POLYSEMY ANALYSIS OF KATY PERRY'S SONGS: A SEMANTIC STUDY

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Abstract

This study focuses on a polysemy Analysis on Perry's Song Lyrics. To do the analysis, this study occupies semantics. Accordingly, the objectives of this study are to figure out and describe the regular polysemy and irregular polysemy found in the lyrics of Katy Perry's songs. Figuring out the detail polysemy, this study employs qualitative descriptive method. Furthermore, to get the required data, this study uses library research. The data are in the form of words selected from the lyrics. However, to figure out the polysemy, this study still brings complete sentences which from the words taken.

Keywords: Irregular polysemy, Katy Perry, polysemy, regular polysemy, semantic.

INTRODUCTION

Song lyrics have two meanings, in Moeliono (2007) it is explained as follows, song lyrics as a literary work in the form of poetry containing the outpouring of the heart, as the composition of a song. To use a lyric, a poet must be good at processing words. The word song has the meaning of various rhythmic sounds. Song lyrics are the result of a combination of language art and sound art, as a work of sound art that involves the singer's voice color and melody. From the opinions that have been described above, it can be concluded that song lyrics are a work of art that combines the art of sound and poetic language, using short language and having rhythm and sound mixed and matched with figurative words, also involving the singer's voice and melody. There are numerous approaches to improve learners' command of vocabulary. Songs are one way to do this (Isnaini & Aminatun, 2021)

In this case, the present writer is particularly interested in polysemy because it always leaves the listener or reader perplexed as to what the true meaning of the term is, and this is a characteristic of polysemy. So, in this study, the present writer would like to look into polysemy in song lyrics. This is because many song's listeners cannot differ the meaning of the word in different context. As a result, the present writer choose to study polysemy in song lyrics since many lyrics typically contain various meanings that contain polysemy, and people frequently find words in songs that have other meanings. As a result, we must learn and understand regular polysemy and irregular polysemy. The present writer is interested in choosing Katy Perry's songs since her viewers are interested in the content of her songs' lyrics, which have multiple meanings, and the present writer discovers that her songs contain certain polysemy terms. As a result, the listener sometimes has difficulties determining the true meaning of words in her songs. As a result, it is critical to do a music analysis.

Some sorts of semantics are differentiated by the degree or section of the language that he is studying. Pranoto and Afrilita (2019) states that the type of semantics investigated is lexical semantics when the object of the inquiry is the language's vocabulary. The meaning of the language's lexemes is studied in this lexical-semantic. As a result, lexical meaning refers to the function that lexemes serve. Semantics is a discipline of linguistics having strong ties to other social sciences like sociology and anthropology. According to Chaer (1995), a meaningful relationship or semantic relationship between a word or other language unit and another word or language unit is frequently encountered in language.

Polysemy is a term used in linguistics to describe the study of the relationship between meanings, which is part of the area of semantic scholarship. Polysemy is one of the more complicated meaning relationships in the translation process. Because it is difficult for a translator to correctly convey the meaning of a word without first seeing the context of the entire phrase. Polysemy is typically defined as a linguistic unit (particularly words, but also phrases) that has several meanings as defined by Chaer (1995). Polysemy is a term with two meanings, each with a close link of meaning. The existence of a common thread that attributes these meanings demonstrates this

relationship of meaning. Polysemy studies in diverse lyrics have not been investigated, thus this is an intriguing topic to investigate. As a result, researchers concentrated their efforts on polysemy. In academics, polysemy is really helpful. In academics, polysemy is really helpful. For instance, TOEFL test for polysemy frequently involve reading comprehension passages. Examinees might come across words with multiple meanings. Knowing the right meaning in the context provided is crucial to providing accurate answers. In the same way, speakers may employ polysemous words in the listening portion. Determining the intended meaning from the context is essential for comprehending spoken passages and responding to relevant inquiries.

Indah's study "Polysemous in Fast and Furious 8 Movie Script" was published in 2018. The study's purpose was to identify the primary categories of polysemous in the Fast and Furious 8 film script, as well as to define the meanings of polysemous words used in the script. The use of the word polysemy in the Lighthouse Daily Newspaper was also analyzed by Pasangio (2020). The goal of this research was to identify the word polysemy in its various forms. The meaning of the word polysemic, according to this research, has two meanings: denotation and connotation. The writer utilized the same strategy, but his object in his research was a newspaper. In another thesis, Sabrina Ginting (2018) examined "The homonymy and polysemy seen in the film Toy Story". In this thesis, the varieties of polysemy found in the Toy Story movie script are the results of this thesis investigation. The research that is entitled "Polysemy In Sumbawanese" was analyzed by Pratiwi & Jazadi (2021). The purpose of this study is to classify the many types of polysemy in the Sumbawa language as well as the parts of speech used in the various words that are included in the polysemy

Considering the understanding of meaning word in different context, the current study investigates differently than previous studies. The current study will be investigating regular polysemy and irregular polysemy. The findings of this study will add to the complexity of studies in linguistics connected to semantics, particularly regular polysemy and irregular polysemy.

LITERATURE REVIEW
Semantics

The study of the meaning of linguistic expressions is known as semantics. The word semantic derives from the Greek language, where sema is a noun that means sign or symbol and semaino is a verb that means to mark or symbolize. Individuals can determine what a word's or sentence's meaning implies by studying semantics; in other words, understanding semantics makes it easier for people to better understand the meaning included. "Semantics is the technical term used to designate to the study of meaning, and as meaning is part of language, semantics is linguistic," writes Palmer (1976). Everyone would agree that semantics is a study of meaning, and the major purpose of Semantic is meaning itself, based on the definitions above. There are at least two major ways to understand how language meaning is examined. The first is the verbal strategy. The second method is a philosophical one. Semantics is divided into three categories: (1) meaning, (2) sense, and (3) reference.

Polysemy

"Polysemy" is defined by Lyons (1977) as "when one lexical form has two or more related meanings." Then there's polysemy, which is when two or more meanings of a term are linked. The phenomenon of polysemy, according to Apresjan (1974), is when a single word has numerous unique but related meanings. Klein and Murphy (2002) also described polysemy as "the ability of a word to communicate varied information about objects and phenomena of extralinguistic reality" and "the existence of more than one meaning for a particular word."

Polysemy, as defined by Apresjan (1974) in Johannes Dölling's Journal (2018: 1), is the situation in which a single word has numerous separate but related meanings. Apresjan (1974) distinguished between two types of polysemy: systematic (regular polysemy), in which the meanings of a number of lexical items are related in the same way, and non-systematic (irregular polysemy), in which the link is specific to a single one.

Regular Polysemy

According to Apresjan (1974), the polysemy of a word (A) with the meanings (ai) and (aj) is regular if there is at least one other word (B) in the given language with the meanings (bi) and (bj), which differ from each other in the same way as (ai) and (aj), and if (ai) and (bi), (aj) and (bj) are not synonymous. The regular kind of polysemy is characterized as a systematic, recurrent polysemy, according to Klein and Murphy (2001). There is a logical relationship between the words. In other words, word A is said to be regular if there is at least one other term B in the same language that has a semantically distinct meaning and is not synonymous with it.

Irregular Polysemy

Irregular polysemy is sometimes related to perceptions formed by metaphorical relationships, but there is no systematic relationship. For instance, cherry could be the name of a fruit or a color. It has a variety of meanings depending on the context of the word. The present writer chose Apresjan J.D's theory for this study because it clearly explains regular and irregular polysemy and then describes the regular and irregular polysemy.

METHOD

In this research, a qualitative descriptive method was used by the writer to analyze. Denzin and Lincoln (1994) state that qualitative research is multimethod in focus, involving an interpretive, naturalistic approach to its subject matter. This means qualitative researchers investigate phenomena in their natural environments, aiming to understand or interpret occurrences in terms of the meanings individuals assign to them. Christensen, Johnson, and Turner (2011) said that "qualitative data consist of words, pictures, clothing, documents, or other non-numerical information". The purpose of a qualitative study is to describe, explain, and answer in more detail the problems to be studied by studying as much as possible (Afrianto et al., 2021; Puspita & Pranoto, 2021). The source of the data in this study is the song lyrics in Katy Perry's album "Teenage Dream" which were heard and read by the writer. The steps taken by the writer is collecting the data are listening to the song, reading and understanding the lyrics of the song, analyzing the lyrics of the song, then making conclusions.

Data is a pool of raw information in which a case could be found, gathered, and analyzed (Creswell, 2013). According to Asia & Samanik (2018), data are factual pieces of information, frequently in the form of surveys or investigations that are essential to the writer's research process and serve as the foundation for computations and conclusion. In this research, the data that the writer looked into were polysemy words analysis which had already been in the raw data and it only needed to be found and analyzed. The data of this was taken from spotify in which spotify is the main object to find the song lyrics. In this research, song lyrics were used to capture polysemy words. The song lyrics were available on online music platforms, Spotify by using mobile phone or personal computer. To find the exact album, the album of "Teenage Dream" by Katy Perry and lyric are available at https://open.spotify.com/album/2UG6T6f0Qc9SaBCIcaviLM?si=6Nptnmj4Q9amuXGUTzpFQQ.

Library research was used as a method to collect the data. Library research was a gathering data technique in which the data had already been stored either online or offline (George, 2008; Mann, 2005). The logic of library research was the movement to gather the data that was not on the level whether it existed or not but more on their usefulness (George, 2008). The idea of qualitative research was to select participants or sites, however, documents and visual material could be used as the source of data in some cases (Creswell, 2013). Library research used documents that could be taken on spotify as the source of data as it is the only available data source for the writer. Library research was chosen as it is suitable to collect documents such as song lyrics that were being researched in this context. The analysis included the types of polysemy such as regular polysemy and irregular polysemy.

All of the data will be words in sentences with regular and irregular polysemy identified in Katy Perry's album "Teenage Dream" song lyrics. The first step is to search the lyrics on spotify. Next, the present writer shows the proof of lyric. After that, the present writer selects which word that contains regular and irregular polysemy. Then, the present writer analyzes and elaborates which word that contains regular and irregular polysemy. Lastly, after analyzing and elaborating the data, the present writer would count how many words that contain regular and irregular polysemy in Katy Perry's song lyrics in the album "Teenage Dream". To collect the data, the present writer occupies NVivo 12 Pro.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Regular Polysemy

Regular Polysemy demonstrates a logical relationship between the words. This relationship can be revealed by dealing with the context. For example, a word is said to be regular if there is at least another term in the same language that has a semantically distinct meaning and is not synonymous with it.
1. You'll be my **Valentine**, Valentine.
Meaning:
(a) Valentine /ˈvaləntaɪn/ : A special day that is celebrated on February 14th.
(b) Valentine /ˈvaləntaɪn/ : Someone you adore to date romantically.
The word valentine in the first definition means "A special day that is celebrated on February 14th", while in the second definition, the word valentine has the meaning "Someone you adore to date romantically". It means that the word Valentine included regular polysemy. It has the same systematic word but different semantically or

non-synonymous, in usual it can be meant as "A special day that is celebrated on February 14th", but in this second definition the word valentine mean as "Someone you adore to date romantically", so both of the words are included in regular polysemy because they are the same word with several meanings. In which the second definition is the right definition based on the context.

2. Now, **baby**, I believe this is real.

Meaning:

(a) Baby /ˈbeɪ̣bi/ : A very young child, especially one newly or recently born.

(b) Baby /ˈbeɪ̣bi/ : A way to address someone you are romantically interested in.

The word baby in the first definition means "A very young child, especially one newly or recently born", while in the second definition the word baby has the meaning "A way to address someone you are romantically interested in". It means that the word baby included regular polysemy because it has the same systematically word but different semantically or non-synonymous, in usual it can be meant as "A very young child, especially one newly or recently born", but in this second definition the word baby mean as "A way to address someone you are romantically interested in", so both of the words are included in regular polysemy because they are the same word with several meanings. In which the second definition is the right definition based on the context.

3. Yeah, we danced on tabletops, and we took too many **shots**.

Meaning:

(a) Shots /SHätz/ : The firing of a gun or cannon.

(b) Shots /SHätz/ : A small drink, especially of distilled liquor.

The word shots in the first definition means "The firing of a gun or cannon", while in the second definition the word shots has the meaning "A small drink, especially of distilled liquor". It means that the word shots included regular polysemy because it has the same systematically word but different semantically or non-synonymous, in usual it can be meant as "The firing of a gun or cannon" but in this second definition the word shots mean as "A small drink, especially of distilled liquor", so both of the words are included in regular polysemy because they are the same word with several meanings. In which the second definition is the right definition based on the context.

4. Just own the night, like the **Fourth of July**.

Meaning:

(a) Fourth of July /ˌfôrTH əv jəˈlī/ : A day that commemorates Independence Day of America.

(b) Fourth of July /ˌfôrTH əv jəˈlī/ : A date that states July 4th.

The word Fourth of July in the first definition means "A day that commemorates Independence Day of America", while in the second definition the word Fourth of July has the meaning "A date that states July 4th". It means that the word Fourth of July included regular polysemy because it has the same systematically word but different semantically or non-synonymous, in usual it can be meant as " A day that commemorates Independence Day of America", but in this second definition the word Fourth of July mean as " A date that states July 4th", so both of the words are included in regular polysemy because they are the same word with several meanings. In which the first definition is the right definition based on the context.

Irregular Polysemy

Irregular polysemy is sometimes associated with perceptions formed by metaphorical relationships, but there is no systematic relationship.

1. You think I'm **funny** when I tell the punch line wrong.

Meaning:

(a) Funny /ˈfəni/: Causing laughter or amusement; humorous.

(b) Funny /ˈfəni/: Difficult to explain or understand; strange or odd.

The word funny in the first definition means "Causing laughter or amusement; humorous", while in the second definition the word funny has the meaning "difficult to explain or understand; strange or odd". It means that the word funny included irregular polysemy because it does not have systematical word and the word is only known by certain community, in usual it can be meant as "Causing laughter or amusement; humorous", but in this second definition the word funny mean as "Difficult to explain or understand; strange or odd", so both of the words are included in irregular polysemy because they are related to perceptions formed by metaphorical relationships, but there is no systematic relationship. Based on the context, the second definition is more appropriate than the first definition.

2. I know you get me, so I let my **walls** come down before you met me.

Meaning:

(a) Walls /ˈwɔłz/: A continuous vertical brick or stone structure that encloses or divides an area of land.

(b) Walls /ˈwɔłz/: To permit someone to be open and vulnerable with others.

The word walls in the first definition means "A continuous vertical brick or stone structure that encloses or

divides an area of land", while in the second definition the word walls has the meaning "To permit someone to be open and vulnerable with others". It means that the word walls included irregular polysemy because it does not have systematical word and the word is only known by certain community, in usual it can be meant as "A continuous vertical brick or stone structure that encloses or divides an area of land", but in this second definition the word walls mean as "To permit someone to be open and vulnerable with others", so both of the words are included in irregular polysemy because they are related to perceptions formed by metaphorical relationships, but there is no systematic relationship. Based on the context, the second definition is more appropriate than the first definition.

       3. We can dance, until we **die**.

Meaning:

       (a) Die /dī/: A person, animal, or plant those stop living.

       (b) Die /dī/: A symbolic representation of experiencing life fully.

The word die in the first definition means "A person, animal, or plant those stop living", while in the second definition the word die has the meaning "A symbolic representation of experiencing life fully". It means that the word die included irregular polysemy because it does not have systematical word and the word is only known by certain community, in usual it can be meant as "A person, animal, or plant those stop living", but in this second definition the word die mean as "A symbolic representation of experiencing life fully ", so both of the words are included in irregular polysemy because they are related to perceptions formed by metaphorical relationships, but there is no systematic relationship. Based on the context, the second definition is more appropriate than the first definition.

       4. My heart **stops** when you look at me.

Meaning:

       (a) Stops /stäpz/: To prevent an activity or event from occurring.

       (b) Stops /stäpz/: An unexpected sensation of surprise, terror, or shock.

The word stops in the first definition means "To prevent an activity or event from occurring", while in the second definition the word stops has the meaning "An unexpected sensation of surprise, terror, or shock". It means that the word stops included irregular polysemy because it does not have systematical word and the word is only known by certain community, in usual it can be meant as "To prevent an activity or event from occurring", but in this second definition the word stops mean as "An unexpected sensation of surprise, terror, or shock", so both of the words are included in irregular polysemy because they are related to perceptions formed by metaphorical relationships, but there is no systematic relationship. Based on the context, the second definition is more appropriate than the first definition.

CONCLUSION

       It is found that Katy Perry's songs have intended meanings which show regular polysemy and irregular polysemy. Both types can be revealed based on the context of the stories inside the songs.

       In conclusion, there are two types of polysemy that are found in this study which are regular polysemy and irregular polysemy. There are 16 data in regular polysemy and 12 data in irregular polysemy. In the context of regular polysemy, dealing with the context is the way to determine the intended meaning. On the other hand, irregular polysemy is related to perceptions formed by metaphorical relationships, but there is no systematic relationship. Furthermore, the meaning of the word in irregular polysemy is sometimes known by certain community.

       The present writer recognizes that this research will be beneficial as a resource for people interested in polysemy. Knowing the many varieties of polysemy is more useful than knowing the definition of polysemy. The present writer also hopes that this research will be of use to individuals and readers, particularly to researchers who will do research on the same topic as this research using other theories to make polysemy more thorough and useful.

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