

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

#### 4.1 Data Presentation

During the research, the writer takes one lyrics which would be analyzed by using Leech's seven types of meaning. They are in the following

#### *All the Things She Said*

**Chorus :**

1        *All the things she said, All the things she said*  
           *Running to my head, running to my head, running to my head*  
           *All the things she said, All the things she said*  
           *Running to my head, running to my head*  
 5        *All the things she said, This is not enough*

*Im in serious s- -t*  
*I feel totally lost*  
*If I'm asking for help*  
*Its only because being with you has opened my eyes*  
 10       *Could I ever believe such a perfect surprise?*

*I keep asking myself*  
*Wondering how*  
*I keep closing my eyes, but I can't bock you out*  
*Wanna fly to a place where its just you and me*  
 15       *Nobody else so we can be free*

*And I'm all mixed up, feeling cornered and rushed*  
*They say its my fault but I want her so much*  
*Wanna fly her away where the sun and the rain come in over my face*  
*Wash away all the shame*

20       *When they stop and stare – Don't worry me*  
           *Cause I'm feeling for her what she's feeling for me*  
           *I can try to pretend, I can try to forget*  
           *But its driving me mad, going out of my head*

*Mother looking at me, tell me what do you see?*  
 25       *Yes, I've lost my mind*  
           *Daddy looking at me, will I ever be free?*  
           *Have I crossed the line?*

## 4.2 Data Analysis

### 4.2.1 Leech's seven types of meaning found in "*All the Things She Said*".

Types of meaning	Line (s)
Conceptual	Lines 1 – 27
Connotative	line 7, line 10, line 14, line 15, line 18, line 19, line 20-21, and line 23
Stylistic	Chorus line, line 20, line 24, line 26, line 9, and line 10.
Affective	Line 7, line 9, line 16, line 17, line 19, line 24-25, and line 26.
Reflected	Line 9, line 18, and line 21.
Collocative	Line 9, line 13, line 12, line 18, line 19, and line 24.
Thematic	Line 9 and line 24.

### 4.2.2 Description of Leech's seven types of meaning found in the lyrics of *All the Things She Said* by t.A.T.u.

#### 4.2.2.1 Conceptual Meaning

In analyzing conceptual meaning of *All the Things She Said*, the writer uses Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary. The numbers in bracket shows the page where the word definition found in dictionary and the number after comma shows the year of dictionary publication. The analysis as follows:

- *All the things she said running to my head* (line 1)

Things: an object whose name you do not use because you do not need to or want to (1349, 2000).

Run : to move using your legs, going faster than when you walk (1121, 2000)

Head : the part of the body on top of the neck containing eyes, nose, mouth, and brain (594, 2000)

*All the things she said running to my head* conceptually means all the objects or names of ones/things that are said by someone who is girl filling up the speakers/singers' head.

▪ *This is not enough* (line 5)

This: used to refer to a particular person, things, or event that is close to you, especially compared with another. (1352, 2000)

Enough: as many or as much as somebody needs or wants (417, 2000).

*This is not enough* conceptually means the all kinds of things that the particular woman has already said are not sufficient as the speakers/singers needs/wants to hear.

▪ *I'm in serious s...t* (line 6)

Serious: since care about something, not joking or mean as a joke (1167, 2000)

*I'm in serious s...t* conceptually means that the speaker/singer is want to say something that is not a joke.

▪ *I feel totally lost* (line 7)

Feel: linking verb to experience a particular feeling or emotional (464, 2000)

Total: complete (1373, 2000)

**Lost:** unable to find your way, not knowing where you are (762, 2000)

*I feel totally lost* conceptually means the speaker/singer emotionally suffered, she did not know where she exactly and unable to find the way.

- *If I'm asking for help its only because being with you has opened my eyes* (line 9-10)

**Ask:** to tell something that you would like them to do something or that you would like something to happen (59, 2000)

**Help:** doing something to make it easier or possible for somebody to something by doing something for them or by giving the something that they need (605, 2000)

**Its:** belonging or connected with a thing, an animal or a baby (690, 2000)

**Only:** used to say that no other or others of the same group exist or there (886,2000)

**Being:** existence (100, 2000)

**Open:** not closed, allowing things or people to go through (887, 2000)

**Eyes:** either of the two organs on the face that you see with (445, 2000)

*If I'm asking for help its only because being with you has opened my eyes* conceptually means that she asks for somebody's help to make her solve the problem in life easier. She asks it to someone who already opens her eyes in order to make her realize something.

- *Could I ever believe such a perfect surprise* (line 10)

**Could:** used as the past tense of can (283, 2000)

**Ever:** used in negative sentence and questions (430, 2000)

**Believe:** to feel certain that something is true or that something is telling you the truth (101,2000)

**Such :** pronoun / determiner of the type already mentioned (1299, 2000)

**Perfect:** having everything that is necessary, complete and without faults or weaknesses (939, 2000)

**Surprise:** an event, a place of news, etc that is unexpected or that happens suddenly (1309, 2000)

*Could I ever believe such a perfect surprise* conceptually means the speaker/singer still cannot certainly feel sure about wonderful event or news that happens suddenly.

▪ *I keep asking my self, wondering how* (line 11-12)

**Keep:** to say at particular condition or position (705, 2000)

**Ask:** to say or write something in the form of a question, in order to get information (59, 2000)

**My self:** pronoun used when the speaker or writer also the person affected by an action (824, 2000)

**Wonder:** to think about something and try to decide what is true, what will happen, what you should do, etc. (1489, 2000)

*I keep asking my self wondering how* conceptually means that the speaker/singer keeps on questioning to herself in order to find information that she needs.

- *I keep closing my eyes, but I can't block you out.* (line 13)

Close: to put something onto position so that it covers an opening, to get into this position (221, 2000)

Block: to stop something to moving or flowing through a pipe, a passage, a road, etc. (120, 2000)

Block it out: to stop light or noise from coming in / to stop yourself from thinking about or remembering something unpleasant.

*I keep closing my eyes, but I can't block you out* conceptually means that even the speaker/singer closes her eyes, she cannot stop herself from thinking or remembering something unpleasant.

- *Wanna fly to a place where its just you and me* (line 14)

Wanna: the written form of the word some people use to mean 'want to' or 'want a', which is not considered to be correct. (1455, 2000)

Fly: escape (written) to escape from somebody / something. (494, 2000)

Place: a particular position, point or area. (960, 2000)

*Wanna fly to a place where its just you and me* conceptually means that the speaker/singer wants to escape from somebody or something to a particular area where she and someone special she talks to can stay together.

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▪ *Nobody else so we can be free* (line 15)

**Nobody:** no one, is more common than no one in spoken English. (860, 2000)

**Else:** (used in question or after nothing, nobody, something, anything, etc.), different. (407, 2000)

**Free:** not under the control or in the power of somebody else, able to do what you want. (511, 2000)

*Nobody else so we can be free* conceptually means she wants to live where there is no one who cannot control them, so they want to freely do what they want.

▪ *And I'm all mixed up, feeling cornered and rushed* (line 16)

**Mix:** if two or more substances mix on you mixes them, they combine, usually in a way that means they cannot easily be separated. (817, 2000)

**Mixed-up :** confused because of mental, emotional, or social problem. (818, 2000)

**Corner:** a part of something where two or more sides, lines, or edges join. (278, 2000)

**Rush :** to move or to do something with great speed, often to fast. (1124, 2000)

*And I'm all mixed up feeling cornered and rushed* conceptually means that the speaker/singer feels confused because of mental, emotional, or social problem



that she faced. They also feel cornered and rushed because of a difficult situation that she faces.

- *They say its my faults but I want her so much* (line 17)

**They:** people, animals, or things that have already been mentioned or are easily identified (1347, 2000)

**Say:** to speak on tell somebody, something, using words (1136, 2000)

**Faults:** the responsibility for something wrong that is happened or been done (461, 2000)

**But:** used to introduce a word or phrase that contrast with what was said before (161, 2000)

**Want:** to have desire or a wish for something (1455, 2000)

**Much:** determiner, pronoun used with uncountable nouns, especially in negative sentences to mean a large of amount something, it also used 'as', 'so', 'and', 'too'.

*They say its my faults but I want her so much* conceptually means that people said that the problems are the speakers/singers' responsibility, but the one of the speaker/singer still expects the girl very much.

- *Wanna fly her away. Where the sun and the rain come in over my face* (line 18)

**A way:** to or at a distance from somebody or something in space or time (72, 2000)

**Sun:** the star that shines in the sky during the day and gives the earth heat and light (1303, 2000)

**Rain:** water that falls from the clouds in separate drops. (1044, 2000)

**Come:** to move to or toward a person or place (236, 2000)

**Over:** downwards and outwards from an upright position (902, 2000)

*Wanna fly her away. Where the sun and the rain come in over my face* conceptually means one of the speaker/singer wants to take the girl away to a place where the sun light and the rain come to her face.

- ***Wash away all the shame*** (line 19)

**Wash:** to make something or somebody clean using water and usually soap (1458, 2000)

*Wash away all the shame* conceptually means that the speakers/singers want to use sun and rain to sweep all the shame.

- ***When they stop and stare, don't worry me*** (line 20)

**Stop:** not move, to no longer move, to make somebody/ something no longer move. (1279, 2000)

**Stare:** to look at somebody / something for a long time. (1264, 2000)

**Don't:** short of do not. (374, 2000)

**Worry:** to keep thinking about unpleasant things that might happen or about problems that you have. (1495, 2000)

**Me:** the form of 'I' that is used when the speaker or writer is the object of verb or preposition.(729, 2000)

*When they stop and stare Don't worry me* conceptually means that when people stop and look at the speakers/singers for a long time, there is no need to keep thinking about unpleasant things that might happen or about problems that speakers/singers might have.

- *Cause I'm feeling for her what she's feeling for me* (line 21)

**Cause:** a reason or heaving particular feelings or behaving in particular way. (185, 2000)

*Cause I'm feeling for her what she 's feeling for me* conceptually means that the feelings between the speakers/singers are the same.

- *I can try to pretend, I can try to forget* (line 22)

**Can:** used to say that it is possible for somebody / something to do something, or for something happen. (169, 2000)

**Try:** to make a statement or effort to do or get something. (1394, 2000)

**Pretend:** to behave in particular way, in order to make other people believe something that is not true. (1000, 2000)

**Forget:** to be unable to remember something that has happened in the past or information that you knew in the past.(504, 2000)

*I can try to pretend, I can try to forget* conceptually means the speakers/singers are doing an effort to make other people believe something that is not true and make herself unable to remember something that has happened about problem that the speakers/singers faced.

▪ ***But its driving me mad, going out of my head*** (line 23)

**Driving:** strong and powerful; having a strong influence in making something happens. (386, 2000)

**Drive:** to operate a vehicle so that it goes in particular direction. (385, 2000)

**Mad:** having a mind that does not work normally, mentally ill.(771, 2000)

**Out of:** away from the inside of a place or thing.(898, 2000)

**Head:** the part of the body on top of the neck containing the eyes, nose, mouth, and brain. (594, 2000)

*But its driving me mad, going out of my head* conceptually means the efforts of ‘pretending and forgetting’ make the speaker/singer’s mind does not work normally.

▪ ***Mother looking at me*** (line 24)

**Mother:** a female of a child or animal; a person who is acting as a mother to child. (828, 2000)

**Look:** to turn your eyes in a particular direction. (759, 2000)

*Mother looking at me* conceptually means that the female parent/mother of the speakers/singers is looking at the speakers/singers.

- *Tell me what do you see?* (line 24)

Tell: to give information to somebody by speaking or writing. (1336, 2000)

See: to become aware of somebody/something by using your eyes. (1156, 2000)

*Tell me what do you see?* conceptually means that the speakers/singers ask their mothers to give an opinion after she looked their daughter.

- *Yes, I've lost my mind* (line 24)

Mind: your ability to think and reason; your intelligence, the particular way that somebody thinks. (889, 2000)

*Yes, I've lost my mind* conceptually means that one of the speaker/singer agree to what her mother's opinion after looking at her, that is unable to think clearly.

- *Daddy looking at me, will I ever be free* (line 26)

Daddy: used especially by and to young children, and often as a name, to mean father. (314, 2000)

Ever: used in negative sentences and question, or sentences with 'if' to mean 'at anytime'. (430, 2000)

*Daddy looking at me, will I ever be free* conceptually means that when the speaker/singer's father is looking at her, she is questioning when she can live freely.

▪ ***Have I crossed the line?* (line 27)**

Cross: to go across; to pass or stretch from one side to the other. (299, 2000)

Crossed line: a telephone call that interrupts another call because of a wrong connection

Line: a long thin mark on a surface / a long thin mark on the ground to show the limit on border of something. (747, 2000)

*Have I crossed the line?* conceptually means the one of the speakers/singers asks her father whether she already passed the limits or border of something.

#### **4.2.2.2 Connotative Meaning**

▪ ***I feel totally lost* (line 7)**

The word *lost* in this sentence can mean that the speaker/singer cannot think clearly. She feels that she could not find the way to solve her problems. In connotative meaning, as the hearer, I assumed that the one of the speakers/singers is lost her mind because she has complicated problems that she could not solve. Therefore, there is a possibility for her to find someone's help. This is shown in line 8, *If I'm asking for help*.

▪ ***It's only because being with you has opened my eyes* (line 10)**

The phrase *'being with you has opened my eyes'* connotatively means that one of the speakers/singers realized. The person who is meant by the speakers/singers is made her realizing something that becomes things that is surprising for her. We can see it in the next sentence when she is questioning *'could I ever believe such a perfect surprise?'*

- *I keep closing my eyes but I can't block you out* (line 14)

The word 'eyes' connotatively can mean the speaker's mind. The sentence in line 14 means that one of the speaker/singer cannot forget someone that is running accompanies her head. She is trying to deny and forget someone who is she thinking of, but she cannot. She is trying not to think of her, but she still cannot stop herself to think of her. She cannot erase her from her mine. Maybe there is possibility that she can be with that person because of particular condition. She keeps thinking of that person even she knows, maybe, the relationship between them is impossible to continue.

- *Wanna fly to a place where its just you and me* (line 15)

*Nobody else so we can be free* (line 16)

The speakers/singers seems want to runaway from something or problems, this is shown in word *'fly'*. We know that people cannot fly, but sometimes we can refer the word 'fly' to a person if he/she is unconscious because of drugs effect, traveling by plane is also called 'fly'. In this sentence, the speakers/singers connotatively want to go travel, maybe by plane to move to a distant place, in

order to be free. While in line 16, 'nobody else' means that there is no one who can disturb them. It can also mean that they want to go to a place where there is no one there. But it is possible to say that is a place on earth where they can live alone without any people around them.

- *And I'm all mixed up, feeling cornered and rushed* (line 18)

The word 'all' is used to combine form of subject that is more than one. But in sentence above, one of the speaker/singer says in their song the subject 'I' with 'all' to illustrate both of the singer, Lena Katina and Yulia Volkova. So, it connotatively means that both of the singers feel confused, as they feel that they have found no solution to solve the problems, moreover they also feel that they are in a rush of problem that they need to solve.

- *They say its my faults but I want her so much* (line 19)

The sentence in line 19 connotatively means that there is a mistake made by one of the singers/speakers because she has desire for someone who is female that she called 'her' in this song. This can be implicitly interpreted that there might be a special relationship between two girls that become the main problem that the speakers/singers want to express in this song. It could be love that happened between them or a story of someone who has been in this situation. Connotatively, I assumed that this line shows that there is a love that might be happened between the speakers/singers. Lesbianism becomes the topic of this song, where there is a woman who is sexually attracted to another woman (736, 2000).



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- *Wanna fly her away where the sun and the rain come in over my face  
Wash away all the shame* (line 20-21)

The sentence in line 20 is the reflection of the two lines before. One of the speakers/singers feel confused and do not know what she is going to do with the girl that she loved and she feels that people around her blame her because of her love that happened between her and her girl friend. Therefore, she wants to take the girl away. The words 'sun and rain' in this sentence have a connotative meaning. The denotative meaning of 'sun and rain' means light and water. Both are very important in our life to make us stay alive. Connotatively, they need a new place where they can find something that they need to make them survive in life and hope for better life. The speakers/singers try to describe it by illustrating a hope and a better life with 'sun and rain'. They want to run away to a certain place where a new better life can be achieved.

- *Cause I'm feeling for her what she's feeling for me* (line 23)

Connotatively this statement means that there might be a love between the speakers/singers. Since the members of this band are two girls, it can be indicated that they love each other not only love between friends but lovers.

#### 4.2.2.3 Stylistic Meaning

- *All the things she said (2x), Running to my head (3x)* (chorus line)

The repetition in the chorus line is the style of these duo Russian girls. The kinds of repetition can be found in another song entitled *All About Us, Not Gonna Get Us, He Loves Me (He Loves Me Not)*, etc. The repetition of certain words, phrase, or sentence becomes the style of t.A.T.u.'s song. Most of their song contains repetition, especially in the chorus' line which is found in the beginning of the song.

- *All the things she said, running to my head*

The sentence above is considered as refrain, it can be repeated and the position can be changed. It can be put in front or the end of the phrase or sentence without changing the meaning. We can see it in the end of chorus line :

*All the things she said (2x), Running to my head*

*Running to my head, All the things she said*

- *Wanna fly her away, when the sun and the rain .. (line 20)*

The word 'wanna' considered as African Vernacular English or we usually called Black English. It is derived from the word 'want-to'. This word is usually used in spoken and informal language. The speakers of African American English have often been assumed to be black Americans, or African Americans, and in fact most of them are. But there are obvious problems with defining a language (or anything else) racially, such as not all black Americans speak these varieties and some non-black Americans speak them (sometimes natively).

Prof John Baugh (2000), a prominent African American linguist at Stanford University, has referred to the core group of speakers not in a racial, but

in a historical way, as American Slave Descendants (ASD), particularly those who participate in Vernacular African American Culture. Baugh doesn't propose that people should start using "ASD" as a popular term – rather, as a technical term. It is a way of avoiding loaded and potentially offensive words, and pointing neutrally to what those terms refer to.

Beside the vocabulary of African American Vernacular English (AAVE)/ Black English which is used in this lyric, the speakers/singers also use the grammar construction of Black English. Standard English uses a conjugated "be" verb (called a copula) in a number of different sentences. (This may occur as is/s, are/re, etc.) In AAVE this verb is not often included. The frequency of inclusion has been shown to depend on a variety of factors. One of parts of Black English is in progressive tense which comes before verbs with the -ing or -in ending, the examples are:

- I tell him to be quiet because he don't know what he \_\_ talking about.
- I mean, he may say something's out of place but he \_\_ cleaning up behind it and you can't get mad at him.

Instead of what standard English principle:

- I tell him to be quiet because he don't know what he is talking about.
- I mean, he may say something's out of place but he was cleaning up behind it and you can't get mad at him.

In t.A.T.u 's *All The Things She Said* lyrics, it can be seen that kind of phenomena in line 24 and 26. Those lyrics are :

- *Mother looking at me, tell me what do you see?* (line 24)
- *Daddy looking at me, will I ever be free?* (line 26)

Instead of :

- *Mother is looking at me, tell me what do you see?* (line 24)
  - *Daddy is looking at me, will I ever be free?* (line 26)
- *Its only because being with you has opened my eyes* (line 9)
  - *Could I ever believe // such a perfect surprise?* (line 10)

The group tends to use interrogative sentence in this song. The speakers/singers regularly use interrogative sentences in order to deliver a question to themselves and also to other people around them, such as their friends, parents, family, relatives etc. The others interrogative sentence in this song are :

*Mother looking at me, tell me what do you see?*

*Daddy looking at me, will I ever be free?*

- t.A.T.u. band is using British English dialect in their song, this is because both Russian and English come from the same Indo-European Languages. Although they come from a different branch of Indo-European Family of Languages (English is from Germanic branch and Russia is from Slavic branch). Moreover, they also use the English idioms that are regarded as informal

language such as *'out of/ off (head)'* that means crazy, not knowing what you are saying or doing because of the effect of alcohol or drugs (595, 2000).

▪ From the discourse point of view, this song consists of monologues. Dialogues are not found in this lyrics although the band are consists of two people and both of them are the singers/vocalist. The monologue is includes the statements and questions that dedicated both themselves and other people, for example her parents. The examples of monologue that are dedicated to themselves are as the following:

- ♦ *Could I ever believe such a perfect surprise?* (line 10)
- ♦ *I keep asking my self* (line 11)
- Wondering how* (line 12)

The example of monologue that dedicated to other people can be found in the lyric as below :

- ♦ *Mother looking at me, tell me what do you see?* (line 24)
- Yes, I've lost my mind.*
- ♦ *Daddy looking at me, will I ever be free?* (line 27)
- Have I crossed the line?*

The questions above are dedicated to the speakers/singers' parents. According to the relatively temporary features of style in language, t.A.T.u uses the word that is usually used by children. They use word *'daddy'* in line 26. In Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary, word *Daddy* is used especially by and to young children, and often as a name, to mean "father" (314, 2000). In a family, a

little girl tends to be closer to her father than her mother. *Daddy* is a nickname of a father that is usually used by a daughter to call her father.

▪ The poetic sounds become the style of this song. We can see it regularly in every lines of this song. We know that a song itself may come from a poem, which is set to music and intended to be sung. Below is some examples of the poetic sound that are found in this song :

- ♦ *All the things she said, running to my head* (chorus line)
- ♦ *Wanna fly to a place, where its just you and me* (line 14)  
*Nobody else so we can be free* (line 15)
- ♦ *When they stop and stare – Don't worry me*  
*Cause I'm feeling for her what she's feeling for me*  
*I can try to pretend, I can try to forget*  
*But its driving me mad, going out of my head*
- ♦ *Mother looking at me, tell me what do you see?*
- ♦ *Daddy looking at me, will I ever be free?*  
*Have I crossed the line?*

▪ The use of pronoun 'I', 'me', 'we', 'you', 'she', 'her', and 'my' is the style of t.A.T.u. that indicate the person means in their song is themselves.

#### 4.2.2.4 Affective Meaning

- *I feel totally lost* (line 7)

The speakers/singers feel confused with the problems that they faced. This line causes the speakers/singers to find some help. She feels that she is dealing

with something that makes her mixed up and she needs a help to solve the problems that she is facing.

- *Its only because being with you has opened my eyes (line 9)*

The speakers/singers' has found someone who can help her to solve the problem, this person is considered by the speakers/singers as someone who can make her realize something. The speakers/singers feel that being with someone who is helpful can make her understand. On the other hand, if we see in line 21 that can be related with lesbianism. The sentence of line 9 can mean that the one of the speakers/singers has already with someone who makes each of them realize. She feels comfort if she can be with the person that she identified as 'you'. If the word 'you' refers to her partner in this duo t.A.T.u., 'you' is a female person. In real life, we know that love between same sex (or lesbian) is a taboo and considered as un-normal love. It can be assumed that the speakers/ singers feel comfort because she is being with someone that she loved, but in the other hand she also feels confused and needs help because a lot of people against her and blame her because love that she had is forbidden.

- *And I'm all mixed up, feeling cornered and rushed (line 16)*

This line is the effect of what the speakers/singers said in previous lines. She feels lost because she cannot find out the way to solve the problem, then she tried to ask someone to help her solve the problem. The speakers/singers feel that



they are caught in difficult situation and feel that they have to get a move on to find the way out of their problem.

- *They say its my fault but I want her so much (line 17)*

The speakers/singers think about people's opinion about them, how people or especially the listeners of their song think about them. Since both of the speakers/singers are girls, it can be assumed that they feel that people blame them because of the one singer's love for the other member of t.A.T.u. It can be assumed that speakers/singers fall in love with a girl, but people blame her because of banned love that happened between women.

- *Wash away all the shame (line 19)*

Shame appears when someone has done something that is unpleasant, bad, and hurtful to others. We feel ashamed with ourselves or to other people. Shame usually comes if we realize that what we did was wrong. In this case, the singers/speakers feel embarrassed and also guilty of something, so that they want to wash it away.

- *Mother looking at me, tell me what do you see? (line 24)*

*Yes, I've lost my mind (line 25)*

This song is dedicated to the listeners, including their mother. The speakers/singers expect that their mother understand what they feel. Through their song, they want their mother to see their present condition. The speakers/singers explicitly are asking a question or asking for their mother's opinion after knowing

their daughter's conditions. The speakers/singers also answered their own question by trying to represent what their mother's said. The speakers/singers feel that their mother are disappointed by them, the mother think that her daughter had already lost their mind by approving her opinion. If we look the reason why the speakers/singers think that their mother have that kinds opinion, we can see it in line 17 and 22. The reason of this opinion is because the speakers/singers are fall in love with a girl, it can be the members of the band or outside the band.

- *Daddy looking at me, will I ever be free?* (line 26)

*Have I crossed the line?* (line 27)

The speakers/singers also ask her father's opinion after he looking at them, one of them asked weather she can be free or not. Can she be free from the difficulty that makes her lose her mind. The speakers/singers feel that they are in a pressure because they cannot freely express their love. Love that they have considered for some people as an ashamed thing because the love is happened between girls. They questioning to her father weather they have already cross over the limitation. They feel limited in expressing their love and questioning when they will be free from this problem. They also feel confused why the love that happens between them is considered as something which has crossed the limitation of special relationship between girls.

#### 4.2.2.5 Reflected Meaning

- *Could I ever believe such a perfect surprise* (line 9)

This line is the effect of the previous lines; there are line 7 and 8. We considered that surprise is an unexpected thing that happens in our life. We usually do not realize it, it can make us happy or brings sadness in our life. People usually think that surprise is a pleasant things, it can make us fell excited, happy, and pleased. Surprise habitually comes from people around us, people who love and care to us. They could be our family, friends, relatives, and neighbor. The phrase '*perfect surprise*' in line 9 seems to be regarded as negative impression. '*perfect surprise*' is the phrase that is chosen by the speakers/singers in order to reflect the problems that they have. A problem that makes them feel lost and need some help. In this case, the speakers/singers suffer from dilemma. They have met someone who can help her to solve the problem and she feels comfortable because she is the one she love. On the other hand a lot of people against them because the love that comes between them.

- *Wanna fly her away where the sun and the rain come in over my face* (line 18)

The word '*sun and rain*' is a reflection meaning of hope and better life. The singers try to describe it by illustrating hope and better life with 'sun and rain'. They want to run away to a certain place where a new better life is can be reached. '*sun*' is identical with light. We can describe that light can guide us to find the right way if we were in the dark or in lost, so that the reflected meaning of '*sun*' is a hope to find a way to solve the problem if we feel lost. The word '*rain*' is identical with water which gives us life which is very useful for human's life. One

of the functions of water is washing something which is dirty, wash away the dirty thing. One of the speakers/singers want to move to other place with expectation that they will find a hope and wipe away all the shame and will find a better life with the girl that she loves.

- *Cause I'm feeling for her what she's feeling for me* (line 21)

The sentence in line 21 is the main problem that the speakers/singers is dealing with. Since the members of t.A.T.u are girls, there are several possibilities to find out the reflected meaning of this sentence. First, there might be a love that happens between the members of t.A.T.u, Lena Katina and Yulia Volkova. They were love each other as lovers. This kind of love is called a love that happens between same sex called lesbian. This makes them faced difficult situation in society, even with their own parents. Second, they try to communicate what lesbian couple's feeling, experience, and also their expectation. They carry out a message from a lesbian woman through their song. The last meaning possibility is still about lesbian issue. Both of the members of t.A.T.u are a lesbian, but they might not love each other. Each of them falls in love with another girl outside t.A.T.u. They want to express their feelings to the girl they love, also the feelings that they have to the people around them.

#### 4.2.2.6 Collocative Meaning

- *Its only because being with you has opened my eyes* (line 9)

*I keep closing my eyes, but I can't block you out* (line 13)

Eyes are part of the body that can be open and also close. If we use it to see something, our eyes will open, and if we are not using them or we are sleeping, our eyes will close. Therefore, the word 'eyes' is collocated with 'open' and 'close'.

- ***Wondering how*** (line 12)

Wondering of something is feeling curious about something that might happen or something that will happen. It is questioning something where the question word is needed to complete what does he/she wonders about. The word wondering collocates with question words: wondering what, wondering why, wondering where, wondering who/whom, wondering when, and wondering how.

- ***Wanna fly her away*** (line 18)

"Fly" is moving through the air from one place to another. "Away" is an adjective to show that something or person is at a distance. Flying might mean being taken away by someone. Therefore, the word "fly" and "away" collocate.

- ***Wash away all the shame*** (line 19)

Wash is cleaning something which is dirty. It is done by throwing all the dirty things. In this sentence, the word "shame" chosen to describe a dirty thing which should be thrown. We usually move dirty things to another place. So that the word "wash" is also collocates with "away".

- ***Mother looking at me, tell me what do you see?* (line 24)**

***Daddy looking at me, will I ever be free?* (line 26)**

The word 'look' is used to express when we see a particular object with care. The word "at" is a preposition that is used to show place and direction. Our eyes are used to see particular object as our direction. So that, "look" collocates with the preposition "at".

- ***Have I crossed the line?* (line 27)**

Cross as a verb means pass from one side to another side. In our daily life, we can see something that is usually crossed, for example, road, bridge, zebra cross, railway etc. The things that can be crossed have limits which are usually marked by a line. So that, the word 'cross' collocates with 'line'.

#### **4.2.2.7 Thematic Meaning**

- ***Its only because being with you has opened my eyes* (line 9)**

The speakers/singers try to emphasize to focus on the message that they want to deliver by building that kind of construction. The sentence above answers the question of the previous line, which is implicitly the answer why she is asking for help. If we change the construction, it does not seem to change the meaning. But it changes what the speakers/singers focus on. The other sentence construction is the following:

***Because its only being with you has opened my eyes***

If the sentence of line 9 is changed into that construction, it will focus less on what the speakers/singers emphasize. It explicitly answers “*why you choose me to help you*”. It focuses on the person to whom she is asking for help, not the reason why she is asking for help.

- **Mother looking at me, tell me what do you see? (line 24)**

Leech mentioned that stress and intonation are used to distinguish thematic meaning because they make a difference in what speakers/singers communicate. If we read the sentence in line 24 without paying any attention to the stress and intonation, the sentence underlined means that her mother is looking at “*me*” (her daughter). The underlined sentence is a general or positive sentence. The grammatical construction is incorrect, because of the use of the present progressive tense ( Subject + to be + V-ing + Object ): Mother is looking at me. However, if we listen to the song and pay attention to the punctuation, we will know what the speakers/singers truly means.

***Mother // looking at me!***

The speakers/singers ask their mothers to look at them. The sentence above is a request to someone’ to do something which the speakers’ already tells them to do.

### **4.3 Research Findings**

From the presentation and analysis of the lyrics from t.A.T.u. entitled *All The Things She Said*, the writer as the target or the listener found the true meaning

of t.A.T.u.'s song lyrics by using Leech's seven types of meaning. The analysis was done by distinguishing the seven meaning point of view. All those seven types of meaning are conceptual, connotative, stylistic, affective, reflected, collocative, and thematic meanings.

During the analysis of the lyrics, the writer tries to differentiate the seven meaning point of view. The writer found some overlaps during the analysis of the data because each of meaning types is related to others. Since meaning has different understandings based on the different interpretation of the listener who receiving the information, the seven types of meaning belongs to Leech is applicable in analyzing the lyric meaning. By look at the lyric's meaning from different seven points of view, the truth meaning will be found. Furthermore, we can understand thoroughly what the speakers/singers intends to convey beyond the lyrics and what they actually conveys through the words that they use in their song.

In this study, some significance results appear. The song lyric belong to t.A.T.u. is mostly talk about love. People considered this Russian duo girls concern to sing a love song which deals with confusion, disappointment, sadness, judgment, and hope. They sing about love song from different point of view, which makes them different from any other duo girls. After conducting this research, the writer found that t.A.T.u.'s song talks about lesbians. In analyzing "*All The Things She Said*" the writer found that the song talks about the confusion of the girls. They have difficulties in expressing their love because of people's disagreement of the love that they have. The singers/speakers use the pronoun



word such as “*I*”, “*she*”, “*her*”, “*you*”, and “*me*” in their song which shows that there is a probability that they talk about their personal lives. In this song, they tell about the complicated problem that they faced and their efforts to solve it. In addition, the issue about lesbian that comes between them might be true. However, it is not the main reason for the writer to analyze their lyrics.

**CHAPTER V**  
**CONCLUSION**