

A SEMANTIC ANALYSIS IN THE LYRICS OF BANGTAN SONYEONDAN'S SONGS

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Abstrak

Pada penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan penelitian kualitatif. Jenis penelitian dalam penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif yaitu menggambarkan dan menganalisis permasalahan yang ditemukan. Penelitian kualitatif didasarkan pada data primer. Data primer diperoleh melalui dokumentasi. Sumber data dari penelitian ini adalah tiga lirik lagu Bangtan Sonyeondan; (1) Permission to Dance, (2) Butter, (3) Dynamite. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menganalisis jenis metafora yang terkandung dalam lagu-lagu Bangtan Sonyeondan, jenis metafora yang dominan dan arti dari setiap metafora yang digunakan dalam lagu-lagu Bangtan Sonyeondan. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori metafora dari Stephen Ullman (2009). Dia menyebutkan ada empat macam metafora, yaitu: (1) Metafora antropomorfik, (2) Metafora kehevanan/hewan, (3) Metafora abstrak ke konkrit, dan (4) Metafora sinestetik. Dalam penelitian pengertian metafora, terdapat enam jenis pengertian dari ekspresi metafora, yaitu, (1) arti kesedihan, (2) arti kerinduan, (3) arti loyalitas, (4) arti kebahagiaan, (5) arti kejujuran, dan (6) arti kemarahan. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa, jumlah total metafora adalah 40 lirik, metafora antropomorfik adalah 16 lirik atau 40%, metafora kehevanan/hewan adalah 1 lirik atau 2.5%, metafora abstrak ke konkrit adalah 19 lirik atau 47.5%, dan metafora sinestetik adalah 4 lirik atau 10%. Data penelitian ini berupa teks tertulis atau transkripsi dalam lirik lagu Bangtan Sonyeondan yang berjudul Permission to Dance, Butter, dan Dynamite. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa jenis metafora yang dominan yang terdapat pada lagu-lagu tersebut adalah abstrak ke konkret sebanyak 19 data/lirik atau 47.5%, dominan menggunakan kombinasi kata sifat ditambah kata benda sebagai frase. Sementara itu, dari 40 data atau lirik lagu Bangtan Sonyeondan, dalam pengertian metafora menemukan ada 28 atau 70% data yang termasuk dalam arti kejujuran, 8 atau 20% data yang termasuk dalam arti kebahagiaan, 2 atau 5% data yang termasuk dalam arti kerinduan, 2 atau 5% data yang termasuk dalam arti kemarahan, dan tidak ada data atau 0% yang termasuk dalam arti kesedihan dan loyalitas..

Kata Kunci: Semantik, Metafora, Ullman, Bangtan Sonyeondan

Abstract

In this study, researchers used qualitative research. The research type uses a qualitative descriptive approach, namely describing and analyzing the data found in this study. Qualitative research is based on primary data that obtained through documentation. The data sources of this research are three Bangtan Sonyeondan song lyrics; (1) Dancing Permit, (2) Butter, (3) Dynamite. This study aimed is to analyze the metaphors types which is contained in Bangtan Sonyeondan songs, the dominant types of metaphors and the meaning of each metaphor used in Bangtan Sonyeondan songs. This study uses the metaphor

theory of Stephen Ullman (2009) stated that there are four kinds of metaphors, namely: (1) Anthropomorphic Metaphors, (2) Animal Metaphors, (3) Abstract Metaphors to Concrete, and (4) Synesthetic Metaphors. In the research on the meaning of metaphor, there are six types of meaning of metaphorical expressions, namely, (1) the meaning of sadness, (2) the meaning of longing, (3) the meaning of loyalty, (4) the meaning of happiness, (5) the meaning of honesty, and (6) the meaning anger. The results of the analysis show that the total number of metaphors is 40 lyrics, antropomorphic metaphors are 16 lyrics or 40%, animal/animal metaphors are 1 lyric or 2.5%, abstract to concrete metaphors are 19 lyrics or 47.5%, and synesthetic metaphors are 4 lyrics or 10%. The data of this research in form of written text from the transcription in the lyrics of the Bangtan Sonyeondan song entitled Permission to Dance, Butter, and Dynamite. The results of the analysis show that metaphor type dominantly found in these songs is abstract to concrete as much as 19 data/lyrics or 47.5%, dominantly using combinations of adjectives plus nouns as phrases. Meanwhile, from 40 data or lyrics of the Bangtan Sonyeondan song, in terms of metaphor, it was found that 28 or 70% of the data included in the meaning of honesty, 8 or 20% of the data included in the meaning of happiness, 2 or 5% of the data included in the meaning of longing, 2 or 5% of the data includes the meaning of anger, and no data or 0% includes the meaning of sadness and loyalty.

Keywords: Semantics, Metaphor, Ullman, Bangtan Sonyeondan.

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is a system of conventional spoken, manual (signed) or written symbols used by humans, as members of social groups and participants in their culture. The main functions of language include identity expression, communication, imaginative expression, emotional release, and play. The scientific study of language is linguistics. The word 'linguistics' comes from the Latin words 'lingua' which means 'tongue' and 'istics' which means 'knowledge'. According to Akmajian et al (2001:5) in linguistics, then what is linguistics? Basically, this field is related to communication (linguistics) and the nature of language. One of the linguistic sciences besides Phonetics, Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Pragmatics, and Semantics. Semantics is one of the important branches of linguistics.

Semantics is the study of the meaning and interpretation of words, signs, and sentence structures. Semantics can also relate to the branch of linguistic study that deals with language and how to understand that meaning. The purpose of semantics is to suggest precise meanings of words and phrases, and eliminate confusion, which might lead readers to believe that a word has many possible meanings. As a result, whether a sentence has literal or metaphorical meaning, the meaning inside it becomes crucial to define its

meaning.

Actually, many students are still unaware of what semantics is. This is due to a lack of semantic explanation in most classroom environments. Understanding semantic meaning can be challenging for many researchers and students in the class, especially when defining terms that contain metaphors or other literal or figurative meanings. The semantic discussion itself covers only text assignments, discussion, and readings. This is evident from the students' difficulties in reacting to the teachings succinctly conveyed by learning. The low grades in semantics classes are a result of this.

Since the lecturer used many examples of figurative language, including metaphors, during the semantics course, many researchers examined semantics, particularly in metaphors. However, it merely briefly describes the metaphor. In reality, there are countless instances of metaphor in literature, including songs, poetry, and novels. The most significant aspects of semantic theory in mind and language as the primary roles are focused on metaphor, according to Saeed (1997: 347). A metaphor is a figure of speech that describes an object or action in a way that is not literally true, but explains an idea or makes a comparison. Metaphor occurs when an expression, phrase or word is used in a way that is contrary to its usual (nonfictional) meaning, so that part of its meaning is applied to a different semantic domain.

To overcome this problem can be overcome by applying one of the theories from Ullman (2009: 270), dividing the types of metaphors into four categories, namely synthetic metaphors, concrete to abstract metaphors, zoological/animal metaphors, anthropomorphic metaphors. Previous research was conducted by Luthfi Bahrul Anwari (2019) with the title "Analysis of Metaphors Used in Harris Jung's Selected Songs". There are two different sorts of metaphors in the song, according to the evaluation and analysis of the author's findings. According to Stephen Ullman, there are two different categories of metaphors: anthropomorphic metaphors, which are only occasionally employed (1 data), and concrete to abstract metaphors, which Harris Jung uses most frequently (11 data).

Bangtan Sonyeondan/BTS, also known as Bangtan Boys, is a South Korean boy band formed in 2010 and debuted in 2013 under Bighit Entertainment (now Hybe Entertainment). BTS consists of seven members namely, RM (Kim Namjoon) as the leader in this group, Jin (Kim Seokjin), Suga (Min Yoongi), J-Hope (Jung Hoseok), Jimin (Park Jimin), V (Kim Taehyung), Jungkook (Jeon Jungkook). There are several songs sung by Bangtan Sonyeondan: Life Goes On, Boy with Luv, Permission to Dance, Dynamite, Butter, Run BTS, Black Swan, Your Eyes Tell, Spring Day, and Heartbeat. According to a

brief description above, this study examines semantics with a metaphoric focus. Because *Permission to Dance, Butter and Dynamite* by Bangtan Sonyeondan contains many figurative sentences, researchers decided to investigate it.

2. METHOD

The study of this research is qualitative research. The object of this research are three lyrics of songs sung by Bangtan Sonyeondan. One of them entitled "Permission to Dance". The data source was a subject from which the data could be obtained. The source of this research was some of Bangtan Sonyeonda's song lyrics. In this research, the method of collecting data used the documentation. The researcher collected the data through technique of reading the lyric song and selecting the words which were containing metaphor and classifying the metaphor that found in the song. The data were analyzed by used the model of Miles & Huberman (2007) that involved were data reduction, data display and drawing conclusion or verification. Qualitative data analysis was an on-going, and drawing conclusions were a series of analysis activities that follow one another...

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this finding, 40 song lyrics or data from the song by Bangtan Sonyeondan analyzed based on the focus of the problems that have been mentioned in chapter one. Which are related to type of metaphor, the dominant metaphor and the meaning of metaphor. In this study, the researcher uses theory from Stephen Ullman (2009). From type of metaphor, the researcher finds 16 data or 40% included anthropomorphic metaphor, 1 data or 2.5% included zoological/ animal metaphor, 19 data or 47.5% included abstract to concrete metaphor, and 4 data or 10% included synesthetic metaphor. According to analysis above it could be concluded that Abstract to concrete metaphor was very frequently used in the song of Bangtan Sonyeondan. In other way it means the dominant type of metaphor found in Bangtan Sonyeondan's songs is abstract to concrete metaphor. From the meaning of metaphor, there are (6) six the meaning of metaphorical expression, namely: sadness, longing, loyalty, happiness, sincerity, and madness. From 40 data, the researcher finds 28 data or 70% included in sincerity meaning, 8 data or 20% included in happiness meaning, 2 data or 5% included in longing meaning, and 2 data or 5% included madness meaning. Meanwhile, from 40 data or lyrics of Bangtan Sonyeondan's song, the researcher doesn't find a lyrics song included sadness and loyalty meaning. The data analysis was finished.

However, the researcher has uncovered some findings in terms of the type, the dominantly and the meaning of metaphor based on the lyric's song by Bangtan Sonyeondan.

3.1 The type of metaphor Found in Bangtan Sonyeondan's Songs

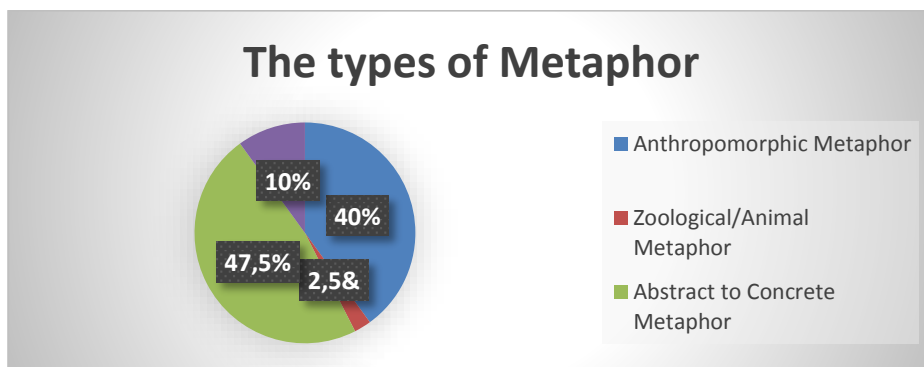
In the type of metaphor, the researcher chooses Stephen Ullman's theory to analyze 40 song lyrics from three songs by Bangtan Sonyeondan. Here, researcher have already found and analyze 40 song lyrics according to Stephen Ullman's theory. It can be seen from the type of metaphor table below:

Table 1. Type of Metaphor

No	Type of Metaphor	The Number of Data	Percentage of Data
1	Anthropomorphic Metaphor	16	40%
2	Zoological/Animal Metaphor	1	2.5%
3	Abstract to Concrete Metaphor	19	47.5%
4	Synesthetic Metaphor	4	10%
TOTAL		40	100%

From table 1. the types of metaphor, it shows that 16 data or 40% included anthropomorphic metaphor, 1 data or 2.5% included zoological/ animal metaphor, 19 data or 47.5% included abstract to concrete metaphor, and 4 data or 10% included synesthetic metaphor.

Figure 1. Types of Metaphor



From table and figure 1, the researcher choose theory proposed by Stephen Ullman (2009: 270). Stephen Ullman mentioned there are four (4) types of metaphor, namely: anthropomorphic metaphor, zoological/animal metaphor, abstract to concrete metaphor, and synesthetic metaphor. From 40 data, the researcher finds 16 data or 40% included anthropomorphic metaphor, 1 data or 2.5% included zoological/ animal metaphor, 19 data or 47.5% included abstract to concrete metaphor, and 4 data or 10% included synesthetic metaphor.

The first is Anthropomorphic metaphor. Anthropomorphic metaphor is giving human traits or attribute to animals, in animate objects or their non-human things. Anthropomorphic metaphors are made by starting with the human body, specific human body components, or human values, meanings, and pleasures. From 40 data or song lyrics, the researcher found 16 lyrics/data or 40% were classified in anthropomorphic metaphor.

The second is Zoological/animal metaphor. Zoological/animal metaphor is a word, phrase, or sentence that expresses a resemblance or similarity between someone or something and a particular animal or animal class. From 40 data or song lyrics, the researcher found just 1 lyric/data or 2.5% were classified in zoological/animal metaphor.

Third is Metaphors that transfer from the concrete to the abstract or from the abstract to the concrete are known as abstract-to-concrete metaphors. In this type, abstract items are used as vehicles before being concreted metaphorically. The major event is the highlight of the word, which in word-for-word translation signifies an abstract light ray. The researcher discovered that 19 of the 40 data or song lyrics, or 47.5% of the total, were categorised as abstract to concrete metaphors.

The fourth is Synesthetic metaphor. Synesthetic metaphor is a metaphor that exploits a similarity between experience in different sense modality. This metaphor is essentially a transfer from one human sense to another, or from the response of one human body to another's body response. From 40 data or song lyrics, the researcher found 4 lyrics/data or 10% were classified in synesthetic metaphor.

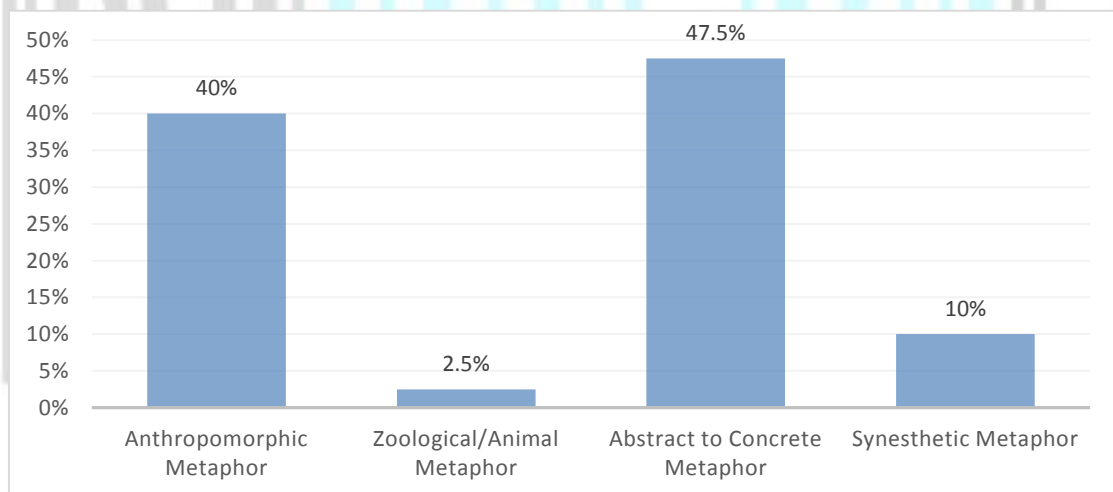
Based on the types of metaphor, the researcher uses type metaphor by Stephen Ullman (2009: 270) to analyze 40 data or song lyrics from three Bangtan Sonyeondan's song. The researcher also found the previous study that related to this researcher, that are Luthfi Bahrul Anwari (2019), Eka Nur Latifah (2017), and Tria Octaviana Sari (2021). In this research, the researcher mentioned and explain (4) four

the type of metaphor by Stephen Ullman. After that, the researcher analyze 40 data or song lyrics with four types of metaphor. It can be seen from the results of previous study, the researcher managed to analyze some song lyrics with the types of metaphor theory by Stephen Ullman.

Currently, the researcher has analyze 40 data with theory proposed by Stephen Ullman (2009: 270). Stephen Ullman mentioned there are four (4) types of metaphor, namely: anthropomorphic metaphor, zoological/animal metaphor, abstract to concrete metaphor, and synesthetic metaphor. From 40 data, the researcher finds 16 data or 40% included anthropomorphic metaphor, 1 data or 2.5% included zoological/animal metaphor, 19 data or 47.5% included abstract to concrete metaphor, and 4 data or 10% included synesthetic metaphor.

3.2 The Dominant Type of Metaphor Used in Bangtan Sonyeondan's Songs

Figure 2. The Dominant Metaphor



Dagram 2. the dominant types of metaphor, it shows that 19 data or 47.5% included abstract to concrete metaphor, 16 data or 40% included anthropomorphic metaphor, 4 data or 10% included synesthetic metaphor, and 1 data or 2.5% included zoological/animal metaphor.

The results of the research discussed above revealed that metaphor was present in linguistic units. The four types of metaphors were identified along with the definition of metaphorical terminology. The appearance of those types is shown in the following table:

From the table and figure 4.2 above, it can be observed that Abstract to concrete metaphor dominated in the song lyrics of Bangtan Sonyeondan. Metaphors that transfer from the concrete to the abstract or from the abstract to the concrete are

known as abstract to concrete metaphors. This type uses many abstract items as vehicles before being concreted metaphorically. The major event is the highlight of the word, which in word-for-word translation signifies an abstract light ray. From 40 data or song lyrics, the researcher found 19 lyrics/data or 47.5% were classified in abstract to concrete metaphor. Some lyrics were such as: It's the thought of being young (Song 1, Stanza 1, Line1), Beating louder with no way to guard it (Song 1, Stanza 1, Line 3), Let's break our plans (Song 1, Stanza 3, Line 5), And roll in like we're dancing fools (Song 1, Stanza 3, Line 7).

Secondly it was Anthropomorphic metaphor. Anthropomorphic metaphor is giving human traits or attribute to animals, in animate objects or their non-human things. The human body or its components, as well as human values, meanings, and pleasures, are the starting points for the creation of anthropomorphic metaphors. From 40 data or song lyrics, the researcher found 16 lyrics/data or 40% were classified in anthropomorphic metaphor. Some lyrics were such as: When your heart's just like a drum (Stanza 1, Line 2 in Permission to Dance song), And the rhythms got you falling behind (Stanza 2, Line 2 in Permission to Dance song), The music's got me going (Stanza 3, line 1 in Permission to Dance song), We don't got this on lock (Stanza 5, Line 8 in Permission to Dance song).

Thirdly it was Synesthetic metaphor. Synesthetic metaphor is a metaphor that exploits a similarity between experience in different sense modality. This metaphor is essentially a transfer from one human sense to another, or from the response of one human body to another's body response. From 40 data or song lyrics, the researcher found 4 lyrics/data or 10% were classified in synesthetic metaphor. Some lyrics were such as: When the nights get colder (Stanza 2, Line 1 in Permission To Dance), Cool shade, stunner (Stanza 1, Line 5 in Butter song), Hot like summer (Stanza 1, Line7 in Butter song).

Fourthly it was Zoological/animal metaphor. Zoological/animal metaphor is a word, phrase, or sentence that expresses a resemblance or similarity between someone or something and a particular animal or animal class. From 40 data or song lyrics, the researcher found just 1 lyric/data or 2.5% were classified in zoological/animal metaphor. The lyric was: King Kong kick the drum rolling on like a rolling stone (Stanza 3, Line 3 in Dynamite song).

Based on the dominant metaphor, the researcher used the theory by Stephen Ullman (2009: 270) as classified this category. The researcher also found the previous

studies that related to this researcher. It is Tria Octaviana Sari (2021). In this research, the researcher explained about the the types of metaphor were dominantly.

According to analysis above it could be concluded that Abstract to concrete metaphor was very frequently used in the song of Bangtan Sonyeondan because it was one style language that's frequently used in diurnal life, both orally and in writing.

3.3 The Meaning of the Metaphor Used in Bangtan Sonyeondan's Songs

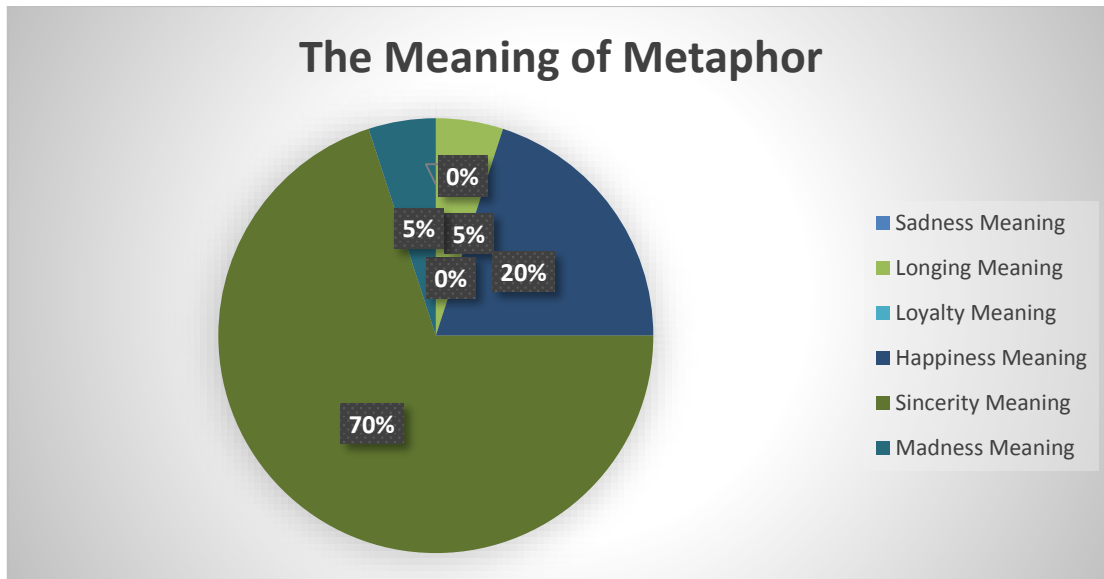
In the meaning of the metaphor, the researcher analyze 40 song lyrics from three songs by Bangtan Sonyeondan. Here, researcher have already found and analyze 40 song lyrics according to the meaning of the metaphor. It can be seen from the type of metaphor table below:

Table 2. The meaning of the metaphor

No	The Meaning of The Metaphor	The Number of Data	Percentage of Data
1	Sadness	0	0
2	Longing	2	5%
3	Loyalty	0	0
4	Happiness	8	20%
5	Sincerity	28	70%
6	Madness	2	5%
TOTAL		40	100%

From the table 2 the meaning of metaphor, it shows that 2 data or 5% included longing meaning, 8 data or 20% included happiness meaning, 28 data or 70% included sincerity meaning, 2 data or 5% included madness meaning. The writer does not find the data included in sadness meaning and loyalty meaning.

Figure 3. The Meaning of Metaphor



From table 2 and figure 3 the meaning of the metaphor, there are six (6) types of the meaning metaphor, namely: sadness meaning, longing meaning, loyalty meaning, happiness meaning, sincerity meaning and madness meaning. From 40 data, the researcher finds 2 data or 5% included longing meaning, 8 data or 20% included happiness meaning, 28 data or 70% included sincerity meaning, and 2 data or 5% included madness meaning.

The first is Sadness meaning. Sadness is one of the universal experienced by everyone around the world resulting from the loss of someone or something important. The feeling of being unhappy especially because something bad has happened and something that is not pleasant. From 40 data or song lyrics, the researcher does not find data or 0% data in sadness meaning.

The second is Longing meaning. Longing is a strong feeling of need or desire for someone or something and it is a feeling of wanting someone or something very much. From 40 data or song lyrics, the researcher found 2 lyrics/data or 5% were classified in longing meaning.

The third is Loyalty meaning. Loyalty is the state of being ultimately unselfish. Loyalty is standing in another person regardless of anything else. From 40 data or song lyrics, the researcher does not find data or 0% data in loyalty meaning.

The fourth is Happiness meaning. Happiness is the feeling that comes over to someone that sense of well-being, joy, or contentment. When people are successful, or safe, or lucky, they feel happiness. From 40 data or song lyrics, the researcher found 8

lyric/data or 20% were classified in happiness meaning.

The fifth is Sincerity meaning. Sincerity is a mix of seriousness and honesty. From 40 data or song lyrics, the researcher found 28 lyrics/data or 70% were classified in sincerity meaning.

The last is Madness meaning. Madness is a foolish, impulsive behaviour. From 40 data or song lyrics, the researcher found 2 lyrics/data or 5% were classified in madness meaning.

Based on the meaning of the metaphor, the researcher analyze 40 data or song lyrics from three Bangtan Sonyeondan's song. The researcher also found the previous study that related to this researcher, that is Eka Nur Latifah (2017). In this research, the researcher mentioned and explain (6) six the meaning of the metaphor. After that, the researcher analyze 40 data or song lyrics with six the meaning of metaphor. It can be seen from the results of previous study, the researcher managed to analyze some song lyrics with the types of the meaning.

Currently, the researcher has analyze 40 data with the meaning of the metaphor mentioned there are six (6) types of the meaning metaphor, namely: sadness meaning, longing meaning, loyalty meaning, happiness meaning, sincerity meaning, and madness meaning. From 40 data, the researcher finds 2 data or 5% included longing meaning, 8 data or 20% included happiness meaning, 28 data or 70% included sincerity meaning, 2 data or 5% included madness meaning, 0% data in sadness meaning, and 0% in loyalty meaning.

4. CLOSING

Based on the result of the data analysis in Bangtan Sonyeondan song contained in chapter four, then it can be concluded as follows: First, using Ullman's (2009) theory, the researcher examines three lyrics from Bangtan Sonyeondan songs, Permission to Dance, Butter, and Dynamite. Anthropomorphic Metaphor, Zoological/Animal Metaphor, Abstract to Concrete Metaphor, and Synesthetic Metaphor were the four categories of metaphor. With a total of 19 lyrics and data points, or 47.5% of the song, From Abstract to Concrete Metaphor was the most common type of metaphor used by Bangtan Boys. Anthropomorphic Metaphor had 16 lyrics and data, or 40% of the total. With a total of four lyrics and data, or 10%, Synesthetic Metaphor placed in third. One lyric and one piece of data, or 2.5%, make up the last zoological/animal metaphor. Second, the Abstract to Concrete Metaphor metaphor type predominated in the Bangtan Sonyeondan song

Permission to Dance, Butter, and Dynamite. It was established that 19 lyrics or data, or 47.5%, were used as abstract to concrete metaphors. In these genres, the lyrics frequently make references to abstract or ambiguous concepts that are treated as alive in order to execute concrete or animated actions (for example, feelings or things that humans can experience). Thirdly, the researcher analyze three lyrics song by Bangtan Sonyeondan song titled Permission to Dance, Butter, and Dynamite. There are six types the meanings of metaphor, namely: sadness meaning, longing meaning, loyalty meaning, happiness meaning, sincerity meaning, and madness meaning. From sincerity meaning was the most prevalent sort of meaning in Bangtan Sonyeondan song, with a total 28 lyrics/data or 70%. Second, there were 8 lyrics/data or 20% in happiness meaning. Longing meaning came in third, with a total 2 lyrics/data or 5%. The last madness meaning has a total 2 lyric/data or 5%. The category of sadness meaning and loyalty meaning is 0% since there is no data that belong to this. In conclusion, metaphor is a highly essential concept, going by the findings of the discussion in the preceding chapter. Metaphors take an important part in writing songs lyric process. Metaphors can make lyrics more meaningful, feel more alive, and sound beautiful. It makes the easier for writers to express their feelings. Then, the meaning of metaphor can be found by looking at the literal and metaphorical meanings.

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