AN ANALYSIS OF CONNOTATIVE MEANING ON WESTLIFE SONG LYRICS BASED ON SEMANTICS

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AN ANALYSIS OF CONNOTATIVE MEANING ON WESTLIFE SONG LYRICS BASED ON SEMANTICS

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ABSTRACT: This research was conducted to analyze connotative meaning on Westlife song Lyrics based on Semantic. This research focuses on connotative meaning and also defines it in semantic meaning of the data. Therefore, the researchers formulated a question as the problem. As follow: (1) What kinds of connotative meaning are found on Westlife song lyrics based on semantics, (2) What are the dominant types of Connotative meaning used on Westlife song lyrics. The researchers used qualitative design because data are collected by using documents in form of word and a procedure of systematic analysis content text (word, phrase, documents, etc.), analysis content by qualitative enable researchers to understand the text by grouping words that have same meaning into categories. In this research the data to be reviewed isWestlife song lyrics which contain connotative meanings based on semantics. This research focused on three types of connotative meaning there are positive, negative, neutral meaning.The result of the research, researchers found total of connotative meaning 39 song lyrics in 20 of Westlife song as the data. Positive consist 20 data (50%), Negative consist 12 data (32,35%) and Neutral consist 7 data (17,64)

KEYWORDS: Connotative, Song, Lyric, Semantic

I.   INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool used by humans to communicate with each other and interact with living things. Sapir (1921) as cited in Herman (2015, p. 1)define language is a primarily human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols. By language we can talk with other people, can give information, can able to exchange knowledge, can express emotion, ideas, beliefs, feelings, opinions, wishes, thanks, and promises, also with language people can communicate each other not only in somewhere but also anywhere. From the statement, it is clear that human will never be apart from language.

To communicate, there are many kinds of languages such as spoken language, written language, and gesture. It can do with singing, poetry, drama etc. Each person can express ideas among people with them. People need to learn another language in purpose to make a social relationship with other people in different places or countries. Most people in the world learn English as the international language. Some of them use English as the second language after their mother tongue as a need of communication in this globalization era.

English is one of some international languages which is used by most people around the world. English is important because English is a means for globalized community to interact socially, educationally and economically (Kilickaya, 2009, p. 35). English knowledge is needed if someone wants to coming up in life (Mishanthi, 2018, p. 871). The importance of English can be seen from some sides of life, for example job requirement, one of the requirements is language competence spoken and written form (Sinaga, et al, 2020, p. 51). As a tool, it should be learned by people who consider English as a foreign language or second language want compete and survive. Nowadays there are many ways that people do to learn English, such as watching movie, reading novel, singing a song.

According to Sitorus and Herman (2019), song is a one of the ways to communicate the enables human to cooperate. Song is considered to be a system of communication with other people using sounds and song to express a feeling, sense, idea, emotions or thought (p. 24). Song also is a combination of music and lyrics. According to Dallin (2016), lyrics are written as an interaction between writers and listeners. For the most part, they carry messages (whatever they are) to motivate listeners at least to think about them. When listen to a song, people cannot just listen to the music and its rhythm (p. 13). People also have to find out the meaning of the

lyrics of the songs that the singer wants to express to the listener (Hamdiana, 2015, p. 2). Nevertheless, just like poetry not all the lyrics of the songs are easily understandable especially songs with connotative meaning.

Connotative is "the part of the meaning of a word and he says that connotative as an implicit meaning". For instance, if I say "the sun rise in the morning" (1) You may defined the word sun (1) that I mean is something big where shining the world, rises from the east and sets in the west, but if I meet to my wife or my girlfriend then I say "She is my sun" (2) These two sentences used the same word, but do they have the same meaning? The word Sun in the sentence "she is my sun" is meaningful. The word sun (2) here is connotative meaning that she is like a sun, which we cannot life without the sun, same like we cannot life without our wife or our girlfriend.(Barker, 2011, p. 23). From the example, Barker found problems the appearance of connotation in a song cannot be seen without complete understanding of the concept of the spoken word. That is because the meaning of connotation is different from the meaning of denotation which directly refers to the concept accepted by the five senses. The meaning of connotation is the meaning added from the denotation meaning which has a certain taste value.

Example [1]:
I'm holding on forever

The example was taken from the album of Westlife's song "My Love". The Connotative meaning of the example is about faithful. A certain taste value in this song is difficult to found by the listener. The listener only sees the song in terms of the music. The listener is more interested in the accompaniment of music than the meaning of the lyrics of the song. The listener does not know that there are connotations in the song lyrics.

The previous study of connotative analysis on song have been conducted by Wahyuni (2019) the entitled "An Analysis on Connotative Meaning of Yusuf Islam's Song". This research aimed to show the interpretation of the connotations found in the song lyrics, the messages of the songs, and the contribution of the connotations to the messages in Yusuf Islam's song lyrics The Wind by using Riebs& Reeves theory (2005). He found connotative meaning namely: The wind, Being, I've sat, I never wanted water once, I've swam upon the Devil's lake, in Yusuf Islam's Songs, and he state that the messages and conveyed in the songs are mostly motivating and persuasive. He also classified that Yusuf Islam's songs contain positive connotative, negative and neutral meaning.

Example [2]:
Lyric of song: I listen to the wind, to the wind of my soul
Connotative meaning: Instinct

From the example, Wahyuni (2019) found that connotative meaning in the lyric of the song make the people difficult to realize there were connotation in the lyrics of the song. In fact, wind cannot speak like human do. The wind is interpreted in the lyrics of this song as the conscience by the singer or songwriter.

According to Johan (2010), someone can express thoughts, feelings, express their hearths, in their own way and give encouragement in learning something from the song being sung (p. 1). Singing is one manifestation of a form of statement, or message that has the power to move the heart and have a vision of beauty. Therefore, the researchers choose to analyze connotative meaning in this research. By knowing the connotative meaning in the song lyrics, the message in the song lyrics can be conveyed properly. So the listener sees the beauty of the song delivered according to the actual purpose of the singer because people usually listen to the songs not because of song lyrics but because of the music or the singer (Abrams, 2009, p. 147).

Here, the researchers focus on connotative meaning in song lyrics. The researchers choose Westlife song's because these songs very interesting to examined and researchers in more detail. The lyrics of Westlife songs have a very simple sentence. Researchers also choose to use Westlife songs because words in the lyrics use a lot of connotative meaning which is more semantic. Semantic is the study of the human expressions through language especially in song.

Base on the reasons above, the researchers would like to conduct a research about **An Analysis of Connotative Meaning on Westlife's Song Lyrics Base on Semantics.**

II.   LITERATURE REVIEW

A.   Linguistic

1.   Definition of Linguistic

Linguistics is the science of language, studying language in general. Linguistics is concerned with the nature of language and communication (Sitanggang et al,2019, p. 1). According to Syahrun (2012), language as an object of linguistic study is a symbol of an arbitrary sound system used by members of social groups to work together, communicate, and identify themselves (p.1). This language has the following characteristics: Language is a system, language is a symbolic form, language is sound, language is meaningful, language is conventional,

language is productive, language is uniquely universal, language is dynamic, and language is human and varied.

Linguistics is an academic pursuit that models the structure of the human language, explores how language develops in human beings and examines the intricacies involved in processing different kinds of usages (Khan, 2011, p. 2). Linguistic also deals with the meanings expressed by modulations of a speaker's voice and the processes by which hearers and readers relate new information to the information they already have (Sitorus and Herman, 2019, p. 24-28). A linguist is a professional who studies languages scientifically. Linguistics has attracted the scholars and language enthusiasts across times and cultures. Needless to say, it is highly inter-disciplinary, and it has several sub-fields focusing on different aspects of speech and interaction.

Linguistics can be categorized as science because it has conditions as a science. The examples are: explicitess, systematicness, and objectivity (Chaer, 2012, p. 3). Explicitness means clear, not vague, the formulations are evident so as not to cause confusion. Systematicness means having regular or consistent patterns or patterns. Linguistics as a science must have a system in everything it has. For example, the language sounds system (phonemes), the form system (morphemes), and the sentence system (syntax). Objectivity means to have an open nature and can be described clearly. That is, language as an object of linguistic study can be described by anyone. What becomes the material of research is an objective study to obtain universal truth (Chaer, 2012, p. 3).

Language is a system of communication which is used to transfer information from the speaker to the listener. Crystal & Robins (2019) mention that language is a system of conventional spoken, manual, or written symbols by means of which human beings, as members of a social group and participants in its culture, express themselves (p. 19). The functions of language include communication, the expression of identity, play, imaginative expression, and emotional release. Keener (2011) says that a study of human language is called linguistics, and someone who engages in this study is called a linguist (p. 25). People need understand what someone says in their language, therefore it can be perceive by comprehending the meaning.

Based on which parts of the language are studied, it can be distinguished from the presence of micro and macro linguistics which are often also termed microlinguistics and macro linguistics. Micro linguistics only examines the internal structure of a particular language or the internal structure of language in general. Macro linguistics examines a language in relation to factors outside of language. This linguistic study finally gave birth to another branch of linguistics such as sociolinguistics, anthropolinguistics, philology, stylistica, and so on.

B.   Semantic
1.   **Definition of Semantic**

The study of the linguistics meaning or morphemes, words, phrases and sentences called semantics. Semantic is concerned with aspects of meaning in language.According to Griffiths (2006), semantics is one of the two main branches of linguistic studies (p. 1). Basically, it is the study of meaning. He defines semantics as the study of word meaning and sentence meaning; it differs from pragmatics which relates language and its contexts. Semantics explains the speaker's ability in understanding new words or sentences without any grammatical processes. Semantic relations concern with the relation between meanings.

Based onunderstandingthe linguist above, the researchers conclude that, semantic is a linguistic level investigate the meaning of a language or meaning can encompass everything language level so the object of semantic study become as extensive as in literature.

Meaning is found in lyrics. A song needs good lyrics so that the listeners can enjoy it. A singer chooses words to make the lyrics become good enough to be listened. Therefore, there is a relationship between the words. However, others aspects of meaning which are not derived slowly from the meaning of the words used in phrases and sentences. The words used in literary work that allow the interpretation. Thus, further study is needed.

According to Saeed (2009), semantics is the study of the meaning of words and sentences. There are seven basics introducing English semantics (p. 15):
1.   Deals with relations of words to other words, and sentences to other sentences.
2.   Illustrates the importance of „tone of voice" and „body language" in Face to face exchanges, and the role of context in any communication.
3.   Makes random comparisons of features in other languages.
4.   Explores the knowledge speakers of a language must have in common to enable them to communicate.
5.   Discusses the nature of language; the structure of discourse; the distinction between lexical and grammatical meaning.
6.   Examines such relations as synonymy, antonymy, and hyponymy; ambiguity; implication; factivity; aspect; and modality.

7. Has a wealth of exercises.
8. Includes a glossary of terms.

In conclusion, semantics is a study about meaning through words, parts of words and sentences. The meaning that the speakers say have to express their ideas, minds, and feelings.

C. Meaning
1. Definition of Meaning

Meaning is the important part of language. Daswani (2011) state that "… we do not speak unless we have something to say, and this something is meaning." (p. 73). For getting information from the speaker/writer, the listener/reader need to catch the meaning well.

In linguistics, Kreidler (2012) argues that meaning is the systematic study on semantics (p. 25). According to Griffiths (2006), semantics is the study of meaning where is the knowledge encoded in the vocabulary of the language and in its patterns for building more elaborate meanings, up to the level of sentence meanings (p. 1). Lyon (2014) asserts that meaning in the theory of semantics can be described from the mind of speaker to the mind of hearer by embodying them, as it was in the form of one language or another (p. 138).

D. Types of Meaning

Meaning of a word is the material that is studied in semantics. Semantics has an important role in understanding a language, including English. The meaning of the word is divided into several types. Beard (2004), as cited in Rababah (2015), classifies meaning into two types. The first is the conceptual or denotative meaning which simply refers to what a word denotes or stands for in the real world, that is, the word's referents. Put it in another way, it is the direct or dictionary meaning of a word (p. 114). The second is the connotative meaning which constitutes the emotional implications and associations that a word may suggest in addition to its denotative meaning. Bell (1993), also divides meaning into two, which are denotative and connotative meaning (p. 98). Besides, Brinton (2000), as cited in Nanik (2013), said that words have literal or referential meanings (denotation) but also evoke feelings, attitudes, or opinions (connotation) (p. 2). In more detail, Leech (1981),divides meaning into seven types. The first is conceptual meaning, also known as denotative meaning (p. 9-20).

Then, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, and collocative meaning are included in associative meaning, the last is thematic meaning.

First, conceptual meaning is meaning that emphasizes logical meaning. Sometimes this meaning is called 'denotative' or 'cognitive'. In this study it is assumed that conceptual meaning is the meaning written in the dictionary. For example the word "Cat" hence, these thought and memories are the concepts under which you understand the meaning of the word. The word "cat" means mammal, covered in fur, has whiskers etc. You will add the facts that will create a concept map of the word.

Second, connotative meaning is an expression of virtue that has more communicative value than the denotative meaning, for examples the word "blue" with the following sentence "Susi blueberry is very blue" we understand this sentence by its denotative meaning it describes the literal color of the fruit. The next sentence "Susi is very blue" if we understand this second sentence by its denotative meaning, it would mean that Susi is literally the color blue. However, we understand this sentence by its connotative meaning, which is that Susi is sad. Next, social meaning is the meaning of a word that shows the social circumstances of the language use, E.g. "I aint't done nothing", the line tells us about the speaker and that is the speaker is probably a black American, underprivileged and uneducated. Then, Affective meaning is the reflection meaning about personal feelings of the speaker/writer, E.g. "I am terribly sorry but if you would be so kind as to lower your voice a little", Convey our irritation in a scaled down manner for the sake of politeness. Intonation and voice quality are also important here. Thus sentence above can be uttered in biting sarcasm and the impression of politeness maybe reserved while. Afterward, Reflective meaning is the meaning which arises in cases of multiple conceptual meanings, when one sense of a word in its use automatically raises some of our responses to another sense. Later, Collocative meaning consists of associations with words which tend to occur in the environment of another word. These five types of meaning are included in associative meaning, because all have the same open-ended, variable character, and lend themselves to analysis in term of scale or range, rather than in discrete either this or that terms.

Lastly, Thematic meaning is the meaning which is communicated by the way in which a speaker or writer organizes the message, in terms of ordering, focus, and emphasis, E.g. [1] Mrs. Smith donated the first prize, [2] The first prize was donated by Mrs. Smith. In the first sentence "who gave away the prize" is more important, but in the second sentence "what did Mrs. Smith gave is important". Thus the changes of focus change the meaning also. The first suggests that we already know Mrs. Smith (perhaps through earlier mention) its known/given information while it's known/given information while its new information.

From the brief explanation above, we know about seven types meaning of Leech, namely: denotative, connotative, social, affective, reflective, collocative, and thematic meaning. In this research, the researchers focus on analyzing connotative meaning, then, it is compared to denotative meaning. Hence, the researchers explain more detail about the two components, denotative and connotative meaning.

E. Scope of Meaning

Meaning is a branch of semantics; therefore there should be boundaries within of meaning, as described by Lyons "semantics may be defined, initially and provisionally, as the study of meaning". Here are some of the theories described by linguists on the restriction of meaning. According to Crystal (2017), meaning is the basic notion to uses in linguistics both as a datum and as a criterion of analysis: linguists study meaning, and also use meaning as a criterion for studying other aspects of language (p. 2).

According to Trask (2010), meaning is the characteristic of a linguistic form which allows it to be used to pick out some aspect of the non-linguistic world (p. 120). To provide in defining the meaning, we need to pay attention to the Bussman (2011) opinions are to determine the definition of meaning can be used four kinds of constraints, namely: (1) The material aspects of linguistic expression, both phonetically and graphically; (2) the cognitive aspects involved when producing an abstract concept or when realizing the charge perceptive; (3) objects, characteristics and circumstances in the real world who are referred throughlinguistic expression; and (4) speakers and the specific context of the situation when the linguistic expression used (p. 25).

F. Connotative Meaning

Connotative meaning (connotation) is a term used in semantics as part of a classification of types of meaning. Leech (2006) defines the connotative meaning as an expression of virtue that has more communicative value than the denotative meaning (p. 12). Connotative meaning is relatively unstable. Connotative meaning is indeterminate and open-ended in a sense in which conceptual meaning is not. It is open-ended in the same way as how our knowledge and beliefs about the universe. Yule (2010) argues that connotative meaning is special meaning that one individual might attach to words. For instance, some people may associate the expression "low-calorie", when used to describe a product with "healthy" (p. 113).

According to Chaer (2013), a word is called to have a connotative meaning if the word has a "sense of values", both positive and negative. If it does not have a sense of value then it is said to have no connotation, but it can also be called a neutral connotation (p. 65). Connotative meaning can also change from time to time, because connotative meaning is related to value of the sense of people, and the value of people are different. Connotative vary according to the experience of individuals, but because people do have common experiences, some words have shared connotations (Kreidler, 2016 p. 45). E.g. the word of "barked". If one says that the "dog barked", the connotative is neutral, but if someone said "my boss often barked to me" the connotation is clearly negative, because for the general, the word barking is used for dogs, not humans.

To fully understand a word and use it correctly, it is necessary to understand clearly about the denotative and connotative meaning. It is important to know the differences of both. When we look up a word in a dictionary, what we get is one kind of meaning. It is called denotative meaning (also known as objective, literal, intellectual, or cognitive meaning). According to Rababah (2015, p. 114), denotative or conceptual meaning is the direct or dictionary meaning of a word. Denotative meaning is a term used in semantics as part of a classification of types of meaning. Crystal (2008) stated that "denotative meaning is the set of properties that something has to have to allow the expression to be applied to it" (p. 136). Trask (2016) mentioned that denotative meaning is the central meaning of something which might reasonably be applied to the word. From those explanations, denotation(denotative meaning) can definite as the standard definition or the   meaning of word which comes from the word itself (p. 46).

On the other hand, connotative meaning as the feelings is associated with denotative meaning. Wilkins (1983), as cited in Nanik (2013) affirms that connotative meaning is additional to the denotative meaning and need be related to it only in an indirect way (p. 2). According to Zgusta (1971), as cited in Pateda (2010) connotative meaning is the meaning all of component words that is augmented some basic values that is usually used (p. 112). Pateda (2010),claims that connotative meaning is the meaning which is associated with sense of words, whether it is happy, sad, or annoyed (p. 113). It is relevant to Chaer (2015) he states that connotative meaning is the meaning that has a sense, whether it is positive or negative, and sometimes it can be neutral (p. 65). He divides the connotative meaning to positive and negative meaning, and sometimes it can be neutral. In similar, Riebs& Reeves (2005),argue that connotative has several types that impact the readers' think to the word. First, positive (favorable) connotation is the words that make people feel good (p. 21). Second, negative (unfavorable) connotation is words that provoke a negative emotional response of the reader/listener. Last, neutral connotation is words that cause no emotional reaction at all.

Based on the explanation above and to make it clear, let see the example of connotative meaning in positive, negative or neutral. Rao (2017) argues that positive or negative connotation purely based on its context (p. 2). For instances:

1. Those who live with loved ones and in happiness live in a home.
2. Those who are lonely and detached live in a house.

The words "home" and "house" have similar denotations or primary meanings: a home is "a shelter that is the usual residence of a person, family, or household," and a house is "a building in which people live." However, for many, these terms carry different associations or secondary meanings, also known as connotations. Many people would agree that home connotes a sense of belonging and comfort, whereas house conveys little more than a structure. Hence, from those two examples, the word "home" and "house" have different kinds of connotation. The word "home" include in positive connotation because it refers to the former sentence. The previous sentence illustrates someone in happiness condition. In contrast, the word "house" classifies into negative connotation. This is caused by the previous sentence that describes someone's condition in loneliness.

G. Connotative of Song Lyric
1. The meaning 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 "word sofa song" its meaning was recorded in 2010. The common plural (perhaps because of the association between the plurals lyric remains grammatically acceptable, yet remains considered erroneous in referring to a singular song word as a lyric. lyrics and words), predominates contemporary usage. Use of the singular form lyric remains grammatically acceptable, yet remain considered erroneous in referring to a singular song word as a lyric.

The definition of lyric is a short poem usually divided into stanza or strophes and directly expressing the poet own thoughts and sentiments. Since lyrics become the part of songs or poem, it cannot be denied that lyric can influence the beauty of the song or poem because the beauty of the song or poem depends on the beauty of the lyrics. In addition Abrams (2009) states that lyric is "any fairy short poem, consisting of the utterance by a single speaker who expresses a state of mind on a process of perception, thought and feeling" (p. 25). Furthermore, he states that in the original Greek, lyric signified a song rendered to the accompaniment of lyric. He also adds that in some current usages, lyric still retains the sense of a poem written to be set to music, for instance, the hymn is a lyric on a religious subject that is intended to be sung.

F. Song

Song is a term of music. Song is one of the forms of music, which uses language. It contains music and lyric. Song is the way to express our ideas, feeling and messages. Based on Salwa (2016) song is a short poem or number of verses set to music. Therefore, song is a poem which is sounded (p. 21).

Through the song, the singer wants to tell the listeners about the researchers' feelings that come from his/her heart. There are songs that tell about sadness, happiness, love, social critique, and other elements. It also tells something or someone's feeling that uses imaginative distinction and rhyme.

III.   RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. The Design of the Research

This research is considered as qualitative research. This research uses qualitative method because it conducts to describe situation, events, or occurrences of the basic data. Qualitative research deals with a research method, which focuses on the process rather than a result (Herman, 2015, p. 45).

According to Sugiyono (2018), that descriptive qualitative research is a research method based on a postpositive philosophy that is usually used to examine natural objective conditions in which researchers play a key instrument (p. 15). Meanwhile Ufie (2013) discussed a descriptive method as a method that describes an objective situation or certain event based on facts that appear or should be followed by an attempt to draw general conclusions based on these facts (p. 39).

According to Rahardjo (2011) there are 8 types of qualitative research that are relatively often conducted or used in qualitative research; qualitative case study, phenomenological research, ethnographic research, grounded theory research, natural observation, focused interviews, content analysis and historical research (p. 5).That is to say, it aims to help us to understand the social world in which we live and why things are the way they are. In study, the researchers use Content Analysis. Content Analysis can be used to analyze all forms of communication. Whether newspaper, radio news, television, advertisements or all the other documentation materials. Content Analysis aims to describe the content analysis of the text (Dadang 2017, p. 1). Therefore, in this research the researchers did not conduct treatment in the study. Researchers would analyze

and conclude the data to be studied. In this research the data to be reviewed is Westlife song lyrics which contain connotative meanings based on semantics.

B. The Source of Data

The data were taken from the Westlife song contained songs that many people heard and easy listening. There were 20 songs from Westlife. The title of the song lyrics follows: 1. Against All Odds, 2. My love, 3. What Makes a Man, 4. I Lay My Love on You, 5. When You're Looking Like that, 6. Beautiful in White, 7. Swear It Again, 8. Fool Again, 9. You Raise Me Up, 10. Seasons in The Sun, 11. More Than Words, 12. Something Right, 13. Bop Bop Baby, 14. Unbreakable, 15.Mandy, 16.Up Town Girl, 17.Queen of My Heart, 18. Try Again, 19. World of Our Own, 20. If I Let You Go.

The researchers chose 20 the Westlife song because in this Westlife song, not all in the lyrics of the song have a connotative meaning. The researchers had made preliminary observations on the several Westlife songs. There are many connotative meanings that support the data needed in this research compared to other Westlife albums. This research also makes notes, and chose the theory which was relevant with the words and used the dictionary.

C. The Instrument of Research

Sugiyono (2012, p. 223) state that the instrument of the data choice in naturalistic inquiry is the human. Because this research is to analyze the lyric, the research needs a good instrument to get the data. Such as laptop, internet, song, and the best instrument for this research is human's instrument and lyric of songs as the document because it is the only instrument that is capable in doing this task. So, the researchers herself is the main instrument to collect and analyze the data as it is not possible to use other research instruments.

D. Technique of Data Collection

Sugiyono (2012, p. 224) states that technique of collection data in strategies way in research because the main purpose of the research in getting the data. Without knowing the technique of data collection the researchers would not get the data that complete data standard. To do this, the researchers would do are as follows:

1. Transcribing
    Transcription was the first step in collecting data. To analyze the lyrics the researchers should transcript the song into lyrics. But in order to make the lyrics precise as what the song-writer intended the researchers looked for the lyric from internet.
2. Reading
    After transcribing the researchers then read the lyrics. It was intended to understand the whole content especially connotative meaning.
3. Identifying
    While reading the text the researchers also identified the connotative meaning.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

In this research, the data is analyzed by following several steps.
1.   Listening and reads the lyrics of the songs.
2.   Identifying the words or phrases on the lyrics that contain the types of connotative meaning.
3.   The data is presented on the table.
4.   Analyzing the connotative meaning based on own interpretation of the data.
5.   Classifying the data related to Riebs& Reeves (2005), and explains the denotative and connotative meaning of the words or phrases on the lyrics descriptively.

F.   Triangulation

According to Fick (2008) in Denzin (2018, p. 789), triangulation mean thatresearchers take different perspectives on an issue under study in answering research question. The purpose of triangulation is to increase the credibility and validity of findings. Further, Patton (2015) stated that there are four basic types of triangulation (p. 478). Those are:

1. Data Triangulation
    Data triangulation means that use of a variety of data sources in a study, data sources involve time, space (place), and persons. The researchers use many data sources or participants (person) to get the accuracy of data.
2. Investigator Triangulation
    Investigator triangulation means the use of several different researchers or evaluators or in other words it involves multiple researchers in an investigation.

3. Theory Triangulation

Theory triangulation means the use of multiple perspectives to interpret a single set of data or in other words mean involve using more than one theoretical scheme in the interpretation of the phenomenon.

4. Methodological Triangulation

Methodological triangulation means the use of multiple methods to study a single problem or program or in other words mean involve using more than one method to gather data, such interviews, observations, questionnaires, and documents.

The researchers chose to use data triangulation to analyze this research. This research collected from the lyric song Westlife album "Coast to Coast" from internet. The lyric in this album have different topic each song. Album coast to coast fulfilled the amount of data needed to make this research more valid

IV. RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Research Findings

After analyzing the 20 Westlife's song into three types of Connotative Meaning they are positive meaning, negative meaning and neutral meaning in the several lyrics of song. The researchers only found 18 songs that contained connotative meanings and 2 songs not contained connotative meaning. The researchers found that.

1. There are three types of Connotative Meaning are found in the 18 Westlife songs. They are Positive, Negative and Neutral Meaning.
2. The most dominant type of Connotative in the Westlife song is Positive Meaning.

Base on the analysis, the researchers found the percentage of connotative meaning are found in the 20 Westlife songs. It can be seen in the following table.

Table 4.1 The Percentages of connotative meaning in each Westlife songs

No.	Tittle songs	Total connotative meaning		Percentage	
1.	Against All Odds	3		7,69%	
2.	My Love	5		12,82%	
3.	What makes a Man	1		2,55%	
4.	I Lay My Love on You	3		7,69 %	
5.	When You're Looking Like that	2		5,12%	
6.	Beautiful in White	2		5,12%	
7.	Swear It Again	2		5,12%	
8.	Fool again		1		2,55%
9.	You Raise Me Up	2		5,12%	
10.	Seasons in the Sun	3		7,69 %	
11.	More than Words	-		-	
12.	Something Right	2		5,12%	
13.	Bop Bop Baby		3		7,69%
14.	Unbreakable		2		5,12%
15.	Mandy		1		2,55 %
16.	Up Town Girl		2		5,12%
17.	Queen of My Heart	1		2,55 %	
18.	Try Again		2		5,12%
19.	World of Our Own	2		5,12%	
20.	If I Let You Go	-		-	
Total	20 Songs		39		99.99%

In table 4.1 consisting 20 songs from Westlife songs. The research found that 39 connotative meaning in 20 Westlife songs. In here, researchers found three highest ranked that used connotative meaning, namely My Love has 12.82%; Against All Odds 7,69%; I Lay My Love on You 7,69%; Seasons in the Sun 7,69%; and Unbreakable 7,69%.

Table 4.2 The Percentage of the Connotative Meaning

No.	Types of Connotative Meaning	Total	Percentage
1.	Positive Meaning	20	50%
2.	Negative Meaning	12	32,35%
3.	Neutral Meaning	7	17,64%
	Total	39	99,99%

Table 4.2 showed that in 20 Westlife songs have 39 connotative meaning. The dominant in this research is positive meaning with 50% and total 20. Negative meaning total 12 (32,35%) and Neutral meaning total 7 (17,64%).
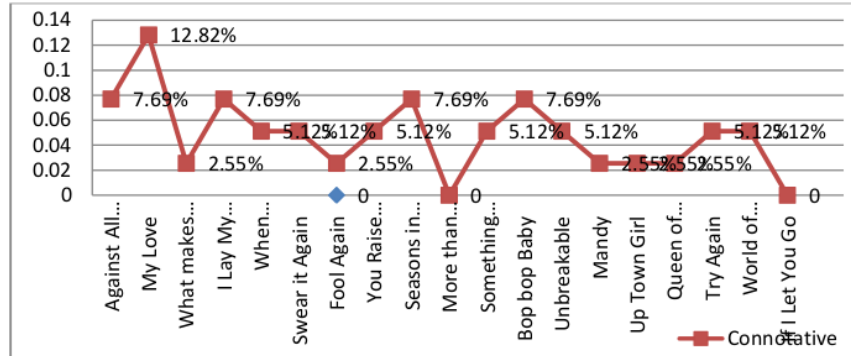

Figure 4.1 Connotative meaning found in each Westlife songs

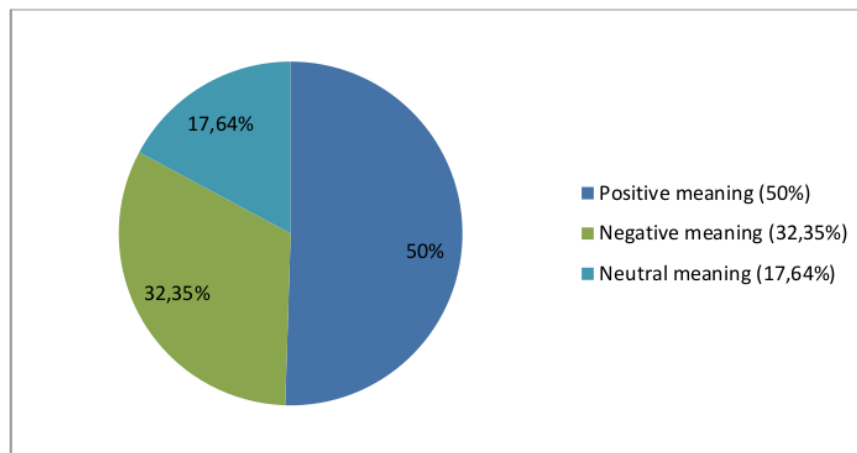The graph above compares connotative meaning that 20 Westlife songs applied to their lyrics.

Figure 4.2 The Percentage kinds of Connotative Meaning found in 18 Westlife songs

4.2 Discussion

This section explains the data by connotative meaning on Westlife song lyrics descriptively. The discussion for each song is provided respectively. These were grouped based on the type of connotative meaning. Those were categorized into type based on the theory in chapter two.

Connotative meaning not only found in books or stories, but can also found in songs. Knowing connotative meaning in lyrics songs can help the hearer to found the true meaning and the true feelings that composer want to share when create their songs. Based on the research finding above, the researchers showed there are three kinds of connotative meaning that found in 20 Westlife song lyrics namely: positive meaning, negative meaning and neutral meaning. The dominant types are used by the Westlife song is Positive Connotative Meaning.

The related research with this research is one by Armawansyah (2016) "An Analysis of Connotative Meaning in Selected Maher Zain's Song Lyrics". This research focuses on analyzing connotative meaning in Maher Zain's song lyrics and also to find the message that delivered by Maher Zain. Overall, the researchers found connotative meaning occurs in partial of the lyric, and the denotative meaning occurs in majority of the lyric. The similarities of both research is use the same method that is qualitative research and use the song as the

object to analyze the connotative meaning. And the differences of both research is researchers analyzed the data by use Jhon Lyons theory meanwhile the researchers use Riebs & Reeves theory to analyze the data.

V.   CONCLUSIONS

The research was conducted to classify the connotative meaning into itstypes. Based on the findings and discussion in chapter IV, it can be concluded that:

1. There are different kinds of connotative meanings used in Westlife song lyrics based on Semantics. The kinds were differentiated to be positive meaning, negative meaning, and neutral meaning. The song's lyrics which were analyzed in this research did not cover all three types of connotative meanings. There are three song's lyrics that contain all three types, namely the lyric of the songs "Season in the Sun", "Up Town Girl" and "My Love", while fourteen others covered only two types of connotative meaning and three songs doesn't have connotative meaning.

2. The researchers found there are three types of connotative meaning on Westlife song lyrics based on semantic they are Positive Meaning 17(50%), Negative Meaning 11(32,35%), Neutral Meaning 6(17,64%). The dominant connotative meanings are analyzed by the Westlife song lyrics is Positive Meaning 17(50%).

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