

**LEXICAL MEANING ANALYSIS OF BOHEMIAN RHAPSODY LYRICS
BY QUEEN**



A THESIS

*Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Science of Hasanuddin University in
Partial Fulfillment of Requirement to Obtain Sarjana Degree in English
Department*

BY:

JOEL OKTANUGRAHA LUDONG

F041181510

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCE
UNIVERSITY OF HASANUDDIN**

MAKASSAR

2023



LEGITIMATION

THESIS

LEXICAL AND GRAMMATICAL MEANING ANALYSIS OF
BOHEMIAN RHAPSODY LYRICS BY QUEEN

BY

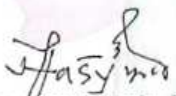
JOEL OKTANUGRAHA LUDONG

Student ID Number: F041181510

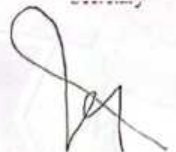
It has been examined before the Board of Thesis Examination on Friday, July 05th 2024
and is declare to have fulfilled the requirements.

Approved By
Board of Supervisors

Chairman


Drs. Musain Hasyim, M.Liium.
NIP. 196110281987031003

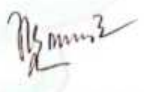
Secretary


Dr. Ayub Khan, M.Si.
NIP. 196212311989031301

Dean of Faculty of Cultural Sciences of
Hasanuddin University


Prof. Dr. Akin Duli, M.A.
NIP. 196407161991031010

Head of English Literature Study


Prof. Dra. Nasmilah, M.Hum., Ph.D.
NIP. 196311031988112001




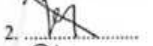




ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES
HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY

AGREEMENT

On Friday July 05th, 2024, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by Joel Oktanugraha Ludong (F041181510) entitled "Lexical and Grammatical Meaning Analysis of Bohemian Rhapsody Lyrics by Queen" submitted in fulfillment one of the requirements to obtain Sarjana Degree in English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University

Makassar, July 05th 2024

BOARD OF THESIS EXAMINATION

1. Drs. Husain Hasyim, M.Hum.	Chairman	1. 
2. Dr. Ayub Khan, M.Si.	Secretary	2. 
3. Dr. Sukmawaty, M.Hum.	First Examiner	3. 
4. Ainun Fatimah, S.S., M.Hum.	Second Examiner	4. 
5. Drs. Husain Hasyim, M.Hum.	First Supervisor	5. 
6. Dr. Ayub Khan, M.Si.	Second Supervisor	6. 



ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES
HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY

DECLARATION

The thesis by Joel Oktanugraha Ludong (F04118510) entitled **Lexical And Grammatical Meaning Analysis Of Bohemian Rhapsody Lyrics By Queen** has been revised as advised during the examination on July 05th 2024 and is approved by the Board of Undergraduate Thesis Examiners:

1. Dr. Sukmawaty, M.Hum.

First Examiner

1. 

2. Ainun Fatimah, S.S., M.Hum.

Second Examiner

2. 



STATEMENT LETTER

The undersigned,

Name : Joel Oktanugraha Ludong

ID : F041181510

Title of Thesis : Lexical Meaning Analysis of Bohemian Rhapsody
Lyrics by Queen

Department/Faculty : English Literature Study Program/Cultural Sciences

Hereby, the writer declares that this thesis is written by himself. This thesis does not contain any materials which have been published by other people, and it does not cite other people's ideas except quotations and references.

Makassar, 7 July 2024



Joel Oktanugraha Ludong



Optimized using
trial version
www.balesio.com

ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES
HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY

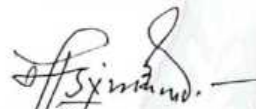
APPROVAL FORM

With reference to the letter of the dean of Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University No. 1239/UN4.9.1/KEP/2023 regarding supervision, we hereby confirm to approve the undergraduate thesis draft by Joel Oktanugraha Ludong (7041181510) to be examined at the English Literature Study Program of Faculty of Cultural Sciences.

Makassar, 26 February, 2024

Approved by

First Supervisor



Dr. Husain Hasyim, M.Hum.
NIP. 196110281987031003

Second Supervisor



Dr. Ayub Khan, M.Si.
NIP. 196212311989031301

Approved by the Execution of Thesis Examination by
The Thesis Organizing Committees

On Behalf of Dean
Head of English Literature Study Program



Prof. Dra. Nasmilah, M.Hum, Ph.D
NIP. 196311031988112001



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, the researcher would like to express all praise and gratitude to Allah SWT for the blessings, abilities and health given the author can complete this thesis entitled *Lexical Meaning Analysis Of Bohemian Rhapsody By Queen*. This thesis was completed with a lot of effort and hard work through many ups and downs. This thesis could not have been completed without the help and support of many people. Thus, on this occasion the researcher would like to thank them from the bottom of the researcher's heart.

1. The researcher supervisors **Drs. Husain Hasyim, M.Hum.** and **Dr. Ayub Khan, M.Si.** for their patience in guiding and sharing knowledge with the researcher. It is a valuable thing to be able to find new knowledge from both supervisors in the process of completing this research.
2. The researcher's beloved parents, **Dany Harianto Ludong** and **Tri Supartini**, for all their prayers and support both morally and financially in helping the researcher achieve the future. Thousands of thanks will never be enough to repay all their kindness. All lecturers of the English Literature department for the guidance and knowledge given during researcher's undergraduate education.
3. All faculty and department staff who helped with the administration matters.



ll my batch friends **MOZAIK 2018** and **PROSAIC 2018** for valuable lessons, memories, and experiences. Big thanks also to **PERISAI**

KMFIB-UH and **KM CARITAS KMFIB-UH** which has provided valuable experience regarding institutional life, friendship, and as a forum for developing researcher's talents while studying.

5. Last but not least, big thanks and appreciate the efforts researcher have made to improve yourself and your life. You recognize the value of your hard work, dedication, and resilience in overcoming challenges and achieving your goals.

The researcher acknowledges that their thesis is not perfect and invites feedback to improve it. The researcher welcome constructive criticism and suggestions to refine his work.

Makassar, 7 July 2024

Joel Oktanugaha Ludong



TABLE OF CONTENTS

LEGITIMATION	i
AGREEMENT	ii
DECLARATION.....	iii
STATEMENT LETTER.....	iv
APPROVAL	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vi
ABSTRACT	x
ABSTRAK.....	xi
CHAPTER I.....	1
INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background of the study	1
1.2 Identification of problem	5
1.3 The scope of study	5
1.4 Research Question.....	5
1.5 Objective of the study	6
1.6 Significance of the Study.....	6
CHAPTER II	7
LITERATURE REVIEW	7
2.1 Previous Study.....	7
2.2 Theoretical Background	9
CHAPTER III	21
METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH.....	21
3.1 Type of Research.....	21
3.2 Library Research	21
3.3 Source of Data	22
3.4 Technique of Collecting Data.....	22
CHAPTER IV	24
FINDING AND DISCUSSION	24
Finding.....	24
Discussion.....	34
CHAPTER V	59



CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS	59
A. Conclusions	59
B. Suggestions.....	60
BIBLIOGRAPHY	61
APPENDIX.....	64



ABSTRACT

JOEL OKTANUGRAHA L. **Lexical meaning analysis of Bohemian Rhapsody lyrics by Queen** (supervised by Husain Hasyim and Ayub Khan.)

The objectives of this research are to find out Lexical meaning in the lyrics of Bohemian Rhapsody Queen and to find out messages from the lyrics of Bohemian Rhapsody Queen using Chaer's theory. In analyzing the data, the writer is using descriptive qualitative approach. The source of the data in the study is from the Queen Official youtube page that posted a music video called Bohemian Rhapsody and paying attention and writing the lyrics based on the music video. The research findings analyze the various linguistic aspects present in each part of the lyrics of "Bohemian Rhapsody" by Queen. The lyrics of "Bohemian Rhapsody" by Queen tell the story of a young man grappling with the consequences of a heinous act, likely murder. It delves into his complex emotions of fear, confusion, and anger following the incident. However, the song's meaning remains open to interpretation, as Freddie Mercury, its writer, never provided a definitive explanation before his death.

Keywords: *lexical meaning, song, lyrics.*



ABSTRAK

JOEL OKTANUGRAHA L. **Analisis makna leksikal lirik Bohemian Rhapsody karya Queen** (dibimbing oleh Husain Hasyim dan Ayub Khan.)

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan makna leksikal dalam lirik Bohemian Rhapsody oleh Queen dan untuk menemukan pesan-pesan dari lirik tersebut menggunakan teori Chaer. Dalam menganalisis data, penulis menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini berasal dari halaman resmi Queen di YouTube yang memposting video musik berjudul Bohemian Rhapsody, dengan memperhatikan dan menuliskan lirik berdasarkan video musik tersebut. Temuan penelitian menganalisis berbagai aspek linguistik yang ada di setiap bagian lirik dari "Bohemian Rhapsody" oleh Queen. Lirik "Bohemian Rhapsody" oleh Queen mengisahkan kisah seorang pemuda yang berjuang dengan konsekuensi dari suatu tindakan keji, kemungkinan pembunuhan. Ini menggali emosi kompleksnya seperti ketakutan, kebingungan, dan kemarahan setelah insiden tersebut. Namun, makna lagu tetap terbuka untuk penafsiran, karena Freddie Mercury, penulisnya, tidak pernah memberikan penjelasan definitif sebelum meninggal.

Kata Kunci: *makna leksikal, lagu, lirik.*



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on providing the background description and the objectives of the study.

1.1 Background of the study

According to Kridalaksana and Djoko Kentjono (in Chaer, 2014:32) language is an arbitrary system of symbols of sound used by members of social groups to cooperate, communicate, and identify themselves. The primary function of language is as communication between people. Language as a medium between society members in one group and individual and group interactions. Simply put, the language is a means of communication (Tarigan, 1987:22-23). It can be seen that language is used to communicate. Hence, language is linguistics in its use is clearly determined largely by non-linguistic factors. Linguistic factors such as words, sentences alone are not enough to communicate. Education, economic level, gender have contributed to the use of the language. And situation factors, who are the speaker, the listener, where it is also a factor in language usage.

Linguistics is generally a language course or science that takes language as its object of reference, consisting of several branches: phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatic (Wijana and Rohmadi, 2011:3). Linguistics

is the study of language.



According to Saeed (2003:3), semantics is the science that studies the meaning communicated through language. A modern semantics expert Ichiro (1991:1-3), suggests that semantics is the science that studies the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences. Learning semantics is very useful because the study of semantics can know the correct meaning in a language, whether he hears the language, looks in a text, talks with others, and so on.

Songs are also a beautifully assembled collection of words sung along with musical accompaniment. Songs are made according to musical compositions and have rhythm and tempo to make the listeners drift her feelings towards the meaning of the song. As Jean-Marie Bretagne (via Smith and Fauchon, 2001:287 and 289) “La chanson est une littérature très particulière, car son tempo interdit toute profondeur. Les paroles des chansons sont douces parce qu’elles s’envolent, parce qu’elles glissent, légères et naïves”. Songs are very special literature, as the song's tempo indicates every depth of meaning. The lyrics of the song are sweet, so they can make people feel flying, slipping, light and naive.

The definition of a lyric or verse of a song may be regarded as poetry in a similar way and connotes, such as the definition of the poetry texts not only suffuse the types of literature but also the phrases of advertising, the adage, the motto, the prayers and words of a pop song (Jan van Luxemburg, 1989). The lyrics of a song are a tonal arrangement or set of words, but the lyrics of a song



is simple as composing a song but are available from a variety of
n. That inspiration may spring from experiences or things that are
g in everyday life.

Music does have the ability to affect a person personally. It creates a wide range of emotions, beginning with happiness, sadness, and serenity. According to the Jamalus (1988:1) the understanding of the art of music is a work of art, consisting of song or composition, expressing the thoughts and feelings of its creator through the elements of the subject music, that is, rhythm, melody, harmony, and song form or arrangement and expression as one. Popular music is the type of music that harmonizes with today's times, such as Jazz, Blues, Rock, Reggae, and much more.

Rock music was a popular form of music in the mid-1950's, and it had a simple tone and a rapid beat with a loud rhythm. The evolution of 1970's rock music, had a significant development especially for rock bands. As the popular genre at the time, Led Zeppelin's rock band gave them a new, darker color, and heavier, creating a new kind of rock music, such as Hard Rock or Heavy Metal. Led Zeppelin appeared in addition to rock bands of the same genre, such as Deep Purple, Queen, AC/DC, and much more.

Queen is a rock band from Great Britain established in 1970 in London. Originally, they consisted of Freddie mercury as lead vocalists, Brian may as guitarist, Roger Taylor as a drummer, and John deacon as bassist. The queen's early works are influenced by progressive rock, hard rock and heavy metal, but they take gradual risks toward more conventional and radioman works, such as



Arena and Pop Rock. In 1975 Queen released an album called "A Night
pera." It's been quite successful internationally. The "Bohemian
/" was the epitome of the album.

Bohemian Rhapsody was a pretty unique song of his time. Starting from a longer duration of up to six minutes where the songs of the time are usually only about three to four minutes, many of its kind are part of a single song, beginning with Acapella, Ballad, Operatic, Rock and Reflective Coda. When the song was released they were at the top of the "United Kingdom Single Chart" for nine weeks. The song came back on chart number one in 1991 for five weeks. It also became the third best-selling single in England of all time and it sold as many as six million copies worldwide. In 2004 received the award from "Grammy Hall Of Fame" where this award was given to a recording song that has both qualitative and historical value. In 2018, after the release of the film entitled "Bohemian Rhapsody", this song is about most streamed song from 20th century. Up until April 20, 2022 this song has been watched 1,484,617,782 billion times on "youtube" via the "Queen Official" channel. Freddie Mercury started creating this song in the late 1960's long before the Queen band formed. At an interview in Australia in 1985 Freddie Mercury said that Bohemian Rhapsody was a composite of his three songs. According to Brian May guitarist of Queen's band, the song is Freddie Mercury's original. This song began to be recorded on August 24, 1975, in Rockfield Studio I in the track four additional studios were used in the Roundhouse, Sarm East Studios, Scorpio Sound and Wessex Studios. The recording of this song was completed in September 1975.

On the lyrics of the Bohemian Rhapsody song are unusual expressions, such as



ouche," "Fandango," "Galileo," "Magnifico," "Mama Mia," "Bismillah" lzebub." This is also a factor in the number of reasons why the song is

unique. Freddie mercury as the songwriter refuses to explain the meaning of the song to the end of his life, even the other personnel of the band Queen to this day remain a secret from its meaning. Based on the above exposure, researchers are interested in discussing some of the problems that led to a Bohemian Rhapsody song worthy of further research. The focus of research was focused on the Lexical meanings and the messages contained in Bohemian Rhapsody lyrics

1.2 Identification of problem

Based on the Background study above, the writer found some interesting point to discuss:

1. It is hard to identify Lexical meaning in the lyrics of the song
2. It is hard to understand messages in the lyrics of the song

1.3 The scope of study

According to the background above the writer decide the limits of the study:

1. The researchers focuses on analyzing Lexical meaning in the lyrics of Bohemian Rhapsody Queen
2. The researchers focuses to find a messages in the lyrics of Bohemian Rhapsody Queen

1.4 Research Question

Based on the background of the study above, this study is undertaken to

er the following question:

ow does Lexical meaning in the Bohemian Rhapsody Queen's lyrics?



2. What were the messages contained in the lyrics of Bohemian Rhapsody Queen?

1.5 Objective of the study

The objective of the study are:

1. To find out Lexical meaning in the lyrics of Bohemian Rhapsody Queen
2. To find out messages from the lyrics of Bohemian Rhapsody Queen

1.6 Significance of the Study

The significance of the study are theoretical benefits and practical benefits:

1.6.1 Theoretical Benefits

The theoretical benefits of the study of the lexical meaning and the messages contained in the lyrics of the Bohemian rhapsody queen song are expected to add to their knowledge of the meaning of lexical as well as the messages contained in the lyrics.

1.6.2 Practical Benefits

The practical benefit for further researchers is that they can be developed on other subjects for wider study coverage, the results of this study are expected to be supplementary to research reference with similar objects, and it is expected to provide knowledge of the meaning of Lexical, as well as the messages contained in the words of Bohemian Rhapsody Queen.



CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter explains about the previous studies and the theoretical background concerning semantics.

2.1 Previous Study

Previous study is helpful as the search, reading, and study of research reports that are relevant to the research that is to be done. There are some previous studies relevant to the research.

The first previous study is from Siti Romlah Puji Rahayu (2014) A Semantic Analysis on AvrilLavigne Song. (1) what are the lexical meanings in the AvrilLavigne Songs? (2) What are the contextual meaning in the AvrilLavigne Songs?. The researcher takes five songs from different album. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method because the researcher would analysis and interpret the research object of AvrilLavigne Songs. The researcher give a way for analyzed lyric of the song, not only “Avril Lavigne” song but also the other song. First of all, the researcher collected the data following step. Second, reading all the data sources. Third, selected the appropriate songs in the lyrics “Avril Lavigne” songs. Fourth, chosen five or some lyrics covered in the song. The last, the data to be arranged systematically in accordance with the research focuses. To arrange the data, first, the researcher defines about the lexical meaning, and the second defined about contextual meaning. After the data was be collected, the



researchers analyzed in the following steps. First of all, the researcher categorizes the data into five categories which are in accordance with the number of the songs presented. Then, the data of each category would be presented, analyzed and concluded. To analyze the data, the researcher identifies each of the data. Secondly, the researcher explained the meaning of the lyrics used in that song by using those dictionaries. Next, describing the kinds of semantics by referring to the theory. Finally, drawing the conclusion based on the result.

The second previous study is from Rifki Maulana (2016), A Semantic Analysis Of Metaphor Found In Selected Lyrics Of “THE SCRIPT”, “KATY PERRY”, And “MICHAEL BUBLÉ”. This research is analyzed by using descriptive qualitative method because the writer uses description based on the quality comprehensive in the analysis. In analyzing data, the writer uses the theory of metaphor classification by Crystal, Beckson & Ganz (1999) and the theory of tenor and vehicle from Richards and Leech (1969). Then the writer describes the functional meaning of metaphor and its implication to comprehend the whole meaning contextually. There are 30 selected lyrics from “The Script”, “Katy Perry”, and “Michael Bublé” as the data in this research. Based on metaphor classification by Crystal, Beckson & Ganz (1999) there are three types of metaphor, namely conceptual metaphor, mixed metaphor, and poetic metaphor. In this research, the writer found 194 data of

conceptual metaphor, 60 data of mixed metaphor, and 5 data of poetic metaphor. Conceptual metaphor is the dominant metaphor which is used in the



song lyrics while poetic metaphor is the least and mixed metaphor is just one fourth of the whole percentage of the findings. The writer then describes the functional meaning of metaphor is to make the ideas of the lyrics more meaningful.

The third previous study is from Yuliyanti (2019), *Semantics Analysis of Figurative Language on Adele's Songs Towards Listeners' Emotion*. The design of this research is descriptive qualitative research. The research instruments used in this research are the researcher herself and interview. The data in this research is the song lyrics of "Make you feel my love", "All I ask", "When we were young", and "Water under the bridge". To collect the data, the lyrics are written down while listening to the song frequently. In addition, to analyze the data uses Griffith and Perrine's theories and do interview related to the analysis of the use of figurative language on the song in order to find out the listeners' emotion towards the figurative language used. The result, there are eighteen figurative languages applied in the song and the listener's emotion evoked by the lyrics mostly belong to subjective feeling according to Juslin's theory.

2.2 Theoretical Background

a. Semantics

Semantics comes from the Greek *sema*, a noun meaning "sign" or "symbol." The verb is *semaino* which means "to signify" or "to represent". The term is used by linguists to refer to the language



department that studies meaning. Semantics was strongly defined as the science of meaning, not until the 1990's did the appearance of "Essai De Semanticakes" from breal, which was later in the following period followed by stern's work. Kreidler (1998:3), Semantics is the systematic study of meaning, and linguistic semantics is the study of how languages organize and express meanings. Semantics is a linguistic branch that learns about the meaning contained in a language, code or other type of representation. In other languages, semantics is the learning of meaning.

Chaer (2013:59-77) divide meaning into seven (1) according to the type of semantic being distinguished into an lexical and grammatical meaning, (2) by virtue of the absence of referrals in a word or trillion-to the meaning of referrals and nonreferential meanings, (3) by the absence of sense in a word or derived from it being differentiated into denotation and connotation, (4) by their exactness of meaning distinguished from being a sense of words and a sense of terms or a general meaning and meaning, (5) by virtue of or absence of associations (associations, reflections) meaning of a word with other words is divided into conceptual meaning and associative meaning, (6) by predictions or by grammatical means or traced, both lexicon and grammatical are divided into meaning idiomatical and proverbial, and (7) a word or leksem that does not actually mean, Which is the position of meaning actually called figurative meaning.



Because this research focuses on the meaning of lexical, here is a more detailed description of lexical.

b. Lexical Meaning

Lexical meaning according to Vocabulary, lexicon is related to words; Leprosy; Has to do with vocabulary. Thus, it may be suggested that the meaning of lexicon is that of words, leksem, or vocabulary. According to Chaer (2012:60) lexical meaning is a form of adjective that is derived with lexicon nouns (vocabulary, lexicon). For example word “land” means the solid part of the surface of the earth or word ‘side’ which means a position to the left or right of an object.

c. Connotative

Chaer (2013: 65) reveals that a word is said to have connotative meaning if the word has "taste value", both positive and negative. According to Pateda (2010: 112) connotative meaning is the meaning that arises as a result of the association of language users' feelings towards the words they hear or read. So, connotative is a meaning that has experienced additional meaning or meaning that appears as a flavor value due to the association of language users' feelings towards words that are pronounced or heard.

Denotative Meaning

Chaer (2013: 65), reveals that denotative meaning is the meaning that corresponds to the results of observation according to



sight, smell, hearing, feelings or other experiences. So, denotative is a meaning that refers to the original meaning or the actual objective meaning of a word.

e. Synonyms

Chaer (2002: 82) defines synonyms as expressions (which can be words, phrases, or sentences) whose meaning is more or less the same as the meaning of another expression. Kridalaksana (2001: 198) Synonyms are forms of language whose meaning is similar or the same as other forms; The similarity applies to words, groups of words, or sentences, although generally only words are considered synonyms. So, the meaning of synonym is an expression (can be a word, phrase, or sentence) whose meaning is more or less the same as the meaning of another expression.

f. Antonym

Chaer (2002: 88) defines antonymy as an expression (usually in the form of a word, but can also be in the form of a phrase or sentence) whose meaning is considered the opposite of the meaning of another expression. So, Antonyms are expressions (usually in the form of words, but can also be in the form of phrases or sentences) whose meaning is considered the opposite of the meaning of another expression. the meaning of another expression.



Polysemy

Parera (2004: 81) reveals that polysemy is an utterance in the form of words that have different meanings, but there is still a relationship and connection between these different meanings. Soedjito (1990: 86) reveals that polysemy is a word that has many meanings (double/more than one). So, polysemy is an utterance in the form of words that have different meanings, but there is still a relationship and connection between these different meanings.

h. Homonym

Parera (2004:81) states that homonyms are two utterances in the form of words that are the same in pronunciation and or the same in spelling or writing. Chaer (1995: 302) homonyms are two words or speech units whose forms happen to be the same, the meaning is of course different because each is the same form of speech. So, the meaning of homonymy is the relationship between words that are written and or pronounced in the same way as other words, but have no relationship in meaning.

i. Implicature

Chaer (2010: 33) is the relationship between the utterance of a speaker and the interlocutor, but the relationship does not appear literally but can be understood implicitly. Zamzani (2007: 28) gives a definition that implicature is everything that is hidden behind the



actual, true and real use of language. So, the meaning of implicature is the meaning implied in an utterance that can imply many utterances.

j. Reference

Chaer (in Markhamah, 2019) states that a word can be said to have referential meaning if there is a reference. So, referential meaning implies a meaning that directly refers to something, namely in the form of objects, symptoms, events, processes, and characteristics.

k. Idioms

Kridalaksana (2008:107), argues that the definition of idiom is a construction whose meaning is not the same as the meaning of its components. Alwasilah (2009:126) discusses the definition and form of idioms. It is said that idioms are groups of words that have their own meaning that is different from the meaning of each word in the group, while the form of idioms can be words, phrases, clauses, or sentences. Thus, an idiom is a combination of words in the form of a phrase or sentence whose meaning cannot be predicted or guessed from the elements that make up the combination.



Proverbial

Kosasih (2012: 18), proverbs are sentences or groups of words that are fixed in structure and usually illustrate a certain point. Proverbs are traditional speech that is fixed in its use containing a figurative meaning, not containing a simile meaning (Patmo in Pulungan, 2013: 3). Thus, proverbs are expressions or phrases that contain messages or teachings conveyed figuratively or metaphorically.

m. Figurative Meaning

Figurative or figurative language is a deviation from everyday language, a deviation from standard language, a deviation in meaning, and a deviation in the arrangement of words in order to obtain a certain effect or special meaning (Abrams, 1981: 63). Thus, figurative meaning is the use of lexemes with meanings that are not true. Figurative language is broad and creative, and writers or speakers often use a variety of tools to achieve the desired effect depending on the context and their communicative purpose. But here the researcher will only use five tools to represent these figurative meanings. the five tools are metaphor, metonymy, simile, personification, and irony. These five tools are probably the most common examples taught or discussed because they have a great impact on the formation of creative and expressive meanings in language. In addition to being frequently used, these five tools are considered effective in creating mental images and expressing ideas artistically.



According to Classe (2000: 941), metaphor is the transfer of the image, meaning, or quality of an expression to another expression. The transfer is done by referring a concept to another concept to imply the similarity, analogy or relationship between the two concepts. In other words, metaphor describes a thing that is the same or has the same value as another thing, but is actually different. According to Setyaningsih (2019: 64), Metonymia is a language style that uses a characteristic name or the name of something linked to a person, item, or thing as a substitute. Nurgiyantoro (2019: 243) states that Metonymia is an expression that shows a close link or affinity between the words mentioned and their true meaning. It can be concluded that the metonymy is a language style that characterizes its use by linking a characteristic to a name. linking a feature to a name, object or other thing related to the feature. with that characteristic. According to Tarigan (2013: 9), simile is a comparison of two things that are essentially different and deliberately assume we are the same. According to Nurgiyantoro (2019: 219) states that similes usually use certain task words that function as markers of content explicitness, Simile is a task word that marks two words that are different but have similar meanings. It can be concluded that simile is a language style that compares two different things, but has a meaning that when expressed by someone has the same meaning. a person has the same meaning. According to Setyaningsih (2019: 67), personification is a



language style that attaches human characteristics to inanimate objects. Then according to Tarigan (2013: 17), personification is a style that attaches human characteristics to lifeless objects. It can be concluded that personification is a style characterized by objects that can do something like a living being, so that the "dead" nature of the inanimate object does not apply in the use of this language style. According to Keraf (2010: 143), "Irony or satire is a reference that wants to say something with a different meaning or intention from what is contained in the series of words. Irony, in its application, is to give the opposite meaning so that it gives the opposite impression to the real conditions expressed.

n. Songs and Lyrics

According to dictionary song is a short metrical composition intended or adapted for singing, especially one in rhymed stanzas; a lyric; a ballad. A song is also a work of art that combines sound and poetic art in which a sense expresses the experience or whatever he feels that gives his listeners a sense of emotion. According to the Rampan Agustyarini, (2009) lyrics and songs are two distinct components but are difficult to separate when put together. Lyrics are the words of a song, while songs are a work of art that is played by using a sound or by using musical Instruments Jamalus, (1998: 2). Lyrical songs are musical poems. In creating songs, authors ponder



over both the harmonious words and the rhythm they later find in order to reach the listener well and to be of great interest to many.

o. Bohemian Rhapsody

Bohemian rhapsody was a song by a British rock band, Queen. The song was written by Freddie Mercury in the album “A Night At The Opera” (1975). The song Queen has popularized is the most influential and inspiring song in modern music history. He is heard to be a serious masterpiece of art that has succeeded in being loved by many generations, probably in the next few decades. The song is said to have been reported as the single with the most costly production costs ever made at the time of the launch, although no one can say what the production of the song would cost. If analyzed, Bohemian rhapsody could actually be divided into five different parts. Capella, ballads, opera, rock, and coda.

p. Capella

Referring to the Acapella understanding as vowels without instruments or instruments Barker (2014). An a cappella performance is one of the musical arts that uses no instruments as instruments but, rather, is the voice produced by the singer, usually with the mouth and the tapping of fingers. In its history it first appeared in Italy about the 15th century. In the mid-1600s, it was originally used to characterize works made of polyphony in the Renaissance. In those days, a cappella



music was featured in many churches. William c. holmes in Oxford music online (2001) divides a cappella music into Gospel music, babershop, classical acapella, jaz and contemporary.

q. Ballads

A ballad is a music that forms a musical narrative.

Traditionally unknown to the author, it has been passed down orally from one generation to the next as part of folk culture. A poetic ballad that tells a story, but it can be adapted to a song or music. Ballads are found in common poetry and child poetry. The characteristics of a ballad are used in the storytelling dialog, for in an aspect of the sound repetitions that are realized in rhyme and rhythm are powerful and there are many refrain elements like that of a song.

r. Opera

The definition of opera music is an art form from a dramatic ststage to a musical instrument. In general, the traditional opera consists of two modes of hymns, resites and declinations, and songs that refer to the single section that is sung. Usually the opera is performed in a high voice. Then for the short sound will be left to the ariosos section. Each song will undoubtedly be accompanied by a certain musical instrument. The definition of opera music is an art form from a dramatic stage to a musical instrument.



s. Rock

It is a loud music, for in the show it uses rhythm that is so loud with a large instrument. Rock music was a popular form of music in the mid-1950's, and it had a simple tone and a rapid beat with a loud rhythm. As rock music developed, it was combined with other forms of music. Other popular musical rhythms such as jazz, blues, soul, funk and classical also helped to develop the definition of rock music to a wider extent. Little wonder that rock music became one of the most popular and popular musical genres in the world.

t. Coda

Coda, also called "tail," is the end part of a song with notes and verses to close the song. Unlike the bridge, coda picks up some of the lyrics and tones that already existed on the song and don't end fade out like the ending. Even so, it's not like coda is the end in song structure. Coda usually contained notes or verses that were used to close. Both the composition of the tones and the lyrics are from the bridge or pre-chorus. But it was not uncommon for the end of the song to be spent on a single coda.

