

THESIS

**GRAMMATICAL SEMANTIC ANALYSIS ON THE LYRICS OF BILLIE
EILISH`S SELECTED SONGS**



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ENGLISH LITERATURE DEPARTMENT

SOCIAL AND SCIENCES FACULTY

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Submitted for the English Study Program of Economic and Social Science
Faculty at Universitas Fajar of Makassar in Partial Fulfilment of the
Requirement for the Literature Scholar Degree (S.S)

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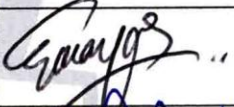



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PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN

Saya yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini.

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Dengan ini menyatakan dengan sebenar-benarnya bahwa skripsi berjudul **GRAMMATICAL SEMANTIC ANALYSIS ON THE LYRICS BY BILLIE EILISH'S SELECTED SONGS** adalah karya ilmiah saya sendiri dan sepanjang pengetahuan saya di dalam naskah skripsi ini tidak terdapat karya ilmiah yang pernah diajukan oleh orang lain untuk memperoleh gelar akademik di suatu perguruan tinggi, dan tidak terdapat karya atau pendapat yang pernah ditulis atau diterbitkan oleh orang lain, kecuali yang secara tertulis dikutip dalam naskah ini dan disebutkan dalam sumber kutipan dan daftar pustaka.

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In the awareness of the shortcomings and limitations of this research, the researcher in completing this thesis has been assisted in various ways by parties from anywhere. Therefore, the author would like to thank:

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The researcher realized that the writing of this thesis cannot be separated from weakness and limitations. However, researcher hopes this thesis can be useful not only for the researcher but also to all readers.

Makassar, 26th August,2019

Nelvintris Selfanay
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ABSTRACT

GRAMMATICAL SEMANTIC ANALYSIS ON THE LYRICS OF BILLIE EILISH'S SELECTED SONGS

Nelvintris Selfanay

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The focus of this research is describing the word who has misunderstanding to the listener of the song and take the true meaning by using grammatical semantic devices. The objective of this research are: (1) To explain the general meaning in Billie Eilish selected songs. (2) To find the used of grammatical semantic on Billie Eilis selected songs. The researcher takes three songs from different album by Billie Eilish which are Bury A Friend, When The Party's Over, Lovely.

Descriptive qualitative research was used in the process of this research. The researcher would describe in detail and structural the object of Billie Eilish selected songs. The researcher used Patrick Griffiths theory to conduct this research.

This research found types of meaning that affected in Billie Eilish's selected song such as connotative and denotative meaning. In Billie Eilish songs, the major grammatical categories that found are verb, noun and adjective. The grammatical semantic in Billie Eilish song provides a unified understanding that can be understood by the listener of the song. This study reduces the occurrence of misinterpretation and misunderstanding in concluding the meaning of the songs.

Key words: Semantic, song, grammatical, grammatical semantic meaning, word class, Billie Eilish.

ABSTRAK

GRAMMATICAL SEMANTIC ANALYSIS ON THE LYRICS OF BILLIE EILISH'S SELECTED SONGS

Nelvintris Selfanay

Ermansyah Malik

Fokus penelitian ini adalah mendeskripsikan kata yang memberikan kesalahpahaman dari pendengar lagu dan mengambil arti sebenarnya dengan menggunakan semantik gramatikal. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah: (1) untuk menjelaskan makna umum dari lagu Billie Eilish. (2) untuk menemukan semantik gramatikal pada lagu-lagu Billie Eilish. Peneliti mengambil tiga lagu dari album berbeda oleh Billie Eilish yaitu Bury A Friend, When The Party's Over, Lovely.

Penelitian kualitatif deskriptif digunakan dalam proses penelitian ini. Peneliti akan menjelaskan secara rinci dan struktural dari objek yaitu lagu-lagu pilihan Billie Eilish. Peneliti menggunakan teori Patrick Griffiths untuk melakukan penelitian ini.

Penelitian ini menemukan jenis-jenis makna yang mempengaruhi lagu dari Billie Eilish seperti makna konotatif dan makna denotatif. Dalam lagu-lagu Billie Eilish kategori tata bahasa yang banyak ditemukan adalah kata kerja, kata benda dan kata sifat. Semantik gramatikal dalam lagu Billie Eilish memberikan pemahaman bagi pendengar lagu tersebut. Penelitian ini mengurangi terjadinya salah tafsir dan kesalahpahaman dalam menyimpulkan makna dari lagu.

Kata kunci: Semantik, lagu, gramatikal, makna semantik gramatikal, kelas kata, Billie Eilish.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

There are several subchapters that are explained in this chapter. This chapter covers background, research question, and objectives of the research, significance of the research and scope of the research.

1.1 Background

Grammar is a set of rules of structure that arrange the sentences, phrases, and words in any language. Its terms refers to phonology, morphology, and syntax, and also be equipped by phonetics, semantics, and pragmatics. Simply, it can be explained that phonology is a study of how sounds are organized and used in natural languages. Morphology is a study about how to look at words formed into the small units that have meaning called morphemes. Syntax tells about how the sentences, clauses and phrases are combined and be constructed into certain languages and semantic is a study about meaning.

However, the study that needs to be explained further in this research is semantic. Semantic is a sub-discipline of linguistics that focus on meaning that occurs in literary works. According to Palmer(1976:1), semantics is the technical term used to refer to the study of meaning, and since meaning is a part of language, semantics is a part of linguistics. Hurford and Hesley(1983:1) also state that semantics is the meaning in language. It can be concluded that semantic is a study of meaning that is used to understand human expression through language and convey to the experiences of the human. Semantic has two main structures to

explain the meanings which are grammatical and lexical. Grammatical semantic such a term of semantic that tells about the whole class and subclass meaning and lexical semantic tells about the individual meaning of a word.

In this study, researcher identifies grammatical semantic through songs by analyzing the true meaning of the songs. A song could not be analyze by using the lexical meaning because it can cause no other meaning. For example, word *she is cry* that has possessed to its individual meaning (means somebody is shed tears). In grammatical semantic *She cry out* can be interpreted as someone(noun) who is make a loud sound because of pain(verb).

The songs that become the object of this research are the selected songs of Billie Eilish. Billie is known as an American singer-songwriter. She was born in Los Angeles December 18, 2001. Her successful song was entitled "Ocean Eyes". However, when referring to the personal life of the Billie itself, it can be seen that she is child of an American musician and her mother is an actress. Raised in the musician family makes her songs shaped to performing arts. She always gives controversy in expressing her songs. Recently, she is considered as a different look singer from other artist because of her style. This makes many fans and listener always give other perspective that refers to her dark side.

In this study there are three songs of Billie Eilish songs that are analyzed. Firstly, Bury A Friend song which was released on January 30, 2019, through Darkroom and Interscope Records. The song serves as the third single for Eilish's debut studio album *When We All Fall Asleep*,

Where Do We Go? written by Billie Eilish and produced by her brother in 2019. Secondly, *When The Party's Over* which was released on October 17, 2018 through Darkroom and Interscope Records. It serves as the second single to her debut studio album similar with her first song above. The third song is *Lovely* that was released on April 19, 2018, through Darkroom and Interscope Records. It was written by Billie and Khalid as the lead artists and also Billie's brother Finneas O'Connell, who also produced the track. The song reached the top five in Australia and New Zealand and was certified Platinum in several countries including the United States and Canada and get more popular when it becomes a soundtrack of 13 Reason Why serial.

In her songs lyrics, there are some words that have meaning which makes misinterpretation for her listener. Even on her music videos there are also a variety of strange things that support the dark side of Billie, so it can be wrongly perceived by her listeners. So, in this research the researcher need to find out what the exact meaning of a song through the whole class of the words in it that generalize the understanding of Billie and her listeners.

Therefore, under the title *Grammatical Semantic Analysis Of Billie Eilish`s Selected Songs*, the researcher want to proofing the truth meaning through Billie's lyric songs using grammatical semantic theory.

1.2 Research Problems

Related to the backgrounds above, there are some research problems of this research:

1. What are the general semantic meanings of Billie Eilish selected songs?
2. How the grammatical semantic is stated on Billie Eilish selected songs?

1.3 Objectives of the Research

According to the research problem, the objective of the research could be divided into:

1. To explain about the general semantic meaning of Billie Eilish selected songs
2. To find out the used of grammatical semantic on Billie Eilish selected songs

1.4 Significance of the Research

Theoretically, this research is expected to be useful for the reader to improve the ability and knowledge of grammatical semantics in analyzing things related to the meaning particularly in lyrics of songs. This research could give value to the reader who wants to use new tool to identify music in grammatical ways. The result of this analysis also provides understanding to evaluate a song.

Practically, the researcher hopes that this research will give benefit to researcher to improve the ability and try to open the perception of the researcher by using new ways of analyzing songs which contain grammatical semantic. Besides adding some ability to analyze things, this

research also aims to provide an understanding to the readers that a work should be identified in detail to provide the actual facts.

1.5 Scope of the Research

This study focuses on analyzing Billie Eilish selected songs: Bury A Friend (2019), When The Party`s Over (2019), and Lovely (2018) by using grammatical semantic. The aim of this study is to find the true meaning and analyzed linguistically according to Patrick Griffiths (2006) theory. The analysis of this research is limited in describing one to one from the word class then operating with the semantic grammatical system.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter contains of main study of grammatical semantic analysis that support the author's research and some of relatable sources the theory that applied in this research.

2.1 Previous Study

Karundeng's (2017) research with titled "The Analysis Semantic In Boyz II Men Selected Songs" was taken from a boy band from America called Boyz II Men selected songs has explained two types of semantic namely lexical meaning and contextual meaning that can be used to analyzed the songs. Although, Karundeng's research and this research explained about meaning of selected songs but the differences is Karundeng explained lexical meaning and situational meaning but in this research explained about the grammatical meaning. Other differences are from the songs. Karundeng's research used four selected songs but in this research was using only three songs.

The second research is by Rifardi(2017) with titled " Study Of Lexical Meaning on Bob Marley Songs". Quite similar with the first research, this research has discussed about the semantic meaning but it only choose lexical meaning to analyze songs. The similarity between this study and Rifadi's research lies on the method to analyze songs which use semantic as a tool but the differences between both of two research is this research explains in grammatical semantic but Rifadi's research was focus on lexical meaning.

Meanwhile, Jufrizal (2017) in his research titled “ Grammatical Semantic Properties Of Verb-Phrase With “bae” And “kanai” In Minangkabaunese ” focus on grammatical semantic in producing Minangkabaunese verb and phrase especially in using of “bae” and “kanai” + V(verb)words. This research was giving explanation about grammatical typological through with grammatical constructions also the active and passive voice. Although, this research and Jufrizal research discuss about grammatical semantic that used in a object research but the differences are this research has been used songs as an object to get analyzed but Jufrizal research was review Minangkabaunese language as an object.

2.2 General Semantic

This research is supported by semantic theory as a tool to identify the grammatical meaning on the songs linguistically. Generally, semantic is a study about meaning. Lyons (1977:1) states that “Semantic is generally defined as the study of meaning”. In linguistic there are two basic theories namely semantic and pragmatic.

According to Griffiths (2006:1), semantic is a study about word and sentence meaning and pragmatic can be defined as a study about language and its context. In other words semantic uses the meaning of the sentence not the speaker says. Katz (1972:11) also stated that theory of semantics concern with the semantics structure of natural language in general. It also be strengthened by Alan Cruse (2006:2) that semantic is related to the resources meaning of a meaning as a system and pragmatic is used in communication system. It can be said that semantic

is concerned on the meaning and truth condition and pragmatic is concerned on the language use of context.

Griffiths (2006:6) also states that the way to take the meaning using semantic is based on the literal meaning which can be related to the grammatical analysis. For example is in the sentence *that was the last bus*. Purpose of the word *that* (pronoun) equalized to the bus, in earlier time in the word *was*(past tense form), or the most recent *last* bus. This sentence makes possible to illustrate how the sentence can be identified through the semantic roles. It can be concluded that semantic is a part of linguistic system that stated to the sentence meaning not the utterance meaning.

2.3 Types of Meaning

Meaning has many different types according to the experts. According to Kreidler (1998:41), he states about dimensions or kinds of meaning such as denotation, connotation, sense relation, lexical and grammatical meaning, morphemes, homonymy and polysemy, lexical ambiguity, sentence and meaning. Riemer (2010:25) observed and broke the circle of meaning that has denotation, concept and mental representation. According to Griffiths (2006: 21) meaning has some types such as denotation, sense, reference, and deixis, also preposition and compositionality.

The type that is discussed in this study is grammatical meaning that used in a song and concerned the meaning through the words, phrases and sentences.

2.3.1 Grammatical Meaning

Grammatical meaning is the meaning that occurs in sentences with word order using grammatical signal. Kreidler(1998:50) made an example about how to distinguish lexical and grammatical meaning used a sentence. It can be seen in “a dog barked” sentence. Grammatical meaning has many ways to arrangement the words. He states that grammatical system can expressed the meaning trough this word like:

	Statement	versus	Question:
	A dog barked.		Did a
dog barked?			

	Affirmative	versus	Negative
	A dog barked.		A dog
did not barked.			

	Past	versus	Present
	A dog barked.		A dog
barks			

	Singular	versus	Plural
	A dog barked.		
Some dogs barked			

	Indefinite	versus	Definite
	A dog barked.		The
dog barked.			

Based on the example above, grammatical meaning has many basic things to notion. It must be general which includes the classes of

words. It can be identified through the words form, and also need to understand the expressiveness of the speaker.

Associated in studying semantics, learning about the construction of grammatical language is also considered very important. Through constructing grammatically it is believed that it can help in structuring the meaning of language.

2.3.2 Denotative Meaning

Simply, denotation in linguistic is meaning of word known as literal meaning. According to Harimurti (1982:32) in Pateda, denotation is straightly designation on something outside the language and based on certain conventions. A denotation has been identified as a dictionary meaning. Meaning in denotation straightly to the reality words, phrases as well as sentences. In example the word *table* on dictionary means a piece of furniture with a flat top and one or more legs. The word just explained that the table as well it seen. Thus, a denotation has original meaning that describe something literally and has no emotion or hidden meaning.

2.3.3 Connotative Meaning

According to Leech (1974:40) connotative meaning is the communicative value an expression has by virtue of what it refers to, over and above its purely conceptual content. Connotative meaning is interpreted as the opposite of denotative meaning. Traditionally, connotation puts forward the meaning that has feeling in each equivalent words, phrases and sentences. It can describe the positive, negative or neutral feelings through word by word. In example the sentence "*The angel smile covered her devil heart*". The *angel smile*, *covered*, *devil heart*

are identified as connotation meaning in that sentence. The word of angel smile connoted as good woman. Covered is negative feeling. Devil heart also connote as negative feeling. It makes that the woman has evil life. So, the sentence means that she is known as a good woman but in real life she has evil behavior that is covered by showing the outside of her as a good person.

2.4 Grammatical Semantic: the semantic of grammatical categories

In finding the right definition for grammatical semantics, it is explicitly explained in Riemer's (2010: 287) that "analyzing the language grammatically involves analyzing it into a variety elements and structure: phonemes, morphemes and words, and, within the words,..." These categories are the part of speech or word classes such as noun, verb, adjective and so on which is known as lexical or grammatical categories. Therefore, in reviewing the semantics, there is a need for a grammatical category namely the word of class, because this is the case for grammatical generalization that can facilitate the identification of each word.

Riemer (2010:287) also stated that "one particularly obvious way of delimiting the categories is on the basis semantic criteria: in other words, on the basis of commonalities in the meanings of words in any given class". In semantic criteria stated by Riemer's, there are three major parts that can be used as the representative to the word of classes, there are noun(word used for the living thing), verb (state of being) and the adjective (denotes the characteristic of object, person or thing). However, the thing to know is that not all words can be explained by semantic

definitions. Phonemes like /i/ or /n/ are examples that don't have any meaning. It seems also on phrasal and higher constituent which is impossible to tell the meaning of the sentence when the rule of these elements is analyzing in syntactic arrangement also lack of independent meaning.

It can be conclude that in case to identify grammatical semantic is emphasizing the meaning of language in grammatical categories. In analyzing semantic in grammatical, the meaning of the language must be structured by categorizing and analyzing word classes grammatically.

2.4.1 Meaning of Grammatical Semantic

Grammatical semantic is one of a semantic theory that different with other theory because it presents complexity in developing the theory. According to Carl Bache (1985:52), to framework the grammatical category in semantic used need substitution system to covered it up. Therefore, one way that can be done in overcoming the problem is defining a set form and meaning. He also stated that because it is rarely to find the substitution system to descriptive the grammatical category in term of relationship between form and meaning, the recently moved to be done is to allow the research discovery the basis meaning or true meaning.

In some of the above discussions it has been explained how important the grammatical system is in the sense of meaning. According to Kreidler (1998: 50) explained that in constructing a sentence using grammatically can be expressed in many ways. This can be seen in the example below:

(1) It is raining

In the first sentence, *it* in the group of the sentence means nothing because only refer to the subject. *Is raining* (is a present tense) could mean the recent event. In case, Griffiths (2006:6) indirectly in his book examines grammatical semantic is research the meaning of the language by emphasizing relationships in various grammatical stages, then the sentence above can be interpreted as the example above:

(2) Look at the eyes, it's raining.

The second sentence gives ambiguity in every word meaning. When reviewing this matter, what must be understood is whether it is necessary to explain this sentence with the real meaning or whether there is a specific purpose in it. In *look at the eyes* (present tense) wondering to give pursue whether looking to the eyes now, and *it's* (possessive noun) refer to the eyes and *raining* (verb) unlike the previous sentence, raining in this sentence means the tears that fall from someone who cries. So it can be concluded that the sentence are meant to *the people who are crying now*.

In the two examples above, it can be seen the importance of knowing grammatically semantic meanings because it can provide more structured knowledge by knowing the true meaning.

2.4.2 Word Classes

In the previous part, grammatical semantic can be showed in the classes of word. According to Yunita in Oxford Dictionary (2015), word classes can be distinguished into 9 main parts:

a. Noun (N)

This is a part of speech that refers to the words or phrases that intended to person, place, things or activity or quality of idea. Noun can be distinguished into four parts. First is proper noun which is a noun that used to people and places. Example: Tina, Andre, Indonesia. Secondly is common noun that used to daily things, for example; laptops, cars, shoes, and people kinds such as girl, boy, lady, man and woman. The third is collective nouns which used to describe a group of people or things. Example: family, audience, government. Lastly, the abstract noun which is a noun that describes the things that has no appearance or cannot be seen, smell, tasted and felt for example love, kindness, friendship, misery, confidence etc.

b. Pronoun

This class is referring to the word that used instead of a noun or noun phrase in a sentence. Usually, this class is used to name a thing or person by another word that stand for it than called the actual name. In pronouns there are two terms of it. Firstly, singular pronouns which is refer to a person or thing such as I, you, me, he, she, it, her, him, mine, yours, his, hers, its. Secondly, plural pronoun which is a pronoun that used to refer more than one person or thing. Example: we, they, us, them, ours, yours, theirs.

c. Verb

Commonly, this class is used to an action of the word or group of words, experiences or expressing a state of being. In adverb there are three parts to identify a word as a verb. A base of a word is called infinitive verb which is not contain to any additional words. Such as play, read, sleep and auxiliary verb that known as a verb which is made by more than one word. It include to be and to have in the sentences. Such as am, are, is, were, have, had, will have, will not have etc. A word in verbs has passive and active function that called active and passive verb in example *Anton cut the tree* (active), and *the tree was cut by Anton* (passive).

d. Adjective

It describes noun and pronoun. Example: *The man was using the **blue** t-shirt*. In adjectives there are four parts to describe a word as an adjective word. First is the interrogative adjective. It is helped by a question about noun. Example: ***Which** dress do you like?*. Second is possessive adjectives which shown the ownership (my, our, their, his, your). Example: *Andien was buying **her house** yesterday*. Thirdly, the adjectives of number or quantity (any, little, more, enough....) same as the first one, this adjectives occur with question how much. Example: ***much** she invites her friends in her birthday next month?, She want to invites all of her friends but she has not **much** money*. Fourth is

the demonstrative adjectives (this, that, those, these) which is identify by question which. Example: *I put **these** papers on **that** table.*

e. Adverb

This class always can be identified when the word use –ly on its root of word. It refers to the words that describe verb, adjective, another adverb, or sentence. Example: beautifully, happily, sadly, diligently etc.

f. Article

It refers to the word that used before a noun to modify the noun. It always used a, an and the. Example: a banana, an apple, the people.

g. Preposition

It refers to the word that used before noun, pronoun, and gerund to show place, time and direction that can be identify by words which show the relationships to one thing to another. Examples: *My heart jump **over** when I see you.*

h. Conjunction

It connects words, phrase, or clause to become a sentence. Examples: and, or, so, either, neither etc.

i. Interjection

This last word of class is used to refer the word or phrase to express a strong feeling or emotion. Example: whoho!, aw! Ouch!, yeah!, great! etc.

2.5 Phrases

According to Lyons in Soetikno (1995:168) “a phrase is a group of words that are grammatically equivalent to one word and do not have their own subject and predicate” or it can be said that phrase is a grammatical unit which refer to a group of words that does not include a subject and verb.

2.5.1 Noun Phrase (NP)

A noun phrase is phrase that takes role in noun. It could be as a noun or pronoun. Noun phrase can be a subject, direct object, object of a preposition also an indirect object. Example: The yellow house is for sale(NP as S),I want a skateboard (NP as DO), Intis rode on a skate board (NP as OP), and Jhon gave the little boy a candy (NP as IO).

2.5.2 Verb Phrase (VP)

Verb phrase is a part of sentence containing the verb and any direct or indirect object, but not the subject. Usually, verb phrase serve as a linking between subject of the verb and the information about subject. It could be uses in a sentence. For example: I go to market last morning and John is hearing someone screaming for help.

2.5.3 Adjective Phrase (Adj Ph)

The phrase works as an adjective within a sentence is an adjective phrase. It could be placed at before or after the noun or pronoun in the

sentence. For example: the girl in the white shoes is my cousin. The film after this one is my favorite.

2.5.4 Adverb Phrase (Adv Phrase)

An adverb phrase works as an adverb within a sentence. It modifies verb, adjective, adverb, clause or a sentence as a whole. For example: The surf at the beach was coming in extremely quickly.

2.6 Song Lyrics as Literature

According to Jamalus (1988: 5) states that songs can be said as art works if they are sounded (sung) with the accompaniment of musical devices. In literature song identified as a poem that including stanzas. Traditionally, song has some parts which are intro (the first impression of a song), verse (the parts that build tense of a song), refrain (the line that repeated at the end of the verse), pre-chorus(it overflow the song up to the chorus), chorus (is the hook line of the song that can be memorable part of a song), bridge (it is instrumental break), solo(the single perform part), breakdown (it placed in the song to turn down the tension of the song) and the last is coda (it same as bridge that use instrumental but flows with the chorus).

Lyrics could not be separated to the song. According to Dallin (1994:15), "Lyrics are written as a form of interaction between the writer and the listeners". It is a part of a song because without a lyric a composer could not make a song. A best musician can make the song has emotion and feeling trough the lyrics. Words found in the lyrics of a song also need

to be interpreted and can be expressed as good as can be heard by the listener.

This research chooses Billie Eilish song to get analyzed. There are three songs from Billie Eilish that will be identify in this research which are Bury a Friend(2019) and When The Party's Over (2019) from When We All Sleep album and Lovely (2018) from soundtrack of 13 Reason Why. The reason why the researcher chooses the three songs to get analyzed because those are the most popular songs by Billie Eilish which has many misinterpretation from her song listener and the researcher want to proofing that the songs was purely made to giving different color in music world with her unusually music style.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter the research methodology that is used consists of research design, techniques of data collection, and analysis of data collection.

3.1 Research Design

The research method is used to make a research easily to be analyzed. In methodology, there are two research method can be used to analyze a research. They are qualitative research method and quantitative research method.

In this research, the researcher used qualitative research method. According to Shank (2002:5), qualitative research is a form of systematic empirical inquiry into meaning that means it is planned, has structure and following the rules also built the depth of the meaning trough the research itself.

The researcher uses descriptive qualitative approach to conduct this research. It includes the observation, document and also multiple data and built it by describing in detail and structural.

3.2 Data and Source of Data

The data sources of this research are taken from the lyrics on the three songs of Billie Eilish. Definitely, the researcher analyzes the grammatical semantic of these songs. The lyric data of this research are:

No	Title	Album
1	Bury a Friend	When We All Fall Asleep(2019)
2	When The Party's Over	When We All Fall Asleep(2019)
3	Lovely	Soundtrack of 13 Reason Why (2018)

Table.1. Songs Data

It can be seen on the table that the researcher use three different songs by Billie Eilish and all the data were taken from youtube and social media such instagram and website.

3.3 Technique of Data Collection

The research data were collected through note taking and library research which explained in the following parts:

- a. The research data were gathered from social media including her youtube channel called Billie Eilish in which she uploads her songs. There were also her instagram and the websites that discusses the facts of his life as a singer.
- b. The songs were chosen by looking to the unique lyric from the Billie Eilish songs and then get the best song that could be analyzed.
- c. The researcher applied the approach systematically and helps to identify the research.
- d. The last was to combine and arrange the data, the researcher explain the songs using grammatical semantic to find the true message in the lyrics of the song.

3.4 Technique of Data Analysis

In this research there some techniques of analyzing the data:

a. Organizing Data

After the researcher has collected the data from the song, the data were organized to make it easily to understand. The purpose is the author divides the songs that want to be studied which one must be examined first, second as well as the third so that it does not make it more organized.

b. Identifying the Framework

This step is used exploratory which is guided by data and suitable to the research. This helps the researcher to remain within the scope of examining the true intentions of the songs and inseparable from the theory that used to research.

c. Sorting the Data

After the step above, the framework data was modified to entry in the computer and get analyzed.

d. Using Descriptive Analysis

Next step is the researcher using descriptive analysis method to identify the grammatical semantic meaning in the songs. Descriptive analysis is very suitable in making this research because researcher will be required to provide as much information by clearly describing the intent and purpose of studying a song with the semantic grammatical method.

e. Conclusion

This step is the last part that the researcher makes the conclusion based on the result by collecting all of the data in narrative analysis.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter presents the result from data sources. The data in this research is divided into three categories according to the number of the song that used as data source.

4.1 The Findings

Billie Eilish's songs are always translated by listeners as songs that have many hidden stories in each of the lyrics. Starting from the assumption that she has a dark past, also a strange person because she always looks anti-mainstream and people even believes that she is one of the followers of a cult. This perception can be broken by looking at some of her songs that is only made for aesthetic purposes and gives a new color to music without any hidden purpose in it. Regardless of whether the lyrics are taken from her experience, one of the purposes of making Billie Eilish's own songs is to be able to attract the interest of listeners and that is evident from the many awards she got at a fairly young age.

After the data has been collected from Billie Eilish's lyrics, the researcher identified according to the focuses on grammatical semantic. This research using code that wants to get analyzed. In addition, the researcher using code S1 to point the first stanza and using code L1 to point the lyric and the next stanzas continued using the code such as S2, S3 and L2, L3. For the word of classes has pointing on the first initial letter in each of word examples verb to V, adjective to Ad, noun to N etc. The collected data are presented using Griffiths's theory about meaning

analysis using grammatical in semantic. Not all the lyrics were analyzed by the researcher only the word that has a specific meaning. Those identified songs are presented below were the using grammatical meaning, connotative meaning, denotative meaning, semantic meaning also grammatical semantic meaning. The sentences that are presented below which are the stanzas that has many words that possible to give the misinterpretation by the Billie's listeners. Even though, there are some words that could not be identified as the ambiguity word, those words or sentences get descriptive explanation below.

4.1.1 General Semantic

a) Bury A Friend

The first data was taken from Bury A Friend song. This song was her second song to be released in 2019. The researcher takes semantic meaning based on the lyrics which has criteria of specific meaning.

The researcher analyzed the lyrics based in the specific meaning. Not all the words which analyzed by researcher. In this research was takes the general semantic of the song. This song was drew the nightmare of Billie Eilish according to her interview on UMusic, she said that "Bury a friend is literally from the perspective of the monster under my bed. If you put yourself in that mindset, what is this creature doing or feeling? I also confess that I'm this monster, because I'm my own enemy. I might be the monster under my bed,too"

Stanza 2 (S2)

Come here (L1)

Say it, spit it out, what is it exactly (L2)

You're payin'? Is the amount cleanin' you out, am I satisfactory? (L3)

Today, I'm thinkin' about the things that are deadly (L4)

The way I'm drinkin' you down (L5)

Like I wanna drown, like I wanna end me (L6)

“The way I’m drinking you down” is in the stanza 2 (S2) and line 5 (L5) means the action of consuming liquid into the mouth. But in this lyric, semantic meaning of *I’m drinking* could be interpreted as a statement by Billie that willing to accept the situation.

Next is lyric “like I wanna drown, like I wanna end me” is in S2 and L6. The word *end me* means someone who want to point the death, dying or expiration by someone. It could not take the literal meaning of this word because it has different meaning. Semantic meaning of this word is that person because of her situation she wants to finish it. In the interview has talked about the monster also a part of her. It could be interpreted as she wants to end her situation which bound her to the nightmare.

Stanza 3 (S3)

Step on the glass, staple your tongue (ahh) (L1)

Bury a friend, try to wake up (ah ahh) (L2)

Cannibal class, killing the son (ahh) (L3)

Bury a friend, I wanna end me (L4)

“Step on the glass, staple your tongue” from S3 and L1. Glass is means a piece of a hard, brittle substance, typically transparent or translucent, made by fusing sand with soda, lime, and sometimes other ingredients and cooling rapidly. In the semantic meaning it could be means as the hard situations. The word *staple* could not be interpreted as something which help to staple through paper to fasten them together.

The semantic meaning of the word staple is closed because when it seen on the lyric there are next word which is tongue which can be interpreted as she want to stopped the conversation with the monster.

“Bury a friend” lyric is in the S3 and L2. Friend means a person who has bound affection to other person. Semantic meaning of friend in this lyric could be interpreted as the monster which always disturbed her in the dream that can be reflected as her friend. ” Cannibal class, killing the son” lyric was from S3 and L3. Cannibal means someone who eats the flesh. In the semantic meaning after looking into the cannibal class lyric, this could be interpreted as she caught up in something that hurts herself.

Stanza 4 (S4)

Listen (L1)
Keep you in the dark, what had you expected? (L2)
Me to make you my art and make you a star (L3)
And get you connected? (L4)
I'll meet you in the park, I'll be calm and collected (L5)
But we knew right from the start that you'd fall apart (L6)
'Cause I'm too expensive (L7)
Your talk'll be somethin' that shouldn't be said out loud (L8)
Honestly, I thought that I would be dead by now (Wow) (L9)
Calling security, keepin' my head held down (L10)
Bury the hatchet or bury your friend right now (L11)

“Keep you in the dark, what had you expected?” is from S4 and L2. Dark means with little or no dark. In the semantic meaning based on the lyric, dark could be interpreted as the nightmare.

“Me to make you my art and make you a star” is from S4 and L3. Star means a fixed luminous point in the sky or someone who indicate as a famous person. In the semantic meaning could be interpreted based on the lyric, this word is she taught that the monster was used her as an object.

“Calling security, keepin' my head held down” is from S4 and L10. *Security* means a private police force that guards a building. In this lyric, *security* could be interpreted as the comfort that Billie wants.

“Bury the hatchet or bury your friend right now” is from S4 and L11. *Hatchet* means a small axe. In this lyric, this word could be interpreted as a painful thing to Billie.

Stanza 7 (S7)

For the debt I owe, gotta sell my soul (L1)
'Cause I can't say no, no, I can't say no (L2)
Then my limbs all froze and my eyes won't close (L3)
And I can't say no, I can't say no (L4)
Careful (L5)

“For the debt I owe, gotta sell my soul” is from S7 and L1. *Debt* means something typically money that is owed or due. In this lyric, the *debt* could be interpreted as respect by the monster.

“Then my limbs all froze and my eyes won't close” is from S7 and L3. Limbs mean an arm or leg of a person. In this lyric, limbs could be interpreted as the feeling that Billie get.

b) When The Party's Over

The second data is When The Party's Over from When We Fall Asleep album. In this song also not all words are get analyzed by the researcher only those lyrics who has grammatical semantic meaning. The lyrics that take by researcher were taken from the sentence who has been misunderstanding in each word. So, the reader can take the true meaning of those lyrics.

The researcher analyzed the lyrics based in the specific meaning. Not all the words which analyzed by researcher. In this research was takes the semantic of the song. This song was drawn the feeling of Billie

Eilish brother's which when he was writing this song, he was in the calm mood and cloudy. According to Billie's interview on NME Song Stories, this song was written by her brother in 2017 when he went to the Singapore. This song was represent his feeling towards the lyrics

Stanza 1 (S1)

Don't you know I'm no good for you? (L1)
I've learned to lose you, can't afford to (L2)
Tore my shirt to stop you bleedin' (L3)
But nothin' ever stops you leavin' (L4)

"Tore my shirt to stop you bleedin'" lyric is in the stanza 1 (S1) and line 3 (L3). The word *bleedin'* or bleeding means to emphasis of lose blood from the body. Even though, this lyric could not be interpreted used literal meaning, it can be caused misunderstanding. In semantic meaning this lyric could be interpreted as the pain.

Stanza 2 (S2)

Quiet when I'm coming home and I'm on my own (L1)
I could lie, say I like it like that, like it like that (L2)
I could lie, say I like it like that, like it like that (L3)

"Quiet when I'm coming home and I'm on my own" lyric was from S2 and L1. The word *home* is considered as the place that one lives. This word in semantic meaning could be interpreted as something that makes him or her feel comfortable.

Stanza 3 (S3)

Don't you know too much already? (L1)
I'll only hurt you if you let me (L2)
Call me friend but keep me closer (call me back) (L3)
And I'll call you when the party's over (L4)

"And I'll call you when the party's over" lyric taken from S3 and L4. The word *party* means social gathering of invited guess. In this lyric,

semantic meaning of party means something about feeling of connected to each other.

c) Lovely

The third data is Lovely song from 13 Reason Why Soundtrack by collaboration between Billie Eilish and Khalid. Similar to the previous data, the lyrics of this song are not taken entirely, only some of the lyrics are identified as grammatical semantic meaning. The researcher took these lyrics only for the reader who has a branch off view of these lyrics. However, identification is needed in order to get true meaning of this song.

The researcher analyzed the lyrics based in the specific meaning. Not all the words which analyzed by researcher. In this research was takes the semantic of the song. According to the interview by Apple Beats 1 on April 2018, Billie said that the song was sort really depressing so when she and Khalid created the title the first thing they were thinking was “it’s like oh, it how lovely”. She said that she was happy to being a miserable.

Stanza 1 (S1)

Thought I found a way (L1)
Thought I found a way, yeah (found) (L2)
But you never go away (never go away) (L3)
So I guess I gotta stay now (L4)

“Thought I found a way” lyric is on the stanza 1(S1) and line 1 (L1).

The word *way* in this lyric means a method or style of doing something.

The semantic meaning of this word could be interpreted in accordance with other lyric is a hope of someone whose expected to be free from her or his sadness.

Stanza 2

Oh, I hope someday I'll make it out of here
Even if it takes all night or a hundred years
Need a place to hide, but I can't find one near
Wanna feel alive, outside I can fight my fear

“Need a place to hide, but I can't find one near” lyric is in the S2 and L3. The word *place* means a particular position. In semantic meaning based on the whole lyric in this stanza, place could be interpreted as situation or person. Someone's situation whose looking for other person to give the comfort.

Stanza 3

Isn't it lovely, all alone?
Heart made of glass, my mind of stone
Tear me to pieces, skin to bone
Hello, welcome home

“Isn't it lovely, all alone?” lyric is in the S3 and L1. *Lovely* could be means exquisitely beautiful. In semantic meaning based on the whole lyric, *lovely* could be interpreted as situation of someone who feel happy of being separated but at the same time she or he feel pain.

“Heart made of glass, my mind of stone” lyric is in the S3 and L2. *Glass* and *stone* means something that hard. It probably has semantic meaning as something invulnerable. In accordance to lyric could be interpreted as someone's readiness or invulnerability to face the worst in her life.

“Tear me to pieces, skin to bone” lyric is in the S3 and L3. The word *skin* means thin layer of human body or animal. In semantic meaning it could be interpreted as taking over or crush. This lyric probably means that the person was taking over her or his life and continued to destroy her or him also throw away.

4.1.2 Grammatical Semantic: grammatical meaning and word classes

a) Bury A Friend

“Come here” is in the Stanza 2 (S2) and line 1 (L1) represented the denotative meaning because it could be interpreted as someone who wants the listener to follow the speaker says. It means there will not get caused other meaning. According to the Billie’s song on youtube, there was a man representative as the monster who says this word. So, it means that *come here* was interpreted as a statement to Billie for following the monster.

“Say it spit it out, what is exactly” is in the S2 and L2. The sentence spit it out has considered as a verb (V). *Spit it out* is a statement. This sentence represented the connotative meaning because it threw the feeling of the speaker. The word *spit it out* could not be interpreted as someone who spit. This sentence could be interpreted as the resentment that Billie wants to convey to the monster.

“You're payin'? Is the amount cleanin' you out, am I satisfactory?” is in the S2 and L3. The sentence *am I satisfactory?* considered as an interrogative adjective (Int Adj). *Am I satisfactory?* is a question. The meaning of *satisfactory* is something satisfying. Even though, in this lyric means a question of Billie to the monster about how satisfied her to it. It means that this lyric could not cause other meaning or has no ambiguity.

“Today, I'm thinkin' about the things that are deadly” is in the S2 and L4. This sentence considered as denotative meaning because it could not

cause other meaning. This sentence is just a statement by Billie that she was thinking about dead thing when she was in her dream.

“The way I'm drinkin' you down” is in the S2 and L5. *I'm drinking* considered as verb (V). *I'm drinking* is a statement. This sentence represented the connotative meaning because it threw the feeling of the speaker. *I'm drinking* could not be interpreted as an action of someone who consuming the liquid into the mouth. This sentence could be interpreted as a statement by Billie which willing to accept the situation.

“Like I wanna drown, like I wanna end me” is in the S2 and L6. *End me* considered as pronoun. This sentence has presented a connotative meaning because it threw the feeling of the speaker. According to Billie's interview, *End me* could not be interpreted as someone who point the death or dying. It could be means as Billie wants to end the situation which bound to her nightmare.

“Step on the glass, staple your tongue” is in the S3 and L1. *Glass* considered as noun. This sentence has presented the connotative meaning because it talked about the feeling of the speaker. *Glass* could not be interpreted as a piece of hard, brittle substance that made by fusing soda according to the literal meaning. Based on the lyric, *glass* represented about the problem situation of Billie. The word *staple* considered as verb. This word has presented the connotative meaning because it talked about the feeling of the speaker. Based on the lyric, *staple* can be interpreted as Billie wants to stop the conversation between her and the monster.

“Bury a friend, try to wake up” is in the S3 and L2. *Bury a friend* is a statement. *Friend* considered as noun. This lyric has presented the connotative meaning because it talked about the feeling of the speaker. It has interpreted as the monster on Billie’s nightmare that also reflected as her friend.

“Cannibal class, killing the son” is in the S3 and L3. This lyric has presented the connotative meaning because it talked about the feeling of the speaker. *Cannibal* considered as noun (N). It could not be interpreted as someone who eats the flesh. According to the lyric, it means as Billie who caught up in something that hurt herself.

“Keep you in the dark, what had you expected?” is from S4 and L2. This lyric has presented the connotative meaning because it talked about the feeling of the speaker. *Dark* considered as adjective (Adj). *Dark* means the nightmare that happened on Billie’s dream.

“Me to make you my art and make you a star” is from S4 and L3. This lyric has presented the connotative meaning because it talked about the feeling of the speaker. *Star* considered as noun (N). According to the lyric, it means Bille and the monster.

“Calling security, keepin’ my head held down” is from S4 and L10. This lyric has presented the connotative meaning because it talked about the feeling of the speaker. *Security* considered as noun (N). According to the lyric, *security* Billie wants comfort not the nightmare.

“Bury the hatchet or bury your friend right now” is from S4 and L11. This lyric has presented the connotative meaning because it talked about

the feeling of the speaker. *Hatchet* considered as noun (N). In this lyric, this word could pain and discomfort that happened to Billie.

“For the debt I owe, gotta sell my soul” is from S7 and L1. This lyric has presented the connotative meaning because it talked about the feeling of the speaker. *Debt* considered as noun (N). According to the lyric, it means experience of Billie.

“Then my limbs all froze and my eyes won't close” is from S7 and L3. This lyric has presented the connotative meaning because it talked about the feeling of the speaker. *Limbs* considered as noun (N), limbs could be interpreted as feeling when she get the nightmares.

b) When The Party's Over

“Don't you know I'm no good for you?” is in the Stanza 1 (S1) and Line 1 (L1). It considered as denotative meaning which has no caused other meaning. “I've learned to lose you, can't afford to” is in the S1 and L2 that also considered as denotative meaning which could not causes other meaning or can be conclude as the literal meaning.

“Tore my shirt to stop you bleedin'” is in the S1 and L3. This lyric is a statement. The word *bleedin'* considered as a possessive adjective (Poss Adj). It could not be interpreted as lose blood from the body. This lyric could be means a as the pain who felt by her or him to other.

“But nothin' ever stops you leavin'” is in the S1 and L4. This lyric is considered as denotative meaning which could not causes other meaning or can be conclude as the literal meaning.

“Quite when I’m coming home and I’m on my own” is in S2 and L1. This lyric is a statement. The word *home* considered as noun (N). This word means something that makes him or her feel comfortable.

“I could lie, say li like it like that, like it like that” is in the S2 and L2. This lyric is considered as denotative meaning which could not causes other meaning or can be conclude as the literal meaning.

“Don’t you know too much already?” is in the S3 and L1. This lyric is considered as denotative meaning which could not causes other meaning or can be conclude as the literal meaning.

“I’ll only hurt you if you let me” is in the S3 and L2. This lyric is considered as denotative meaning which could not causes other meaning or can be conclude as the literal meaning.

“Call me friend but keep me closer” is in the S3 and L2. This lyric is considered as denotative meaning which could not causes other meaning or can be conclude as the literal meaning.

“And I’ll call you when the party’s over” is in the S3 and L4. This lyric is a statement. This lyric has presented the connotative meaning because it talked about the feeling of the speaker. The word *party* considered as noun (N). This word means about the feeling of connected to each other.

c) Lovely

“Thought I found a way” is in the Stanza 1 (S1) and Line 1 (L1). This lyric is a statement. This lyric has presented the connotative meaning because it talked about the feeling of the speaker. The word *way* means a hope of someone.

“But you never go away” is in the S1 and L3. This lyric is considered as denotative meaning which could not causes other meaning or can be conclude as the literal meaning.

“So I guess I gotta stay now” is in the S1 and L4. This lyric is considered as denotative meaning which could not causes other meaning or can be conclude as the literal meaning.

“Oh, I hope someday I'll make it out of here” is in the S2 and L1. This lyric is considered as denotative meaning which could not causes other meaning or can be conclude as the literal meaning.

“Even if it takes all night or a hundred years” is in the S2 and L2. This lyric is considered as denotative meaning which could not causes other meaning or can be conclude as the literal meaning.

“Need a place to hide, but I can't find one near” is in the S2 and L3. This lyric is a statement. This lyric has presented the connotative meaning because it talked about the feeling of the speaker. The word *place* considered as noun(N). It means as a situation whose looking to other person to give the comfort.

“Wanna feel alive, outside I can fight my fear” is in the S2 and L4. This lyric is considered as denotative meaning which could not causes other meaning or can be conclude as the literal meaning.

“Isn't it lovely, all alone?” is in the S3 and L1. This lyric is a question. This lyric has presented the connotative meaning because it talked about the feeling of the speaker. The word *lovely* considered as an adjective (Adj). This word means the pleasure feeling of someone to other person but showed the pain feeling.

“Heart made of glass, my mind of stone” is in the S3 and L2. This lyric is a statement. This lyric has presented the connotative meaning because it talked about the feeling of the speaker. The words *glass* and *stone* considered as noun (N). These words mean the invulnerability to face the worst in her or his life.

“Tear me to pieces, skin to bone” is in the S3 and L4. This lyric is a statement. This lyric has presented the connotative meaning because it talked about the feeling of the speaker. The words *tear* and *skin* considered as verb (V). These words mean someone taking over her or his life.

4.2 Discussion

Based on the data analyzed using Patrick Griffiths’s theory, discussion is the next part to answer the problem proposed from the previous part. After obtaining the data in accordance to the theory, the information shows that in Billie Eilish’s song there are many sentences that give ambiguity which makes the listener argue about her songs but using grammatical semantic they can understand the true meaning of the songs.

4.2.1 General Semantic Meaning in Billie’s Selected Songs

Semantic is study about meaning. The sentences below are used italic to denote the semantic meaning of Billie Eilish’s songs lyric and conclude the general semantic of the songs.

a) Bury A Friend Song

(1) I’m drinking = action of consuming liquid = *willing to accept the situation*

I'm drinking has taken from lyric "The way I'm drinking you down". According to the literal meaning, this phrase has been interpreted as the action of consuming liquid into the mouth. But in this lyric in, after looking to the whole lyric, researcher get the general semantic meaning of *I'm drinking* that could be interpreted as a statement by Billie that willing to accept the situation.

(2) End me = someone who point the death = *wants to finish the situation of her nightmare*

End me has taken from lyric "like I wanna drown, like I wanna end me". According to the literal meaning, the word *end me* means someone who want to point the death, dying or expiration by someone. It could not take the literal meaning of this word because it has different meaning. Based on the lyric, the researcher has taken the meaning of this phrase is that person because of her situation she wants to finish it because in the interview has talked about the monster also a part of her. It could be interpreted as she wants to end her situation which bound her to the nightmare.

(3) Glass = piece of hard = *hard situation*

Glass has taken from lyric "Step on the glass, staple your tongue". According to the literal meaning, this word has meaning a piece of a hard. Even though, the researcher taken other meaning based on the whole lyric this has meaning as the hard situations.

Staple = a thing that used to fasten paper together = *stopped the conversation with the monster.*

The word *staple* has taken from lyric "Step on the glass, staple your tongue". According to literal meaning this word interpreted as something which helps to staple through paper to fasten them together. Based on the lyric, the researcher take semantic meaning of the word staple is closed because when it seen on the lyric there are next word which is tongue which can be interpreted as she want to stopped the conversation with the monster.

(4) Friend = person who has bound affection to other = *the monster in Billie dreams*

Friend was taken from lyric "Bury a friend". According to the literal meaning, this word means a person who has bound affection to other person. Based on the whole lyric, the researcher interpreted this word as the monster which always disturbed her in the dream that can be reflected as her friend.

(5) Cannibal = someone who eats the flesh = *caught up in something that hurts herself*

Cannibal has taken from lyric "Cannibal class, killing the son". According to the literal meaning this word means someone who eats the flesh. Based on the lyric, the researcher taken the semantic meaning after looking into the cannibal class lyric, this

could be interpreted as she caught up in something that hurts herself

(6) Dark = with little or no dark = *nightmare*

Dark has taken from lyric "Keep you in the dark, what had you expected?". According to the literal meaning, this word means with little or no dark. Based on the whole lyric, the researcher has taken the semantic meaning that could be interpreted as the nightmare.

(7) Star = a fixed luminous in the sky = *object of the monster*

Star has taken from lyric "Me to make you my art and make you a star". According to the literal meaning this word means a fixed luminous point in the sky. Based on the whole lyric, the researcher interpreted this word as monster's object.

(8) Hatchet = small axe = a painful thing

Hatchet has taken from lyric "Bury the hatchet or bury your friend right now". According to literal meaning, *Hatchet* means a small axe. Based on the whole lyric, this word could be interpreted as a painful thing to Billie.

(9) Debt = money that is owed or due = *get respected by the monster*

"For the debt I owe, gotta sell my soul" . *Debt* means something typically money that is owed or due. Based on the

whole lyric, the researcher interpreted this word as the feeling of Billie that get respect by the monster.

(10) Limbs= arm or leg of a person = *feeling that Billie's get*

Limbs taken from "Then my limbs all froze and my eyes won't close". According to the literal meaning, this word means an arm or leg of a person. Based on the whole lyric, limbs could be interpreted as the feeling that Billie get.

The first data is from Bury A Friend song lyric. It has been said above on the finding that Billie was written this song by herself based on the true story. This song was created to tell about the "monster" under Billie's bed that always came when she was in her dream. However she wants to wiping out the monster from her mind and dream, but she consciously felt her compatibility with the monster so she called it as her friend. On the other hand she feels pain to always had that dream but she also enjoys being the main object in that regard.

b) When The Party's Over

(1) Bleedin = lose blood from the body = *the feeling of pain*

Bleedin' has taken from lyric "Tore my shirt to stop you bleedin'". According to the literal meaning, the word *bleedin'* or bleeding means to emphasis of lose blood from the body. Even though, this lyric could not be interpreted used literal meaning, it

can be caused misunderstanding. Based on the whole lyric, this word could be interpreted the pain.

(2) Home = place that one lives = *something that makes comfortable*

Home has taken from lyric "Quiet when I'm coming home and I'm on my own" . According to the literal meaning, the word *home* is considered as the place that one lives. Based on the whole lyric, the researcher has been interpreted this word as something that makes him or her feel comfortable.

(3) Party = social gathering of invited guess = *connected feeling of each other*

Party has taken from lyric" And I'll call you when the party's over". According to the literal meaning, the word *party* means social gathering of invited guess. Based on the whole lyric, the researcher interpreted this word as something about feeling of connected to each other.

The second data was from When The Party's Over song lyrics. Semantically, this song is about someone who lose a person that she or he loves was expected to always stay together. However, the closer they are, they feel excessive pain. There is nothing to do besides give up their relationship.

c) Lovely

(1) Way = a method of doing something = *expected to be free*

Way has taken from lyric "Thought I found a way". According to the literal meaning, the word *way* in this lyric means a method or style of doing something. Based on the whole lyric, the researcher interpreted this word a hope of someone whose expected to be free from her or his sadness.

(2) Place = particular position = *situation or person*

Place has taken from lyric "Need a place to hide, but I can't find one near". According to the literal meaning, the word *place* means a particular position. Based on the whole lyric, the researcher interpreted this word situation or person. Someone's situation who's looking for other person to give the comfort.

(3) Glass and stone = something invulnerable = *readiness to face the worst in lives.*

Glass and stone have taken from lyric "Heart made of glass, my mind of stone". According to the literal meaning, the words *glass* and *stone* means something that hard. Based on the researcher identify, these words probably has semantic meaning as something invulnerable. In accordance to lyric could be interpreted as someone's readiness or invulnerability to face the worst in her life.

(4) Lovely = exquisitely beautiful = *feeling happy in pain*

Lovely has taken from lyric "Isn't it lovely, all alone?". According to the literal meaning, *lovely* could be means exquisitely beautiful. Based on the researcher analysis, this word could be interpreted as situation of someone who feel happy of being separated but at the same time she or he feel pain.

(5) Skin= thin layer of human body or animal = *taking over or crush life*

Skin has taken from lyric "Tear me to pieces, skin to bone". According to the literal meaning, the word *skin* means thin layer of human body or animal. Based on the researcher analyzed in the whole lyric, this word could be interpreted n semantic meaning as taking over or crush. This lyric probably means that the person was taking over her or his life and continued to destroy her or him also throw away.

The third data was taken from Lovely song lyrics. This song was gave detailed point of view by the writers about feeling of someone about fear, depressing lyric and free people. Semantically, this song tells about the situation of a person that expected to be free but beside that she or he will faced the problems of her or his lives. This song in general was take everything that horrible as something great.

4.2.2 Grammatical Semantic in Billie's Selected Songs

a) Bury A Friend

The lyrics was presented below are the lyric that have the potential to get misinterpretation by listeners of Bury A Friend song.

(1) S2.L2 : You're payin'? Is the amount cleanin' you out, am I satisfactory?

P V In Adj of Nu(V) In Adj

The sentence above can be contained as a connotative sentence because the lyrics tell the feeling or emotion in every each word. In L2, you're(pronoun) payin? (verb) shows the speaker tell to the thing that always disturb her or him. Is the amount cleanin'(verb) you out, am I satisfactory?(interrogative adjective) considered as an interrogative adjective of number that means she asked that is it satisfied to used her mind so much.

(2) S2,L5 : The way I'm drinkin' you down

N V Adj

The sentence above aimed to the statement of the speaker. The lyric is considered the connotative meaning because it tells about the feeling of the speaker. The way(noun) I'm drinking (verb) you down(adjective) means that the process through the nightmare that she or he passed was only by following the path.

(3) S2,L6 : Like I wanna drown, like I wanna end me

N Pp V N Pp V Pn

It seems that these lyrics are the continued statement to the previous line. Like I(noun) shows the speaker wanna (preposition) drown (verb) or getting into it because of the nightmare that always disturb her. The lyric Like I (noun) wanna (preposition) end me means that the deeper herself is continually followed by fear of something in her dreams which could be have fatal consequences.

(4)S3,L1 : Step on the glass, staple your tongue (ahh)

V Con N V Poss Adj I

In the S3 and L1 can be contain as a connotative sentence because it described the feeling in the songs in every words. Through the word step (verb) or walking on(conjunction)the glass(noun) means that the life which she stepped on is make her into the problem. In the word staple (verb)your tongue(possessive adjective) means that she wants the monster that around her to stopped the situation because she is on pain suffered that identified on the last word (ahh) or it can be concluded the dreams makes her really pain when the dream comes.

(5)S3, L2: Bury a friend, try to wake up (ah ahh)

V Art N V Con N I

Another connotative meaning also showed in these sentences because it still showing the feelings she got. The word bury (verb) aim to eliminated to something she called "friend" (noun) which could be means as something or bad feeling that always obtained by her when it comes while dreaming. It makes her try (verb) to wake up (noun) could be

identified as her true feeling which is she wants to wake from her sleep. The word ah ahh also identified as her screaming that a form of strong desire so she can wake up from her dream.

(6) S3,L3 :Cannibal class, killing the son (ahh)

N V N I

According to the words above, the lyrics have connotative meaning because in every sentence put negative feelings in it. Cannibal class (noun) when it comes to the literal meaning can be refer to the class that has person who eat the flesh of other human beings but if refer to the grammatical semantic meaning, the cannibal class showed as a monster in her dream which was her own fear that makes it look like he will kill herself in her dream. The most popular words that makes this song called as controversial song is the lyric killing (verb) the son (noun) which when translated can refer to the Christ that commonly known as a “son” in Bible. However, when it get translated according to the grammatical semantic, it can be concluded that this lyric could be refer to herself being tormented by nightmares.

(7) S4, L2 : Keep you in the dark, what had you expected?

V N Con Adj Int Adj

It is certain that this lyric also contained the connotative meaning, the grammatical meaning also shown in both of sentences above. The lyric keep you in the dark as a statement and what had you expected as a question. Discussing about grammatical semantic, different from the

previous lyric that get analyzed which was Billie told her point of view, this lyrics are the opposite. These words if observed carefully can be seen that “something” in her dream was talking to her. The normal things happened when someone has nightmares. Keep(verb) you (noun) in the dark (adjective) means the dreams always make her feeling unhappy and discomfort and reinforced by the next sentence what you expected/(interrogative adjective) that nothing can be done when the discomfort feeling arises.

(8) S4, L3: Me to make you my art and make you a star

P V P Poss adj Con V P Art N

This lyric shows negative feeling in the sentence. The word me(pronoun) to make(make) you my art(possessive adjective) shows the point of view by the monster on her dreams. It tells that the “thing” wants to make her as an object. Furthermore, it is confirmed by the subsequent narrative that this thing want to make (verb) you (pronoun) a star (noun). The star could means the famous or outstanding people. So, these lyrics can be identified that the monster makes her as an object in her dreams.

(9) S4 L10: Calling security, keepin' my head held down

V N V Poss Adj V

In the S4 and L10 has identify has connotative meaning. Calling (verb) security (noun) means in her dreams, she has never felt the comfort that keeps her going to held down(verb) her head which means

that she could only surrender and could not run away from discomfort feelings.

(10) S4, L11: Bury the hatchet or bury your friend right now

V N Con V Poss Adj I

Directly, this lyric was identified as connotative meaning. In this lyrics also translated into monster perspective in her dream. It can be concluded that it gave her two choices. Bury (verb) the hatchet(noun) could be identified that she wants to end the conflict or she wants to lose her "friend" that identified in line bury (verb) your friend(possessive adjective). This sentence gives ambiguity but when examined properly, the lyrics identify that the monster actually has a part of her life. The choice is if she chooses to end the quarrel then she will increasingly falls into her dream, but if she chooses to bury her friend then the monster will indirectly disappear and he will be fell alone.

(11) S5, L1: For the debt I owe, gotta sell my soul

Conj N V V Poss Adj

In this line, for the debt (noun) I owe (verb) has specific purpose to a feeling of gratitude by someone for a service. The service was must to sell (verb) my soul (possessive adjective). This sentence refers to the respect of her to become someone who must giving her soul to contract by the monster.

(12) S6, L1: Then my limbs all froze and my eyes won't close

Adv PN V Con PN V Adj

This lyric was represented of her feeling towards what she experienced. Then my limbs(possessive noun) shown that all the body was shocked when she got it. The second line in the lyrics my eyes(possessive noun+plural) won't close(adjective) means when the nightmares comes, she will feel a sense of insecurity.

b) When The Party's Over

The lyrics was presented below are the lyric that have the potential to get misinterpretation by listeners of When The Party's Over song.

(13) S1,L3 : Tore my shirt to stop you bleedin'

V Poss N V Poss Adj

The lyrics in stanza 1(S1) and Line 3 (L3) makes positive feeling in the sentence which means it has connotative meaning. The writer of this song in the lyric tore (verb) my shirt (possessive noun) to stop you bleedin(possessive adjective)' can be interpreted as anything that can be done for someone who has loved. However, shirts in these lyrics can be represented as life. It can be concluded that these lyrics signify a sacrifice of someone even can give her or his life to a loved one.

(14) S2, L1: Quiet when I'm coming home and I'm on my own

Adj present tense Con Adj

The lyrics in the S2 and L1 gave the connotative meaning which is the impact of negative feeling. In the sentence quite(adjective) when I'm

coming home(present tense) refer to the feeling which home give meaning as the most comfortable place, but when he or she came the place was silent and I'm on my own(adjective) shows that there is no one accompanied her or him. So it can be concluded that the lyrics meant to the someone whose feeling lonely.

(15) S3, L3: Call me friend but keep me closer

V N Con V Adj

The lyrics above had negative sense which make it has connotative meaning. It can be seen in the sentence call me friend(verb) but keep me closer(adjective) shown the statement has significant difference between those lyrics. When the lyrics was divided into two phrases, the first phrase has meaningful word that a friend should act as a friend. However, in the second phrase the act or behavior by him or her inversely like a friend which has a special relationship.

(16) S3, L4: And I'll call you when the party's over

Conj Future tense Adv

Other connotative meaning also shows in this lyric. In the S3 an L4 identified as negative feeling. This lyric was a continuation statement from the previous lyric. And I'll call you(future tense) means that the person as a speaker need to call the intended person as friend but when party's over(adverb) or if their relationship has ended.

c) Lovely

The lyrics was presented below are the lyric that have the potential to get misinterpretation by listeners of Lovely song.

(17) S1, L1: Thought I found a way

V N verb Con N

This lyric was the opening of Lovely song. The sentence above directly gives a feeling from the first point of view of the person whose speaking or the speaker. Thought (verb) I found (verb) a way(noun) had meaning thought the words about the feeling of someone who think that he or she knows the right direction she or he must to go. It can be said that the sentence is about the state of someone who is in a dilemma.

(18) S2,L1 : Oh, I hope someday I'll make it out of here

N Adj future tense

The connotative meaning also represent on this lyric because it gave feeling or desire of someone. Oh, (interjection) I hope someday I'll make it out of here(future tense) identified as someone who is locked up in a place that wants to feel freedom. If interpreted in line with the previous sentence can be concluded that this lyric was aim trough the feeling of someone who is not free and hopes to get out from her or his problem.

(19)S2, L3: Need a place to hide, but I can't find one near

V Art Cn V Con NS P V

The S2 and L3 gives connotation meaning because it shows the feelings of the speaker. Need(verb)a place(common noun) to hide(verb) means the she or he wants someone who can be used as a backup, but in the other sentence that I can't find one near means that when she or he

tried but no one could be found. It concluded that what she or he did to find someone else was useless.

(20) S2, L4 : Wanna feel alive, outside I can fight my fear

Verb Adj V Pp

The positive feeling shown in this lyric make it categorized as a connotation meaning. Wanna(want to/verb) feel alive(adjective) talking about someone who wants to feel a free life. Then, in the lyric outside I can fight (verb) my fear(possessive noun) can be translated as a sense of freedom makes her or him want to fight against the problem. It means that this sentence identified the desire to be free by someone in order to defeat her or his fear or perceived problem.

(21) S2, L1: Isn't it lovely, all alone?

Adj Pron Adj

The lyrics above in S2 and L1 show denotation meaning because it was a statement as well as a question by someone trough the feeling of other person who listen. Isn't it lovely (adjective) is a statement from someone to other person about the pleasure feeling that he or she felt when all alone(adjective) or can be interpreted as a separated relationship. However, the aim of this lyric was the desire of someone for being separated with other person which makes them feel more comfortable by their actions.

(22) S2,L2 : Heart made of glass, my mind of stone

N V N Adj N

This lyric was identified as connotative meaning because shows feeling which felt by the speaker. This sentence is simple to understand. Heart(noun) made of glass(noun) means the feeling of someone whos has strong desire and accompanied by the sentence my mind(adjective) of stone(noun) which means she or he was also a stubborn person. Therefore, the lyrics before and this sentence can be assumed as a person who has desire to be free used her or his stubbornness makes him increasingly want to be separated from her or his lives problems.

(23) S2, L3: Tear me to pieces, skin to bone

V N V N

This lyric has connotative meaning because it gives negative feeling of the speaker towards the sentence. It had not meant literally about tearing someone's body up to the bones. However, what must be seen is the true meaning of the sentence. Tear(verb)me to pieces, skin to bone(noun) have possibility meant to when someone wants to reach the goal even does not care about anything even she or he can torture themselves.

(24) S2, L4: Hello, welcome home

V N

Neither the negative feeling was identified on this song, positive feeling also shown. This lyric gives connotative meaning because it has been proving the happy feelings in the sentence. Hello, welcome home is an exclamation. What makes this sentence interesting that the expressiveness in the lyric was not addressed to other people but the speaker herself or himself. Closely, from the beginning of the previous lyrics, it is explained about the struggle of a person to break her or his fear because could not found the right person to be his or her motivation or goal. Then in this lyric it can be seen that he or she has found the wanted person who accept him or her which could give comfortableness.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion after analyzing the problem on the previous chapter and also gives suggestion to the next researcher, especially the English Literature which wanted to study about literature.

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the chapter four, there were many word that could be have many misinterpretation by listener from Billie Eillish songs. After using the general semantic meaning to interpreted the misinterpretation words, the researcher could found the aimed of Billie's song lyric.

Therefore, in grammatical in semantic analysis the researcher finds that in Billie's songs have many lyrics that could be interpreted differently by the listeners that makes misinterpretation. There were many words that could not be interpreted as the literal meaning. The grammatical semantic meaning used to gives clear meaning to the whole sentence that gets analyzed.

The listeners of Billie's song can be interpreted in various meanings in her songs. General and grammatical semantic are useful in uniting the thought. In this research, the general semantic is used to guide the listeners to find the same view with Billie's means of each lyric and concluded that using grammatical semantic brings the true meaning of the songs.

The conclusion which can be drawn from the analysis above is Billie Eilish's songs were created to look different from other musician which uses various sentence that increasingly attract listener's interest because the lyrics makes many excessive interpretations. The researcher finds there are two grammatical categories and three major word classes who affected in the three songs by Billie Eilish's. The grammatical categories are statement and question. The major word classes are verb, noun and adjective. This research also finds that Billie's songs lyric dominated with the connotative meaning. She uses many sentences to invite her listener to give many interpretations through her songs.

Summing up, when it was examined using grammatical semantic analysis, the meaning can be proven by knowing language structure and grammatical categories to find true meaning of the songs.

5.2 Suggestion

This song is used to analyze three songs by Billie Eilish using grammatical semantic. The researcher purposes some suggestion to the reader which known about Billie's songs who have not been done in this study making further research about her songs. The reason is because many of listeners need to understand correctly about the meaning of her songs. For example, in Bury A Friend song, many listener was interpreted it as a song to worship demons which is shown with sacrifice of her friend. Actually, this song means her nightmares which makes she feel uncomfortable and wanted to rid her nightmares. This problem must widely and clearly in the future by the next researcher.

Therefore, the researcher expects that in the future, other researchers who read this research and want to use this theory in order to find more information about this theory that more up to date. Finally, the researcher is still deeply far from being perfect in this research. Though, criticism and suggestion will always by researcher to makes this researcher more perfect than before.

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APPENDICES

Billie Eilish Song Lyrics

bury a friend

Billie Eilish

Billie

What do you want from me? Why don't you run from me?

What are you wondering? What do you know?

Why aren't you scared of me? Why do you care for me?

When we all fall asleep, where do we go?

Come here

Say it, spit it out, what is it exactly

You're payin'? Is the amount cleanin' you out, am I satisfactory?

Today, I'm thinkin' about the things that are deadly

The way I'm drinkin' you down

Like I wanna drown, like I wanna end me

Step on the glass, staple your tongue (ahh)

Bury a friend, try to wake up (ah ahh)

Cannibal class, killing the son (ahh)

Bury a friend, I wanna end me

I wanna end me

I wanna, I wanna, I wanna end me

I wanna, I wanna, I wanna

What do you want from me? Why don't you run from me?

What are you wondering? What do you know?

Why aren't you scared of me? Why do you care for me?

When we all fall asleep, where do we go?

Listen

Keep you in the dark, what had you expected?

Me to make you my art and make you a star

And get you connected?

I'll meet you in the park, I'll be calm and collected

But we knew right from the start that you'd fall apart

'Cause I'm too expensive

Your talk'll be somethin' that shouldn't be said out loud

Honestly, I thought that I would be dead by now (Wow)

Calling security, keepin' my head held down

Bury the hatchet or bury your friend right now

For the debt I owe, gotta sell my soul

'Cause I can't say no, no, I can't say no

Then my limbs all froze and my eyes won't close

And I can't say no, I can't say no

Careful

Step on the glass, staple your tongue (ahh)

Bury a friend, try to wake up (ah ahh)

Cannibal class, killing the son (ahh)

Bury a friend, I wanna end me

I wanna end me
I wanna, I wanna, I wanna end me
I wanna, I wanna, I wanna
What do you want from me? Why don't you run from me?
What are you wondering? What do you know?
Why aren't you scared of me? Why do you care for me?
When we all fall asleep, where do we go?

Source: LyricFind

Songwriters: Billie Eilish O'Connell / Finneas Baird O'Connell
bury a friend lyrics © Kobalt Music Publishing Ltd., Universal Music Publishing Group

when the party's over

Billie Eilish

Don't you know I'm no good for you?
I've learned to lose you, can't afford to
Tore my shirt to stop you bleedin'
But nothin' ever stops you leavin'
Quiet when I'm coming home and I'm on my own
I could lie, say I like it like that, like it like that
I could lie, say I like it like that, like it like that
Don't you know too much already?
I'll only hurt you if you let me
Call me friend but keep me closer (call me back)
And I'll call you when the party's over
Quiet when I'm coming home and I'm on my own
And I could lie, say I like it like that, like it like that
Yeah, I could lie, say I like it like that, like it like that
But nothing is better sometimes
Once we've both said our good byes
Let's just let it go
Let me let you go
Quiet when I'm coming home and I'm on my own
I could lie, say I like it like that, like it like that
I could lie, say I like it like that, like it like that
Source: LyricFind

Songwriters: Finneas Baird O'Connell

when the party's over lyrics © Kobalt Music Publishing Ltd.

Lovely

Billie Eilish, Khalid

Thought I found a way
Thought I found a way, yeah (found)
But you never go away (never go away)
So I guess I gotta stay now
Oh, I hope some day I'll make it out of here
Even if it takes all night or a hundred years
Need a place to hide, but I can't find one near
Wanna feel alive, outside I can fight my fear
Isn't it lovely, all alone?
Heart made of glass, my mind of stone
Tear me to pieces, skin to bone
Hello, welcome home
Walkin' out of town
Lookin' for a better place (lookin' for a better place)
Something's on my mind
Always in my headspace
But I know some day I'll make it out of here
Even if it takes all night or a hundred years
Need a place to hide, but I can't find one near
Wanna feel alive, outside I can fight my fear
Isn't it lovely, all alone?
Heart made of glass, my mind of stone
Tear me to pieces, skin and bone
Hello, welcome home
Woah, yeah
Yeah, ah
Woah, woah
Hello, welcome home
Source: LyricFind

Songwriters: Billie Eilish O'Connell / Finneas Baird O'Connell / Khalid Robinson
Lovely Lyrics © Sony/ATV Music Publishing LLC, Kobalt Music Publishing Ltd.,
Universal Music Publishing Group