A CONNOTATIVE MEANING ANALYSIS ON THE WORD CHILD IN FIVE LYRICS OF SONGS

(When the children cry by white lion, war child by cranberries, sleeping child by Michael learn to Rock, Russian by bob Dylan, Leningrad by Billy Joe)

A Thesis

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Declaration

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that to the best of my work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material extent has been accepted for the award of other degree or diploma of the university or the other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, 03 October, 2010

Mamduh Abidarda
ABSTRACT

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The aim of the research is to reveal the connotative semiotic meanings of the word child in five lyrics of songs from five different group music. Those five lyrics of songs released in the year between 1980’s to early 1990’s, which was the time when the cold war was still happening. The writer analyzed the lyrics of songs namely “When the children cry” by white lion group band, “Sleeping child” by Michael learn to rock group band, “War child” by cranberries group band, “Leningrad” by Billy Joe, “Russian” by Bob Dylan.

In this research, the writer used qualitative method. He analyzed the lyrics by reading them intensively and giving hard attention to each line. After that, the writer tried to explicate the lyrics by examining the intrinsic element of every lyric. This process called explication.

To analyze connotative meaning of word child, the writer used the connotative semiotic theory of Roland Barthes. The connotative meaning of word child is analyzed by revealing the denotative meaning first and correlating the lyrics to the historical background, social condition and also the phrases in the lyrics themselves.

From these lyrics, the writer has found the different connotative meanings of word child from each lyric. The word child in the lyric *when the children cry* is used by white lion to connote “the new way to govern”. Michael learn to rock group band used the word child in the lyric *sleeping child* to connote “Innocent and pureness”. Cranberries group band used the word child in his lyric *war child* to connote “tool and slave of the government”. While Billy Joe used the word child in his lyric *Leningrad* to connote “the sacrifice and victim”, bob Dylan used the word child in his lyric *Russian* to connote “weakness”.

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The writer
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Music is often used uniquely as a media to deliver a message through a song. A song, which is considered as an effective and universal media can drop concepts, messages, and expression of its creator to its listener through lyric, music composition, music instrument, and the way the creator sing the song. The concept in a song can be a love expression, criticizing, outrage, complain etc. all things above are arranged in beautiful and poetic words.

It is no wonder that lyric of song, as a part of music frame, is a dominant factor in delivering messages that finally will be enjoyed by its listener. William Moylan said in his book the art of recording: understanding and crafting the mix; music that includes a text, such a song, will communicate each other concepts. These work mats tell a story, deliver the author’s impression of an experience, present asocial commentary, etc. the interplay between the music and the drama of the text is often an important contributor to the total experience of these works.

Music contain of lyric that will communicate some concepts. Some of these concepts bring impression and experiences of its creator that result some comments or social opinions. Music also often used as a tool to bring the ideology

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of its creator. Interaction between music and drama in text usually can be an important contributor to the entire system’s works.

Lyric is words in a song. Lyric can be written as a completion or addition after the music itself. The Meaning of lyric can be implicit or explicit, and sometimes lyric has abstract meaning or furthermore cannot be understood. The characteristic of lyric as a message tool is quite different with others, so that we need special method in interpreting the important message in. Of course, it cannot be concluded easily that people understand the message of the lyric of the song they hear. As one of literature, song has an art value that should have many meanings that is relative to most people. To enjoy a song, we can do like what other people do, but to know the message in, we need more capability than the others do.

Lyric of song, in some cases, has similarities to poetry such as both poems and song lyrics rely on the potent use of language; both engage their readers and listeners on an emotional level both require a skilled use of word sounds and rhyming. In general, the same virtues that make a good poem—effective imagery, compelling themes, emotional evocativeness and originality—also make a good song lyric. Poetry and song lyrics both benefit from well-applied poetic devises, such as metaphor, simile, symbol, alliteration, hyperbole, personification, onomatopoeia. Moreover, both rely on the effective use of descriptive imagery. In other word, lyric of song is one of literature that is interesting to analyze as well as poetry.
The Cold War (Russian: 1947–91) was the continuing state of political conflict, military tension, proxy wars, and economic competition existing after World War II (1939–1945), primarily between the Soviet Union and its satellite states, and the powers of the Western world, particularly the United States. Although the primary participants' military forces never officially clashed directly, they expressed the conflict through military coalitions, strategic conventional force deployments, extensive aid to states deemed vulnerable, proxy wars, espionage, propaganda, a nuclear arms race, economic and technological competitions, such as the Space Race.²

Despite being allies against the Axis powers and having the most powerful military forces among peer nations, the USSR and the US disagreed about the configuration of the post-war world while occupying most of Europe. The Soviet Union created the Eastern Bloc with the eastern European countries it occupied, annexing some as Soviet Socialist Republics and maintaining others as satellite states, some of which were later consolidated as the Warsaw Pact (1955–1991). The US and some western European countries established containment of communism as a defensive policy, establishing alliances such as NATO to that end.

In the 1980s, the United States increased diplomatic, military, and economic pressures against the USSR, which had already suffered severe economic stagnation. Thereafter, Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev introduced the liberalizing reforms of perestroika ("reconstruction", "reorganization", 1987)

and glasnost ("openness", ca. 1985). The Cold War ended after the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991, leaving the United States as the dominant military power, and Russia possessing most of the Soviet Union's nuclear arsenal. The Cold War and its events have had a significant impact on the world today, and it is commonly referred to in popular culture.

The Cold War was reflected in culture through music, movies, books, and other media. Therefore, we can find many kind of music that tells us about how the cold war was. Many musicians, in creating their lyrics were influenced by the cold war situation. The situation during the cold war was unstable and vulnerable to be an open war. Cold war definitely had caused instability in economic, politic and social in all over the world. Therefore, the musicians try to warn the people that war just lead them to damage and destruction only. Some musician during the cold war especially in 1980’s, such as American metal group band white lion with *When the children cry*, Michael learn to rock band with *Sleeping child*, Billy Joe with *Leningrad*, cranberries group band with *War child* and American musician bob Dylan with *Russian*, had involve them selves in campaigning anti war.

What makes the writer interested to those lyric above is that the entire musician used child word many times in their lyrics. In addition, they write it during the cold war, that is the time between 1980 to early 1990’s. Based on those facts, the writer will try to analyze the connotative meaning of the child words in their lyric and to reveal the true meaning using connotative semiotic approach of Roland Barthes.
B. Focus of the Study

Based on the background above, the writer focuses on the child connotative meaning in five lyrics of songs: when the children cry by white lion, sleeping child by Michel learn to rock, war child by cranberries, Leningrad by Billy Joe and Russian by Bob Dylan.

C. Research Question

Due to the focus of the study above, the research question is formulated as follow:

What are the connotative meanings of the child words from the five analyzed lyrics?

D. Significance of the Research

The writer hopes that the research can give a new experience and knowledge about literature to the writer especially, and the reader generally. The writer hopes that this research can be a valuable contribution for culture and language studies in State Islamic University (UIN) Syarief Hidayatullah Jakarta. Then, the writer hopes that the research will enlarge our knowledge about symbol and theme in lyric of song and that the research can be one of literature references for the reader.
E. Research Methodology

1. Objective of the Research

To know the connotative meaning of word child in the five lyrics of songs: when the children cry by White Lion, War Child by cranberries, Sleeping Child by Michael Learn to Rock, Russian by Bob Dylan, Leningrad by Billy Joe.

2. Method of Research

This research is a descriptive analysis research that describes about child connotative meaning on the five lyrics of songs: when the children cry by white lion, sleeping child by Michael learn to rock, war child by cranberries, hard rain gonna fall by bob Dylan and Leningrad by Billy Joe.

The analysis includes explicating which contain explanation of the entire lyrics in detail. From analysis, the writer tries to conclude connotative meaning of each lyric.

3. Unit of Analysis

Unit of analysis in this research is five lyrics of songs: when the children cry by White Lion and Sleeping child by Michael Learn to Rock, War child by Cranberries, Russian by Bob Dylan and Leningrad by Billy Joe.

4. Data Analysis Technique

To find the goal of the research, the writer reads the lyrics accurately, and analyzes the intrinsic such style of language, symbol and theme in each lyric. After the data is completed, the writer tries to analyze the connotative meaning of the words child in those five lyrics based on critical study and qualitative data. So, the data will be analyzed through “descriptive analysis technique”.
5. Research Instrument

In this qualitative research, the writer makes himself a subject of the research in order to find every data he needs.
A. Explanation of Lyric

Lyric derives from the Greek word lyrikos, meaning "singing to the lyre."

“A lyric poem is one that expresses a subjective, personal point of view. The word lyric came to be used for the "words of a song"; this meaning was recorded in 1876. The common plural (perhaps because of the association between the plurals lyrics and words), predominates contemporary usage. Use of the singular form lyric remains grammatically acceptable, yet remains considered erroneous in referring to a singular song word as a lyric.¹

Lyrics can be studied from an academic perspective. For example, some lyrics can be considered a form of social commentary. Lyrics often contain political, social and economic themes as well as aesthetic elements, and so can connote messages which are culturally significant. These messages can either be explicit or implied through metaphor or symbolism. Lyrics can also be analyzed with respect to the sense of unity (or lack of unity) it has with its supporting music. Analysis based on tonality and contrasts is particular examples.

In human daily activity, people sometimes show many sign, the sign may come from the dialogue or conversation, the gesture, the appearance and so on. However people often don’t realize the meaning of the sign that they found

surround them. Therefore, it is important that we know how the sign reveal as well as how to interpret the sign.

In lyric of song, there should be a message. We often read and sing a lyric of song without knowing what the message that the writer try to communicate is. We sometimes try to read the message but we failed in finding it. The failure in understanding the meaning of the lyric is because we don’t know the right method that we should use in finding the true meaning of the lyric. Fortunately, now days we have known that there is a method that can lead us to explore the meaning of an object. It is semiotic, the method, which we talk about above.

B. Explication Method

Explication is an approach to literary criticism involving close examination, analysis, and exposition of the text of a work, and concentrating on language, style, content, and the interrelationships of the parts to the whole in regard to meaning and symbolism.

A method of literary criticism involving a detailed examination of each part of a work, such as structure, style, and imagery, and an exposition of the relationship of these parts to each other and to the whole work. The method was originally used to teach literature in France and has since become a tool for use by literary critics in other countries, particularly by practitioners of New Criticism.

Preparing to write the explication:

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1. Read the lyric silently, and then read it aloud (if not in a testing situation). Repeat as necessary.

2. Consider the lyric as a dramatic situation in which a speaker addresses an audience or another character. In this way, begin the analysis by identifying and describing the speaking voice or voices, the conflicts or ideas, and the language used in the lyric.

C. Semiotics

The word semiotics is derived from the Greek, *semion*, which means “sign” or *seme* which means “sign interpreter”. Semiotic basically result from classical study and scholastic on logical, rhetorical and poetic art. However, sign according to old time definition still means a thing that denotes another thing. For example: stem denotes fire existence. If the sign is implemented in language, number, word and sentence will not have meanings in themselves. Signs just have meaning (significant) correlating to its reader. The reader himself connects the sign to what is signified (signifie) according to the convention in language system.³

Semiotic is a science or analysis method that is used for studying signs⁴. Signs are a tool which we use for finding the way in this world, in the middle of human life and together with the human life. Semiotic or in Barthes definition, semiology, basically tries to learn how humanity signify things. To signify, in this case, can’t be associated with to communicate. To signify means that objects is

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3 Alex sobur *semiotika komunikasi* (Bandung: Rosda Karya, 2006) p. 16.
4 Aart van zoest, semiotika; *tentang tanda, cara kerjanya dan apa yang kita lakukan dengannya* (Jakarta: Yayasan Sumber Agung, 1993), P. 02.
not only bringing the information, but also constituting the structural system form signs.5

A sign signifies other thing beyond its self and meaning is a relationship between an object and idea with the sign. This basic concept is held up together with many other theories that correlate with symbol, language, discourse, non verbal shapes and theories that explain how sign connect to its meaning and how sign is arranged. A sign is any physical form that has been imagined or made externally (through some physical medium) to stand for object, event, feeling, that is known as referent, or for class of similar (or related) object, event, feeling etc., Known as referential domain. In human life, sign serve many functions. They allow people to recognize pattern in thing.6 Cobley and jans call it as” discipline is simply the analysis of signs or the study of functioning of the system” (the sign analysis or the study about how signification system functions. Meanwhile, Charles sanders pierce defines that semiotic as” a relationship among a sign, an object, and a meaning’. From all definition above, However, it is clear that the experts in semiotic see the semiotic as a science or process that correlate to signs.

D. Denotation and connotation

The meaning of Denotation is directive, that is, the special meaning in a sign, and the main point can be called as a representation of signified. Then, if we look at an object such as a Barbie doll, the denotative meaning of the Barbie is “this is a doll whose length is 11 and its size is 5-3-4. This doll had been created

for the first time in 1959. Meanwhile, to explore the connotative meaning, we should correlate the Barbie with the culture that exist in its cover - the meaning in the doll. That meaning will also be correlated with the American culture, the clue that will be reflected and etc.⁷

E. Connotative semiotic of Roland Barthes

In human daily activity, people always show many sign which comes from the dialogue or conversation, the gesture, the appearance and so on. However people also often don’t realize the meaning of the sign that is signified by things surround them. Therefore, it is important that we know how the sign reveal as well as how to interpret the sign.

Denotation is described as the defisional, literal, obvious or common sense meaning of a sign⁸. In the case of linguistic sign, the denotative meaning is what the dictionary attempts to prove for example the word “chair” in oxford advanced learner’s dictionary of current English means, separate movable seat for one person. In other term, denotation is stated as what an image actually shows and is immediately apparent, rather than the assumption on individual reader may make about it.

Connotation is derived from the Greek word which means being sign. Connotation is the meaning of a sign which is arrived through the culture experiences a reader bring to it. According to chandler, the term connotation is used refers to social cultural and personal association of the sign such as

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ideological and emotional. For example the connotation of the “chair” is position. A chair connotes position of functionary.

Semiotic that is developed by Roland Barthes is actually come from linguistic that developed by Ferdinand de Saussure. In Saussure linguistic tradition, the concepts are dichotomy such as langue/parole, signifier/signified, and syntagmatic/paradigmatic. Began from language, Saussure then distinguish it into two categories: langue and parole. Then, langue is differentiated according to synchronic and diachronic of point of view. Langue phenomena, then, is distinguished again into two relational central: sintagmatic and paradigmatic. Synchronic linguistic are dealing with sign that has double sides which comprises of signifiers and signifieds. The entire schema is seen below.

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Due to the schema above, it is obvious that in language level, Saussure give more attention to the langue aspect, that is, the language unite that is learned for its words, phrase, than to the bigger unite like discourse. Saussure’s semiotic known as structural semiotic. Saussure sees the parole as an object that is impossible to be analyzed systematically. Discourse considered as an aspect that is untouchable and that is beyond the semiotic and linguistic coup. Due to those

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9 Ibid., p. 141
10 Alex sobur. *semiotika komunikasi.* (Bandung: Rosda Karya, 2006) p. 65
At the first, the connotative semiotic was spread by Louis hjelmslev that refers basically to Saussure’s though. While Saussure, in spreading his theory stands on langue, hjemslev presses on the important of connotation that stand on parole. Saussure’s semiotic theory and hjemslev’s sign concept are used by Roland Barthes as a place where he stands on to in spreading theory of semiotic that is known as connotation semiotic. To describe his theory, Roland Barthes takes an example of “a rose”. Used to denote passion, the rose becomes signifier and the passion becomes signified. the correlation of both produce three dimension, those are: 1) signifier refers to language concept about flower; 2) significant/signified refers to acoustic picture of mentality, that is, flower as a reflection of love; 3) sign gives a meaning of two correlation between concepts of that mental reflection, that is, flower and love that means, through interpretation, “he loves me”.11

The second or - order semiological system (like in “rose” above) is built based on the first-order semiological system. The schema of how it works will be shown below:

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This is the case which hjelmslev calls connotative semiotic; the first system is then the plane of denotation and the second system (wider than the first) the plane of connotation. We shall say therefore that a connoted system is a system whose plane of expression is itself constituted by signifying system; the common cases of connotation will of course consist f complex systems of which language first the first system.¹²

If we see the scheme above, we will find that the schema consist of two systems. The first order-system is called the denotation. Denotation comprises signifier, signified and the process which unites the former to the later (signification). or we can say that the denotation system is a linguistic sign, the denotative meaning is what the dictionary attempts to prove for example the word “flower” above in oxford advanced learner’s dictionary of current English means, a plant grown for the beauty of its flower. Then the relation between the signifier and signified of the first order system produce language concept about flower. In other term, denotation is stated as what an image actually shows and is

immediately apparent, rather than the assumption on individual reader may make about it.

In the second order-system or in the connotation, it again comprises signifier, signified, and the process which unites the former to the latter (signification), and it is the inventory of these three elements which one should undertake in the first place for each system. The signifiers of connotation, which we shall call connotators, are made up of signs (signifiers and signified united) of the denoted system. It is the language concept of *flower*. Naturally, several denoted system can be grouped together to form a single connotator—provided the latter has a single signified of connotation; in other words, the units of the connoted system do not necessarily have the same size as those of the denoted system: large fragments of the denoted discourse can constitute a single units of connoted system this is the case, for instance, with the tone of the text, which is made up of numerous words, but which nevertheless refers to a single signified.

Whatever the manner in which it “caps” the denoted message, connotation doesn’t exhaust it: there always remains ‘something denoted’ (otherwise the discourse would not be possible) and the connotators are always in the last analysis discontinuous and scattered sign, naturalized by the denoted language which carries them.\(^\text{13}\)

As for the signified of the connotation, its character is at once general, global and diffuse; it is, if you like, a fragment of ideology: the sum of the message in example above: *flower* refers, for instance, to signified “*reflection of love*”. These signified have a very close communication with culture, knowledge,

\(^{13}\) *Ibid.*, P.91
history, and it is through them, so to speak, that the environmental world invades the system. We might say that ideology is the form (in Hjelmslev’s sense of the word) of the signified of connotation, while rhetoric is the form of the connotators.\textsuperscript{14}

\textsuperscript{14}Ibid., P. 92
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDING

A. Explication of Lyric

1. The Explication of *When the Children Cry*

   little child
dry your crying eyes
how can I explain
the fear you feel inside
cause you were born
into this evil world
where man is killing man
and no one knows just why
what we have become
just look what we have done
all that we destroyed
you must build again

when the children cry
let them know we tried
cause when the children sing
then the new world begins

little child
you must show the way
to a better day
for all the young
cause you were born
for all the world to see
that we all can live
with love and peace
no more presidents
and all the wars will end
one united world
under god

when the children cry
let them know we tried
cause when the children sing
then the new world begins

what we have become
just look what we have done
all that we destroyed
you must build again
no more presidents
and all the wars will end
one united world
under god

when the children cry
let them know we tried
when the children fight
let them know it ain't right
when the children pray
let them know the way
cause when the children sing
then the new world begins

The first stanza consists of twelve lines. In the first line, the narrator uses
the phrase ‘a little child’ as a subject for his entire lyric. The narrator here is a
singer of this song. What he means in the first lyric is that he greets the child. In
The second line, the narrator asks the child to stop crying. Why does the child
cry? As a matter of fact, the child usually cries when he feels disturbed, hurt, or
uncomforted with the situation around him. The next line explains about the
narrator’s doubt whether he knows or not the real situation which make the
children afraid and feared.

The answer of the narrator’s question appears in the next line /cause when
you were born into this evil world/. You, refer to child who cries. When the child
is born, the child finds that the world is full of crimes and evil deed. The condition
refers to the cold war at that time. In war, people didn’t respect each other rights.
They always want to determine, conquer and colonize other nations. As a result,
the victims of the war are often the innocent children who have nothing to do with
it. During the war, everyone declares that they stand on the right side. It’s really
difficult to determine where the right is and the wrong is. When all the people in
the world are desired to beat between each other, it’s become clear evidence that
the world where the children live in is an evil world.

All of these are emphasized by the next line that says /a man killing a man/
which depict the war situation, the situation that always creates misery and
sadness. That is because in a war, there must be a deceased man or woman.
Ironically, those people don’t know the reason why they should kill other people.
Those people are just being monitored by the government to kill for the sake of
the government greediness. They just follow the instruction from the government
who has power and control.
In the next line, the narrator tells the child that all what has been left by us (us here, denotes to all soldiers and everyone who was involved in the war’s period) is just destruction. What those people did were killing people, bombing other nations, burning forest, demolishing buildings, and etc. they didn’t left something good but destructions.

Then the narrator suggests to all the children not to do such what they did. They suggest to all children to build the new era. The era where all people begin to reconstruct what have been destroyed during the war. They begin to build new relation among nations, new government’s politic, new morality and new culture. It is because everything has been scattered during the war

In the second stanza, the lyric /when the children cry//let them know we tried/ explains that the child were scared and hurt by the war condition. Then the narrator and all the people who involve in war want to acknowledge the child that they will try to reconstruct the destruction they made. The next line of the lyric explains about the reversal condition of the children that mentioned before. The singing children denote that the children were in comfort condition. It can be concluded that the children felt happy, save, and hopeful. Finally, when the children feel happy and have a new dream, the new world will begin. It is the world where no fighting, no political abuse in.

The third stanza, once again, like in the first stanza, the narrator greets and advices the children to arrange the new way to a better condition, the new era where all young can live peacefully. The condition where there is no president in. the phrase /no president/ means no diversity, no groups, no racism, and no leaders
who will leads their members to have a war. When all of these happen, the war will disappear by itself. The people of the world will be equal in every aspect of their life among one other, because all people are governed by one leader, the great leader, God. However, god is considered as the real king by almost all people of the world. He can do no wrong; god is a symbol of kindness and justice. When the kindness and justice rule the world, the peace and happiness will spread all over the world. The forth stanza is the same with the second stanza and fifth stanza are similar to the first and the third stanza.

The last stanza or the sixth stanza, tell us that when the children cry because of the war and its wildness, they should be told that we, who were involved in war, are trying to reconcile, rebuild, and reconstruct all that we have destroyed. When our young generations are trying to do like what we have done in war tell them that those behavior are not good things to do. When the children pray, the older people must tell them how to do positive pray which lead people to the better life. Finally, again, the singer emphasized that the singing children denote that the children were in comfort condition. It can be concluded that when the children feel happy then the new word that is far from fighting and political abuse.

2. War Child Explication

Who will save the war child baby?
Who controls the key?
The web we weave is thick and sordid,
Fine by me.
At times of war we're all the losers,  
There's no victory.  
We shoot to kill and kill your lover,  
Fine by me.

War child, victim of political pride.  
Plant the seed, territorial greed.  
Mind the war child,  
We should mind the war child.

I spent last winter in New York,  
And came upon a man.  
He was sleeping on the streets and homeless,  
He said, "I fought in Vietnam."

Beneath his shirt he wore the mark,  
He bore the mark with pride.  
A two inch deep incision carved,  
Into his side.

War child, victim of political pride.  
Plant the seed, territorial greed.  
Mind the war child,  
We should mind the war child.

Who's the loser now? Who's the loser now?  
We're all the losers now. We're all the losers now.

War child. [X2]

In the first stanza, the narrator asks a question about who will secure and take care of the future of the child who participate and take part in the war? Does the child’s government will help? Or the child himself will? The key as we knew is a tool for opening or locking a door. But the key in the second line of the lyric is interpreted by the writer as a power that someone has so that he can stop or begin the war. Then in the next line, the web here means the huge and big action
relating to war that people made. This is the action that is considered as the complicated, dirty, and unpleasant behavior.

In the second stanza, the narrator describes about the result from the war. He tells that we all are loser even we win the war. In the war the loser and the winner are both getting many disadvantages. Both of them are losing many of their families, and having economical declining. Both winner and loser are absolutely destructed. In a war, we kill our enemies’ lover where our enemies kill our lover. It is fair enough, isn’t it?

The third stanza explains that the war child was just a victim of political pride. They were just the victim of their government greediness. As the matter of fact, it is known that most of the government is ruled by a political party. When the political party is consisted of bad people, the riot and damage will happen to that country. Unfortunately, most of leaders of political party are inclining to do unwise decision. They tend to conquer one another. Planting the bomb is a clear evidence of their greediness during the war. /Mind the war child/ means we should take care of the child who already participated in a war cause they just a victim of their government greediness.

Then in fourth stanza, the narrator tells about his meeting with a man who admits having fought in Vietnam. According to the history, Vietnam was portrayed as the grave for American soldier. Many of American soldiers were died or injured in Vietnam War. The man’s homeless represent a misery and bad effect he got after war in Vietnam and depict that the government didn’t takes care of the war child future.
In the fifth stanza, the narrator explains about the physical condition of the soldier. The soldier fighting in Vietnam who was homeless was having the wound which he was proud of. The soldier was proud because he had fought for his country, for his dignity. The sixth stanza is similar to the third stanza.

In the seventh stanza, the narrator asked twice about who was the loser of the war that they made. Then, the narrator said that all the participants in the war are the losers even they win the war. It is because all who participate in the war are in pain or in injury.

3. Explication of Leningrad Lyric

Viktor was born in the spring of '44
And never saw his father anymore
A child of sacrifice, a child of war
Another son who never had a father after Leningrad

Went off to school and learned to serve the state
Followed the rules and drank his vodka straight
The only way to live was drown the hate
A Russian life was very sad
And such was life in Leningrad

I was born in '49
A cold war kid in McCarthy time
Stop 'em at the 38th Parallel
Blast those yellow reds to hell
And cold war kids were hard to kill
Under their desk in an air raid drill
Haven't they heard we won the war
What do they keep on fighting for?

Viktor was sent to some Red Army town
Served out his time, became a circus clown
The greatest happiness he'd ever found
Was making Russian children glad
And children lived in Leningrad

But children lived in Levittown
And hid in the shelters underground
Until the Soviets turned their ships around
And tore the Cuban missiles down
And in that bright October sun
We knew our childhood days were done
And I watched my friends go off to war
What do they keep on fighting for?

And so my child, and I came to this place
To meet him eye to eye and face to face
He made my daughter laugh, then we embraced
We never knew what friends we had
Until we came to Leningrad

In the first stanza, the narrator introduce us a child named victor. Victor was a child who was born in 1944, a year when the world war just had been finished. Victor was an orphan. He lived just with her mother because his father had died since he was born. In the third line, victor was told as a child who had been sacrificed for the sake of political pride, for the sake of people who played the game, for the sake of people who was greedy for power. Not only did she lose her father, but also he then became one of a child who was involved in a war and he was a child of war. Victor was one of the children who lost his father after war in Leningrad. A son who would get affection from his parent but his father left him, a son who became a victim for something he didn’t do.

The second stanza are still telling a story of victor life who next lived like other Russian child, that is, going to school in order that he can serve his government, his state. What victor can do then is just follow the rules from the
government, and drank vodka which reflects his stress and unhappy life. To drink vodka, for victor, is the way to lose his recent of the government, of the politic and of the war that causes his father passed away and made him to be an orphan. At that time, to live in Russia was hard. It can be seen from the citizen of Leningrad city.

In the third stanza, it tells about the narrator, Billy Joe, who was an American child who was born in 1949, the time when cold war just began between United State of America and Soviet Union. Unfortunately, the narrator and victor were the children that were living in different countries that were fighting between each other. Yellow red is a symbol for communist (Soviet Union who is trying to invade America. They were Soldiers that must be shot to death and sent to hell because they were trying to disturb the American freedom by attacking the country. The cold war kids, in the fifth line, refer to American kids who were not easy to kill because they were tough, brave, and smart. In the next line, the narrator tries to convince himself and the Russian soldiers that we, American and Russian people, were the winner of the previous world war. So, if we have won the war before, why we should continue to another war such as a cold war. Haven’t we gained everything from the war, have we?

In the fourth stanza, the narrator brings us back to victor’s story. Victor, who was previously told to have lived in misery and sadness, then, became a circus clown. Circus clown is a symbol of happiness and joys. Its job is to entertain people and to make people laugh. It is reverse of soldiers whose job is to
kill and conquer other nation. That is all what make victor decides to be a clown so that he can make Russian child laugh, especially children of Leningrad city.

The fifth stanza, the narrator tells about the children lived in Levittown, Levittown is a city in America where the narrator and the other children live. They lived their life peacefully without any disturbance. Their peaceful life suddenly turned into misery life when America confronted against Russia that called as “cold war”. It is enforced by the sentence /until the soviet turned their ships around//and tore the Cuban missiles down/. Soviet union who won the world war two alongside his partner America, now was turn around their ships to attack his previous partner. As a result, it is the end for children of Levittown to live their normal life, to live a joyful life because they must be ready to be sent to war. Again, the narrator, in the last line, curiously asks a question /what did we gain from a perpetual war?/.

In the sixth stanza, my child, refers to a daughter of the narrator, Billy Joe. It was time when Billy Joe was visiting Leningrad city during the cold war. When visiting the town he met a clown whose job was to make other people laugh. /He made my daughter laugh/. Billy Joe was impressed at how this clown could make his child laugh through the drama, so he wanted to learn more about the clown. This was the basic on which he took for his whole story above.

4. Explication of Russian Lyric

In Europe and America, there's a growing feeling of hysteria
Conditioned to respond to all the threats
In the rhetorical speeches of the Soviets
Mr. Krushchev said we will bury you
I don't subscribe to this point of view
It would be such an ignorant thing to do
If the Russians love their children too

How can I save my little boy from Oppenheimer's deadly toy
There is no monopoly in common sense
On either side of the political fence
We share the same biology
Regardless of ideology
Believe me when I say to you
I hope the Russians love their children too

There is no historical precedent
To put the words in the mouth of the President
There's no such thing as a winnable war
It's a lie that we don't believe anymore
Mr. Reagan says we will protect you
I don't subscribe to this point of view
Believe me when I say to you
I hope the Russians love their children too

We share the same biology
Regardless of ideology
What might save us, me, and you
Is if the Russians love their children too

Russian is a lyric that is taken from its original lyric “captain”. In the first stanza, the narrator acknowledges us that there was a growing riots and worries among the American people and Europe concerning the speech from Mr. Khrushchev a Russian leader. To American people, the speech sounds too ambitious and full of threats. /Mr. Khrushchev said we will bury you/. By Reading the sentence above We can directly interpret that soviet intends to attack American country. Or in other word, soviet wants to make an open war like world war two. But later Khrushchev retracted his previous speech. He said that what he
meant with his speech was that the communism ideology would beat capitalism ideology in all over the world. However, the Russian argued that the statement had frightened America people. All those are nothing to worry if the Soviet Union government really cares of their own children’s future. They will automatically not trigger any kind of war when they know the consequences that they will have, especially the consequences of losing their beloved children.

In the second stanza, the words openheimers deadly toys are atomic bomb. Openheimer was a Germany scientist who helped developed the atomic bomb. When atomic bomb is dropped down, no body can save from the death and so does the little boy. “There is no monopoly in common sense” means there is no business for the right choice and no one dominates that. If anyone foolish enough to fire a-bomb, it would kill anyone not just the enemy hence. /We share the same biology/ means that American and Soviet Union are just humans being. They eat the sane food and drink the same water. They just have different ideology, that is, communism for soviet and capitalism for America. They are both humans who are striving for different goals.

In the third stanza, /there is no historical precedent// to put the word in the mouth of president/ means that there is nothing we can say to president in order to influence him when he is faced with tough decision. It is his choice. The phrase /there is no such thing as winnable war// it’s a lie we don’t believe anymore/ means that no one can win with nuclear technology. What will happen next is that every one will be died. In the next line the narrator says that he and American people don’t believe that American president, Mr. Reagan is capable enough to
fulfill his promise to protect America from soviet attack. The fourth stanza is the same with the second stanza

5. Explication of *sleeping child* Lyric

The milky way upon the Heavens
Is twinkling just for you
And mr. moon he came by
To say goodnight to you
I’ll sing for you i’ll
Sing for mother
We’re praying for the world
And for the people everywhere
Gonna show them all we care
Chorus:

Oh my sleeping child the world’s so wild
But you’ve build your own paradise
That’s one reason why I’ll cover you sleeping child
If all the people around
The world
They had a mind like yours
We’d have no fighting and no wars
There would be lasting peace on earth
If all the kings and all
The leaders
Could see you here this way
They would hold the earth in their arms
They would learn to watch you play
Chorus:

Oh my sleeping child the world’s so wild
But you’ve build your own paradise
that’s one reason why I’ll cover you sleeping child
I’m gonna cover my
Sleeping child
In the first stanza, /the Milky Way upon the heavens is twinkling just for you/ mean that the galaxy in the sky is twinkling In order to make the child calm and happy. And Mr. Moon is a personification language that symbolizes the smoothness and the great power that will take care of the sleeping child and that will pray for the child healthy and safety.

I’ll sing for you. I’ll sing for mother, means that the narrator will take care not only of the children but also of the mother’s child who breast and feed the child. However, whenever the mother is in good condition, the child will be in fine condition either. /We are praying for the world//and for the people everywhere//gonna show them all we care/. Here, the narrator wants to convince that he cares of free and peace world. He prays for the calm world so that the world will be a comfortable place to live for its occupant.

In the second stanza, /oh my sleeping child/the world so wild//but you have built your own paradise/ means that the child’s world and adult’s world are quite different. The child’s world is like a paradise. It is full of calmness and purity. The child cannot hate. He will come to everyone around him without worrying whether they are bad or good people. Hi is totally an innocent human being. It is contradictory with our world that is full of desire and impurity. /That the reason//why I’ll cover you sleeping child/. The mother tries to keep the child away from the world that is very unfriendly. Also there are many crimes happened in the world. The mother wants to hide the child as far as possible from the world so that he can’t be influenced by its wildness and cruelty. /If all the people around the world//, they had a mind like your//we’d have no fighting and no
This sentence is using conditional sentence which means that the reality of this sentence is that the people today are in fight and war among each other. But all of this could not happen if all people do and behave like a child. If all the kings and all the leaders could see you he this way they would hold the earth in their arms. If all the presidents allover the world has minds like a child and don’t follow the borders, the world will be a nice place to live and no more war. The third or the last stanza is the same with the second stanza.

B. Connotative Meaning Analysis

1. Connotative meaning analysis on the word of child in when the children cry lyric

   In plane of denotation, the child is a one of English words that consists of four alphabets C,H,I,L,D. According to oxford dictionary, child denotes a young human being who is not yet an adult. He is the smallest and the weakest group of the human beings. Therefore, the word child in this lyric become the signifier of the first – order system which means that child is a merely the word like other words in English dictionary. Then, in the signified of the first – order –system or the concept of linguistic term, child signifies a small young man who is used by the song writer as object of his writing.

   In the plane of connotation, a child doesn’t mean a young human being anymore who is not yet an adult or a son in a family. First, it’s important to see the year when this song is released. The lyric was created in 1980’s the time when the cold war between America and Russia were still happening. Cold war was the
War that was the continuing state of political conflict, military tension, proxy wars, and economic competition existing after World War II (1939–1945), primarily between the Soviet Union and its satellite states, and the powers of the Western world, particularly the United States. Although the primary participants' military forces never officially clashed directly, they expressed the conflict through military coalitions, strategic conventional force deployments, extensive aid to states deemed vulnerable, proxy wars, espionage, propaganda, a nuclear arms race, economic and technological competitions, such as the Space Race. As a result, although the army never officially clashed, the army involved in many war such as Vietnam War (1959-1975), Afghanistan war (1979-1989), Berlin blockade (1948-1949).

As a matter of fact, it is known that in a war there should be riots, murders and slaughters. The Cold War, in other word, was just like the previous World War Two where all the people were killing other people, where all people were willing to conquer other people, and where humanity were going to disappear. When humanity was lost in that era, it meant that there was something wrong with the government of that era.

If the word child in this lyric correlate with the history, the child will have a connotative meaning that signify the new and pure way how to govern and rule the government, the new way that of course is better than the way that old government has before. /All that we destroyed//you must build again/ we, here refer to the people that responsible for the war that they made. “You” refer to the child that will reconstruct the destruction. The lyric signify that the child will
reconstruct and rearrange the entire riot as well the entire destruction made by the old Government. It is the old way to govern that has caused many wars. It is enforced by /you must show the way to a better day/. And the sentence /where man is killing man/ becomes a clear evidence that there is something wrong with the old politic before. This lyric signifies the poorness and the lack of the government during world war. So, the old and bad government should be changed by the new one. As a result, the child in this lyric becomes signified of new politic that will govern the nation so well that the people will live peacefully in this world. When the pure and new law control the entire nation allover the world, the peaceful and civilized life will happen. It’s enforced in one of sentence in this lyric /all we have destroyed/you must build again/ which means that the child has an important role to rule the world toward the better.

The result of the discussion of the analyzed lyric above can be simplified in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I. 1. signifier/denotation</th>
<th>I. 2. signified/denotation</th>
<th>The first order system</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child</td>
<td>plane</td>
<td>A small young men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(E1)</td>
<td>(C1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>II. signifier</th>
<th>II. signified</th>
<th>The second Order system</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A small young men</td>
<td>1. the situation of Cold war era</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(E2)</td>
<td>2. the phrase” the better day”, “build again”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. the word, destroyed, killing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(C2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>III. SIGN</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The new way how to govern</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(the myth)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E = Expression  C = Content
2. Connotative meaning Analysis on the word of child in war child lyric

A child for most of parents is the most worthy wealth they ever had that cannot ever be replaced with other worthy things. Parents will do everything they can do for the sake of their children and for their happiness. Indeed, the children deserve to have it all. They have the rights to be taken care of, guided and grown up. But what we find out today is that many of our children are being abused. Related to this lyric, the word child in this lyric become the signifier of the first – order system which means that child is a merely the word like other words in English dictionary. Then, in the signified of the first – order –system or the concept of linguistic term, child signifies a son or a daughter of any age. If we read the lyric carefully, we will find out that the child refer to son or a daughter who was involved in the war, in other word, he or she was an army.

In the plane of connotation, the word child in this lyric becomes signified of a tool and slavery. He was the tool of the government he had, the government who had power and who controlled the keys. /Who will save the war child?//Who control the key?/ The children were separated from their parent not for work or for vacancy but they went to attack other nation. They had been taken from their freedom. The government, on the name of victorious and peacefulness of the world, sent those children to Vietnam to kill those who might the same as them, just victim of political pride. Vietnam War that happened in 1969-1975 was an impact of the cold war between America and Russia. Both nations competed to plant their ideology in Vietnam, America with its capitalism where Russia with its
communism. In this war many of American children was sent to fight against Vietnam people who was basically hold communism ideology.

/He was sleeping on the streets and homeless//He said,’ I fought in Vietnam”//. This lyric conveys that child was one of soldiers who were involved in Vietnam War. Then, it was not the happiness that what they got from the war, because they were just children who were used by their government to fulfill their government’s political pride. What those the so-called, the tool of government’s War got from the War was death or pain. As we know, America was lost in battle against Vietnam in Cold War. The soldiers who fought in the War were the children of the parents who then found out that their children were died or in injured. The misery of the children who were being tools of government depicted in lyric /war child, victim of political pride,//plants the seed, territorial greed/>. The child then became a tool that was used by the government to fulfill the government greediness.

The result of the discussion of the analyzed lyric above can be simplified in the table below:
### I. Signifier/denotation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child (E1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A son or daughter of any age (C1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### II. Signified/denotation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A son or daughter of any age (E2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cold war situation 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The phrase “war child victim”,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“controls the key”,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>territorial greed”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(C2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### III. Sign

- Tool and slave of the government (the myth)

E = Expression  C = Content

### 3 Connotative meaning Analysis on word of child in Leningrad lyric

This lyric told us about two children who lived in different country and different ideology as well. The first child named victor, was Russian and the other was the writer itself, an American child. Victor had to live as an orphan after his father died in a war and had to serve his state even he didn’t like it. The American child had to lose his lovely child time that should be joyful and happy to join with other American soldier to get in war. Victor and the writer life was a portrayal of the most children’s life in 1949, during the cold war.
Then, it can be concluded that in the plane of denotation the child here means, according to Oxford definition, the son or the daughter of any age. In other word, in the signified of the first-order system or the concept of linguistic term, child signifies a son or a daughter of any age. If we read the lyric carefully, we will find out that the child refer to son or a daughter, named Victor (Russian) and the writer of the lyric (American) who was sent by its government to a war.

The writer then conclude that the word child, in the plane of connotation becomes signified of some group of people who were being sacrificed of their happy and joyful time to be a soldier whose job was to kill the enemy in a war. /Went off to school and learned to serve the state//we knew our childhood days were done//and I watch my friend go off to war/. According to the history of cold war that happened in 1949-1989, there were many children of both American and Russian children involved in war that made by their authority. Such as Victor, a Russian child, who has to be an orphan after his father died in World War Two and who had to serve his government in a war as well as the American child who was used by its government in a war.

So the word child for the writer, in the second-order system, is a sacrifice, a victim. /A child of sacrifice, a child of war/. There is always a victim that is being sacrificed in a war. When those children sent to a war like in Cuba War, it is meant that those childhood days that should be joyful and happy days were gone. It’s depicted in the lyric /we knew our childhood days were done//and I watched my friends go off to war/. They were sacrificed for the sake of their government’s greediness in a war.
The result of the discussion of the analyzed lyric above can be simplified in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I.1. <strong>Signifier/denotation</strong></th>
<th>I.2. <strong>Signified/denotation</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child</strong> (E1)</td>
<td><strong>A son or daughter of any age</strong> (C1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The first order system**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>II.1. <strong>Signifier</strong></th>
<th>II.2. <strong>Signified</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A son or daughter of any age</strong> (E2)</td>
<td>1. <strong>The condition of cold war era</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. <strong>The phrase “go off to war”, “a child of sacrifice”, “serve the state”</strong> (C2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The second Order system**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>III. <strong>Sign</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>The sacrifice and victim (The myth)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E = Expression  C = Content

4. **Connotative meaning analysis on the word of child in sleeping child lyric**

This lyric is talking about the world of child. The world that is quite different from adult world, an adult world which is full of desire and impurity. Therefore, the children we have should be taken care of carefully and should be taught a good education so that they will be kind people when they are grown up.

Therefore, the word child in this lyric become the signifier of the first – order system which means that child is a merely the word like other words in English dictionary. Then, in the signified of the first – order –system or the concept of linguistic term, child signify a small young man who is used by the song writer as object of his writing.
In the plane of connotation, the word child in this lyric becomes signified of peaceful, purity and Innocent. The child that was told here was an innocent young man who knew nothing about the world outside. Like in the lyric /oh my sleeping child//the world so wild// but you’ve built your own paradise/. The world so wild is the reflection of the war situation, especially cold war. And the paradise here is the reflection the child character. As a matter of fact, usually most of children will approach to whom ever is around him with no matter he knows the man or not. What in his mind is that all around him is a friend, he has no enemy as well. It is the truth that the paradise is a place that is very sacred where there is no hates and enemy. The child has his own world, the world of paradise. Because of the character which the children have, the writer then says that the child world is like the paradise

/Keep you away from the world so wild/ The world that should be a nice place for its occupants now turns into a frightening place where people kill other people. Once again, all of these still correlate with the war which is made by our leader. If they behave and act like children do, the peace and freedom will always be. As the lyric say /if the people had mind like yours// we had no fighting and no wars/.

The result of the discussion of the analyzed lyric above can be simplified in the table below:
## 5. Connotative meaning analysis on the word of child in *Russian lyric*

In the plane of denotation, the word child in this lyric become the signifier of the first – order system which means that child is a merely the word like other words in English dictionary. Then, in the signified of the first – order –system or the concept of linguistic term, child signify a small young man who is used by the song writer as object of his writing.

This lyric retells an occurrence in the past history which occurred in a cold war between USA and Russia. The story began when one of Russian leader named Khrushchev gave a speech that was considered as a threat to American people. He said that he would bury American people. Mr. Khrushchev then retracted his speech and he said that the speech should not be taken literally and what he meant was that communism would bury capitalism. Whatever MR. Khrushchev meant in his speech, it had frightened and haunted all American people in the end. They were worry about their children safety.
According to the lyric, in the plane of connotation or in second order system, the word child here becomes signified of a group of people who must be kept and should not be hurt because they deserve to get it. The child then signifies a weakness. So, because the child was weak, then they should be kept and taken care of as well as possible. This connotation enforced with the lyric, /what might save us//you and me is if the Russian love their children too/. It means that the war will not happen if the Russian realize that they should keep their weak and lovely children all the time. As a matter of fact, many children usually will be a victim in a war because they are weak and powerless.

The result of the discussion of the analyzed lyric above can be simplified in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I.1. signifier/denotation</th>
<th>I.2. signified/denotation</th>
<th>The first order system</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child (E1)</td>
<td>A small young men (C1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>II. signifier/denotation</th>
<th>II.2. signified/content</th>
<th>The second Order system</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A small young men (E2)</td>
<td>1. Cold war situation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. The sentence “if the Russian love their children too” (C2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>III. signifier/denotation</th>
<th>III. signified/content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weakness (myth)</td>
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E = Expression   C = Content
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

The five lyrics analyzed above were the lyrics that were written in the year between 1980’s - the first 1990’s which was the time when the cold war was still happening. The lyrics were written by five - different group music, yet they have the same purpose that was to critic every nation who triggered the war.

The connotative meaning of the word child in the lyric when the children cry has a message of the new way how to govern a country. In this lyric, the writer wants to deliver a message that is a new politic of avoiding war. By the new politic, the government is expected to be able to govern the nation so well that the people will live peacefully in their country. When the pure and new law controls the entire nation all over the world, the peaceful and civilized life will happen.

The connotative meaning of the word child in the lyric war child has also a message that the child is a tool and slave of the government during the war. The government sent those children to attack other nation. The government used them in order to fulfill their desire of conquering other nation. In a result, the children have to loose their joyful and happy time. In addition, there are many of those children who died or got injured when they were back to their own country. By writing this lyric, the writer want to tell us that our children who is sent to war in the name of the pride or whatever its name is actually just the slave and the toll that used to fulfill the government greediness.
The connotative meaning of the word child in the lyric *Leningrad* has a message that the child is the group of people who is a victim of the war and group of people who is sacrificed of their joyful life because they were forced by the government to go off to war. The have to spend much of their time fighting the enemy not knowing why they should to kill. The writer of the lyric here wants to spread his message about how many children was sacrificed by their government to win the war. They were forced to fight against the enemy in the war. As a result, the child in most war era was the victim and sacrifice of their government.

The connotative meaning of the word child in the lyric *sleeping child* has a message that the child is the group of people who is very pure and innocent. The child then, connotes a pureness and innocent that is absolutely different with the old man that usually has desire in all his action. With their pureness and innocent character, it is hoped that the leader will adopt their pureness and innocent during their ruling their nation. Finally, when the leaders of the world follow their behavior, the life of human being will be more comfortable.

The connotative meaning of the word child in the lyric *Russian* has a message that the child is a group of people who is weak and vulnerable and who must be kept and should not be hurt because they deserve to get it. So, because the child was weak, then they should be kept and taken care of as well as possible. Then, the war will not happen if the Russian or American leaders realize that they should keep their weak and lovely children all the time. As a matter of fact, many children usually will be a victim in a war because they are weak and powerless.
Finally, those all analyzed lyrics are analyzed by using Roland bathers’ semiotic theory. The writer in his analysis focuses on finding the connotative meaning. To enforce the accuracy of the analysis, the writer relates the word child to the historical background, social condition and also the phrases in the lyric that support the child’s denotative meaning to get the child’s connotative meaning.

B. Suggestion

The writer hopes that this research can be a reference for everyone who wants to have better understanding about lyric. Like a poem, lyric is an interesting literary work that needs a special method in understanding its meaning. The language is not as complicated as poem, yet we still have to read it repeatedly.

To have a meaning in a lyric, the readers have to use some methods. Here the writer uses a connotative semiotic by Roland Barthes as his reference in analyzing the lyric. The method that is not only sees the object of analysis but also the culture and history of the object. The writer hopes that this paper can be a representative to analyze lyric of song because they are many lyrics of songs that use connotative meaning. In addition, for those who are interested in analyzing the connotative meaning in lyric, the writer suggests that the researcher reveal the culture and history of the object analysis. It is because the writer believes that both culture and the history have significant relation to the literary work.
Apprenement

A CONNOTATIVE MEANING ANALYSIS ON THE WORD CHILD IN FIVE LYRICS OF SONGS

(When the children cry by white lion, war child by cranberries, sleeping child by Michael learn to rock, Russian by Bob Dylan, Leningrad by Billy Joe)

A Thesis

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