to the expression of meanings in a single language.

Kempson (1989: 11) in Parlindungan (2012: 1) states that three main ways in which linguist and philosophers have attempted to construct explanations of meaning in natural language are: by defining the nature of word meaning, by defining the nature of sentence meaning, and by explaining the process of communication. First, it is as the construct in

which sentence meaning and communication can be explained. Second, it is sentence meaning in which systematic contribution constructs sentence meaning. Third, it is the construct in which sentence and words are used in communication.

Semantics as the study of meaning is center to study of communication and as more a crucial factor in social organization, the need to understand it becomes more and more pressing. Semantics is also at the center of the study of the human mind thought processes, cognition and conceptualization all these are intricately bound up with the way in which we classify and convey our experience of the world through language.

2. The Definition of Sense Relations

The sense of expression is the relation between the expression (a word, a phrase or a lexeme) and its referent. In other words, the sense is the relation between form and meaning. In practice, the semantic relationships may be divided into two: the relations between form and meaning and the relations between two meanings. These relations result in *synonymy* (more than one form having the same meaning), *polysemy* or *homonymy* (the same form having more than one meaning), and *hyponymy* (the inclusion of one meaning in another meaning), also the oppositeness is in some way present in the mind of the speaker and hearer during an act of utterance, which brings forward the notion of *antonymy* (Hurford and Heasley, 1986: 102).

a. Synonymy

Synonymy is a relation between different phonological words which have the same or very similar meaning. In most dialects

of English, *stubborn* and *obstinate* are synonyms.

b. Antonymy

Antonymy is defined as a relation between words which are opposite in meaning. Some common examples are the pairs as an antonymy: *alive-dead*, *big-small*, *fast-slow*, *happy-sad*, *hot-cold*, *long-short*, *male-female*, *married-single*, *old-new*, *rich-poor*, and *true-false*.

c. Hyponymy

Hyponymy is a relation of inclusion. A hyponymy includes the meaning of a more general word. The example of hyponymy is *pigeon-bird*. The meaning of the word *pigeon* is included in the meaning of the word *bird*. We could say that the *dove* is a bird, but *bird*, instead of just *dove*, could be a bird of paradise or the name of the other birds.

d. Homonymy

Homonymy is unrelated sense of the same phonological word. The examples of homonymy: *bank (of a river) – bank (financial institution)* and *bat (flying creature) – bat (used in sports)*,

e. Polysemy

This is the examples of polysemy: The word *head* is used to refer to the object on top of your body, froth on top of a glass of beer, person at the top of a company or department, and many other things.

C. Method of Investigation

The writers use descriptive qualitative method in analyzing sense relations on Maroon 5 Album V (Deluxe Version). The source of data is

<https://www.directlyrics.com/maroon-5-v-complete-album-lyrics-news.html>. The steps in analyzing the data are: identifying the sense relations based on the theory of Hurford and Heasley (1986) whether they are synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, homonymy, and polysemy, describing each analysis, and establishing the conclusion of the analysis.

D. Findings and Discussion

The findings show the identification and the description of sense relations analysis on Maroon 5 song album V “Deluxe Version”. The data analysis is presented as follows:

1. Synonymy

There are 12 cases of synonymy found in the song album V (Deluxe Version) from Maroon 5. They are: Fall-Down, Way-Road, Afraid-Scare, Give-Put, Care-Sympathy, Spend-Waste, another Love-Other Fish, Shit-Lie, Few-Little, Man-Boy, Look-See, and Erase-Delete. Some examples of the analysis can be seen as follows:

- a. *“I’ll walk away and I will leave you be and now’s the last time you’ll say no, say no to me. It won’t take me long to find another lover, but I want you”* (My Heart Is Open)
“Yeah you can start over, you can run free, you can find other fish in the sea, you can pretend it’s meant to be, but you can’t stay away from me” (Animals)

Both of these verses have the synonymy relation because the word *another lover* and *other fish* have the same meaning. *Another lover* in this verse means someone else who will love them as a partner in love and life. *Other fish* also has a same meaning;

other fish has a position in this verse as someone in daily habit commonly.

- b. *“Yeah, I want that red velvet, I want that sugar sweet, don’t let nobody touch it unless that somebody is me. I gotta be a man”*
(Sugar)

“Please don’t see just a boy caught up in dreams and fantasies. Please see me reaching out for someone I can see” (Lost Stars)

“Every guy that passes by, look at her (repeated) oh” (Feelings)

“Going so high, we fuck the sky. Come with me now, fuck that guy” (Feelings)

The verses above have the synonymy relation because the word *man*, *boy* and *guy* have the same meaning. *Man* in this verse means someone who has a gender as an adult male. *Boy* also has a same meaning but in this verse as a young male. However, the main meaning of these verses is same, talk about a male human being. Moreover, *guy* also has a same meaning with the meaning of word *man* in this verse actually.

2. Antonymy

There are 13 cases of antonymy found in the song album V (Deluxe Version) from Maroon 5. They are: Leave-Come, On-Off, Dead-Alive, Sit-Stand, Start-Stop, Mine-Yours, Ever-Never, Now-Tomorrow, High-Low, Alone-Together, Easy-Hard, Walk-Run, and This-That. Some examples of the analysis can be seen as follows:

- a. *“And said wo me had nothing to hide, yeah now you’e dead to me, this really is goodbye”*
(In Your Pocket)

“All my hidden desires finally came alive. No, I never told lies to you so why would I start tonight” (It Was Always You)

“Baby I’m preying on you tonight, hunt you down eat you alive. Just like animals, animals, like animals” (Animals)

“I love your lies, I’ll eat ‘em up. But don’t deny the animal that comes alive when I’m inside you” (Animals)

The verses above have the antonymy relation because the words *dead* and *alive* have the opposite meaning. The word *dead* is an adjective which means no longer alive. It means someone who is without activity again with someone else, especially in the case of love and life. Meanwhile, the word *alive* means continuing to exist or lively or living as a human being or other things.

- b. *“So wait you think that I don’t know what this is really all about, it should be really easy if you have nothing to hide, so why you spying on me for(repeated), tell me what you’re looking for” (In Your Pocket)*

“I hear your voice in my sleep at night, hard to resist temptation, cause all these strangers come over me. Now I can’t get over you (repeated)” (Maps)

Both of these verses have the antonymy relation because the words *easy* and *hard* have the opposite meaning. The word *easy* means a difficulty of something and *hard* is not. The word *easy* in this verse means a position of someone who hopes that something (love and life) running not difficult. Whereas, the word *hard* in this verse means a temptation that comes to someone’s sleep, but

it is so difficult for him/her to resist that temptation.

3. Hyponymy

There are 6 cases of hyponymy found in the song album V (Deluxe Version) from Maroon 5. They are: Sweet-Taste, Night-Time, Voice-Song, California-Place, Minute-Time, and Fish-Animals. Some examples of the analysis can be seen as follows:

a. *“I miss the taste of the sweet life, i miss the conversation”* (Maps)

“I just wanna be there where you are, and I gotta get one little taste” (Sugar)

“Yeah i wanna that red velvet, i wanna that sugar sweet” (Sugar)

“I smell sex and candy hey, who’s that loungin’ in my chair?” (Sex And Candy)

The words *sweet* and *taste* have a hyponym relation. The word *sweet* is a taste like sugar, caramel, cane, cotton candy and all of the foods or drinks that contains a sugar or maybe the other definition it smells pleasant. The word *candy* is a piece of sweet food made of sugar or chocolate. The word *taste* is quality that different foods and drinks have that allows you to recognize them when you put them in your mouth: a sweet/sour. Therefore, *sweet* and *candy* are hyponymy of *taste*.

b. *“I like to think that, we had it all, we drew a map to a better place”* (Maps)

“Where did we go wrong? Oh, and now you say you’re leaving California” (Leaving California)

“There ain’t no other way, cause girl you’re hotter than southern California” (Leaving California)

The words *place* and *California* have a hyponym relation. *Place* is particular position, point or area where there are an activities, systems, rules and government. *California* is a place name used by three North American states (in the United States by the state of California, and in Mexico by the states of Baja California and Baja California Sur). Therefore, *California* is hyponymy of *place*.

4. Homonymy

There are 3 cases of homonymy found in the song album V (Deluxe Version) from Maroon 5. They are: Back-Back, Like-Like, and That-That. Some examples of the analysis can be seen as follows:

- a. *“When I was at my worst, down on my knees and you said you had my back, so I wonder where were you”* (Maps)
“All the roads you took came back to me” (Maps)
“You know that I’m coming back for you, don’t you worry girl (repeated)” (Coming Back for You)
“No more guessing who looking back now, I know it was always you (repeated)” (It Was Always You)
“And now you say you’re leaving California, gotta head back east and want to leave tonight” (Leaving California)
“You can put the pieces, fight to hold on, putting back together, do it all for love” (Leaving California)

The words *back* in verses above are homonymy since they have different meaning even though they are the same in pronunciation. The first *back* is a part of person's or animal's body between the neck and the bottom. The second *back* is towards or at the back, away from the front or center. Therefore, the words *back* found in the verses above are as homonymy.

- b. *"I'm changing all of the stations, I like to think that, we had it all"* (Maps)
"Hunt you down; eat you alive, just like animals (repeated). It's like we can't stop, we're enemies" (Animals)
"And there she was like double cherry pie yeah; there she was like disco Super Fly" (Sex and Candy)
"No, you don't have to love me if you don't wanna, don't act like I mean nothing" (Unkiss Me)
"I know he doesn't satisfy like I do and does she know that there's nobody quite like you" (Feelings)
"You never let me go, got me chained to your touch like a slave for you love" (Shoot Love)

The words *like* in verses above are homonymy since they have different meaning even though they are the same in pronunciation. The first *like* is finding somebody or something that pleasant, attractive or satisfactory, or enjoy something. The second *like* is a *preposition* (similar to somebody or something, in the same way as somebody or something). Therefore, the words *like* that found in the verses above are as homonymy.

5. Polysemy

There is no case of homonymy found in the song album V (Deluxe Version) from Maroon 5.

There are five types of sense relation, which are Synonymy, Antonymy, Hyponymy, Homonymy, and Polysemy. However, in the song album V (deluxe version) by Maroon 5, only four types of sense relations appear. From total analysis 34 cases, the highest case of sense relations is antonymy type with 13 cases and followed by synonymy type with 12 cases. After that, it is followed by hyponymy type with 6 cases. Then it is followed by homonymy type with 3 cases and finally polysemy type with 0 cases.

E. Conclusion

Based on to the findings on the analysis it can be seen that there are 34 cases of sense relations produced in the song album V (deluxe version) by Maroon 5. There are 4 types produced by the song album. Those consist of 12 cases of synonymy (35,29%), 13 cases of antonymy (38,23%), 6 cases of hyponymy (17,64%), 3 cases of homonymy (8,82%), and 0 case of polysemy (0%). As a result, the most dominant type of sense relations is antonymy which has the highest case.

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