

**SEMIOTICS ANALYSIS ON THE SONGS ENTITLED “THE
BOYS GONE” BY JASON MRAZ AND “ONE OUT OF TWO”
BY BREAKBOT**

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

BY

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**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
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UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA
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**Presented to
Universitas Brawijaya
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra***

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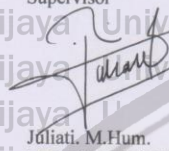
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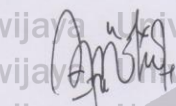
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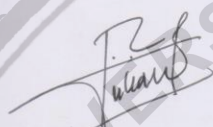
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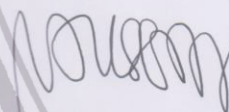


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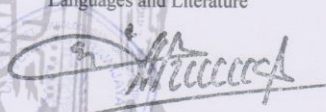
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Hopefully, this undergraduate thesis will be beneficial for other writers who are interested in analyzing song.

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The Writer

ABSTRACT

Adhita, Antung Buana R. 2016., **Semiotics Analysis In The Songs Entitled “The Boys Gone” by Jason Mraz and “One Out Of Two” by Breakbot.** Study Program of English, Department of Languages and Literature, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Brawijaya.

Supervisor: Juliati

Keywords: Lyric, Semiotics, Heuristics, Hermeneutics/Retroactive Reading

Song sends the message through its lyric. To know the message of the song, a lyrical analysis was conducted in this study. The two object of the studies are “The Boy’s Gone” and “One Out Of Two” songs. The problem of the study is to find the hidden meaning from these songs.

To achieve the meaning of the song by Jason Mraz entitled “The Boys Gone” and by Breakbot entitled “One Out Of Two” the semiotics approach was applied in this study. The analysis conducted by defining the lyric from both songs using; Heuristic reading and Hemeneutic or Retroactive reading, and determines the rhyme, diction and figure of speech which occur in those songs.

This study reveal the message in both songs. The finding of the first song “The Boys Gone” tells about humanity. The happiness that human will achieve after they alter and change themselves to a new person by returning to who they really are. Human will be happy if they know who their true self. The second song “One Out Of Two” tells about a man who tries to tell his beloved woman, how he loves her. The author describes that without her presence he is nothing more than just a machine.

ABSTRAK

Adhita, Antung Buana R. 2016. **Analisa Semiotik Pada Lagu “The Boys Gone” oleh Jason Mraz dan “One Out Of Two” oleh Breakbot.** Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: Juliati

Kata Kunci: Lirik, Semiotik, Heuristik, Hermeneutik atau Retroaktif

Lagu menggunakan lirik sebagai wadah untuk mengirimkan maknanya. Untuk mengetahui makna dari lagu, analisa lirik dilakukan pada penelitian ini. Objek pada penelitian ini adalah lagu “The Boys Gone” dan “One Out Of Two”. Rumusan masalah pada penelitian ini adalah untuk mencari makna tersirat yang ada pada kedua lagu tersebut.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan semiotic untuk mengungkap makna dari lagu “The Boys Gone” dan “One Out Of Two”. Analisa yng digunakan untuk mengartikan kedua lagu tersebut adalah dengan melakukan pembacaan; Heuristik dan Hermeneutik atau retroaktif, dan memperhatikan aspek puisi seperti rima, diksi dan majas atau bahasa kiasan.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan sebuah makna. Lagu pertama “The Boys Gone” memiliki makna kemanusiaan. Kebahagiaan yang akan didapatkan oleh manusia ketika ia telah merubah cara pandang hidupnya dengan mengetahui siapa dirinya, yaitu sebagai manusia. Lagu kedua “One Out Of Two” bermakna tentang seorang laki- laki yang berusaha menyatakan cintanya kepada wanita idamannya. Penulis dari lagu tersebut menjelaskan bahwa tanpa adanya keberadaan sang wanita, laki- laki tersebut hanyalah sesuatu yang tidak berarti.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Music becomes object in this study. Accompanied by its music, a lyrical pattern (song) meets at least three claims as a popular culture product. First, it is standardized, once a popular song is successful, it is exploited to commercial exhaustion. Second, it promotes passive listening, and third, it operates as social bond (Storey, 2009, p. 65-67). When a song is successful in gaining the people's attention, it will be produced more and more. Even, it will be reproduced in different form. What most people do is just listening for pleasure without thinking too deeply about the lyric. Song with its popularity can unite people from different background.

Yet, song is also included in literature because it has lyric just the same as a poem. According to George (2012) "Lyrics are flash stories, they are poems, they contain elements of memoir; in some cases, they address personal themes, at times universal. Lyric reflect the individual journey or cultural observations of the songwriter. They are a serious form of art." Lyric in the song truly belongs to literature, it has verse and also have an emotion in it. According to Wheeler (2015), "Song itself is a lyrical poem with a number of repeating stanzas (refrains), written to be set to music in either vocal performance or with musical instruments." Song is a poem yet, it does not only utter the lyric but it is sung and accompanied with musical instrument.

Song in this study is analyzed as a form of poem. The poem is created because the human wants to share their thought with a various pattern of word.

The words form is poem may have different meaning toward its meaning in language, and it is classified as literary works. By giving the meaning to the works, the works become meaningful. However, to define the meaning in the poem or in this study are songs, the researcher uses semiotics theory.

Many songs are produced nowadays. Two of them are pop song sung by Jason Mraz entitled 'The Boys Gone' and 'One Out Of Two' sung by Breakbot.

These two songs can be considered popular due to the great acceptance of listeners to these songs.

Pop song is an easy song which means enjoyable song. Pop song is accepted among the young and older generation, because it is easy to understand this kind of song. The term 'pop' have the same meaning with popular, which is can be known easily and enjoyed, based on Oxford learner's pocket dictionary "pop in music, is modern popular music," here the term pop is genre which is used to divide between others genre. According to Storey (2009, p.55) pop music creates or generates 'emotional realism' and now it is used as guiding fiction to young generation.

The characteristic of pop song can be seen through its form, based on (rose; n.d) "The standard format of pop music is the song, usually less than five minutes in length. The instrumental can range from an orchestra to a lone singer.

In spite of this wide choice, a standard lineup in a pop band includes a lead

guitarist, a bassist, a drummer (or an electronic drum machine), a keyboardist and one or more singers, generally not themselves instrumentalist.” The form explain that the song can be performed alone or with group, with or without instruments, but the important thing is, the song itself whether it is sung alone or with instruments, it use tone and intonation, to determine its meaning. The two songs which are analyzed in this study are “The Boys Gone” and “One Out Of Two”.

“The Boys Gone” song is a song which is sung by Jason Mraz. This song is from the album “Waiting for My Rocket to Come”, released on October 15, 2002. This song’s album included in the *Heatseekers* billboards of popular album in the year of 2002 and place the second position. Also, in 2004 the album took 55th position on *the billboards 200*. The singer Jason Mraz, popular because his style in writing the lyric is very poetic, he also won two *Grammy award*. He usually makes his music rhyme and rhythmic from one line to another, and he also good in choosing the words, he is kind a ‘wordplay’. His music major influenced is Brazilian music.

In this song, the researcher finds the interest to find the meaning, because this song has vividly poetic style, especially the figure of the speech. “The Boys Gone” song uses many figures of speech especially metaphor, as seen in the following example:

*Well I suppose we'll make our Judgement calls
 We'll walk it alone, stand up tall
 Then march to the fall
 So we better be happy now that we'll all Go home
 Oh yeah, we'll all go home*

(Mraz, 2002, stanza 3, line 17 – 21)

As it can be seen, the word “judgment” means something more than its literal meaning, and so does the word “fall”. Even the phrase “go home” can mean more than just going back to someone’s house. It may mean a different thing. Due to the many possible meaning of each expression used in the song, the researcher intends to find the meaning of this song.

“One Out Of Two” here is sung by the group of band named Breakbot.

This song was released in 2012 in the album entitled “By Your Side”. Breakbot can be classified into electro-disco music group. It remixes some songs and also features some singers. This band’s song once appear in Grand Turismo 5, a video game.

This song also has many poetic expressions that drives the researcher to use this as his object of the study. As it can be seen in the example;

*I've been having a dream
 And in it, I'm just a machine
 And only she has the potion that can give Back emotion
 To the meaningless thing I'm becoming*

(Breakbot, 2012, stanza 1, line 1 – 4)

Looking at the lyric above, the use of metaphor is seen. The word “machine” which is attributed to the word “I” has created a new meaning. This

song thus has the same poetic expression as the first song that is used in this study.

The two songs are identified by semiotics. Semiotics in this study is the base of the method to analyze the object of the study. Semiotics is used to find the hidden meaning in the lyric of the song. Semiotics study does not refer only to sign, but involves in every day and stands for something (Chandler 2, p. 2007).

This approach also helps the researcher to look at the deeper meaning of a words. The semiotics approach based on Preminger is (cited in Jabrohim, 2012, p.90) a research which concerns with the characteristics of words which causes it to have several of meaning.

In literary works, language has already had system and convention, it is called first order semiotics. While in literary works which creates its own system and convention is called second order semiotics (Pradopo cited in Jabrohim 2012, p.92). The words in the song will be classified into different types; metaphor, metonymy, etc.

The theory of semiotics is taken from Riffaterre's theory of semiotics. The researcher uses this theory to find the indirection convention in the song. To find indirection, the study uses Riffaterre's model (cited in Jabrohim 2012, p.95) the cause of non-general expression are based on displacing of meaning, distorting of meaning and creating of meaning. Beside the method above, the researcher also uses specific method of reading; heuristic and hermeneutic (retroactive) reading.

1.2 Significance of study

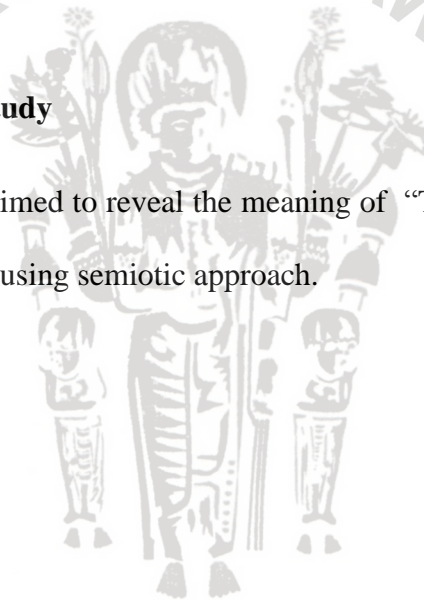
This study hopefully can provide knowledge about the meaning of these songs. This study is also expected to bring more knowledge on how the poetical lyric in song has the meaning.

1.3 Problem of study

Based on the background of the study, this study has the problem to be solved as follows : What are the meanings of “The Boys Gone” and “One Out of Two” songs?

1.4 Objective of study

This study is aimed to reveal the meaning of “The Boys Gone” and “One Out of Two” songs by using semiotic approach.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND RESEARCH METHOD

This second chapter presents a review on the theories used in in the study namely theory of poetry, semiotics and previous studies which are related to this research. It provides an explanation about the method conducted by the researcher starting from formulating the problem to withdrawing the conclusion.

2.1 Theoretical framework

In this study the researcher uses semiotics theory as the main framework to define the lyrical meaning from the songs. The songs here are treated as poem, because basically song is a lyrical poem. Jahn (2003, para.1) showed that “in a poem, the individual line seem to be relatively independent units (and it is no accident that lines of poetry are identified by a special term: verse).” The researcher uses poetry and semiotics theory to define the meaning in the two songs “The Boys Gone Home” and “One Out of Two”.

2.1.1 Poetry

Song is basically a lyrical poetry. Poetry is a literary work which focusses on the use of word. It is considered as a work with its words play, thus it makes poetry unique, and it can be seen in its choice of words. As Arp, Thomas and Johnson (2012, p.3) described, “Poetry is created in different era, places and condition. A poetry can be said universally as the language and even as ancient as

language". Poetry pours a meaning through its word. The structure is simple.

Different from prose, poetry has fewer words, but it has deeper meaning in every words it is used.

Pradopo said (cited in Fatmawaty 2009, p.12) poetry is resulted from a form of deep imagination of the singer towards something he see, feel, then, there is beauty which pours in it. Poetry express thought which is generated the feeling and turns the imagination to rhythmical pattern. The beauty in poetry is the aspect which makes it worth, and also meaningful. The experience of the singer is described through the poetry, to express his thought towards something. The feeling and imagination creates in poetry is a unique relation between words. Arp, Thomas and Johnson (2012, p. 9) stated that a poetry can be defined as a special term of language, which can bring a lot of meaning than a regular language.

Poetry is a dense form of literary work, it can bring a lot of meaning with simple and less words. The language strength in poetry can give a big impact to its reader.

Roman Ingarden (cited in Pradopo in Fatmawaty 2009, p.14) categorized the layer system in literary works:

a. **Sound stratum**

Series of sound which is bounded with short, medium and long interlude.

The sounds which is created, have whole meaning.

b. Units of meaning

A form of phoneme, syllable, phrase, and sentence. All of it creates a meaning.

The layer system is applied in defining the meaning of the poetry. The poetry, can be seen through its units (words) and its sounds. In study of poetry, words and sounds have some aspects in determining its meaning.

2.1.1.1 Rhyme

Rhyme is a sound created in the poetry. It creates a pattern of sounds which incredibly makes a poem beautiful. Rhyme is also a repeated sounds in poetry, resulted in beautiful of the poetry itself. "Rhyme also becomes classical element that distinguishes poetry from prose" (Klarer 2004, p.28).

There are three kinds of rhyme which are internal rhyme, end rhyme and eye rhyme (Klarer 2004, p.40- 41). The first one **internal rhyme** are alliteration and assonance, alliteration is repetition of the same consonant in the beginning, while assonance is repeated vowel either in the beginning or in the middle. **End rhyme** basically uses among in modern poem, and it is based on the identical syllables in the end of line. **Eye rhyme**, stands between the acoustic and visual dimension, playing with spelling and the pronunciation of the words.

2.1.1.2 Diction

Diction is choices of words, the words which is poured in poetry represents the singer thought. The experience, feeling, emotion, situation and time also becomes the aspects that determines the choices of words.

The choices of word in the poetry also determine its beauty, and its meaning. Thus, the singer should consider it as a point in which to make the poetry meaningful. "In literary works especially poetry, language can be defined as a language that says more and say it more intensely" (Arp, Thomas and Johnson 2012, p.3).

2.1.1.3 Figure of speech

Figure of speech determines the beauty of choices of words. It replaces the lexical meaning of the word with another form of the words. As Arp, Thomas and Johnson (2012, p.73) stated that "a figure of speech is any way of saying something other than the ordinary way, meanwhile figurative language defined as language using figures of speech is language that cannot be taken literally."

Metaphor

Metaphor is figure of speech comparing something to another thing. As Nurmansyah *et al* (2011, p.119) showed that the metaphor is directly compared a thing to another. The form of metaphor usually construct with the verb "to be." In using the metaphor the writer transfer the qualities and association of one object to another in order to make the latter more vivid in our mind.

For example: *You are my only star, shine my darkest night.* From that sentence, the word "star" is the metaphor of the word "you". The word "you" is directly compared to "star".

Simile

This figure of speech also comparing the thing with another. However, the uses of this figurative language usually use the verb “as or like.” The simile says that one thing is “like” something else. According to Klarer (2004, p.32- 33) “simile is a comparison between two different things which are connected by “like”, “than”, “as” or “compare”.”

For example: *The crowd start to scream like a barking dog.* The comparison in the word “scream” and “barking dog” is indirectly because of the using of the word “like”.

Metonymy

Metonymy is a substitute figure of speech. The word should be in close relation, have a similar meaning which describes the objects. As Arp, Thomas and Johnson (2012, p.79) stated that “metonymy is figure of speech that uses something closely related for the thing actually meant”.

For example: The word “white house” is having closest meaning to government. As in Indonesia we have “Istana Negara” which is associated as the government in Indonesia, and also have meaning where the President live and work.

Personification

Personification is a figure of speech which portrays the thing or something which is not alive as something which alive. Give the characters of human thing

to a non-living thing. As Arp, Thomas and Johnson (2012, p.76) stated that personification is figure of speech which consists of giving the attribute of a human being to an animal, an object or a concept.

For example, “the dancing flower”, the character of human is addressed in the flower, which we actually know that the flower is not have the ability to dance.

Synecdoche

Synecdoche is figure of speech that says a part for a whole, and the whole for a part (Danesi 2004, p.117). This figure of speech For example, “gray beard” represents old man, by identify the color of the beard. We know that old man or people tends to have white or gray hair in part of the body.

Euphemism

Danesi stated (2004, p.117) that “euphemism is figure of speech that substitute term or phrase in delicate way.” The substitution intends to make the term way more acceptable or inoffensive. For example “she is a special child” the term “special child” substitute the disability in the child, to prevent the offensive word for disable people.

Antithesis

Antithesis is figure of speech that compares two different concept, idea or thing. As Danesi stated (2004, p.117) “that antithesis refers to the juxtaposition of two words, phrase, clause or sentence contrasted or opposed in meaning in such a

way as to give emphasis to contrasting idea. For example, “speech is silver, but silence is gold” the two idea is compared in the phrase, it compares speech and silence. The idea is that “silence” is the best thing rather than speech or talk to much.

2.1.2 Semiotics

Semiotics is the study of sign. In order to receive the deeper meaning of the objects of this study the researcher also consider sign as his tools to identify the object. In poetry, sign is a crucial part, if someone try to define the meaning of the word without seeing the relation between its sign, the meaning becomes dull, or not as meaningful as it is.

The language in the literary word have already its meaning. However, the meaning might be not seen in the surface. In semiotics, as Pradopo (cited in Jabrohim 2012, p.90) said that in semiotics, sign has two aspects which are signifier and signified. Signifier is form which marks the signified. The specific part in determining that the meaning is sent clearly, is based on the sender and the receiver. Language as a medium of literary work is also a semiotics system.

Semiotics is concerned about the communication, for example, the sender may send an A meaning, but in the other hands, the receiver might not get the point of the senders, because of the different background, knowledge and culture.

However, when the sender and the receiver have the same background, knowledge and even culture, the message might be receive clearly to the receiver.

Understand the text of the poetry is the basic idea to know what is the meaning behind its surface. The reading should consider the aspects stated above, the signifier and signified. The aspects, help to understand what is the singer thought and his expression in the literary works, as the language is its medium, we also should consider that in the literary works, they have. As Pradopo (cited in Jabrohim 2012, p.92) states, language have its role in the relation of literature, and it already has system and convention, it is called first order semiotics. While literature which has its own system and convention and uses language as its medium, it is called second order semiotics. The language in literary works, have its different system with the ordinary language.

2.1.2.2 Semiotics of poetry

Semiotics of poetry by Riffaterre is “an ambitious work of literary theory that proposes a coherent and relatively simple description of the structure meaning in poem” (cited in Ntsonda 2009, p.18-19). The meaning carry its own function in delivering the message. It is also makes the defining of the poetry more simple, seeing in the structural of the poetry.

The readers should consider the poetry as a simple model of a words, and treats it as the way of communicating. That every words contains its own meaning to determine the content of the literary works.

Based on Riffaterre (cited in Ntsonda 2009, p.18), “semiotics process really takes place in the reader’s mind, semiotics may generate thought through the reader’s mind, and can caused them in determining the meaning. It is resulted

in from the second reading". There are at least two stages of reading in the semiotics of poetry. The first stage is heuristic reading, which takes place in determining its actual meaning, and second stage is hermeneutic or retroactive, the second reading, which the readers create its own understanding after seeing the text before.

In reading a poetry, the reader who wants to uncover the meaning in it should bring their experience and knowledge. The expresses thought of the singer may be recognize easily by the reader who understand. The semiotics aspects rise when the people needs to know the meaning behind it. As Riffaterre stated, to recognize the indirectin, the reader does not require a long unusual method (cited in Ntsonda 2009, p.18):

The reading stages from Riffaterre's theory of semiotics, it is a specified method to study the literary work in semiotics way. As Riffaterre said (Pradopo cited in Jabrohim 2012, p.106) to give the meaning of the verse in the semiotics way, the first is doing the heuristic reading and hermeneutic or retroactive reading.

a. Heuristic reading

The heuristic reading is a method of reading of the basic structure of the language or in semiotics way, this reading also consider as the first order of semiotics. The verse in this reading is based on the structure of the language. The structure of the sentence is fitted to the raw sentence.

b. Hermeneutic or retroactive reading

The hermeneutic reading is a method to define the meaning base on the second order of semiotics. The convention will describe the indirect expression in the verse.

To further the analysis through the objects of the study, the researcher also uses the indirection theory from Riffaterre. The indirection is used to help find the meaning more specific. There are three indirection which can occur, as Riffaterre states (Pradopo cited in Jabrohim 2012, p.95) displacing of meaning, distorting of meaning, and creating.

a. Displacing of meaning

As Riffaterre stated, displacing meaning usually occur because of the use of metaphor and metonymy. The meaning of the word alter from one to another. Usually, it is caused by metaphor.

b. Distorting of meaning

According to Riffaterre, (Pradopo cited in Jabrohim 2012, p.97) the distorting of meaning is caused by three aspects which are ambiguity, contradiction, and nonsense.

First is ambiguity which occurs when the language word uses in the literary work have a multiple-meaning (*polyinterpretable*). Second is contradiction which occurs with the opposite of the word's meaning, usually, and occurs in paradox and irony. The last is nonsense which occurs in word which does not have any meaning in linguistics, it is only a form of sounds. However, in

literary work, nonsense can have a meaning, because of the convention in literature.

c. **Creating of meaning**

It occurs with the word that visually linguistics that has no meaning linguistics meaning, but show the meaning in literary work. The creating of meaning itself is an organization text outside the linguistics which are, typography, enjambment, homologues, rhyme and stanza.

2.2 **Previous Study**

The researcher finds several previous studies which have some similarities and also differences in conducting the study.

In Safriansyah's thesis (2014), the study is conducted using Riffaterre's theory. The aim of this study is to find the hidden message of the poem entitled *The Lily in a Crystal*. He uses Riffaterre's theory in the range the reading method, heuristic and hermeneutics reading, matrix, model and variant, to define the meaning of this poem. It find, the hidden message from this poem is that the woman's wisdom is representing the kind of religious which is important.

From Safriansyah's thesis, the researcher can conclude that the use of Riffaterre's theory is very effective in finding the hidden message. However, in this study, the object of the study is different, in Safriansyah's thesis uses poem as the object, while in this study uses song which is treated as poem. The researcher tends to define the message more general to the reader. While in the Safriansyah's

this thesis is focused on finding the woman's wisdom, in this research is trying to find deeper and general meaning in the song.

In Setiawan's thesis (2014), the study is conducted, using the poetical intrinsic. The purpose of using this approach, is to find and identify the type of figurative language in the lyrics of *Coldplay* album. The finding of this study shows that the songs in the *Coldplay* album commonly uses metaphor and personification. Those figure of speech, can be used as a tools to describe the abstract feeling towards love.

From Setiawan's thesis, the researcher finds that figurative language can be helpful in determining the intrinsic meaning of the song, which is used as the object of the study. However, in this study, the researcher uses semiotics approach to give a deeper meaning in the object. Even the object of the study is similar, which is song, the purpose is slightly different because the Setiawan's thesis tends to define the in the surface, not dig the deeper form of the meaning which is in the song.

In Fatmawaty's thesis (2009), the study conducted, using theory of semiotics, which is included the Riffaterre's theory of poetry. In this study, Fatmawaty wants to find the the image of the women depicted in *Portrait d'une Femme* poem, also, to reveal the stereotype of women and patriarchal culture which portrays in this poem.

From Fatmawaty's thesis, the researcher knows how to draw the analysis for the song. Fatmawaty's thesis is similar with the study the researcher conduct,

which is used the theory of semiotics and also analyze the intrinsic elements in the poem. While the difference is the aim of the study also the object of the study, which in Fatmawaty's thesis uses poem and in the aim is to find the image of feminism and also a patriarchal culture which is built in the poem,

2.3 Research method

The researcher uses qualitative approach to conduct this study. The purpose of using the qualitative approach is because, the data is in the form of words which the researcher needs to find the quality in every data which is achieved. The data is collected from the related source of the study. The steps which the researcher uses to conduct this research are;

2.3.1 Deciding the objects of study

The motive of deciding the objects of this study is because the researcher perceives that the both songs "The Boys Gone" and "One Out Of Two" are interesting due to the poetic expression used.

2.3.2 Collecting Data

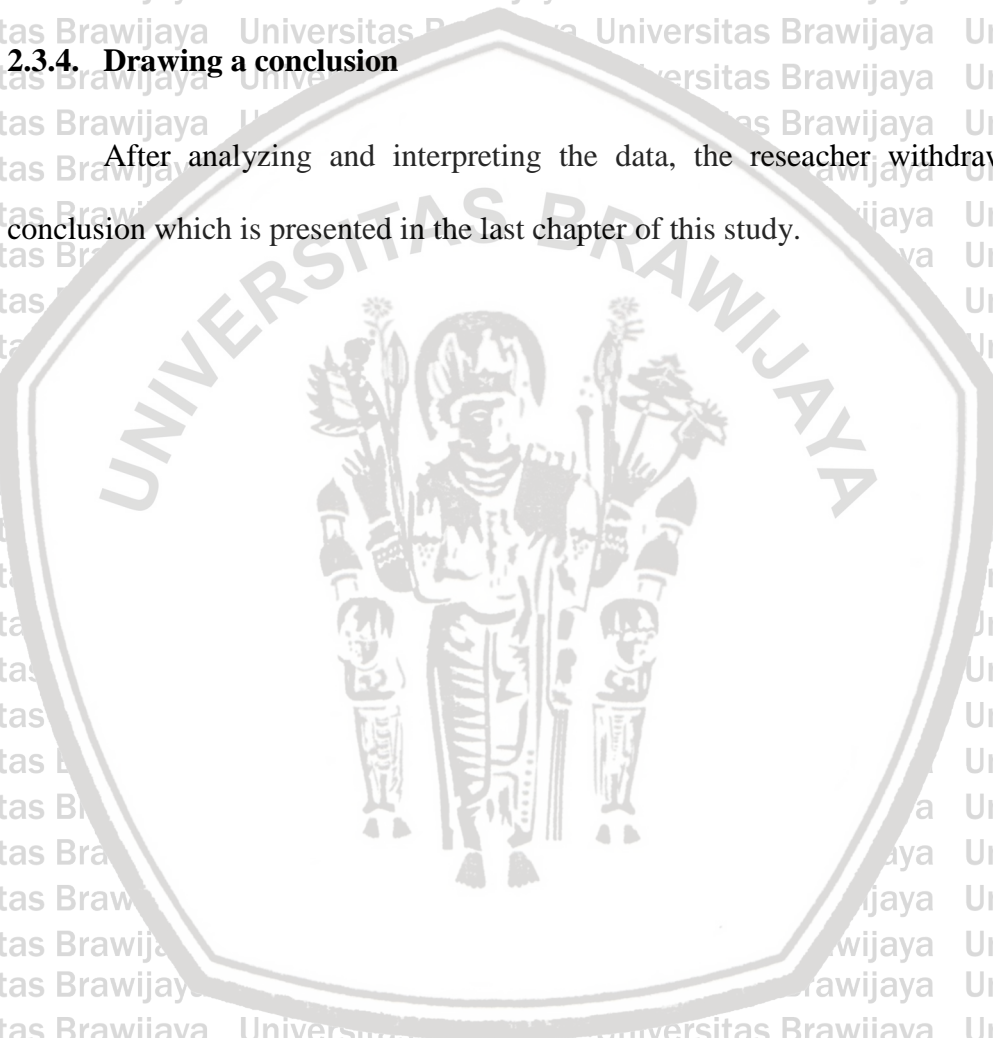
The researcher collects the main data from the lyric of the songs. The researcher also gathers supporting data from the other related resources such as theory books, articles, online papers, etc. After collecting, the researcher classifies the data.

2.3.3 Interpreting data

The researcher combines all the data which have already gathered through the research method above, analyze and then interpret them using Riffaterre's theory of semiotics.

2.3.4. Drawing a conclusion

After analyzing and interpreting the data, the researcher withdraw the conclusion which is presented in the last chapter of this study.



CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter the finding and discussion of “The Boys Gone” and “One Out Of Two” songs are presented.

3.1 The Boys Gone

The analysis is divided into two reading stages, first is heuristic and second is hermeneutic or retroactive reading.

Heuristic reading

In this reading, the researcher sees the lyric as the first order semiotic. This means that the researcher investigate the actual meaning of each words in the lyric of the song. The word in the bracket becomes the word that substitutes the word from the original lyric or completion for the original lyric’s sentence, in order to make the sentence structurally. The reading structure is as follows:

First Stanza

The Boy’s gone (has returned), The Boy’s gone (has returned) home, The boy’s gone (has returned), The Boy’s gone (has returned) home. The word “gone” is substituted with “has returned”.

Second Stanza

What happens to a face in a crowded place, and what happens to the origin
of sound after it is sounded, well I hope I never have to see that day, but by God
(by the help or direction from God, I know that we will go to that day) I know it's
headed our way. So, I better (had better) be happy because the boy's gone (has
returned) home.

Third Stanza

And what becomes of a day for those who (people) rage against it, and
who will sum up the phrase (teach and show the better way) for all (people). Well
I suppose we'll (people) have to make our judgment calls, we'll (people) walk it
(judgment calls) alone, stand up tall then march to the fall (broken). So, we (had
better) be happy now that all people will go home.

Fourth Stanza

Be so happy with the way you are, just be happy that you made it this far.
Go on be happy now, please be happy now. Because you (People) say that this,
this is something else. I say that this (being different from people), this is
something else. I say that this, ooh this is something, this is something else. Ohh,
th-th this is ohh, th-th-this is, yeah, th-th-this is all something else (being oneself
/different from others is something valuable).

Fifth Stanza

Well I tried to live my life and live it so well (live with kindness). But when it's all over is it Heaven or is it Hell. So I (had better) be happy now that no one can tell, so nobody knows. I'm going to be happy with the way that I am, I'm going to be happy with all that I stand for (everything he done in life). And I'm going be happy now because the boy's gone (has returned) home, the boy's going home.

Overall, this heuristic reading only see the original meaning per words, and it cannot see the under layer meaning which is hidden inside the lyric of this song.

Hermeneutic or retroactive reading

In this reading technique, the lyric of the song is analyzed deeply by determining the meaning convention which occurs in the lyric. The researcher sees the lyric and determine the word from its second order of semiotic.

Rhyme which occurs in the song is end repeated rhyme, which creates beautiful pattern of sound, as Klarer (2004, p.28) stated that "rhyme is one element that distinguish poetry from prose". However, the rhyme structure in each stanza is not structurally the same for each stanza.

The boy's gone

The boy's gone home

The boy's gone

The boy's gone home

a

b

a

b

What will happen to a face in the crowd

a

When it finally gets too crowded

b

And what will happen to the origins of sound

c

After all the sounds have sounded

b

Well I hope, I never have to see that day

d

But by God, I know it's headed our way

d

So I better be happy now that the boy's gone home

e

The boy's gone home

e

And what becomes of a day for those

a

Who rage against it

b

And who will sum up the phrase for all

c

Left standing around in it

b

Well I suppose we'll all make our judgement calls

d

We'll walk it alone, stand up tall

c

Then march to the fall

c

So we better be happy now that we'll all go home

e

Oh yeah, we'll all go home

e

Be so happy with the way you are

a

Just be happy that you made it this far

a

Go on be happy now, please be happy now

b

Because you say that this, this is something else, alright

c

I say that this, this is a something else, alright

c

I say that this, ooh this is something, this is something else

d

Ohh, th-th-this is ohh

e

Th-th-this is, yeah

f

Th-th-this is all something else

d

Well I tried to live my life and live it so well

a

But when it's all over is it Heaven or is it Hell

a

So I better be happy now that no one can tell

a

So nobody knows

b

I'm gonna be happy with the way that I am

c

I'm gonna be happy with all that I stand for

d

And I'm gonna be happy now because the boy's going home e

e

The boy's going home

e

The boy is going home

a

The boy is going home

a

The boy is going home

a

The boy is going home

a

The boy is going home

a

Diction is choice of words. It determines the meaning and also the beauty in the lyric. Arp, Thomas and Johnson (2012, p.3) stated that “language can be defined as the element that expressed more and say it more intensely”. It impresses the reader to read it more and more. In this song the choice of word is practically simple.

In the first line, the singer uses the title as the opening in the lyric. Its purpose is to make the reader to think that the title is the main point. The singer first tells the listener that the “boy’s” is gone. The singer uses this word actually first because of his listener are most young boys. The word “boys” is used to refer to everyman. The singer uses the word “boys” instead of “men” because it sounds less formal. Thus, the lyric will be acceptable and communicative for his youth listeners.

In the first stanza, the word ‘one’ can be associated to “missing”, “death”, “going home”, and “left” but, the closest association of the word “gone” in the lyric is “going home”. It is described in the lyric line 2 and 4 that say “the boy’s gone home”. The singer uses the phrase “gone home and going home” instead of returning or finding himself to make the lyric sound poetic. Connotively, the phrase can mean “die” but based on the context, the phrase “gone home” here means return to oneself or finding back oneself. The use of “gone home” or “going home” can be categorized as euphemism. Euphemism as explained in the previous chapter is a kind of figure of speech which substitutes obvious and explicit words with the less direct ones.

In second stanza, when “face” in line 5 is considered as synecdoche to human, or people who gather or meet in one place and it becomes crowded, he/she often loses his self-identity, he/she will be seen as one part of the crowded, but the crowded place never lead to a good thing, it means that nobody becomes acknowledgeable, they are treated same with other. *“And what will happen to the origins of sound, After all the sounds have sounded”* Every sounds (the word “sound” here is a metonymy of “words”) which is spoken, cannot be taken back again, that day when the singer becomes nobody. The singer never hopes to see that day, the day that no one is recognized and cannot say more of their opinion, when all people gather together but never speak their own mind, or their own preference. They just gather for nothing, and everything which is real becomes unreal because everything is the same. But God shows that the day will come eventually, the singer should better be happy now that he and everybody else know themselves, knowing themselves as human beings.

The purpose of this second stanza is to show that humans cannot act more, or cannot change themselves if they just follow the others. The human beings should create their own path to know what they are supposed to do with their lives.

The third stanza shows that for the people who are against the human nature will face their last day differently. They will find themselves different from others.

*And what becomes of a day for those
Who rage against it*

And who will sum up the phrase for all
Left standing around in it
Well I suppose, we'll all make our judgment calls
We'll walk it alone, stand up tall
Then march to the fall
 (Mraz, 2002, stanza 3, line 15 – 19)

Judgment calls here is associated with the redemption that human will take the consequence of all of their action. It is described in the next line of it “*We’ll walk it alone, stand up tall, then march to the fall*” (line 17). It says that everybody should face their own redemption alone and eventually they have to be broken first to know the meaning of being human, being alive.

Nobody will tell or show the meaning of life to other “*who will sum up the phrase*” line 15. In the end everybody should face the redemption day alone, and leave the time of his normal life behind to think what they have done before. When it is done, we should be happy because every human has return to their self, finding himself. As it is stated in line 20 and 21. The singer wants to show that when all human have already found themselves, they have to be happy. This is a process that occurs in every human, the process that makes them who they are. Everybody is different. There are some people who accept to change their life, and also there are some people who are not. Finding oneself is hard to know themselves. People never want to be broken, lost, or fall, but to achieve happiness human first have to fall apart then they will know how precious their life is.

The use of metonymy in this song lyric can be found in the word “fall” in line 19 “*We’ll walk it alone, stand up tall, then march to the fall*”. Here “fall” represents or replace the word “end”, which mean end of the world, or

Armageddon. The “fall” here in the song tells, even when someone finds its way, or finds themselves, who they are, they must accept it, even if they have to fall, to lose something, in order to achieve their happiness (finding who they are).

In fourth stanza, the singer shows that people or the listener should be happy when they have successfully found who they are. Every human should not feel any sadness toward this. It is not about what the end will be like that people should think. Being oneself and feeling happy with it is the most important thing.

Human is special creature who always has bad and good sides in them. The indirection also seen in line 28 to 30 “*ohh, th-th-this is ohh, th-th-this is, yeah, Th-th-this is all something else*”, where the intention is to stressed the meaning of something else, a thing that the human begin to know who they are, and happy. It clearly describes that what the people thought is not likely happens to them, the purpose is to make and create the new “you”, the new people who already know themselves and left their bad characteristics before, even they have to be broken first.

This stanza emphasizes in the meaning of the beginning to find human nature. The beginning in finding the human nature is not always a soft and easy path, but it is hard path, hard choice to make, thus this step, should carry human and lead them to happiness.

In the fifth stanza the singer tries to live his life so well and in kindness. He realizes because in the end of the life it is not known whether he will end in Heaven or in Hell. It is an antithesis, a clear example of how that human will get

repay for what they have done before. Nobody can predict what end the human will meet, nobody know what actually that human meets in their life. The singer decides to be happy because humans who live their life will probably end in Heaven.

On this fifth stanza, the singer tries to tell that every deeds that human have done will get repay, Heaven or Hell. As in line 32 "*But when it's all over is it Heaven or is it Hell*". The use of the word "Heaven" and "Hell" emphasizes the true meaning of life, to scare the human, and to make them choose the right path in their life to achieve the eternal happiness.

Overall, the meaning of the lyric of this song is that every human that lives their life in kindness will meet their last destination in good place (knowing themselves) and Heaven. One more thing is that every human will face their own fate. They have to redeem what they have done in their life as in the song line 17 - 19 "*Well I suppose we'll all make our judgment calls, we'll walk it alone, stand up tall Then march to the fall*". People must face the judgment day alone, they have to redeem everything they have done.

3.2 One Out Of Two

The analysis is divided into two reading stages, first is heuristic and second is hermeneutic or retroactive reading.

Heuristic reading

Heuristic reading will provide the surface meaning from the song. Each word in this reading is treated as the first order semiotics. The word in the bracket

becomes the word that substitute the word from the original lyric or completion
for the original lyric's sentence, in order to make the sentence structurally.

First Stanza

I've been having a dream, and in it (dream) I am just a machine and only
she has the potion, that can give back the emotion, to the meaningless thing
(machine) I'm becoming.

Second Stanza

She's is every image that could ever be seen , she's in the air (everywhere)
if you know what I mean, and I know it will not be easy sing a song that has to be
sung.

Third Stanza

Only you (she), can make one out of two (choose the right one), after all
that we've been through, you keep on giving me a reason, to see love through
your eyes.

Fourth Stanza

You (she) can make one out of to (decide the right one), after all that
we've been through, you keep on giving me a reason to see love through your
eyes.

Fifth Stanza

I've been planning a scheme (plan, strategy), ever since I was 17, to build my home in your nation (life), to enter your station (heart), where the people can feel as one (become a partner to each other).

Sixth Stanza

Sometimes I wish that it was only a dream, but I am just a machine and only you has the potion that can give back emotion, to the meaningless thing I've become.

Seventh Stanza

So go away the meaningless life (Hey Now), because only you (she), can make one out of two (choose the right one), after all that we've been through, you keep on giving me a reason, to see love through your eyes

Eighth Stanza

You (she) can make one out of two (choose the right one), after all that we've been through, you (she) keep on giving me a reason, to see love through your eyes.

Overall, this reading provides the basic understanding through the lyric of this song. This reading just shows the visible meaning, not the hidden one.

Hermeneutic or retroactive reading

In this reading stage, the researcher will present the hidden message that the singer tries to imply in this song. The word treats as second order in semiotics.

Rhyme in this lyric is taken from the end of every line. The pattern of rhyme is not structurally the same for each stanza. Yet, the rhyme is not so irregular especially due to the repetition of the same line in the end of some stanzas. By having such a rhyme, the song can be easily enjoyed by the listeners.

The structure of rhyme can be presented as follows:

*I've been having a dream
And in it, I am just a machine
And only she has the potion that can give back emotion
To the meaningless thing I'm becoming*

*a
b
b
c*

*She's every image that could ever be seen
She's in the air, if you know what I mean
And I know that it will not be easy
Singing a song that has to be sung*

*a
a
b
c*

*Only you
Can make one out of two
After all that we've been through
You keep on giving me a reason
To see love through your eyes*

*a
a
b
c
d*

*You can make one out of two
After all that we've been through
You keep on giving me a reason
To see love through your eyes*

*a
b
c
d*

*I've been planning a scheme
Ever since I was 17
To build my home in your nation
To enter your station
Where the people can feel as one*

*a
b
c
c
c*

Sometimes I wish that it was only a dream

a

But I am just a machine

b

And only you have the potion that can give back emotion

b

To the meaningless thing I've become

a

So go (Hey Now)

a

Only you

b

Can make one out of two

b

After all that we've been through

c

You keep on giving me a reason

d

To see love through your eyes

e

You can make one out of two

a

After all that we've been through

b

You keep on giving me a reason

c

To see love through your eyes

d

To see love through your eyes

d

To see love through your eyes

d

Diction is choice of words that determines the beauty in the lyric of the song. In this song, choice of word is very simple but the figure of speech used in this lyric provides a sense of connotative meaning as well as beauty. Overall, the choice of words that is used by the singer is very simple, there is no complicated or difficult words. Every line uses simple words which are easy to understand.

In the first stanza, the singer tells that he has been having a nightmare, troubles, and problem. The indirection occurs with the word “dream” which is associated with nightmare, trouble and problem. When he faces his problem, he cannot do something more, he does not have any spirit to fight it back. The singer describes himself as a machine. The use of the word “machine” to refer to the singer is categorized as a metaphor since he compares himself as human being without spirit or emotion to machine which is a nonliving thing. It is a tool made of iron or steel. And only she, the one that the singer adores has the love, potion or cure to bring back the spirit of the singer. This is seen in lines below.

*I've been having a dream
And in it, I am just a machine
And only she has the potion that can give back emotion
To the meaningless thing I'm becoming*

(Breakbot, 2012, stanza 1, line 1 – 4)

This first stanza shows that the singer becomes something that has no emotion, has no spirit. In his nightmare or problem, he just faces the problem, and cannot solve it. However, he remains to hope that his lover will give him her love, to bring back the spirit in him.

In the second stanza, the singer shows that “She” is everywhere around the singer, she is in the mind and in the soul of the singer. It will not be easy to recognize that she is everywhere when she is already in his mind and body of the singer. He just needs a guide to reveal it back to his life, to recognize that she is always around him.

In this third stanza, the singer says that only she who can give the singer something better, something good for his life, to bring back his spirit. With everything the singer have faced, the singer still believes in her, that only she can drag him into rightness again, and once again the singer says to her that he trust her and love her and it in her eyes.

*After all that we've been through
You keep on giving me a reason
To see love through your eyes*

(Breakbot, 2012, stanza 3, line 11 – 13)

In those lines the researcher can see that “she” or “you” always becomes the reason to strengthen or support the singer when he gets into trouble. Also the title “One Out Of Two” is used in line 10, 14, 29, 33, the meaning behind it is that “you” or “she” always shows the best way, make something better for the singer.

The singer also describes that “you” can bring peace, love only with her eyes, line 13, 17, 32, 36, 37, 38.

The singer uses phrase *“to see love through your eyes”* in order to emphasize the poetic effect. The word “Eyes” is used because has the meaning “to sees everything, truth, clear. Thus, the love in her is true and clear for the singer.

This fourth stanza the singer implies that she brings the singer a better way, a hope, in everything the singer faces. He hopes that she will always support him in every way just like how he loves her. He can see the love by seeing in her eyes. The truth is revealed by the eyes. The singer again, can feel the emotion, the spirit that has died after he gets the hope from her. This stanza repeats the meaning that has already been mentioned in the third stanza. It stresses the meaning that “she” really can bring love to the singer and make him a human again. Someone who can thing, to feel again, to feel the emotion.

In stanza five, the singer has started to build his plan since he was in a very young age. In line 20 The word “home” represents psychologically, the place that he build on her, so he can feel safe and know his existence in her. Next is in line 20. The word “nation” here replaces the meaning of life. Next metaphor is in the next line, line 21 “to enter your station”. Station here replaces the meaning of

heart. Actually, if someone wants to get love from the other they must gather their trust first then they will receive the love from other. He tries to build his existence in her, a place where he can easily run away from everything on his face, and return to her. He hopes a relation that can bind them together. Thus, this stanza shows that the singer has loved her from the very young age. The singer shows how he bond him to her, by building trust in her, so he can receive her love, to guide him in every way he go through.

In the sixth stanza, the singer sometimes hopes that every of his problem is only a dream but it contradicts with his life that has a full of problems. He realizes that he is only a machine, something that cannot do more without a command from the controller. And only who she has the love that can guide him through it. Thus, this stanza also emphasizes the meaning of her to the singer that only she that can bring him the love he needs.

In the seventh stanza, the singer wants his meaningless life to go away. He again tells that she always makes him to keep his love to her. It can be because she has something special that the singer does not find in other girl or woman.

Stanza eight can be said as the repetition of the idea in stanza 7. The singer again emphasizes how he loves the woman as she has attraction to make him always see love in her, to make him alive instead of being like a machine in his life.

Overall, this song tells about the singer has experienced something bad and describes it as dream. He describes himself as a machine which means that he

cannot do anything on his own will, and he has no feeling. And to free from such a situation, he needs someone that he loves to be back or accept his love. By being together with her, he will have his true life again. This is because she gives him a hope or spirit to face his life again. This song can be considered as the singer's inner voice in expressing his hope to be united with the one he loves.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

The main theme of the first song “The Boys Gone” is about one’s effort to find his true self. The singer motivates the listeners that when people struggle to know who they are, they have to be happy and accept in spite of the unknown end of people’s life that they may go to Hell or Heaven. The use of the word “boys” in this song is related to the dominant listeners of this song, who are mostly young people.

The diction used in this song is practically simple, but the figure speech used in it has a powerful effect to create this song interesting and enjoyable to listen. Figure of speech in this song is dominated by Metonymy though, euphemism and synecdoche are also found in this song.

The second song “One Out Of Two” is about a man’s struggle to achieve the love from a woman. He struggles from the earlier to get the woman’s love.

The singer shows how his beloved woman can be his guidance, his light, and a reason that makes him have a spirit to survive in life. Similar to the first song, the diction in this second song is relatively simple. The most figures of speech used is metaphor. The metaphor here has a powerful role as the tools to beautify the meaning from this song’s lyric.

4.1 Suggestion

This research has been conducted and the conclusion has been drawn. The researcher suggests for further research on this field, that the next researcher will analyze the cultural background of the singer or using the theory in pop culture.

Further research may be conducted by using other song from Jason Mraz, like the song "The Beauty In Ugly", "Who Needs Shelter" or "Plane".



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Appendix



KEMENTERIAN RISET DAN TEKNOLOGI DAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA FAKULTAS ILMU BUDAYA

Jalan Mayjend Haryono No.169 Malang 65145
Telp. (0341) 575875 Fax. (0341) 575822
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BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

1. Nama : Anung Buana Randa Adhita
2. NIM : 125110107111020
3. Program Studi : Sastra Inggris
4. Judul Skripsi : Semiotics Analysis On The Songs Entitled "The Boys Gone" by Jason Mraz and "One Out Of Two" by Breakbot.
5. Tanggal Mengajukan : 15 November 2015
6. Tanggal Selesai Revisi : 9 Agustus 2016
7. Nama Pembimbing : Juliati, M.Hum
8. Keterangan Konsultasi :

No	Tanggal	Materi	Pembimbing	Paraf
1.	16 November 2016	Pengajuan Judul	Pembimbing I	
2.	20 November 2016	Konsultasi	Pembimbing I	
3.	23 November 2016	Pengumpulan Bab I dan II	Pembimbing I	
4.	25 Maret 2016	Revisi Bab I dan II	Pembimbing I	
5.	6 April 2016	Menyerahkan Revisi Bab I dan II	Pembimbing I	
6.	28 April 2016	Revisi Bab I dan II	Pembimbing I	
7.	6 Mei 2016	ACC Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing I	

8.	9 Mei 2016	Menyerahkan Bab I dan II	Pembimbing I	
9.	13 Mei 2016	Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing I	
10.	20 Mei 2016	Revisi Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing I	
11.	1 Juni 2016	Menyerahkan Bab III dan IV	Pembimbing I	
12.	10 Juni 2016	Revisi Bab III dan IV	Pembimbing I	
13.	11 Juli 2016	Revisi Bab III dan IV	Pembimbing I	
14.	14 Juli 2016	ACC Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing I	
15.	18 Juli 2016	Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing I	
16.	20 Juli 2016	Revisi Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing I	
17.	22 Juli 2016	ACC Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing I	
18.	17 Juni 2016	Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing I	
19.	28 Juli 2016	Revisi Skripsi	Pembimbing I	
20.	9 Agustus 2016	ACC Jilid Skripsi	Pembimbing I	

9. Telah dievaluasi dan diuji dengan nilai :

B

Malang, 11 Agustus 2016

Mengetahui

Ketua Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra,

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