



SEMIOTIC ANALYSIS OF THE DENOTATIVE AND CONNOTATIVE MEANING ON THE BEATLES' SONGS LYRICS

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Abstract

This study examines semiotics analysis on five Beatles songs, namely *Hey Jude*, *Here Comes The Sun*, *Come Together*, *Yesterday*, and *Let It Be* by using Roland Barthes' semiotic theory of signs. This study aims to investigate the denotative and connotative meanings contained in the song lyrics and to examine myth in Barthes' theory by examining how the lyrics to The Beatles' song relate to the denotation and connotation meanings. This study is descriptive qualitative research method. The written text or transcript of the song lyrics served as the study data. There are 26 semiotic signs found in five songs of The Beatles which contents have denotative meaning, connotative meaning, and mythical meaning. There were 2 semiotic terms that were most manifested in the lyrics of the Beatles' Five songs namely: sincerity, and modesty or simplicity in life. These five songs of The Beatles can be used to represent characters, feelings, opinions, and experiences. The Myth's meaning emerges in the lyrics that hit much in reflecting human life, which touch on many aspects of human life.

Key words: Semiotics, Denotative, Connotative, Myth, Lyrics, The Beatles

A. INTRODUCTION

Language is one of the most important cultural elements among other elements. Through language, people can express and describe what they are doing, thinking, and what they are wanted. Through the language, people can communicate with another people. Communication may be formed if the speaker and the hearer understand each other. The basic goal is to express something, some relationships, or even some thoughts, which may be shown or named according to their significance. Meaning is vital and crucial in this circumstance.

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If the listener does not understand the meanings that the speaker is trying to communicate, the meaning will not be given easily.

Linguistics is divided into three categories: language form, language meaning, and language in context. The study of meanings is known as semantics. According to (Charles, 1998), the elements of meaning are reference and denotation, connotation, sense connections, lexical and grammatical meaning, morphemes, homonymy, polysemy, lexical ambiguity, sentence and meaning. Furthermore, (Chaer, 2002). Semiotics is closely connected to the discipline of linguistics, which focuses more precisely on the structure and meaning of language. Semiotics was defined as a sign in a sentence, pictures, gestures, music sounds, objects, and general entertainment that generates information about the meaning of a song's lyrics. There was a word marker or marker in the statement that had to be understood by everyone. Semiotics also seeks to help people comprehend signs or symbols, as well as the knowledge activities of scientists who create scientific works.

When listening to music, we connect our emotions, but some People just listen. They do not know the meaning and message of music, furthermore, they listen to the lyrics of many meanings that do not exist in language or dictionary with various expressions which mean to make the song more beautiful. Especially in understanding Known lyrics and meaning the message in the lyrics, we must learn the meaning of the song lyrics. Generally, music is made up of two components: the primary one being the sounds, and the secondary one being the words (Dallin 1994). Although they come in second, lyrics make a substantial contribution to the music itself. The information included in the music is thoroughly understood by the audience thanks to the lyrics, which also serve to clarify the song's meaning. Every piece of music has a message. The song's effectiveness and appeal to the listener are determined by its lyrics. Depending on how the lyrics were written, a song's message might be conveyed in several different ways (Bertoli-Dutra and Bissaco, 2006: 1053).

Song lyrics that have been written and presented for the public have a big part to play in changing people's attitudes, morals, beliefs, and even some prejudices since they may be used to convey moral teachings and offer encouragement or support for a reality Anderson (2005): 67. Music, in addition to communicating in several languages, expressing the composers' feelings, and reflecting cultures from all over the world, is a global language. Young people in the Western world used the Beatles' song lyrics, which communicate Joy, Love, Peace, and Freedom, as political anthems in the 1960s. The Beatles looked to reflect today's generation. Many of The Beatles' albums are still popular among music enthusiasts all around the world. The Beatles were an English rock band founded in Liverpool in 1960 by John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison, and Ringo Starr. They are often recognized as the most influential band of all time, having an important role in the development of 1960s counterculture and popular music's acceptance as an art form.

In this article, the researcher uses Barthes' theory to analyze some of popular songs by The Beatles.' Barthes' theory has a slight development from other semiotic theories, namely not only focusing on the meaning of denotation

and connotation, but also relating it to myth. Barthes' Semiotic Theory examined the process of interpreting signs and concentrated on how various cultures or communities understand them. Signs, according to Barthes, have a signifier, which is the physical form of the sign as we see it through our senses, and a signified, which is the meaning that is interpreted. In this context, a sign is anything that provides meaning, such as a written or spoken word, a sign, or a myth. Barthes sees Myth as the phenomenon of shifting connotative meaning into denotative meaning because it is influenced by beliefs in a society. The study of myth, as described by Barthes, is frequently undertaken within the discipline of semiotics, which may be defined as an analysis of the implicit signals present in the mental aspect of contact with nature or within a society. For that purpose, Semiotics analysis might be defined as the study of meanings existing in our everyday communication and signification systems. In Roland Barthes' semiology, the denotation is a system of signification (meaning) the first stage, while connotations are second-order, and myths that are final. Denotation uses the meaning of the sign as a definition literally real. Connotation leads to social conditions culture and personal associations. Furthermore, myths are developed by associating connotative meanings that are considered to be true in a community or society.

According to Barthes (1964), Semiology aims to include every system of sign, regardless of the substance and bounds of image, gesture, musical sounds, objects, and the intricate connections of all of these that make up the content of religion, tradition, or public entertainment: they are at the very least signifying systems. The semiotic communication methodology has been widely applied in a variety of situations to convey a message whose meaning is heavily influenced by the interrelationship between context and semiotic itself. Semiotic realization was always found in song lyrics, which served to functionally explain the meaning contained in the song and could be extended with further lyrics. Through a semiotic message, the author wants to communicate all types of objects around or the effects of the surrounding social context.

Barthes (1983:107) uses the term orders of signification. First order of signification is denotation while, connotation become the second order of signification. Concept semiotic connotations by Roland Barthes, when the system examines the sign, it does not hold on to the primary meaning, but they are trying to get it through connotations meaning. The first order includes the signifier and signified that organized as sign, this sign is called denotation meaning, then from these signs born another meaning, another mental concept that attached to the sign (signifier). This new naming then called connotation.

Roland Barthes' sign map

1. Signifier	2. Signified	
3. Denotative Sign		
2. Connotative Signifier		3. Connotative Signified
4. Connotative Sign		

Source: Paul Cobley & Litzza Jansz. 1999. *Introducing Semiotics*. Mrs: Totem Books, Pg 51. (In, Sobur 2013:69)

As previously stated, connotation is a signifier that is also a denotative sign composed of a signifier and a signified. The following map indicates that the denotative sign (3) is made up of a signifier (1) and a signified (2). However, the denotative sign is also a connotative sign (4). According to the Barthes map, a denotative sign consists of a signifier and a signified. As the signifier is a meaningful sound or scribbling, the marker is the material part of language, namely what is spoken or heard, as well as what is written and read. In short, the text is the signifier, whereas the environment of the sign is the signified, according to Barthes (Susilowati, Endang, 2013, h:60). However, a denotative sign is also a connotative sign. Connotation is defined as a part of the meaning of a word or set of words that develops or is generated by the speaker (writer) and listener (reader). In other words, it is a material factor, such as: only if know the lion can connote self-respect, fury, and courage (Sobur, 2016, p: 69 & 263). as a feature of a person's or group's meaning. The study of myth, as described by Barthes, is frequently undertaken within the discipline of semiotics, which may be defined as an analysis of the implicit signals present in the mental aspect of contact with nature or within a society. For that purpose, Semiotics analysis might be defined as the study of meanings existing in our everyday communication and signification systems. In Roland Barthes' semiology, the denotation is a system of signification (meaning) the first stage, while connotations are second-order, and myths that are final. Denotation uses the meaning of the sign as a definition literally real. Connotation leads to social conditions culture and personal associations. Furthermore, myths are developed by associating connotative meanings that are considered to be true in a community or society. Myth, in Barthes' perspective, is a second order of semiology. A sign's literal meaning is expressed at the linguistic level, or first order, while its specific or cultural meaning is expressed at the mythological level, or second order. At the level of language, the signifier is known as meaning; but, at the level of myth, the signifier is known as form, and the signified is known as concept.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is descriptive qualitative research method, study in which the main focus is on description connotative and denotative meanings that contain in The Beatles' song lyrics. The researcher presents the data which taken from The Beatles' song lyrics that contain connotative and denotative meanings. The data from this research are words, phrases, and sentences that contain connotative and

denotative meanings. while the source of the data taken in this research is the lyrics of the 5 famous songs of The Beatles, namely *Hey Jude*, *Here Comes The Sun*, *Come Together*, *Let It Be*, and *Yesterday* which contain connotative and denotative meanings in it. This research uses a qualitative method because it uses data sources in the form of written text that is the song lyrics from five famous songs of The Beatles' The descriptive qualitative approach will be used in this study to be more precise. The aim of using a descriptive qualitative approach is to identify connotative and denotative meanings in The Beatles' song lyrics.

In analyzing this data, the researcher used a system Roland Barthes' stage of significance, namely, denotation, connotations, and myths. In Roland Barthes' semiology, the denotation is a system of signification (meaning) the first stage, while connotations are second-order, and myths that are final. Denotation uses the meaning of the sign as a definition literally real. Connotation leads to social conditions culture and personal associations. The first step, which Barthes refers to as the denotation since it refers to the sign's literal meaning, is significant because it provides the relationship between the signifier and the signified in a sign to external reality (Fauzan & Sakinah, 2020: 12). The second level, which Barthes refers to as connotation, is an interaction that takes place when a sign interacts with the audience's sentiments and emotions and highlights the sign's actual content (Achmad, 2019: 41). After that, Barthes outlined how myth (Concept) is a means of analyzing the connection between denotative and connotative meanings (Fuadi, 2020: 24).

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Hey Jude explication of lyrics

The word "Jude" is a play on "Julian". Through this song, Paul McCartney wants to comfort Julian who is sad because of his divorce from his father John Lennon and his mother Cynthia, and wants Julian to rise, and look to the future because everything will be fine.

Data 1:

Hey Jude, don't make it bad.
Take a sad song and make it better.
Remember to let her into your heart,
Then you can start to make it better

In the lyrics in stanza 4 "Remember to let her into your heart" was a semiotic sign which has denotative, connotative and myth meaning. The denotation of the lyrics is Paul McCartney advises Jude/Julian to give Yoko a change to be his stepmother. Jude/Julian knew the fact that his father and mother divorced because John Lennon was caught having an affair with a woman named Yoko and then after knowing it all, Jude/Julian continued to grieve. Thus, the connotation is Jude/Julian must be sincere with the incident and can fix

everything. Finally, the myth meaning implies to giving everything a chance allows us to gradually accept and improve all situations.

Data 2

Hey Jude, don't be afraid.
You were made to go out and get her.
The minute you let her under your skin,
Then you begin to make it better

In data 2, Paul McCartney in stanza 1 “Hey Jude, don't be afraid” advises Jude/Julian not to be afraid to accept everything, and accept Yoko as a stepmother, so that by forgiving everything Jude/Julian's life can calm down and improve his life is back. The minute you let her under your skin was completely a semiotics meaning. Under your skin is denotation meaning to irritate or upset someone. So here Yoko interferes with Jude's life or more positively enters Jude's life. The connotation is can also suggest obsession and attraction. Additionally, it essentially implies, "I think about you or I can't stop think about you. The myth meaning that was taken from these lyrics is that If you have someone under your skin, you have them in your heart, you will love and think of them very much.

Data 3 and 4:

And anytime you feel the pain, hey Jude, refrain,
Don't carry the world upon your shoulders.
For well you know that it's a fool who plays it cool
By making his world a little colder.

In the sentence and anytime you feel the pain, hey Jude, refrain, denotative meaning is tough to do everything alone, as a result, this will affect Jude's Health, mind, and spirit and should be avoided. When Jude witnesses his father's cheating, he experiences an uncomfortable emotion, but he is able to go through. And then connotation sign when his body, mind, and spirit may suffer greatly as a result. Jude should stay away from that. As the result, the myth meaning is to handling emotional pain involves not letting it burden you by accepting it

Lyrics don't carry the world upon your shoulder has semiotic sign in it too. This lyric explains Jude does not carry that enormous burden alone, Jude must share or tell his sadness to others. Jude takes whatever's going on in his life on his own without any help. The connotative is Jude must share or tell his sadness to others. And finally, the message appears as myth is many people want to help us, but sometimes we feel that no one is willing to hear from us because of our pride and fear of asking for help.

Data 5:

Hey Jude, don't let me down.
You have found her, now go and get her.
Remember to let her into your heart,
Then you can start to make it better.

Paul McCartney Again Reminds Jude/Julian not to disappoint him and learns from all the advice Paul gave in the early lyrics, so in lyrics You have found her, now go and get her has semiotic meanings, it denotes that Jude has found someone who he loves. The connotation is the relationship that John had with his second wife Yoko Ono, Paul McCartney thinks that this level of closeness is crucial. Jude, on the other hand, is a child from a less close marriage to John Lennon's first wife. The myth meaning is We need understand how to love if we want to get closer to someone.

2. Here Comes The Sun explication of lyrics

The song's lyrics were written by George Harrison of The Beatles. George Harrison was under a lot of stress during this period. His tonsils had just lately been surgically removed. He was then taken into custody for narcotics possession. Lastly, George Harrison also had learned that his mother had terminal cancer. Understandably, George Harrison would write a song about longing for the sun to shine on the globe, the band, and his own life.

Data 1

Here comes the sun do, do, do
Here comes the sun
And I say it's all right

In the Chorus, especially in the intro to the song, "Here comes the sun" has semiotics meaning tells that George Harrison have gloomy and empty past life, Then, the global light began to shine. This is denotation meanings that sign all of lights is the sun. Light represents all that The absence of darkness defines light in its purest form. Light represents all that is good in the world, while darkness represents all that is bad. George Harrison, based on what we have noticed he has a gloomy and empty past life. It connotes that George Harrison may need some light in his life. Then, the global light began to shine. As the result, the myth meaning in those lyrics the rising sun represents something positive that has just happened or is going to happen.

Data 2:

Little darling

Little darling has semiotics meaning. The denotation is when address someone as darling if love or admire someone. However in this song Little Darling isn't intended for anyone in specific, but the connotation appears when George uses this as a word of affection because he is relieved that his problems have at last been resolved, rather than as a reference to any specific individual. And the myth meaning is a term of endearment out of happiness that the troubles are finally being lifted.

Data 3:

Little darling, it's been a long cold lonely winter
Little darling, it seems like years since it's been here

The sentence it's been a long cold lonely winter denotes that George Harrison was in a long winter. As connotation meaning when He is reflecting on some trying times, maybe mentioning his sickness, his marijuana possession charge, and a temporary break from the band. He used the winter season as a sign to convey the melancholy and gloom he experienced at one time in his life. The weather like this is suitable to interpret that he feels in a gloomy, dark, lifeless situation.

Data 4:

Little darling, I feel that ice is slowly melting
Little darling, it seems like years since it's been clear.

The I feel that ice is slowly melting describes the feelings that arise when there is a sense of relief from problems. George observes the sun rising above the hilltops. It is melting presently. After that The connotation meaning appears as psychological changes when the feelings that arise when there is a sense of relief from problems and his sorrow and stress fading as the sun rises Either George Harrison can now smile, or he really wants to. Since the beginning of winter, which feels like years ago, the smile has vanished. And finally the message in this lyrics as myth meaning is Everything will be alright by comparing its brightness to his sense of hope.

3. Let It Be explication of lyrics

This song was composed by Paul McCartney in 1969 when he remembered his dead mother. According to McCartney, this is a really positive song. When he was paranoid and concerned, he had a dream in which he saw his mother, who had been dead for about 10 years or so - she came to him in his time of trouble, offering words of wisdom that provided him much comfort when he needed it. This pleasant dream inspired him to begin writing the song.

Data 1:

Let it be

Let it be means we should simply accept our problem as they are. However, in this phrase Paul McCartney repeats in the chorus to encourage listeners to let go, unwind, and stop worrying about the troubles. "Let it be" has a distinct connotation in this situation. In this context, the phrase "let it be" does not imply that we should simply accept our issues as they are. It means to "let it happen", to allow a brighter, more peaceful world to come to pass and stop worrying about the troubles. encouraging us to accept the sad conditions that have

occurred and cannot be changed rather than focusing too much on the depressing things. Thus, The myth meaning is create a happier and more peaceful society, accept things as they are and let them happen.

Data 2:

When I find myself in times of trouble, Mother Mary comes to me

Speaking words of wisdom, let it be

And in my hour of darkness she is standing right in front of me

Speaking words of wisdom, let it be

Mother Mary appears in the song as an angel speaking to him these wisdom words, Paul said he wrote this after a dream he had where his mother came to him and said, "let it be." "Let it be." The denotation of Mother Mary is Virgin Mary or Mother of Jesus, but in this context, Mother Mary is connotes as Paul McCartney's own mother, symbolizes as warmth and comfort. As figures in Christianity, the myth meaning is Mother Mary ultimate symbol of motherhood because of mother of Jesus. Thus, her virtues such as her purity, modesty, faith and love for her child causing Paul McCartney get spirit when experiencing his problem.

Asserted by a genius, When Paul is depressed, all he can think about is his mother telling him to calm down. Paul was in a state of confusion following her death when, in a dream thus, hour of darkness is denotation when he is asleep, his mother appeared to him and advised him to leave it alone. Darkness has two distinct meanings. Practically while he is sleeping, but also metaphorically, while he is going through difficult moments. Thus "in my hour of darkness" this explains how complicated the situation he is going through, however, Mother Mary still stands in front of him and provides support and gives wise advice to be more sincere and let what happens. Thus, the myth meaning is at night when Paul was sleeping, Mother Mary came to his head and gave encouragement in times when Paul was in trouble.

Data 3:

And when the night is cloudy there is still a light that shines on me

Shinin' until tomorrow, let it be

Quoted from Genius when Paul's intuition is cloudy, his mother (Mary), who passed away, helps guide her son and illuminates his path if you will. The "night is cloudy" bit could also be referring to the internal tension and conflict developing within the band at the time of recording. Such unpleasant times could be described as a "cloudy night" as a pseudonym for dark times. Paul McCartney in an interview explained he had a dream of mother who can me to him in a time

of trouble reassuring him that “everything is going to be okay, just let it be”. This dream inspired him to write the song.

The myth is when Paul McCartney writes those lyrics, even he has days of gloom and clouds. It is part of life itself. These gloomy and uncertain times cannot be avoided. But what he can do is hold onto the one thing that makes the light visible to him. Paul McCartney's shining moment came when his mother told him to "let it be" in a dream. Hold on till the morning even if it is dark now. The sun will rise!

4. Come Together explication of lyrics

This song contains several meaning references. There may be references to genuine people, places, and things, such as a mention to John's wife, Yoko "Ono," as well as the crew mentioning "Coca-Cola" and other specific references. The lyrics of "Come Together" are unique. We'll probably never know the meaning of every single phrase, but the song's history provides some insight into John Lennon's mental condition.

Data 1:

Here come old flat-top, he come grooving up slowly

According to TheBeatles book, the opening line of "Come Together" is, “Here come old flat-top / he come grooving up slowly,” which is very similar lyrically and in meter to a line in “You Can't Catch Me,” by Chuck Berry “Here come a flat-top / he was moving up with me.” This inclusion was meant as a tribute to John's childhood hero, as Lennon stated in 1970: "I think it's a compliment to Chuck Berry, I mean we resurrected him." So the myth meaning on this stanza references and describes how chuck berry is.

Data 2:

He got ju-ju eyeball, he one holy roller

Literally, "Ju ju" is an archaic and disparaging term mostly used by Europeans to describe various types of amulets and African magic. According to Urban dictionary, Juju Eyeballs means when your eyes become tired, red, and/or bloodshot after smoking weed Ju ju eyeballs sign as cast a spell on someone by looking at them. Connotation of the phrase "Joo-joo eyeball" refers to George's idolization of John prior to his acceptance into the band. George attended every show and would "eyeball" John when he was on stage. It was stated by the songwriter of The Beatles in an interview “this line was inspired by Dr John’s “pseudo-vooodoo album” Gris-Gris, “gris gris” being a synonym of ju-ju”. And finally, the myth meaning is Experimenting with drugs

Data 3:

Holly Roller

The phrase "Holy Roller" refers to members of fundamentalist, evangelical Christian groups that engage in frenetic worship. It might be regarded rude or insulting. Some of these faiths are well-known for speaking in tongues or undergoing trances, both of which are referred to as being "in the spirit." This sentence describes the theme of the song as energetic almost feverishly spiritual. This fits with the reference of "ju-ju eyes" before possibly the man is a voodoo shaman.

Data 4:

He wear no shoeshine, he got toe-jam football

In stanza "he wear no shoeshine, he got toe-jam football" The subject of this verse is George. "He wear no shoe-shine" is a reference to going to bare-foot, a quite-common state of dress that George adopted once he became so enamored of the Indian Maharishi Mahesh Yogi. Bare feet and simple robes were the accepted dress of the followers of the Yogi, and George's influence quickly spread to the other three Beatles. Toe-Jam football is just a reference to bare-foot 'soccer' style football playing, the common social outdoor activity practiced by many while worshipping at the yogi's temple. The connotative appears in this stanza continues in the opening lyric previously described that John Lennon complimented Chuck berry. Thus, the myth meaning is a compliment about someone who does not go for fancy dressings or adornments, they are as they are, as you see them. There will be no shoeshine, only the shoes.

Data 5:

He got monkey finger, he shoot Coca-Cola

"Fingers and coca-cola", monkey finger seems to bring to mind someone clumsy. Ringo stated "just get a picture of a monkey trying to get an object out of a hole that smaller than the object". according to Genius, is a reference to both shooting heroin and using cocaine. This verse might be referring to drug jargon. Come together right now over me / All that I can tell you is you gotta be free. It will be clear that this song is about a drug user's relationship with his addiction. So Come together is a symbol of the user and the drug coming together. John related to Rolling Stone magazine, "and their slogan was 'come together.'" Timothy Leary explains, "There was obviously a double meaning there. It was 'come together and join the party'

Data 6:

He bag production, he got walrus gumboot

Bag production means to manufacture bag means to make it in a factory, usually in large quantities, but according to fans theory, Bag production refers to John Lennon and Yoko's theory of Bagism. Bagism is a satire of prejudice, where by living in a bag a person could not be judged on their bodily appearance. Bagism was created by John Lennon and Yoko Ono as part of their extensive peace campaign in the late 1960s. This fans theory produce myth, there would be no sexism, racism, or prejudice if everyone was placed in a huge bag that covered their faces.

Data 7:

He got walrus gumboot

Walrus, take reference from The Beatles' song entitled "I'm the Walrus". According to dictionary, Walrus is a large gregarious marine mammal related to the eared seals, having two large downward-pointing tusks and found in the Arctic Ocean. The denotative the Gumboot is a kind dance rhythmic variation of tap and the entire body becomes a musical instrument. The walrus here might be interpreted as John Lennon himself, as he begins to identify himself as a villain in the song. Or, more accurately, he looks unafraid to critique the world around him on a worldwide scale. As a result, The myth meaning is he's one of those persons that likes to ignore the cops, make crude sexual remarks, and even create songs when he's down.

He got Ono sideboard, he one spinal cracker

He got feet down below his knee

Hold you in his armchair, you can feel his disease

The rest of the lyrics is about Yoko Ono who was the lover of John Lennon and sidekicks of The Beatles before The Beatles had their own manager. John Lennon called Yoko Ono a "sideboard", because she was always present at every Beatles event, as if she were a piece of furniture in the studio.

Data 8:

He roller-coaster, he got early warnin'

"He roller coaster" if it is related to the real meaning is a ride that is driven at high speed by a special rail line that dips down, then is heavy and depressed when turning at high speed and seems to be thrown sideways. but this Roller Coaster lyrics refer to person, so it's different. If the roller coaster is considered a person. A rollercoaster is a person who is fast, angry, ups and downs and noisy. Thus, a rollercoaster as a sign of a person going to look like someone whose feelings change to extremes quickly and with little warning. As observers, we will be carried along on this journey whether we like it or not, and are vulnerable to its twists and turns at any given moment.

Data 9:

He got muddy water, he one mojo filter

“Muddy Water” is identified with the blues or depression. As a reference. Muddy Waters, a blues musician, was well-known for his work. It's possible that this is only for entertainment, but it also relates to the previous lyrics “warning” mentioned. Depression has resulted from the current threat. Thus, the Muddy Water sign suggests anything hazy, unclear, not seen or apparent. In relation to the “ju-ju,” a mojo is a voodoo charm, but it's also slang for morphine. Lennon and Ono were addicted to heroin at the time the song was recorded.

Data 10:

He say, “One and one and one is three”

“One and one and one is three” Back to the first verse, this sentence is an allusion to Christianity. The Lord, Jesus, and the Holy Spirit comprise the Holy Trinity. They are one creature that is also three. This sentence is also mentioned in the ridiculous “Paul is Dead” conspiracy theory, which claims that only three Beatles remained after Paul perished in a car accident. This was most certainly not Lennon's aim when he wrote the song.

5. Yesterday explication of lyrics

According to biographers of McCartney and the Beatles, Paul McCartney produced the entire lyrics in a dream one night in his bed at his ex-girlfriend Jane Asher's and her family's Wimpole Street house. Paul McCartney perfectly expresses the melancholy of a breakup by his lyrics. He's having a hard time dealing with it, and he's not sure what occurred. All he knows is that he said something inappropriate and that the relationship is now finished. He claims to be half the guy he once was and to have a shadow over him. He's depressed after his split yesterday.

Data 1:

Yesterday, all my troubles seemed so far away.

Now it looks as though they're here to stay.

Oh, I believe in yesterday.

Yesterday All my troubles seemed so far away mostly about semiotic. The denotation is how sometimes Paul McCartney just looks back in life to the times when everything was fine, and he had nothing to be worried about. In other words, the connotation is Paul McCartney has not been able to deal with his issues, including ending his relationship with his ex-girlfriend, and some wonder whether McCartney's living situation at the time had him subconsciously longing for a time when his mom was still around. “My mother's death broke my dad up,”

McCartney said. “Yesterday” was sign as regrets about his ex or mother. then the myths means that he goes and makes mistakes, and realizing the people he relied on is gone leaves him with nothing but a feeling of yearning and the want to go back in time

Data 2:

Suddenly, I'm not half the man I used to be.

There's a shadow hanging over me.

Oh, yesterday came suddenly.

In stanza “I’m not half the man I used to be” it is possible to interpret Paul McCartney's insecurity about his masculinity. He has failed in his attempt to fulfill the heterosexual masculine responsibility of keeping a female companion and is also depressed, which is stigmatized by some men since it does not fit into the standard masculine emotion binaries of "neutral" and "angry". “Shadow” sign as Paul McCartney is sad because his partner left him and believes that his sense of manhood is weakening.

Why she had to go?

I don't know, she wouldn't say.

I said something wrong.

Now I long for yesterday.

In a biography about Paul McCartney, it was theorized that this song was actually an homage to his late mother, Mary rather than a lost girlfriend or spouse, which is almost a little more depressing. "Why she had to go I don't know, she wouldn't say". So, the word “she” in this line refers to his mother who died and didn't leave a single word rather than his ex-girlfriend. “I said something wrong, Now I long for yesterday” It signs about regretting saying something to someone we care strongly about that we can never reverse. It may have been a family, partner or friend someone who matters a lot to us whether they are alive or deceased.

Data 3:

Oh, I believe in yesterday.

In verse 3, “I believe in yesterday” The word "believe" implies to believe something is true. "Believe in" has several meanings, including "to have faith in" and "to have trust in." Paul McCartney, the songwriter, stated that he had confidence and trust in yesterday, when things were better for him. The inference is that he has lost confidence in today, now that things have gone wrong.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

There are 26 semiotic signs found in five songs of The Beatles which contents have denotative meaning, connotative meaning, and mythical meaning. In the object five songs lyrics of The Beatles entitled Hey Jude which has five semiotics meaning, Here Comes The Sun which has four semiotics meaning, Let It Be which has four semiotics meaning, Come Together which has ten semiotics meaning, and Yesterday which has three semiotics meaning. There were 2 semiotic terms that were most manifested in the lyrics of the Beatles' Five songs namely: sincerity, and modesty or simplicity in life. In term meaning sincerity found data 1, 5, 7 and all data in Let It Be song lyrics. The term modesty or simplicity in life emerges in Come Together, which describes the everyday habits of The Beatles band personel, ranging from meeting them to participating in artistic pursuits to everyday activities that they engage in.

The Myth's meaning emerges in the lyrics that hit much in reflecting human life, which touch on many aspects of human life. Describes how we must accept and embrace all that happens in our thoughts and messages to us. Accept things as they are and let them happen. These five songs of The Beatles can be used to represent characters, feelings, opinions, and experiences. Each lyric is created with a message in mind for both the listener and the reader. Based on the discussion above, it is concluded that symbols have some effects in real life that help listeners or readers understand the true meaning of the song lyrics

Hopefully, this study will be useful to future researcher and the readers. First for future researcher, the result of this research could be additional information in studying semiotic meaning such as denotations, connotations, and myths. A future researcher who would pursue the same topic or technique. It is proposed that they do a more in-depth investigation of a music lyric symbol. Second for the readers, stated in the end, the meaning of this song provides many useful messages for everyday life, and readers are supposed to apply the message in five of The Beatles' songs.

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