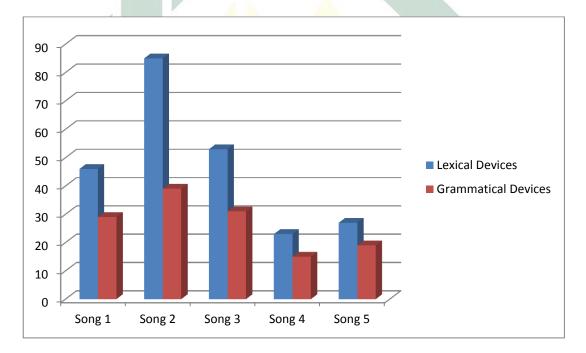
CHAPTER IV

FINDING DISCUSSIONS

This chapter consists of finding discussions, the writer explains the theme of the song which revealed through lexical and grammatical devices exist in five selected songs of DEMI 2013 album. The analysis of the song lyrics is lexical and grammatical devices exist in each lyric to reveal theme of songs. The lexical and grammatical devices revealed in Demi Lovato's songs can be seen in a graphic below:



Based on the graphics above it apparently can be seen that the lexical devices are commonly used than grammatical devices to show the meaning of the songs. The word 'devices' means a method which is used to produce a wanted effect (Cambridge Dictionary). In this case, lexical devices means a method of constructing meaning through lexemes, and grammatical devices means a method to form meaning based on the grammatical pattern. Through those lexical and grammatical devices, the meaning of the songs can be constructed. The five songs of Demi Lovato has 367 cases of lexical and grammatical devices in which lexical devices is frequently used than grammatical devices. 234 lexical device and 133 grammatical devices are found in five songs. Those number are discovered through the classification of significant lexeme and grammatical pattern used in the songs.

The categorize of lexical and grammatical devices based on the graphic above are as fellow: the first song 'Fire Starter' has *motivating herself* theme revealed through 46 lexical devices and 29 grammatical devices, the second song 'Heart Attack' has 85 lexical devices and 39 grammatical devices *reveal the risk of falling in love* theme, the third song 'Made in the USA' indicate *romantic love song* through 53 lexical devices and 31 grammatical devices, the fourth song 'Neon Lights' has 23 lexical devices and 15 grammatical devices over the theme *spirit*, and the last song 'Shouldn't Come Back' has 27 lexical devices and 19 grammatical devices reveal *strength* theme. All those lexical and grammatical devices are used in order to analyze the meanings of songs and the theme of each song.

4.1 Song 1: Fire Starter

- 1 There's an 'S' under my clothes On my chest where nobody else can see I light up when the doors are closed I am free, yeah
- 5 And I wish I could make my move I can tell that you're really into me

	And I don't got a thing to lose, in my dreams, in my dreams
10	I'm a bad-ass jumping off the moving train I'm a Jane Bond, putting all them guys to shame
10	I'm a wild card, and I'm gonna steal your game
	You better watch out
	I'm a fire starter, make your blood run faster
	I melt hearts like water
	Yeah yeah oh woah yeah
15	I'm a fire starter, I'm a sweet disaster
	I melt hearts like water
	Yeah yeah oh woah yeah
18	Yeah
	4.1.1 Lexical Devices
	The song "Fire Starter" has 46 significant lexemes which considered as the

And I don't got a thing to loss in my drasme in my drasme

key word in analyzing the meaning of the song. The keywords include in the lexical categories of noun, verb, preposition, conjunction, adjective, pronoun and idiom. Some lexemes like free, light, move, fire, sweet, disaster indicate that she tries to motivate herself through this song even something which are not expected is happened. Some significant lexemes found in lyrics has lexical relation in their meaning. Some kinds of synonymy and hyponymy are found and some collocation are used to find the meaning in this song. Those kind of lexical relations are needed in order to construct meaning.

1. Collocation

1a. I melt hearts like water

It is a kind of collocation which constructed from a verb and noun. Melting hearts can be defined as falling in love. Collocation are needed in order to form meaning. It is a term used in lexicology by some linguist to refer to habitual co-occurance of individual lexical items (Crystal, 1980 p. 60). If we do not know the habitual co-occurant, then the meaning we found are only lateral without any sequence of meaning between one lexeme and other.

- 2. Synonymy
- 2a. And I wish I could make my **move**
- 2b. And I wish I could make my progress
- 3a. I'm a wild card, and I'm gonna steal your game
- 3b. I'm a wild card, and I'm gonna take your game
- 4a. I'm a fire starter, I'm a sweet **disaster**
- 4b. I'm a fire starter, I'm a sweet **trouble**

Lexical relation of synonymy in this song has found in the lexical category of verbs and noun. In 1a the lexeme move has same meaning with the word progress whose meaning is to change or happen in a particular way or direction. In 2a the lexeme steal has same meaning with the word take whose meaning is to take something without the permission or knowledge of the owner and keep it. While in 3a the lexeme disaster has same meaning with the word trouble whose meaning is a damage or death, or serious difficulty.

Synonymy are used to show that they're identical in meaning for all practical purposes. Different words that are similiar in meaning usually differ for

a reason (Kuswardani, 2008 p. 30), for example the word progress is more formal than move.

- 3. Hyponymy
- 5a. There is an 'S' under my **clothes**
- 5b. There is an 'S' under my **t-shirt**
- 6a. On my **chest** where nobody else can see
- 6b. On my **body** where nobody else can see

The researcher found the word clothes in 5a as the superordinates of the word tshirt in 5b. T-shirt is a hyponym of clothes, it has another co-hyponyms such as shirt, trouser, skirt, etc. Besides, the word chest in 6a is a hyponym of the word body in 6b. It also has co-hyponym such as stomach, arms, shoulders, etc.

Hyponym are needed in constructing meaning and involves us in the notion of inclusion in the sense that t-shirt and shirt are included in clothes and chest and arms are hyponyms of body. It indicates that although two words are different in part of speech, they have similarity in meaning (Palmer, 1981 p. 85).

4.1.2 Grammatical Devices

The song has 29 cases of grammatical devices which considered as the key of analyzing the contents of song. The grammatical patterns found in 'Fire Starter' song are in the form of:

- a. Article a/an (determiner) which used to form singular things. It is used instead of 'a' when the following word begins with a vowel sound and used instead of 'an' when the following word begins with a consonant sound. In line 1 the researcher found 'an S', another cases are 'a thing' in line 7, 'a bad-ass' in line 8, 'a Jane Bond' in line 9, 'a wild card' in line 10, and 'a fire starter' in line 12.
- b. Possessive pronoun which shows who or what something belongs to. There are 6 cases of possessive pronoun found in this song. A kind of possessive pronoun 'my' found in 'my clothes' in line 1, 'my chest' in line 2, 'my move' in line 5, 'my dreams' in line 7 have meaning in which something is belonging to the speaker or writer. Whereas in line 10 the researcher found another kind of possessive pronoun 'your' in 'your game' and 'your blood' in line 12 whose meaning is something belonging or relating to the person or group of people being spoken or written to.
- c. Suffix is a letter or group of letters added at the end of a word to make a new word or new meaning. Suffix –s/-es used to form the plural of nouns. The researcher found 5 cases in this kind of grammatical pattern: *clothes* in line 1, *doors* in line 3, *dreams* in line 7, *guys* in line 9, *hearts* in line 9 whose meaning is plural or more than one.
- d. Suffix -er

I am a fire starter

Starter derived from the lexeme start. Within suffix –er, a new meaning has made. The grammatical meaning is to form nouns which refer to people or things that do that particular activity.

- e. Conjunction. The only conjunction found in this song is 'where' which connects two phrases. It is found in line 2: *on my chest where nobody else can see*.
- f. Passive voice. The only passive voice found in this song existed in the line
 3: *I light up when the doors are closed*. It was a passive voice of simple present tense in which noun should be followed by to be and verb 3 (*past participle*) whose meaning is to be closed.
- g. Present continous tense
 - 1. I am free
 - 2. I'm bad-ass jumping off the moving train
 - 3. I'm Jane Bond, putting all them guys to shame
 - 4. I'm a wild card
 - 5. I'm a fire starter

The grammatical meaning of this pattern is the action which have described is happening and developing.

h. Modal verb

- 1. And I wish I could make my move
- 2. I can tell that you're really into me

The modal verb has function to express an idea such as possibility that is not expressed by the main verb of a sentence. i. Objective pronoun found in this song is reside in line 6:

I can tell that you're really into me

The grammatical meaning contains in objective pronoun is refer to the person speaking or writing usually after a verb or preposition.

j. Simple present tense

I don't got a thing to lose, in my dreams, in my dreams

The tense in which the grammatical meaning refers to events, actions and conditions which are happening all the time, or exist now.

k. Simple future tense

I'm a wild card, and I'm gonna steal your game

Going to is an abbreviation of gonna. The grammatical meaning of the simple future tense is refer to something that will happen or exist.

l. Comparative -er

I'm fire starter, make your blood run faster

The form of an adjective or adverb in which has grammatical meaning to express a difference in amount, in number, in degree or quality.

4.1.3 Meaning and the Theme of Song

The song 'Fire Starter' begins with the description of a letter 'S' under the writer's clothes exactly on her chest. Based on Demi's biography, there is a girl who still accompany her while she got bipolar disorder and went to rehabilitation. Her name is Selena Gomes, Demi's friend who start her carrier together with. Consider this story, the letter 'S' in her song identify a name whom she love mostly, that was her friend. The song is about a girl who tried to stand up after

falling down, to move on after failed on her efforts. "*I'm a sweet disaster*" show that she enjoy whatever her feeling, in contrary there is no sweet disaster, it is always a pain. Indeed, she tried to support herself and through this song seems like she talk to her 'S'. The use of words '*move on*' and '*disaster*' indicate to motivate herself. Through this analysis, considering the lexical and grammatical devices, the theme found in this song is motivation; particularly motivating herself after being down.

4.2 Song 2: Heart Attack

1	Puttin' my defences up
	'Cause I don't wanna fall in love
	If I ever did that
	I think I'd have a heart attack

- 5 Never put my love out on the line Never said yes to the right guy Never had trouble getting what I want But when it comes to you, I'm never good enough When I don't care
- 10 I can play 'em like a Ken doll Won't wash my hair Then make 'em bounce like a basketball

But you make me wanna act like a girl Paint my nails and wear high heels

15 Yea you, make me so nervous That I just can't hold your hand

> You make me glow, but I cover up Won't let it show, so I'm Puttin' my defences up

20 Cause I don't wanna fall in love If I ever did that I think I'd have a heart attack (x3)

25

Never break a sweat for the other guys When you come around, I get paralyzed And everytime I try to be myself It comes out wrong like a cry for help It's just not fair Pain's more trouble than love is worth I gasp for air

30 It feels so good, but you know it hurts

But you make me wanna act like a girl Paint my nails and wear perfume For you, make me so nervous That I just can't hold your hand

- 35 You make me glow, but I cover up Won't let it show, so I'm Puttin' my defences up Cause I don't wanna fall in love If I ever did that
- 40 I think I'd have a heart attack (x3)

The feelings got lost in my lungs They're burning, I'd rather be numb And there's no one else to blame So scared I take off and I run

45 I'm flying too close to the sun And I burst into flames

> You make me glow, but I cover up Won't let it show, so I'm Puttin' my defences up 'Cause I don't wanna fall in love

- 50 'Cause I don't wanna fall in love If I ever did that I think I'd have a heart attack (x2) I think I'd have a heart attack
- 54 I think I'd have a heart attack (x2)

4.2.1 Lexical Devices

The song has 85 cases of lexical devices revealed in 32 lines which considered as the keyword in analyzing the contents of the song. The lexical categories in this songs are noun, verb, conjunction, pronoun, adverb, preposition, adjective, modal verb, and idiom. Some lexemes like *play, attack, trouble, pain* indicate the risk of being in love. Some significant cases of collocations, synonymy, and hyponymy are found in this song.

Hyponym are needed in constructing meaning and involves us in the notion of inclusion in the sense that t-shirt and shirt are included in clothes and chest and arms are hyponyms of body. It indicates that although two words are different in part of speech, they have similarity in meaning (Palmer, 1981 p. 85). Besides, synonymy are used to show that they're identical in meaning for all practical purposes. Different words that are similiar in meaning usually differ for a reason (Kuswardani, 2008 p. 30).

In addition, collocation are needed in order to form meaning. It is a term used in lexicology by some linguist to refer to habitual co-occurance of individual lexical items (Crystal, 1980 p. 60). If we do not know the habitual co-occurant, then the meaning we found are only lateral without any sequence of meaning between one lexeme and other.

- 1. Collocation
- a. Cause I don't wanna fall in love
- b. Paint my nails and wear high heels

Fall in love is a collocation which constructed from a verb and a noun. While *high heel* is constructed from nouns.

2. Synonymy

2a. Never said yes to the right guy

2b. Never said yes to the right man

The lexical relation of synonymy which found in this song is includes in the lexical category of noun. The lexeme *guy* has the same meaning with the word *man*.

- 3. Hyponymy
- 3a. Never said yes to the right guy
- 3b. never said yes to the right *people*
- 4a. I can play them like a *Ken* doll
- 4b. I can play them like a *doll*
- 5a. Then make then bounce like a *basketball*
- 5b. Then make them bounce like *ball*
- 6a. The feeling got lost in my *lung*
- 6b. the feeling got lost in my *body*

The researcher found 4 lexical relation of hyponymy in this song. The lexeme *guy* in 3a is a hyponym of *people* in 3b, *people* is a superordinate of *guy*, the word *woman* is other hyponym of *people* and they are co-hyponym of *guy*. In 4a the researcher found that *ken* is a hyponym of *doll* in 4b, *doll* is a superordinate, and the other hyponym is *barbie*, *panda*, *bear* in which they are as co-hyponym of *ken*. Besides, in 5a the researcher found the word *basketball* as a hyponym of superordinate *ball* in 5b, *volleyball* and *baseball* are other hyponym of *ball*, they

are co-hyponym of *basketball*. In 6a the researcher found last case of hyponymy in a lexeme *lung* as a hyponym of the word *body* in 6b, *heart* and *liver* is other hyponym of *body*, they are co hyponym of *lung*.

4.2.2 Grammatical Devices

The song has 39 cases of grammatical devices which considered as the key of analyzing the contents of song. The grammatical patterns found in 'heart attack' song are in the form of:

- a. Possessive pronoun shows who or what something belongs to. There are 6 cases of possessive pronoun found in this song. A kind of possessive pronoun 'my' found in 'my defences' in line 1, 'my love' in line 5, 'my nails' in line 14, 'my self' in line 25, and 'my lung' in line 41, they have grammatical meaning in which something is belonging to the speaker or writer. Whereas in line 16 the researcher found another kind of possessive pronoun 'your' in 'your hand' whose meaning is something belonging or relating to the person or group of people being spoken or written to.
- b. Suffix is a letter or group of letters added at the end of a word to make a new word or new meaning. Suffix -s/-es used to form the plural of nouns. The researcher found 7 cases in this kind of grammatical pattern: *defences* in line 3, *nails* in line 14, *heels* in line 14, *guys* in line 23, *feelings* in line 41, *lungs* in line 41, and the last *flames* in line 46 whose meaning is plural or more than one.

- c. Article a/an (determiner) which used to form singular things. It is used instead of 'a' when the following word begins with a vowel sound and used instead of 'an' when the following word begins with a consonant sound. In line 7 the researcher found 'a heart attack', other cases are 'a basketball' in line 12, 'a girl' in line 17, and 'a sweat' in line 23.
- d. Simple present tense
 - 1. Cause I don't wanna fall in love
 - 2. But when it comes to you, I'm never good enough
 - 3. When I don't care
 - 4. It comes out wrong like a cry for help
 - 5. It feels so good
 - 6. you know it hurts

The tense in which the grammatical meaning refers to events, actions and conditions which are happening all the time, or exist now.

- e. Present continuous tense
 - 1. I'm putting my defences up
 - 2. They're burning
 - 3. I'm flying too close to the sun

The grammatical meaning of the tense refers to actions or events that are happening now or developing.

- f. Simple past tense
 - 1. If I ever did that
 - 2. Never said yes to the right guy

37

- 3. When you come around, I get paralyzed
- 4. So scared I take off and I run

The grammatical meaning is the form of a verb used to describe an action which happened before the present time and is no longer.

g. Past perfect tense

I think I'd have a heart attack

The grammatical tense used to describe an action that had already finished when another action happened. It is made with 'had' and a past participle.

h. Simple future tense

Won't wash my hair

The word won't derived from abbreviation of will not. As a sign for the simple future tense, it is the tense which used to refer to something that will happen or exist.

i. Objective pronoun

- 1. I can play them like a ken doll
- 2. Then make them bounce like a basketball
- 3. But you make me wanna act like a girl

A lexeme 'them' is the objective form of 'they' used after a verb or preposition. And a lexeme 'me' is the objective pronoun of 'I' which also used after a verb or preposition, to refer to the person speaking or writing.

j. Gerund

Putting my defences up

The grammatical meaning of gerund is used as a noun. It is a word that ends in '-ing' which is made from a verb, and which is used like a noun.

4.2.3 Meaning and the Theme of Song

The song 'Heart attack' is talking about someone who don't want to fall in love because she/he know the risk. Considering its lexical devices, the song describe what is falling in love looks like, sometime it has trouble, and sometime can get what we wanted. Some informative words in relation to the statement above are revealed: *good, hurt, trouble, love*. Besides, the writer of the song also describes the risk of falling in love such heart attack. In addition, considering its grammatical devices, the song is about personal experience of the songwriter in past, nowadays, and her plans in future because this song consist some significant tenses like simple present tense, simple past tense, and simple future tense. From the analysis of contents, the theme which can be revealed through lexical and grammatical devices is *the risk of falling in love*, dealing with happiness and pains.

4.3 Song 3: Made in the USA

- Our love runs deep like a chevy If you fall I'll fall with you baby Cause that's the way we like to do it That's the way we like
 You run around open doors like a gentleman Tall me sid summ day you're mu summthing
- Tell me girl every day you're my everything Cause that's the way you like to do it That's the way you like
- Just a little West Coast, and a bit of sunshineHair blowing in the wind, losing track of time

	Just you and I, just you and I Week, week
	Woah, woah No motter how for we go. I wont the whole world to know
	No matter how far we go, I want the whole world to know
15	I want you bad, and I want have it any other way
15	No matter what the people say, I know that we'll never break
	Cause our love was made, made in the USA
	Made in the USA, yeah
	You always reading my mind like a letter
20	When I'm cold, you're there like a sweater
20	Cause that's the way we like to do it
	That's the way we like
	And never ever let the world get the best of you
	Every night we're apart, I'm still next to you
25	Cause that's the way I like to do it
20	That's the way I like
	We touch down on the east coast
	Dinner in the sky rise, winter is the best time for walking in the city lights
	You and I, you and I
30	Woah woah
	No matter how far w <mark>e go, I want</mark> the whole world to know
	I want you bad, and I want have it any other way
	No matter what the people say,
	I know that we'll never break
35	Cause our love was made, made in the USA
	Cause baby I'll bite the bullet
	And take the blow for love
	Woahhhh, our love was made in the USA
	Made in the USA, made in the USA
40	No matter how far we go, I want the whole world to know
- 0	I want you bad, and I want have it any other way
	No matter what the people say,
	I know that we'll never break
	Cause our love was made, made in the USA
45	Made in the USA, yeah
	······································
	Made in the U.S.
	Made in the U.S.
48	Made in the U.S.

4.3.1 Lexical Devices

The song 'Made in the USA' has 53 significant lexemes along with their lexical meanings, revealed in 19 lines to reveal the theme of song. The lexical categories includes in this song are: noun, verb, conjunction, adjective, and idiom. Some lexical relation of collocation, synonymy, and hyponymy are found in this song.

- 1. Collocation
- 1a.A bit of sunshineLine 9
- 1b.Baby I'll bite the bulletLine 36

A lexeme *sunshine* in 1a is uncountable noun, it is the light and heat that come from sun, to describe how much the sunshine, *a bit of* is collocate with a lexeme *sunshine*. *A bit of* means a slight but not serious amount or type of something. Besides, *bite* is collocate with lexeme the *bullet* in 1b, it has meaning to force yourself to do something unpleasant or difficult, or to be brave in a difficult situation.

- 2. Synonymy
- 2a. A bit of sunshine
- 2b. A bit of light
- 3a. You're there like a sweater
- 3b. You're there like a jumper

The lexical relation of synonymy which found in this song is includes in the lexical category of noun. The lexeme *sunshine* in 2a has same meaning with the

word *light* in 2b, and the lexeme *sweater* in 3a has the same meaning with the word *jumper* in 3b.

3. Hyponymy

4a. When I'm cold you're there like a sweater

4b. When I'm cold you're there like a **clothes**

The researcher found a lexical relation of hyponymy in this song. In 4a the lexeme *sweater* is a hyponym of *clothes* in 4b. The word *clothes* in 4b is superordinate and the other hyponym are *shirt, jacket, t-shirt*, etc. and they are co-hyponym of *sweater*.

4.3.2 Grammatical Devices

The song has 31 cases of grammatical devices exist in 13 lines which considered as the key of analyzing the contents of song. The grammatical patterns found in 'made in the USA' song are in the form of:

- a. Possessive pronoun. Possessive pronoun shows who or what something belongs to. There are 3 cases of possessive pronoun found in this song. *Our love* in line 1, *my everything* in line 10, and *my mind* in line 18. The grammatical meaning of a possessive pronoun '*our*' is belonging to us. Besides, the grammatical meaning of a possessive pronoun '*my*' is belonging to the speaker or writer.
- b. Simple present tense

Our love runs deep like a chevy

The grammatical meaning of the tense is refers to events, actions and conditions which are happening all the time, or exist now.

b. Present continuous tense

When I'm cold

The grammatical meaning of the tense refers to actions or events that are happening now or developing.

c. Passive voice

Our love was made in the USA

The sentence above is the passive voice of the past simple tense. The formula:

Subject + was/were + Verb 3

The passive voice is the form of a verb used when the grammatical subject is the person or thing which experiences the effect of an action, rather than the person or thing which causes the effect Simple future tense.

d. Article a/an (determiner)

Article a/an (determiner) which used to form singular things. It is used instead of 'a' when the following word begins with a vowel sound and used instead of 'an' when the following word begins with a consonant sound. The researcher found 5 cases of this grammatical categories: *a chevy* in line 1, *a gentleman* in line 5, *a little* in line 9, *a letter* in line 19, and a *sweater* in line 20.

- e. Suffix is a letter or group of letters added at the end of a word to make a new word or new meaning. Suffix –s/-es used to form the plural of nouns. *Doors* in line 5 and *lights* in line 28 are found.
- f. Objective pronoun

Tell me girl, everyday you are my everything

The objective pronoun 'me' used after a verb or preposition, to refer to the person speaking or writing.

g. To be

Every night we're apart, I'm still next to you

The grammatical meaning of 'to be' in this case is to describe something about the person, thing or state, to show a permanent or temporary quality, state, job, etc.

h. Gerund

- 1. Hair **blowing** in the wind, **losing** track of time
- 2. You always **reading** my mind like a letter
- Dinner in the sky rise, winter is the best time for walking in the city lights

The grammatical meaning of gerund is used as a noun. It is a word that ends in '-ing' which is made from a verb, and which is used like a noun.

4.3.3 Meaning and the Theme of Song

Considering the lexical devices of the song, 'Made in the USA' is the description of what the people used to say when they are falling in love. He/she

will do whatever his/her couple do, if he fall then she will fall too. Besides, they feel that all over the world are belong to them. "Just a little westcoast, and a bit of sunshine. Hair blowing in the wind, losing track of time. Just you and I, just you and I" (line 9-11). These lines indicates that love has many words to describe it, to show how strong their feeling is. In addition, through its grammatical devices, this song is talking about the experiences of the songwriter herself. According to those analysis of contents, the theme revealed in this song is a romantic love song.

4.4 Song 4: Neon Lights

1	Baby, when they look up at the sky
	We'll be shooting stars just passing by
	You'll be coming home with me tonight
	We'll be burning up like neon lights

- 5 Please still my heart cause it's freaking out, it's freaking out, right now Shining like stars cause we're beautiful, we're beautiful, right now You're all I see in all these places You're all I see in all these faces So let's pretend we're running out of time, of time
- 10 Baby, when they look up at the sky We'll be shooting stars just passing by You'll be coming home with me tonight And we'll be burning up like neon lights

Baby, when they look up at the sky

15 We'll be shooting stars just passing by You'll be coming home with me tonight And we'll be burning up like neon lights

Neon lights

20 Neon lights Like neon lights Like neon lights

> Please still my heart cause it's freaking out, it's freaking out, right now Shining like stars cause we're beautiful, we're beautiful, right now

25 You're all I see in all these places You're all I see in all these faces So let's pretend we're running of time, of time

> Baby, when they look up at the sky We'll be shooting stars just passing by

30 You'll be coming home with me tonight And we'll be burning up like neon lights

> Baby, when they look up at the sky We'll be shooting stars just passing by You'll be coming home with me tonight

35 And we'll be burning up like neon lights

Neon lights Neon lights Neon lights Like neon lights Like neon lights

40

Shining like stars cause we're beautiful, beautiful You're all I see in all these places You're all I see in all these faces So let's pretend we're running of time, of time

- 45 Like neon lights Like neon lights
- 47 Please still my heart cause it's freaking out

4.4.1 Lexical Devices

The song has 23 cases of lexical devices revealed in 9 lines which considered as the keyword in analyzing the contents of the song. The lexical categories in this songs are noun, verb, adverb, adjective, and idiom. Some words *like steal, freaking, neon light* indicate a spirit of someone after getting down. Some significant cases of collocations and hyponymy are found in this song.

- 1. Collocation
- a. Steal my heart
- b. we're beautiful right now
 - 2. Hyponymy
- 2a. Baby when they look up at the *sky*
- 2b. Baby when they look up at the *cloud*

A lexeme *sky* in 2a is a superordinate. And the word *cloud* is a hyponym of a lexeme sky. Another hyponym of sky is *stars, moon, and sun*. They're co-hyponym of *cloud*.

4.4.2 Grammatical Devices

The song has 15 cases of grammatical devices revealed in 9 lines which considered as the key of analyzing the contents of song. The grammatical patterns found in 'Neon Lights' song are in the form of:

- a. Possessive pronoun shows who or what something belongs to. There is only one case of possessive pronoun, it is found in line 5: "*Please steal my heart cause it's freaking out, it's freaking out, right now*". The grammatical meaning of a possessive pronoun 'my' is belonging to the writer or speaker.
- b. Present continuous tense
 - 1. It's freaking out
 - 2. We're beautiful right now
 - 3. We're running out of time

The grammatical meaning of the tense refers to actions or events that are happening now or developing.

- b. Suffix is a letter or group of letters added at the end of a word to make a new word or new meaning. Suffix –s/-es used to form the plural of nouns. The researcher found 5 cases in this category of grammatical pattern: *stars* in line 1 and 6, *neon lights* in line 4, *places* in line 7 and *faces* in line 8.
- c. Objective pronoun

You'll be coming with me tonight

The objective pronoun 'me' used after a verb or preposition, to refer to the person speaking or writing.

- d. Gerund
 - 1. We'll be shooting stars just **passing** by
 - 2. Shining like stars cause we're beautiful

The grammatical meaning of gerund is used as a noun. It is a word that ends in '-ing' which is made from a verb, and which is used like a noun.

e. Future continuous tense

We'll be shooting stars just passing by

The tense which is used to show that action will happening at same time (now) or developing. The formula is: Subject + will be + V - ing + Object.

4.4.3 Meaning and the Theme of Song

'Neon Lights' is all about a parable of someone's spirit: "we'll be shooting stars just passing by. We'll be coming home with me tonight. We'll be burning up like neon lights" (line 2-4). Considering its lexical devices this song talks about optimistic to shine like star, it is an optimistic to get up after falling down. "*Please* steal my heart cause it's freaking out, it's freaking out, right now. Shining like stars cause we're beautiful, we're beautiful, right now" (line5-6). Besides, according to its grammatical devices, through the future continuous and present continuous tenses, this song retelling the action in progress now and the plans of what are going to do in future.

4.5 Song 5: Shouldn't Come Back

1	See you're calling again, I don't wanna pick up, no, oh
	I've been lying in bed, probably thinking too much, oh, oh
	Sorry I'm not sorry for the times I don't reply; you know the reason why
	Maybe you shouldn't come back
5	Maybe you shouldn't come back to me
	Tired of being so sad, tired of getting so mad, baby
	Stop right now, you'll only
	Let me down, oh oh
	Maybe you shouldn't come back
10	Maybe you shouldn't come back to me
	Trying not to forget should be easier than this, oh, oh
	All the birthdays you've missed,
	I was only a kid, oh, oh
14	Sorry I'm not sorry for the times, I don't reply; you know the reason why

4.5.1 Lexical Devices

The song has 27 cases of lexical devices revealed in 32 lines which considered as the keyword in analyzing the contents of the song. The lexical categories in this songs are noun, verb, adverb, adjective, and determiner. Some words like tired, sad, mad, down, come back indicate bad feeling of being in love. Some significant cases of collocations, synonymy, and hyponymy are found in this song.

Hyponym are needed in constructing meaning and involves us in the notion of inclusion in the sense that t-shirt and shirt are included in clothes and chest and arms are hyponyms of body. It indicates that although two words are different in part of speech, they have similarity in meaning (Palmer, 1981 p. 85). Besides, synonymy are used to show that they're identical in meaning for all practical purposes. Different words that are similiar in meaning usually differ for a reason (Kuswardani, 2008 p. 30), for example the word unpleasant is more formal than sad.

In addition, collocation are needed in order to form meaning. It is a term used in lexicology by some linguist to refer to habitual co-occurance of individual lexical items (Crystal, 1980 p. 60). If we do not know the habitual co-occurant, then the meaning we found are only lateral without any sequence of meaning between one lexeme and other.

- 1. Collocation
- a. I've been laying in bed
- b. All the birthdays you've missed
- c. Stop right now

The verb *laying* in 1a collocate with noun *bed*. It is a kind of collocation which constructed from a verb and noun. Besides, a lexeme *birthdays* in 2a also collocate with lexeme *missed*. Its grammatical meaning can be seen in its tense,

you have missed is categorized in present perfect tense in which refer to actions or events which have been completed or which have happened in a period of time up to now.

- 2. Synonymy
- 3a. I don't wanna **pick up**
- 3b. I don't wanna **answer**
- 4a. Tired of being so **sad**
- 4b. Tired of being so **unpleasant**
- 5a. Tired of being so mad
- 5b. Tired of being so **angry**

The researcher found 3 significant lexical relation of synonymy in this song. a lexeme *pick up* in 3a has same meaning with *answer* the telephone in 3b, a lexeme *sad* in 4a has the same meaning with *unpleasant* in 4b, and a lexeme **mad** in 5a has the same meaning with **angry** in 5b.

- 3. Hyponymy
- 6a. I've been laying in *bed*
- 6b. I've been laying in *pillow*

The only significant lexical relation of hyponymy in this song is found in line 2, a lexeme *bed* in 6a is a superordinate and *pillow* in 6b is a hyponym of bed. Another hyponym of bed is bolster and blanket, they are co-hyponym of pillow.

4.5.2 Grammatical Devices

The song has 19 cases of grammatical devices revealed in 10 lines which considered as the key of analyzing the contents of song. The grammatical patterns found in 'Shouldn't Come Back' song are in the form of:

- a. Article a/an (determiner) which used to form singular things. It is used instead of 'a' when the following word begins with a vowel sound and used instead of 'an' when the following word begins with a consonant sound. In line 13 the researcher finds *a kid*.
- b. Gerund

The grammatical meaning of gerund is used as a noun. It is a word that ends in '-ing' which is made from a verb, and which is used like a noun. The researcher finds the word *thinking* in line 2 and *trying* in line 11.

c. Objective pronoun

- 1. Come back to me
- 2. Let me down

A lexeme 'them' is the objective form of 'they' used after a verb or preposition. And a lexeme 'me' is the objective pronoun of 'I' which also used after a verb or preposition, to refer to the person speaking or writing.

d. Past continuous tense

I was only a kid

The grammatical tense used to discribe an action which someone was doing or an event which was happening at a particular time.

- e. Present continuous tense
 - 1. You're calling again
 - 2. I am not sorry

The grammatical meaning of the tense refers to actions or events that are happening now or developing.

f. Present perfect tense

Birthdays you've missed

The tense of a verb that shows action that has happened in the past or before another time or event.

b. Present perfect continuous tense

I've been laying in bed

The tense of a verb that shows action that has happened continuously in the past or before another time or event.

- c. Simple present tense
 - 1. I don't wanna pick up
 - 2. I don't reply

The tense in which the grammatical meaning refers to events, actions and conditions which are happening all the time, or exist now.

d. Simple future tense

You'll only let me down

The word won't derived from abbreviation of will not. As a sign for the simple future tense, it is the tense which used to refer to something that will happen or exist.

e. Suffix –s/-es is added at the end of a word to make a new word or new meaning. Suffix –s/-es used to form the plural of nouns. The researcher found *times* in line 3, *birthdays* in line 16.

4.5.3 Meaning and the Theme of Song

According to its lexical devices, 'Shouldn't Come Back' is all about angry and sadness. "Sorry I'm not sorry for the times I don't replay, you know the reason why" (line 3). This line show that she is angry because her lover who left her alone for long time wants to come back to her. "Maybe you shouldn't come back. Maybe you shouldn't come back to me. Tired of being so sad. Tired of being so mad" (line 4-6). It shows that she have been waiting his coming for a long time, but the time which she have waited is never come. When she have given up and her lover finally come, but she doesn't want him again. She thinks that to forgive and accept him to come back is more difficult than just keeping her sad and madness. "Trying not to forget should be easier than this" (line 11). Besides, considering its grammatical devices, the existense of the simple future tense shows that the song is retelling the action or suggestion in the future, not to come back. Based on the analysis, the theme revealed in this song is a strength. Keep rejecting someone who have hurt you shows that you have broad minded.