

**CONTEXTUAL MEANING OF BAN SONGS BY KPI
(INDONESIAN BROADCASTING COMMISSION)**

SKRIPSI

Submitted in partial Fulfillment of Requirements
for the Degree Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd.)
English Education Program

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UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA**

MEDAN

2019

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Ujian Mempertahankan Skripsi Sarjana Bagi Mahasiswa Program Strata 1
Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara

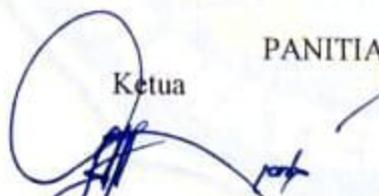


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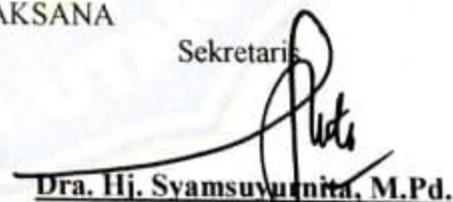
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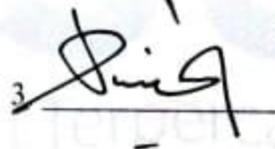
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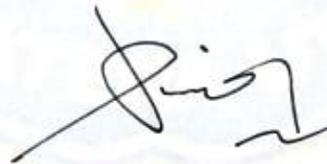
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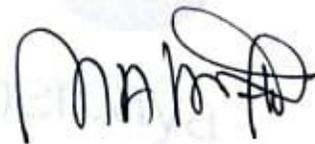
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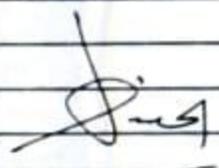
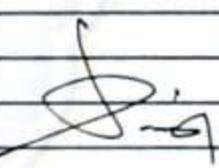
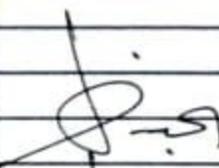


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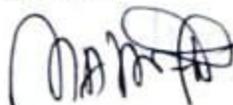
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 Judul Skripsi : Contextual Meaning of Ban Songs by KPI (Indonesian Broadcasting Commission)

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
17-9-2019	Abstract, Acknowledgments, Table of contents.	
	Introduction, Review of Literature, Research	
	Design, Technique of collecting data, Technique	
	for analyzing data, References, Proving the	
	Data	
24-9-2019	Abstract, Acknowledgment, Introduction	
	Review of Literature	
	Previous Studies, conceptual framework	
	Data- Data Analisis, References.	
26-9-2019	Coding in the data collecting and in	
	the data analysis	
27-09-2019	Acc Untuk di Ujikan	

Medan, 27 Oktober 2019

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ABSTRACT

Wardani Windi . NPM:1502050244. “Contextual Meaning of Ban Songs by KPI (Indonesian Broadcasting Commission)”. Skripsi: English Departement of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. 2019.

This study deal with the analysis Contextual Meaning of Ban song by KPI (Indonesian Broadcasting Commission). This objectives the study to find out the types of context used in Ban song by KPI and To describe the contextual meaning realized in Ban songs by KPI. The data were 6 song lyrics of Ban songs by KPI. It applied by using descriptive qualitative research. The findings showed that all types of context were found in Ban songs by KPI. They were context of situations, context of purposes, mood context of speaker, context of place, context of time and context of object. The contextual meaning realized was found that the meaning. So in the adjusmtment of meaning contained in the contextual meaning associated with the word around. First was context of situation. Example ,We will roll down *the rapids* (1St.c.Dtd) it means is he tries to convince his girlfriend that their love affair is worth fighting for even though it looks difficult. Second was context of purposes Example, Let’s just kiss til we’re *naked*, baby (2Pr.b.Vf) it means is someone who asks his girlfriend to have sex at night begins with kissing until finaly taking off the clothes together. Third was mood context of speaker. Example, I *overdose* (3Ms.c.Ov) it means is someone who loved her so much that he was addicted. Fourth was place of context. Example, Shopping sprees in *Paris* (4Pl.b.Tw)it means when the speaker is a man who understand what his girlfriend want’s, besides love he was convinced his girlfriend liked luxury and valuables. So, Paris is choice him to go shopping. Fifth was time of context. Example,I’ll be with you from *dusk till dawn* (5Tm.a.Dtd) it means is a man who describes his loyalty to a woman he loves using expression from dusk till dawn. And the last was object of context. Example,I love that *dress* (6Ob.a.Vf) it means when the speaker is a man who was enchanted to see his lover wear versace dress, because she is really beautiful and fascinating.

Keyword : *Types of context, contextual meaning, Ban song by KPI*

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In the name of Allah the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful. Firstly, the researcher would like to deliver her thanks to Almighty Allah SWT who has blessed her to write this research. Secondly, blessing and peace be upon to our prophet Muhammad SAW, who has brought human being from the uncivilized era to the fully era as we have today.

The aim of writing this study entitle *Contextual Meaning of Ban Songs by KPI (Indonesian Broadcasting Commission)* is as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana pendidikan in English Department, In finishing this research, there were so many obstacles faced the researcher can certainly without help for many people, especially the following people, it mightbe possible for her to finish it. Thus, the reseacher would like to express her thanks first to her beloved parents, Mr.Selamet Raharjo and Mrs.Mistiani, for their pray, advice, courage, moral, and material support from her born until forever. May Allah SWT always bless them.

Therefore, she also would like to thanks to:

1. Dr. Agussani, M.AP, The rector of University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
2. Dr. H. Elfrianto Nasution, S.Pd., M.Pd, as the dean of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education.

3. Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum, and Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum as the Head and Secretary of English Departement at the Faculty Teacher Training and Education, UMSU for the encouragement in completing the research.
4. The head of UMSU library Muhammad Arifin S.Pd, M.Pd for allowing her to conduct the research there.
5. Dra. Diani Syahputri, M.Hum, as the supervisor who had given suggestion, advice, ideas, critics, and guidance in writing this research.
6. Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum., the researcher's reviwer who had given suggestion advise and comment for the researcher.
7. All lectures, who had given this valuable in English Teaching during academic year at University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
8. Her beleoved friends, Dina Harlianti, Widya Putri Purba, Yuni Lestari, Uci Mitra Pertiwi, Puji Astuti, Della Kurnia Sari, Suci Mahdaini Panjaitan, Lilis Yulistina wati, Heny Mimah Sirait who always given supports in finishing her thesis.

Medan, September 2019

The Researcher,

Windi wardani

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Meaning involves the relationship among the words in the language, their referents in the real world. Kreidler stated that there are three disciplines are concerned with the systematic study of 'meaning' in itself: psychology, philosophy and linguistics (Kreidler, 2002:2). Study about meaning need more references and there are three disciplines that concerned with study of meaning.

Contextual meaning is the meaning according to the context in a sentence. According to Requezo, contextual meaning is that whenever a linguistic expression cannot be straightforwardly interpreted, we turn to context to find some extra cues in order to get the right meaning (2007, vol.7(1),p.171). It means that context is used here in its broadest sense since anything around a particular word can potentially affect its meaning.

Songs lyric related to usage of contextual meaning in it. Contextual meaning concern to interpretation of utterances. So in this case contextual meaning useful to indicate meaning and types in song lyrics. Song is kind of written language that is universal. Song is a musical composition, contain vocal parts that are performed by singing and feature words (lyrics), commonly accompanied by musical instruments. Much song writer's used various words to express their feelings and thoughts in song lyrics.

In the reality, the listener did not know about the contextual meaning by the context, and also did not know the types of context. So, listener confused to describe and even determine what contextual meaning is and which one we call context. Therefore the researcher interest to analysis of the contextual meaning to making understanding about the context of lyric songs.

There are some song lyrics that contain bad content for the listener so KPI decided to ban the song more precisely limit the hours of playback of the song on the radio. KPI also prohibits songs whose video clips contain adult content. But researchers only focus on song lyrics that are prohibited by KPI.

The songwriter makes listener confused to describe and even to determine what contextual meaning is and which one we call context. Sometimes, song lyric contain contextual meaning can not be understood directly and should be realized to avoid misunderstanding. Listeners also did not know that the contextual meaning can give the true meaning by the context, the listener must know the types of contexts and realization of contextual meaning of the songs. So, that the listeners must know the contextual meaning so it makes easier to the songwriter viewpoint delivered in the lyrics of song.

Analyzing the contextual meaning in song lyrics helps us to know belongs to what genre the song is from the contextual meaning used. So, we can determine the meaning and purpose of the researcher to make the words. Whether angry, love, sadness and friendship expression, etc. We can also see how good the writers used the contextual meaning in their songs to make it more interesting and easy to listen.

Research The Role of Context in Word Meaning Construction: A Case Study, journal of Requezo Maria D.P (2007) Vol. 3, no.1, p. 85. The showed how it is impossible to distinguish between semantics and pragmatics when it comes to the study of a real language event. Any account of the meaning construction of a linguistic unit isolated from a real context can only be hypothetical and will necessarily be forced to consider a number of different possibilities where context is the only answer to decide which is the most appropriate. However, in real life, the range of senses to choose from is considerably reduced, as context is not something to take into account on a second thought, but the leading feature of discourse, and what guides the process of meaning construction. Most of the possibilities carefully analysed by linguists in a sort of “language lab”, as if sterilised from pragmatic aspects, just do not exist when it comes to real use.

Research Contextual Meaning Study of Translation of Children’s Story “The Lion King” From English Into Indonesian, journal of Suprpto D (2010) Vol. 4 no 1. The article aimed to present study on the translation of words, phrase, expressions and sentence in a children’s story. The story of “The Lion King” was used as case and content analysis was applied as a reference for the study. The focus of this analysis was aimed to observe the appearance of the terms or meaning of certain words that are considered important and supports the goals of the research, in this case is the translation of words, phrases, sentences in the source language (English) into the target language (Indonesian). As its criterion, dictionaries was used and rules of contextual translation was applied. It can be

concluded that children's stories emphasize the style and meaning contained in it, so the translation is done must consider the context of the story.

Research Contextual Meaning in Motivation Words by Mario Teguh, skripsi of Madinah S (2016). The research is aimed to described context of contextual meaning from book life changer by Mario Teguh. The method of the research is descriptive approach in terms collecting data. In this research, the information were collected by reading some reference book and googling to obtain the required data.

Therefore based on the explanation above the researcher would like to conduct the "*Contextual Meaning of Ban Songs by KPI*". A deep understanding is regarded as an important information which is facused on . This view has motivated the researcher to study contextual meaning of ban songs by KPI. This research is expected to be useful for the readers or students of English Department to enrich their knowladge about contextual meaning, provide better and clearer understanding of contextual meaning. Hopefully it can improve people knowledge especially in contextual meaning.

B. The Identification of the Problem

The problem of this research could be identified as follow:

1. The meaning in the lyrics of the song are difficult to understand
2. The language use is not appropriate with the context interpretation

C. The Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research was semantics, and the limitation was contextual meaning which are existed of ban songs by KPI in 2019. There are six (6) lyrics of ban songs by KPI, the titles are shape of you, versace on the floor, dusk till dawn, fuck it (I don't want you back), that's what I like, overdose.

D. The Formulation of the Problem

The problem of this research was formulated as the following :

1. What types of contexts were used in Ban song by KPI ?
2. What were the contextual meaning realized in Ban songs by KPI?

E. The Objective of the Study

The objective of the study are state below:

1. To find out the types of context used in Ban song by KPI.
2. To describe the contextual meaning realized in Ban songs by KPI.

F. The Significance of the Study

The findings of the study are expected to be useful theoretically and practically:

1. Theoretically:

- a. For future researcher will benefit from this study on contextual meaning in ban songs by KPI for language learner.
- b. The study will provide the fact needed to compare their study during respective time and usability in listening song.

2. Practically:

- a. For English Department Student especially who are studying linguistics to give some contribution to enlarge their understanding about contextual meaning.
- b. For the teachers these findings are expected to be source of knowledge and add information to facilitate the teaching.
- c. For the students these findings are expected to add information in mastering subject.
- d. For the readers could get more information about contextual meaning especially those used of Ban songs by KPI.
- e. For further researcher, this research would be useful as a references or resources in doing other research.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework aimed at giving concepts apply in this research. These concepts lead to be better analysis of given theories because they help the researcher limit the scope of the problem. In this part, the research explain about all the theories used to strengthen the research. So that the reader understands and encourage them to read.

1. Semantics

Semantics in linguistics term has various definitions. Semantics is the study of the “toolkit” for meaning: knowledge encoded in the vocabulary of the language and in its patterns for building more elaborate meanings, up to the level of sentence meanings (Griffiths, 2006:1).

Semantics is part of linguistics that deals with the study of meaning. According to Kreidler, Semantics is the systematic study of meanings, and linguistic semantics is the study of how languages organize and express meanings (2002:3). It means that, meaning in linguistic semantic is needed to limit ourselves to the expression of meanings in a single language. Semantics is the study of meaning in language. Although it can be conceived as concerned with meaning in general, it is often confined to those aspects which are relatively stable and

context-free, in contrast to pragmatics, which is concerned with meaning variation and context bound.

In constructing a meaning, a word may have more than one meaning, not only literal but also based on its context of word in a sentence. A context is determined in a set of meanings that corresponds to each sentence used in this context. Some words can find the meaning when they already inside the sentence. It is a word which bound with the context. It would have a meaning if the word accompanied with others word in front or behind of the word.

Based on definition above, the researcher conclude that semantics is the study of how meaning conveyed by a word or sentence depends on aspects of the context.

2. Meaning

Meaning involves the relationship among the words in the language, their referents in the real world. Kreidler stated that there are three disciplines are concerned with the systematic study of 'meaning' in itself: psychology, philosophy and linguistics (Kreidler, 2002:2). Study about meaning need more references and there are three disciplines that concerned with study of meaning.

Language is an important tools of human being to communicate one another. The language, which is used by the human being as tools of communication, indicate a certain meaning. The word meaning is simply derived from the word mean.

By paying attention to definition above, the word meaning has a number different notions and varieties since speaker, in expressing their ideas, mind, feeling, use a word to mean something different from what it denotes.

3. Types of Meaning

Because language is used for various activities and needs in society, the meaning of the language it becomes various terms of, or a different view. Various types of meaning names have been put forward by the various books of linguistics or semantics.

Chaer A (2009) divides the types of meaning as follows, the Meaning of Lexical, Grammatical, Referential and Non-Referential, Denotative, Connotative, Conceptual, Assosiatif, Words, Term, Idioms and Proverbs Meaning, and Contextual.

3.1. Lexical Meaning

Lexical meaning is the real meaning, the meaning of which is in accordance with the observation of our senses, it is what it is, or the meaning in the dictionary.

For example, lexeme 'horse' has a lexical meaning a kind of four-legged animals are commonly driven, 'pencil' meaningful lexical type of liquids used for everyday purposes. Another example of lexical meaning is the meaning of the word 'port' in the words import or portable.

3.2. Gramatical Meaning

The new grammatical meaning if there is no grammatical processes such as affixation, reduplication, composition. For example, in the application process prefix ber-with childbirth clothes grammatical meaning 'wearing or wear', on the basis of horse bore grammatical meaning 'horse riding'. Another example, the basic composition process that gave birth satay with basic grammatical meaning 'origin', with the basic cake bore grammatical meaning 'mixed'. Making syntax of words sister, kicked, and kicked the ball into sentences sister gave birth ball grammatical meaning; sister means 'actor', kicking means 'active', and the ball meaningful 'target'.

3.3. Referential Meaning

A word is called referential meaningful if there is a reference, or benchmark. Words such as 'horse', called referential meaningful if there is a reference, or benchmark. Word such as 'horse', 'red' and 'image' is included words that meaningful referential. Words such as and, or and therefore are included words that are not meaningful referential because the words do not have the reference.

3.4. Denotative Meaning

Denotative is the original meaning, the meaning of origin, or the true meaning which is owned by a word. For example, said thin meaningful denotatif

which means “the state of one’s body that is smaller than normal size ; said significant interest denotatif namely ‘interest as us in the flower garden.

3.5. Connotative Meaning

Connotative meaning is another meaning that is added to the denotative meaning was related to the value of sense of the person or group of people who use the word. For example the word thin in the above example, connotes a neutral, meaning that it has no value flavor reassurance. But the slender, which is actually synonymous with the thin word has positive connotations, value flavor reassurance; people would to say slim. Instead, said wiry, who was also synonymous with the word thin and slender, has a negative connotation, the value of bad taste, people would be uncomfortable to say his body emaciated. And also said interest such as the above example, if it says “the ida is the flower of our village”, it turns out the meaning of flowers is not the same anymore with the original meaning. Nature beautiful flower was moved to the beautiful Ida. In other words, others depict the beauty of the Ida is like a flower.

3.6. Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual meaning is the meaning of which is owned by a lexeme regardless of context or any association. The word horse has a conceptual meaning a kind of quadrupeds usually driven; and the word house has conceptual meaning including human habitation.

An example of conceptual meaning would be the word 'cat'. When you think of the word, images, words, thoughts, and memories immediately become activated to provide you with the concept behind the three-letter word c/a/t. Hence, these thoughts and memories are the concepts under which you understand the meaning of the word.

3.7. Associative Meaning

Associative meaning is the meaning possessed a lexeme or word regarding the association of the word with something that is outside of language. For example, the word jasmine associated with something holy or sanctity, associated with a bold red words and words associated with evil crocodile or crime. Associative meaning is the same with the symbols or symbolism used by a community of user of language to express other concepts, which have similarity to the nature of the state, or the characteristics of the existing concepts of the origin of the word.

So, the word jasmine meaningful conceptual 'a kind of flower –white and fragratif' used separately declared symbol of purity, said red meaningful conceptual 'a kind of bright colors striking' used separately symbol of courage, and the crocodile said crocodile meaningful conceptual 'kind reptiles wild animals that eat anything, including the carcassss is used to denote a crime or criminals.

Chaer A (1994; 294) about the meaning of the association stated that, "in the meaning of these associations are also included also called connotative meaning, meaning stilistika, effectively meaning and significance collacative".

Stylistic meaning with regard to the distinction with respect to the said social differences or field of activity. For example, the doctor said the disease will be lifted, the question is inoperable. The man in the shop said the car's engine was removed, then the questions is rectified. Effectively meaning that cause a sense of meaning for the listener. If someone scolded us even with ordinary words we certainly feel something a little different if the words were spoken in a normal tone.

Example,

- a. Sit! (softly)
- b. Sit! (aloud)

Collective meaning with respect to certain characteristics possessed meaning of a word from a number of synonyms, so that the word is only suitable for use in pairs with certain other words. For example, the word handsome indeed synonymous with beautiful words and beautiful, just perfect or just collaborate with words that have characteristics of men. So, we can say a handsome young man, but can not say good- looking girl. So handsome does not collaborate the girl said.

3.8. Word of Meaning

Each word or lexeme have meaning. At first, the meaning of which is owned by a word is a lexical meaning, denotative or conceptual meaning. However, the use of the word meaning only became clear when the word was in the context of the sentence or the context of the situation. We do not yet know the

meaning of words fall before the word was in the context. Therefore, it can be said that the meaning of the word is still common, coarse, and unclear. Said hands and arms as said, meaning commonly considered to be the same, as in the example (a) and (b) below;

- a. His hand injury by broken glass.
- b. Arm injury by broken glass.

Thus, according to the hand and arm on the second word in the sentence above is synonymous or equal meaning.

3.9. Term of Meaning

The so-called term is to have a definite meaning, obviously, and not dubious, even without the context of the sentence. That needs to be remembered is that a term used only in the field of science or specific activities. For example, said arms and said arm that became the example above. Both of the word in the medical field have a different meaning. Hand meaningful 'part of the wrist to the finger'. While the arm is 'part of the wrist to the base of shoulder'. Thus, according to the hand and arm as term in medical science is not synonymous, because its meaning is different.

In language development there are a number of terms, that is because it is often used, and it became a common vocabulary. That is, the term was not only used in the scientific field, but also has been used generally, outside the field. In Indonesian, for example, the term spiral, viruses, akomodasi has become common

vocabulary, but the term allomorph, allophone, morpheme still remained as term in the field, has not become a common vocabulary.

4. Contextual Meaning

According to Suprpto, Djuria, he said : Contextual meaning is formed from the relationship with other words that are used in the text (Catford called as textual meaning). Or there are times when the relationship (ie context) is found outside the text, namely the immediate context. The approach used is that every text is an act of communication, not the text that appeared without any purpose and intent. As an act of communication, text producers would wish to have meaning that can be understood by the recipient (whether the listeners or readers). The purpose is packaged in a sense, while its shape can vary depending on the purpose (for what, such as; to explain, to tell, to urge), the readers (e.g age, a group of scientists, the public, etc). (Vol 4 (1), 2010: 1-11)

From the quotation above, when a word is used in a piece of text, it usually has only one meaning, but sometimes it has meaning variation depending on the topic discussion. We must know the hidden meaning of word to provide useful information for understanding meaning in a sentence or phrase based on context meaning

Contextual meaning also gives the readers clues to the denotative (literal or specific) and connotative (interpreted or emotional) meanings of word. As we know that meaning consists of two aspects: they are linguistics meaning and speaker meaning. Speaker meaning can be divided into literal meaning and non

literal meaning. Metaphor belongs to non literal meaning. The writer concludes that the meaning of metaphor is hidden or implicit. It means what is said or written is not meant as what is said or written is. In my conclusion, meaning has a number of different interpretations since speaker expressing their ideas, minds and feeling. The interpretation have to do in the study of semantics.

Linguistic context, meaning the position of the word in a linguistic unit, biased in phrases, clauses, or sentences. For example, the head word in the sentence means lexical, but in other sentences it is not.

For example;

His *head* hurts with broken glass

The needle *head* is made of steel

His body is big, but his *head* is empty

As *head* of the school he had reprimand the student.

According Patada. M (2010) "Contextual meaning appears as a result of the relationship between speech and context". Contextual meaning could be regarded as a situational meaning. It arised as a result of the relationship between speech and context. It took the form of a lot of things. Contextual meaning can be also the situation of the place, time, and environmental use that language.

5. Types of Contexts

The meaning of a sentence has more than one meaning if we do not know the context. If a sentence has limited context, the reader or listener will be confused what a meaning reader/listener takes. But if a sentence is clear in context, the reader or listener will not be confused and they get what we mean.

There are some contexts in here is the first Context Organs, the second Context of the Situation, the third Context Purposes, the fourth Context of Whether or not a formal Conversation. The fifth context of the speaker or the listener's mood. The sixth time context, seventh context place, eighth object context, ninth context fittings speak or hear the speaker or the listener. Tenth linguistic context that does meet the rules of the language used by both sides.

1. Context of Organs, including those relating to gender, position the speaker, the speaker or the listener age, socio-economic, background speaker or the listener. It means the speaker only said the words that understood by a particular person. For example, speaker or listener age, a child would not understand if we spoke about politic to them. " Golkar to honor Aburizal with new leading position for willingness to step dow". And "It is difficult for us expect an understanding of the word of authority for someone who had elementary education.
2. Context of the Situation, include sad situation, safe situation which is the speaker will speak in accordance with the situation happen. For example, the situation grieving, they will use the word that its significance to be sad, sorry, and give support to be patient in this situation. They would not speak to effend someone who is grieving, because it can be wounded feeling their families. "He who died had a debt to me" . And For example the situation is safe, noisy situations. Example: people will say "I am sorry i cant hear you" when get calling in noisy situation.

3. Context of Purposes, such as asking, expecting something. Example: “I asked for water” is the goal line to ask for something. And people will find the words of the meaning of asking “Could you give me a book”.
4. Context of Whether or not a Formal Conversation will force a people to find the word which is appropriate with the context of conversation. Example: in a meeting, we must use formal language. If we will refuse an opinion from someone, we shall not say “ your opinion is rejected”. It is informal and impolite language, because it can hurt who give opinion. Example: the word is rejected. Said the situation was not formally rejected, people can say “answer refused”, but in formal situation, people should say “answer needs to be clarified”.
5. Context of the speaker of the listener’s mood can influence the word and the meaning of that word too. for example, fear, joy exasperated. Example: “shit” when in a state of annoyance.
6. Place of Context on the market for example, in a hospital, it will also influence the words used or influence the meaning of the words used.
7. Time of Context such as time going to sleep, when people will be dining. Example: “sorry visiting hours have been exhausted” can be found in situations of schools or hospitals, night or day.

8. Object of Context means what the focus of the talks. Example: when talking about the Bank, then the focus is discussion about the Bank and all associated with the bank.
9. Fittings speak or hear the speaker or the listener. Example: people who are not normal speech tool pronounce the word “long” in the phrase “the long way”. The word is pronounced long be “log”, so that the sentence had been pronounced “the long way”. Consequently comrades talk do not understand the contents of the sentence. For the fulcrum meaning is not understand.
10. Linguistic Context, that does meet the rrules of the language used by both sides. Example: the punctuation, “run?” is the question, while the “run!” is a command.

6. Contextual Analysis

Context is at the heart of pragmatics, and meaning is at the heart of both semantics and pragmatics (Fetzer, 2004:2). In this sub chapter the semantic analysis is more focus on the contextual analysis of song lyrics. In sub chapter above we had analyzed an interpretation contextually in each lyrics. semantics has been described as focussing on an investigation of context-independent meaning on *literal meaning* or on *what is said*, and pragmatics focussing on conception of meaning and concentrates on the analyses of *what is meant*, of *utterance meaning* and of *speaker-intended meaning*.

6.1. Context in Semantics and Pragmatics

Context in semantics, is generally interpreted as containing two mutually exclusive concepts (Fetzer, 2004:73). there are kind of meaning in semantic that is sentence meaning, propositional meaning, literal meaning or conventional meaning.

Most people assume that the meaning of nouns derived from verbs can be easily recognized because they have predictable meanings, especially when a verb occurs with the common suffix -er. But the word runner does not always refer to someone who runs. For example, runner may also refer to a long piece of metal on which a sled or sleigh glides, or even to the blade of ice-skates.

Many languages form new words by adding words together, that is by compounding, as in breakwater, gaspipe, nonsense, gentleman, some people assume that this is what always happens. But some words are the result of shortening, for example, intercom for intercommunication system and photo or photograph.

When we think about meaning, it is also important to take into account the contribution of context. In simple terms, we can think about pragmatics as the study of the contribution of context to meaning.

7. KPI (Indonesian Broadcasting Commission)

Indonesian Broadcasting Commission West Java recently issued Circular No. 480/215 / IS / KPID-JABAR / II / 2019 concerning the Restriction of

Broadcasts of Foreign Language Songs. The letter, which was validated on February 18, 2019, contains 17 English-language songs which are regulated by broadcasting hours in the form of music (sound) and video clips (visual) in West Java because they are considered to contain sexual elements.

Head of West Java Dedeh Fardiah (2019) said the restrictions began with community complaints supervision of broadcast content. Throughout 2018 there were dozens of songs indicated to contain violations. Based on complaints and monitoring there were 86 items (songs). Of them 34 were the results of monitoring, the rest were complaints from the public. From 86 converged to 17 songs. These were all western songs. Ever (similar) in 2016, it was about dangdut songs. Now western song, "Dedeh said, when confirmed by detikcom.

Regarding the reason, Indonesian Broadcasting Commission claims to have a strong legal basis to limit the 17 songs. But Dedeh could not clearly explain the contents of the 'forbidden' song because it was considered too vulgar. Broadly speaking, the contents of the song contained the content of sexuality and even the element of exploitation of women in it. "Most of them are intercourse. Exploitation of women, has become an object," she said.

Dedeh said that this was contrary to Article 20 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) KPI Regulation Number 02 / KPI / 03.2012 concerning Broadcast Program Standards. In paragraph (1) a broadcast program is prohibited from containing songs and / or video clips that display titles and / or lyrics containing sex, obscenity, and / or impressing sexual activity. While in paragraph (2) a broadcast program that displays music is prohibited from containing scenes and /

or lyrics that can make the woman a sex object. It is not prohibited, but limited. The 17 songs are classified as adult . In accordance with Article 38 paragraph (2) KPI Regulation Number 02 / P / KPI / 03/2012, D classification may only be broadcast between 22.00-3.00 local time, "she said.

Even though it is in the form of a circular letter, if the broadcasting company or company does not comply, it will be subject to gradual sanctions. Those who continue to broadcast will be sanctioned by reprimand and are encouraged not to make mistakes again. But if it turns out routine (broadcasting songs) and becomes a habit, we can reprimand or be stopped, or the program (broadcast) is moved," she said. For more than one week, a circular was issued and his party had not found any violations. Even so, he still conducts supervision and monitoring. She also invited residents who would give suggestions, criticisms or complaints related to the songs, they could come directly to the office on Jalan Malabar, Bandung City or through the social media remedy account of KPID Jabar. Please, many channels can be used by the community. What is clear is that the pros and cons are always there," Dedeh said.

Meanwhile Arian 'Seringai' also commented on the existence of the circular letter. She considered the letter title not in accordance with its contents. In the title it is called limiting foreign language songs, while the contents regulate sexual content. In fact, he questioned the 17 songs, some of which were old 'products'. Some songs are also old songs. Rich 'Mr Brightside'," she said.

The rule, reminded Arian of censorship that occurred in the United States in the 1980s by PMRC (The Parents Music Resource Center). But the censorship

rules didn't work. So he considered that there was no need for sensors to regulate music and video clips on radio or television. Because if it is associated with morality it is an educational affair from parents or school. While the affairs of nationalism and religion are private matters.

B. Previous Relavant Studies

There are some researches had been conducted related this study. The first is in Skripsi Siti Madinah (2016): *Contextual Meaning in Motivation Words by Mario Teguh*. The research is aimed to described contex of contextual meaning from book life changer by mario teguh. The method of the research is descriptive approach in terms collecting data. In this research, the information were collected by reading some reference book and googling to obtain the required data.

The second research is in Skripsi Lady Teja Atemas (2018): *Analysis Of Contextual Meaning Expression Found In Maherzain's Song Lyrics*. This study deal with the analysis of contextual Meaning Expression found in Maherzain's song lyric for explain the context found in his song. This research constructed by some problems whether describe types of context used and explained into contextual meaning expression in Maherzain's song lyric. Focus this research is describing of context found in contextual meaning devices. Hopefully, this research will give the advantages for the students of English Departemen and others, in particularly to help them more understand the meaning of a song through contextual meaning devices, especially in songs of Maherzain. This research used descriptive qualitative method because it used to describe the context found in song of Maherzain. The data were taken from one albums of Maherzain entitled "Thank

You Allah” (2009). There are 6 songs from 13 songs : *Insya Allah, The Rest Of My Life, Thank You Allah, Hold My Hand and The Number One*”. After the collecting the data, the researcher read, write and searched the words, phrase, or sentences that included in contextual meaning, then gave the circle to the context and the underline to supporting context. In Finding, the researcher described the context that found 28 contextual meaning that founding from six songs. Consists 9 Linguistic Context, 15 semantic context, and 4 pragmatic Meaning.

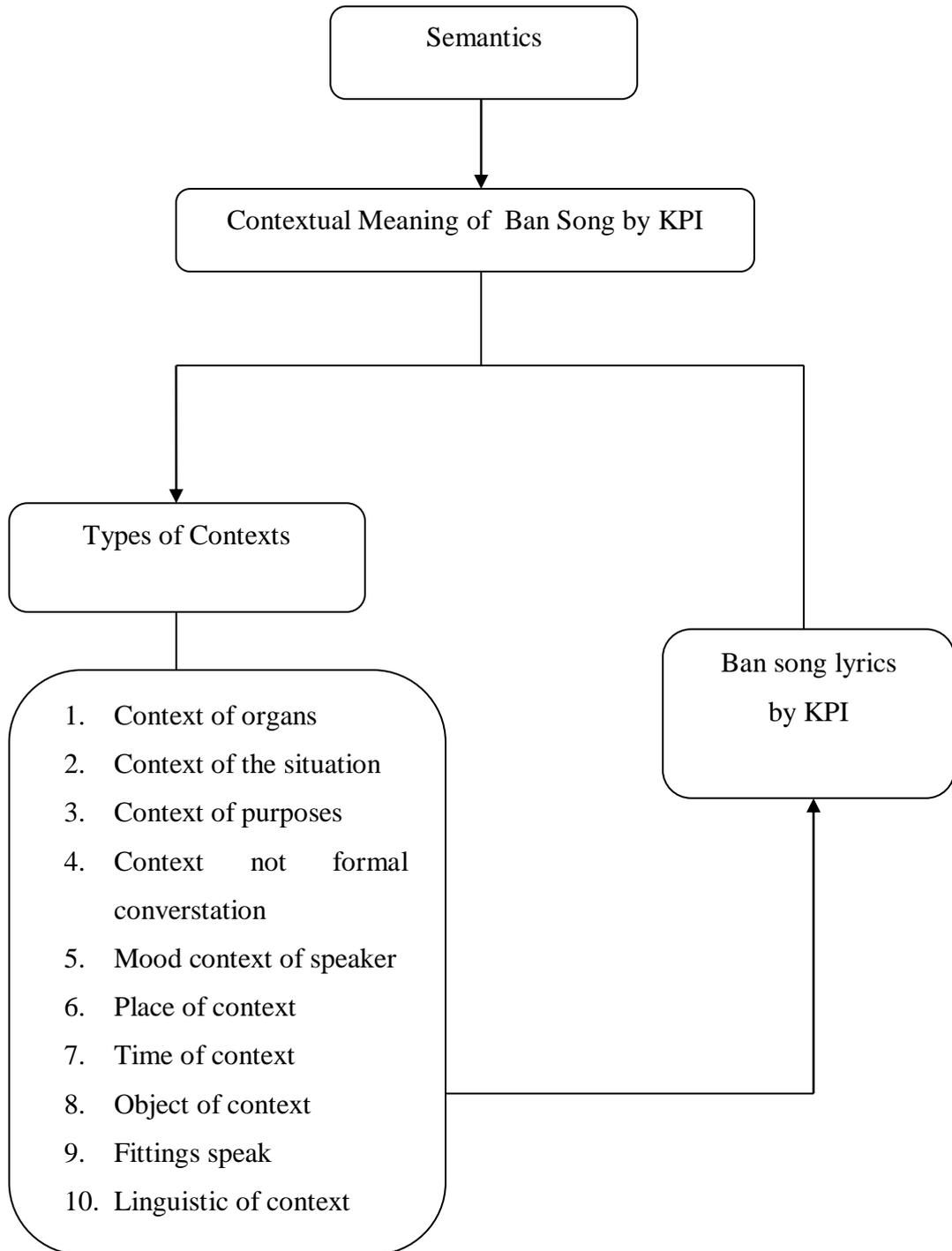
The third research *Research The Role of Context in Word Meaning Construction: A Case Study*, journal of Requezo Maria D.P (2007) Vol. 3, no.1, p. 85. The showed how it is impossible to distinguish between semantics and pragmatics when it comes to the study of a real language event. Any account of the meaning construction of a linguistic unit isolated from a real context can only be hypothetical and will necessarily be forced to consider a number of different possibilities where context is the only answer to decide which is the most appropriate. However, in real life, the range of senses to choose from is considerably reduced, as context is not something to take into account on a second thought, but the leading feature of discourse, and what guides the process of meaning construction. Most of the possibilities carefully analysed by linguists in a sort of “language lab”, as if sterilised from pragmatic aspects, just do not exist when it comes to real use.

Over all previous research, the similarities of all these research are to find out the meaning and types of contextual meaning although in different object, but differences of all are this research explained more about contextual meaning that

found in the object study. The research is identifying of contextual meaning that happened in the data source: ban song lyrics by KPI. The result of this study expected to contribute the development of contextual meaning theory and hopefully this research are useful for the reader who search knowledge about contextual meaning.

C. Conceptual Framework

Figure : Conceptual Framework



In the research, the research was analyzed the Contextual Meaning of Ban Songs by KPI (Indonesian Broadcasting Commission) as the object of this research by using qualitative descriptive analysis method to identifying the contextual meaning of ban songs by KPI, and indentifying the types of context of ban songs by KPI. Perhaps, it very intersting by the learners of English who does reseach because analyzing the song from the beginning until the end just to find out the meaning and the types of contexts in contextual meaning that are used by the writer in song lyrics. To understanding the contextual meaning it also need to see context. The researcher hopes that there will be more students English department who are interested in analyzing contextual meaning in the song lyrics to increasse their knowledge such as literature and linguitics.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

This research were applied by using descriptive analysis with qualitative method, namely by analyzing the contextual meaning of ban songs by KPI. According to Ary (2010) qualitative research employs words and images to answer questions.

The procedures for collecting the data were follows; the first listening the songs, second searching the song lirycs in the internet, third printing out the song lyrics, and the last analyzing all the data of context utterances that found in the songs. And then analyzing the data, the first to find out the context utterance as used in song, to explained the contextual meaning were used in songs.

B. Source of Data

The source of the data was taken from ban songs by KPI in 2019 that downloaded from internet. The data limited in the English song lyrics on 12th April 2019 only. There are 6 song lyrics of ban song by KPI. The titles of the song are shape of you, versace on the floor, dusk till down, fuck it (I don't want you back), that's what I like, overdose. The researcher chose the songs because it was so pupolar among listeners.

C. Technique of Collecting Data

The data are collected by applying the documentary technique. According Bogdan and Biklen (2007) documents the informants write themselves or are written about them such as autobiographies, personal letters, diaries, memos, minutes from meetings, newsletters, policy documents, proposals, codes of ethics, statements of philosophy, yearbooks, news releases, scrapbooks, letters to the editor. Documents divided into three namely: personal documents, official documents, and popular culture documents.

The data was taken from official document, namely song. The procedures for collecting the data were follows

1. Searching the song lyrics in the internet
2. Printing out the song lyrics
3. Reading the whole song lyrics to find out the context and contextual meaning
4. Underlining it.

D. Technique of Analyzing Data

The data was analyzed by the observing the dialogues in the song lyrics and listening to the music. The systematic procedures in conducting the analysis by Cresswell as follows:

1. Reading the whole song lyrics of ban songs by KPI
2. Organize and prepare the data for analysis
3. Analyzing the contextual meaning of ban songs by KPI

4. Classifying and coding context into their types ; context of organs, context of the situation, context of purposes, mood context of speaker, context not formal conversation, place of context, time of context, object of context, fittings speak, linguistic context
5. Making conclusion after discussion

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data Collection

The data were collected and selected from the song lyrics of Ban Songs by KPI in 2019. There are six (6) songs in all : shape of you, versace on the floor, dusk till dawn, fuck it (I don't want you back), that's what I like, overdose. The song lyrics were presented in Appendix I. Ten types of contextual meaning were analyzed in this research included context of organs, context of situation, context of purpose, formal or informal context in conversation, mood context of speaker or listener, context of time, context of place, object context, linguistics context, context of language.

B. Data Analysis

After identifying the data, the types of contextual meaning of ban songs by kpi were classified based on types of contextual meaning by Pateda M (2010). There are ten types of contextual meaning, namely : context of organs, context of situation, context of purpose, formal or informal context in conversation, mood context of speaker or listener, context of time, context of place, object context, linguistics context, context of language.

1. Context of Situation

This situation here include sad situation, safe situation which is the speaker will be speak in accordance with the situation happen. For example, the situation

grieving, they will use the word that its significance to be sad, sorry, and give support to be patient in this situation. They would not speak to offend someone who is grieving, because it can be wounded feeling their families. The data were shown in the following data:

“We will roll down *the rapids*” (1St.c.Dtd)

The context *the rapids* in lyric is condition. It means the speaker feels compelled to fight even in the face of adversity. The context *The rapids* includes in context of situation. They explain about the feel of speaker when he tries to convince his girlfriend that their love affair is worth fighting for even though it looks difficult.

She *rehabilitates* me (1St.d.Ov)

The context *rehabilitates* in lyric is medical. It means the speaker feels a girl who heals a man from his pain. The context *Rehabilitates* include in context of situation. It means is a woman who's able to get over a man's disappointment by growing a new love for him.

Grab on my waist and put that body on me (1St.a.Soy)

The context *Grab* in lyric is hug. The context *Grab* include in context of situation. It means is feeling deep in heart for somebody and he want to something like women and you can get it comfortable resting place that near him.

2. Context of Purpose

Context of purpose such as asking or expecting something, people will find the words of the meaning of asking.

Your love was *handmade* for somebody like me (2Pr.a.Soy)

The context *Handmade* in lyric is the fall in love. The word *Handmade* include in context of purpose. It means is Professes his love for this girl. They may have a met a short time ago, but they have his it off. He thinks she was made for him just the right amount of beauty and crazy and body perfection the girl is really into him to.

Let's just kiss 'til we're naked, baby (2Pr.b.Vf)

The context *Naked* in lyric is underssing. The context *Naked* include in context of purpose. It means is someone who asks his girlfriend to have sex at night begins with kissing until finaly taking off the clothes together.

3. Mood Context of Speaker

Mood of speaker can influence the word and the meaning of that word too. For example, mood irritated would allow the words appear meaningful irritated or imploite word.

I *overdose* (3Ms.c.Ov)

The context *Overdose* in lyric is overrating. The context *Overdose* include in mood context of speaker. It means when the speaker is someone who loved her so much that he was addicted.

Fuck you, you hoe, I don't want you back (3Ms.f.Fi)

The context *Fuck you* in lyric is a curse on other. The context *Fuck you* include in mood context of speaker. It means is a word used to vent anger directly on other, because being hurt.

I may be *crazy*, don't mind me (3Ms.a.Soy)

The context *Crazy* in lyric is a so much for feelings. The context *Crazy* include in mood context of speaker. It means a man infatuated with the female's body form and fell in love with her as well.

We push and pull like a *magnet* do (3Ms.b.Soy)

The context *Magnet* in lyric is lure. The context *Magnet* include in mood context of speaker. It means when we fell that attraction in our heart, we feel it as a kind of love and love always want to bring us closer to what we love.

4. Place of Context (PC)

For example place in the market, in cinema and etc. it can influence the words and the meaning which is used of people. Based on the example above, the people usually use the word which has meaning related to information.

I got a *condo* in Manhattan (4Pl.a. Tw)

The context *Condo* in lyric is a apartement. The context *Condo* include in place of context. It means is a who tried to impressed is girlfriend with the luxuries and riches he possessed.

Shopping sprees in *Paris* (4Pl.b.Tw)

The context *Paris* in lyric is country . The word *Paris* include in Place of context. It means when the speaker is a man who understand what his girlfriend.

5. Time of Context (TM)

Time of context, such as time to sleep, time will eat. When people came to our house in the night, certainly we feel disturbed.

I'll be with you from *dusk till dawn* (5Tm.a.Dtd)

The context *Dusk till dawn* in lyric is always together. The context “Dusk till dawn” include in time of context. It means when the speaker is a man who describes his loyalty to a woman he loves using expression from dusk till dawn.

6. Object of Context (OC)

Object context will influence the word used that focus to something.

Ooh I love that *dress* (6Ob.a.Vf)

The context *Dress* in lyric is cover a body. The context *Dress* include in object of context. It means when the speaker is a man who was enchanted to see his lover wear versace dress, because she is really beautiful and fascinating.

Hypnotized, you got me mesmerized with the thought of you (6Ob.c.Ov)

The context *Hypnotized* in lyric is a focus. The context *Hypnotized* include in object of context. It means is when a man falling in love his mind is filled with shadows and imagination which make him focus only on her.

C. Research Findings

After analyzing the data obtained in this research, it can be explained some of findings as follows : They were context of purpose , context of situation , mood context of speaker , time of context , object of context , and place of context . The reason why the context needed to interpret contextual meaning in ban songs by KPI because many contexttual meaning found in this song. The context always gives contextual meaning based on word around. First was context of situation.Example ,We will roll down *the rapids* (1St.c.Dtd) it means is he tries to convince his girlfriend that their love affair is worth fighting for even though it looks difficult. Second was context of purposes Example, Let's just kiss til we're *naked*, baby (2Pr.b.Vf) it means is someone who asks his girlfriend to have sex at night begins with kissing until finaly taking off the clothes together. Third was mood context of speaker. Example I *overdose* (3Ms.c.Ov) it means is someone who loved her so much that he was addicted. Fourth was place of context. Example Shopping sprees in *Paris* (4Pl.b.Tw) it means when the speaker is a man who understand what his girlfriend want's, besides love he was convinced his girlfriend liked luxury and valuables. So, Paris is choice him to go shopping. Fifth was time of context. Example "I'll be with you from *dusk till dawn* (5Tm.a.Dtd) it means is a man who describes his loyalty to a woman he loves using expression from dusk till dawn. And the last was object of context. Example I love that *dress* (6Ob.a.Vf) it means when the speaker is a man who was enchanted to see his lover wear versace dress, because she is really beautiful and fascinating.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusions

Having analyzed the data, some conclusion are drawn as the following :

1. There were six types of context analysis in ban songs by KPI, they were: context of purpose (3), context of situation (7), mood context of speaker (7), time of context (1), object of context (4), and place of context (2). The total member of contextual meaning of Ban song by KPI was 24 words.
2. The context always gives contextual meaning based on word around First was context of situation. Example ,We will roll down *the rapids* (1St.c.Dtd) it means is he tries to convince his girlfriend that their love affair is worth fighting for even though it looks difficult. Second was context of purposes Example, Let's just kiss til we're *naked*, baby (2Pr.b.Vf) it means is someone who asks his girlfriend to have sex at night begins with kissing until finally taking off the clothes together. Third was mood context of speaker. Example I *overdose* (3Ms.c.Ov) it means is someone who loved her so much that he was addicted. Fourth was place of context. Example Shopping sprees in *Paris* (4Pl.b.Tw) it means when the speaker is a man who understand what his girlfriend want's, besides love he was convinced his girlfriend liked luxury and valuables. So, Paris is choice him to go shopping.

Fifth was time of context. Example “I’ll be with you from *dusk till dawn* (5Tm.a.Dtd) it means is a man who describes his loyalty to a woman he loves using expression from dusk till dawn. And the last was object of context. Example I love that *dress* (6Ob.a.Vf) it means when the speaker is a man who was enchanted to see his lover wear versace dress, because she is really beautiful and fascinating.

3. Suggestion

Based on the conclusion above, suggestion are stated as the following :

1. It is suggestion that the student who are studying semantics should increase their understanding about contextual meaning and the types well.
2. It is suggested that readers or researcher should continue further research of contextual meaning especially about it types namely context of purposes ,context of situation , mood context of speaker, time of context, object of context, place of context

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APPENDIX I

Song 1: Shape of You

By : Ed Sheeran

The club isn't the best place to find a lover
So the bar is where I go
Me and my friends at the table doing shots
Drinking fast and then we talk slow
Come over and start up a conversation with just me
And trust me I'll give it a chance now
Take my hand, stop, put Van the Man on the jukebox
And then we start to dance, and now I'm singing like

Girl, you know I want your love
Your love was ¹*handmade* for somebody like me
Come on now, follow my lead
I may be ²*crazy*, don't mind me
Say, boy, let's not talk too much
³*Grab* on my waist and put that body on me
Come on now, follow my lead
Come, come on now, follow my lead

I'm in love with the shape of you
We push and pull like a ⁴*magnet* do
Although my heart is falling too
I'm in love with your body
And last night you were in my room
And now my bedsheets smell like you
Every day discovering something brand new

I'm in love with your body

Oh—I—oh—I—oh—I—oh—I

I'm in love with your body

Oh—I—oh—I—oh—I—oh—I

I'm in love with your body

Oh—I—oh—I—oh—I—oh—I

I'm in love with your body

Every day discovering something brand new

I'm in love with the shape of you

One week in we let the story begin

We're going out on our first date

You and me are thrifty, so go all you can eat

Fill up your bag and I fill up a plate

We talk for hours and hours about the sweet and the sour

And how your family is doing okay

And Leave and get in a taxi, then kiss in the backseat

Tell the driver make the radio play, and I'm singing like

Song 2: Versace on the Floor

By : Bruno Mars

Let's take our time tonight, girl

Above us all the stars are watchin'

There's no place I'd rather be in this world

Your eyes are where I'm lost in

Underneath the chandelier

We're dancin' all alone

There's no reason to hide

What we're feelin' inside

Right now

So baby let's just turn down the lights

And close the door

Ooh I love that ⁵*dress*

But you won't need it anymore

No you won't need it no more

Let's just kiss 'til we're ⁶*naked*, baby

⁷*Versace* on the floor

Ooh ⁸*take it off* for me, for me, for me, for me now, girl

Versace on the floor

Ooh take it off for me, for me, for me, for me now, girl, mmm

I unzip the back to watch it fall

While I kiss your neck and shoulders

No don't be afraid to show it all

I'll be right here ready to hold you

Girl you know you're perfect from

Your head down to your heels

Don't be confused by my smile

'Cause I ain't ever been more for real, for real

So baby let's just turn down the lights (down the lights)

And close the door (close the door)

Ooh I love that dress

But you won't need it anymore

No you won't need it no more

Let's just kiss 'til we're naked, baby

(It's warmin' up) can you feel it?
(It's warmin' up) can you feel it, baby?
(It's warmin' up)
Oh, seems like you're ready for more, more, more
Let's just kiss 'til we're naked

Song 3: Dusk Till Dawn

By : Zayn Malik

Not tryna be indie
Not tryna be cool
Just tryna be in this
Tell me are you too?

Can you feel where the wind is?
Can you feel it through
All of the windows
Inside this room?

'Cause I wanna touch you, baby
And I wanna feel you, too
I wanna see the sunrise and your sins
Can your sins Just me and you

Light it up, on the run
Let's make love, tonight
Make it up, fall in love, try

But you'll ⁹*never be alone*
I'll be with you from ¹⁰*dusk till dawn*
I'll be with you from dusk till dawn

Baby, I'm right here
I'll hold you when things go wrong
I'll be with you from dusk till dawn
I'll be with you from dusk till dawn
Baby, I'm right here
I'll be with you from dusk till dawn
Baby, I'm right here

We were shut like a jacket
So do your zip
We will roll down ¹¹*the rapids*
To find a wave that fits

Girl, give love to your body
It's only you that can stop it
Girl, give love to your body
It's only you that can stop it
Girl, give love to your body
It's only you that can stop it
Girl, give love to your body
Girl, give love to your body

Song 4: Fuck It (I Don't Want You Back)

By : Eamon

Whoa oh oh
Ooh ooh
No no no
See, I don't know why I liked you so much
I gave you all, of my trust

I told you, I loved you, now that's all down the drain
Ya put me through pain, I want to let you know how I feel

¹²*Fuck* what I said

It don't mean shit now

Fuck the presents might as well throw em out

Fuck all those kisses, they didn't mean jack

¹³*Fuck you*, you hoe, I don't want you back

You thought, you could

Keep this ¹⁴*shit* from me, yeah

Ya burnt bitch, I heard the story

Ya ¹⁵*played* me, ya even gave him head

Now ya askin' for me back

Ya just another hag, look elsewhere

'cause ya done with me

Oh oh oh oh

Uh hun yeah

Oh oh oh oh

Uh hun yeah

Oh oh oh oh

Uh hun yeah

Ya questioned, did I care

You could ask anyone, I even said

Ya were my great one

Now its, over, but I do admit I'm sad.

It hurts real bad, I can't sweat that,

'Cause I loved the hoe

Song 5 : That's What I Like

By : Bruno Mars

Hey, hey, hey

I got a ¹⁶*condo* in Manhattan

Baby girl, what's hatnin'?

You and your ass invited

So gon' and get to clappin'

Girl pop it for a player, pop-pop it for me

Turn around and drop it for a player, drop-drop it for me

I'll rent a beach house in Miami

Wake up with no jammies (nope)

Lobster tail for dinner

Julio, serve that scampi

You got it if you want it, got, got it if you want it

Said you got it if you want it, take my wallet if you want it, now

Jump in the Cadillac

(Girl, let's put some miles on it)

Anything you want

(Just to put a smile on you)

You deserve it baby, you deserve it all

And I'm gonna give it to you

Gold jewelry shining so bright

Strawberry champagne on ice

¹⁷*Lucky for you*, that's what I like, that's what I like

Lucky for you, that's what I like, that's what I like

Sex by the fire at night

Silk sheets and diamonds all white

Lucky for you, that's what I like, that's what I like
Lucky for you, that's what I like, that's what I like

I'm talkin' trips to Puerto Rico
Say the word and we go
You can be my fleeka
Girl, I'll be a ¹⁸*fleeko*, mamacita
I will never make a promise that I can't keep
I promise that your smile ain't gon' never leave
Shopping sprees in ¹⁹*Paris*
Everything twenty-four karats
Take a look in that mirror (take a look)
Now tell me who's the fairest
Is it you? (is it you?) is it me? (is it me?)
Say it's us (say it's us) and I'll agree, baby

You say you want a good time
Well here I am, baby, here I am, baby
Talk to me, talk to me, talk to me
Talk to me, tell me what's on your mind
What's on your mind
If you want it, girl, come and get it
All this is here for you
Tell me baby, tell me, tell me baby
What you tryna do

Song 6: Overdose

By : Agnez Mo

Oh woah, ooh

Oh, oh, eh

You know why I am going ²⁰*crazy*?

Because of you, only you, I

²¹*Hypnotized*, you got me mesmerized with the thought of you

I'm in awe of you, oh

She's my medication for my heartbreak

Oh, I need her

She ²²*rehabilitates* me

But I'm still addicted, yeah, to her

Living life like with my top down, my roof missing

This kind of love only comes around in a lifetime, I can't miss it

This ain't no typical, ordinary scenario

I can't control (you know)

When opposites attract, I overdose, yeah, ah (ooh)

I took too much of your love, I overdose, yeah, ah

Girl, your sex is a ²³*drug*, faded floating

Feeling like, oh woah, ooh I-I-I-I, I over-I overdose

Ooh-oh-oh I ²⁴*overdose*

Every time I do you baby girl, I overdose

I overdose

APPENDIX II

Song 1: Shape of You

By : Ed Sheeran

No	Data	Types of context									
		Organs	Situation	Purposes	Not formal conversation	Mood context of speaker	Place	Time	Object	Fitting speak	Linguistic
1	Your love was <i>handmade</i> for somebody like me			✓							
2	I may be <i>crazy</i> , don't mind me					✓					
3	<i>Grab</i> on my waist and put that body on me		✓								
4	We push and pull like a <i>magnet</i> do					✓					

The table showed that there were three types context on the song shape of you. That's included were context of situation, context of purposes, and context mood context of speaker. The context included in types context were (1) *Handmade* included in context of purposes, (2) *Crazy* and *Magnet* included in mood context of speaker, and (3) *Grab* included in context of situation.

Song 2 : Versace on the Floor

By: Bruno Mars

No	Data	Types of context									
		Organs	Situation	Purposes	Not formal conversation	Mood context of speaker	Place	Time	Object	Fitting speak	Linguistic
1	I love that <i>dress</i>								✓		
2	Let's just kiss til we're <i>naked</i> , baby			✓							
3	<i>Versace</i> on the floor								✓		
4	<i>Take it off</i> for me			✓							

The table showed that there were two types context on the song versace on the floor. That's included were context of purposes, and context of object. The context included in types context were (1) *Dress* and *Versace* included in context of purposes, (2) *Naked* and *Take it off* included in context of object.

Song 3 : Dusk Till Dawn

By : Zayn Malik

No	Data	Types of context									
		Organs	Situation	Purposes	Not formal conversation	Mood context of speaker	Place	Time	Object	Fitting speak	Linguistic
1	But you'll <i>never be alone</i>		✓								
2	I'll be with you from <i>dusk till dawn</i>							✓			
3	We will roll down <i>the rapids</i>		✓								

The table showed that there were two types context on the song dusk till dawn. That's included were context of situation, and context of time. The context included in types context were (1) *Never be alone* and *The rapids* included in context of situation, (2) *Dusk till dawn* included in context of time.

Song 4 : Fuck It (I Don't Want You Back)

By : Eamon

No	Data	Types of context									
		Organs	Situation	Purposes	Not formal conversation	Mood context of speaker	Place	Time	Object	Fitting speak	Linguistic
1	<i>Fuck</i> what I said					✓					
2	It don't mean <i>shit</i> now					✓					
3	<i>Fuck you</i> , you hoe					✓					
4	You <i>played</i> me								✓		

The table showed that there were two types context on the song fuck it (I don't want you back). That's included were mood context of speaker and context of object. The context included in types context were (1) *Fuck*, *Shit* and *Fuck you* included in mood context of speaker (2) *Played* included in context of object.

Song 5 : Overdose

By : Agnez Mo

No	Data	Types of context									
		Organs	Situation	Purposes	Not formal conversation	Mood context of speaker	Place	Time	Object	Fitting speak	Linguistic
1	You know why I am going <i>crazy</i>					✓					
2	<i>Hypnotized</i> , you got me mesmerized with the thought of you								✓		
3	She <i>rehabilitates</i> me		✓								
4	Girl, your sex is a <i>drug</i>		✓								
5	I <i>overdoses</i>					✓					

The table showed that there were three types context on the song overdose. That's included were context of situation, mood context of speaker, and context of object. The context included in types context were (1) *Rehabilitates* and *drug* included in context of situation, (2) *Crazy* and *Overdose* included in mood context of speaker, and (3) *Hypnotized* included in context of object.

Song 6: That's What I like

By : Bruno Mars

No	Data	Types of context									
		Organs	Situation	Purposes	Not formal conversation	Mood of speaker	Place	Time	Object	Fitting speak	Linguistic
1	I got a <i>condo</i> in Manhattan						✓				
2	<i>Lucky for you</i> , that's what I like		✓								
3	Girl, I'll be a <i>fleeko</i> , mamacita		✓								
4	Shopping spress in <i>Paris</i>						✓				

The table showed that there were two types context on the song that what's I like it. That's included were context of situation, and context of. The context included in types context were (1) *Lucky for you* and *Fleeko* included in context of situation, (2) *Condo* and *Paris* included in context of place.

APPENDIX III

NO	Types Of Context	Utterances	Song Title	Description	Code	Contextual Meaning
1	Situation	a. <i>Grab</i> on my waist and put that body on me	Shape of you	The contextual meaning of “Grab” is hug. The context “Grab” include in context of situation	1St.a.Soy	Feeling deep in heart for somebody and he want to something like women and you can get it comfortable resting place that near him.
		b. But you’ll never be alone	Dusk till dawn	The contextual meaning “Never be alone” is lonely. The of context “Never be alone” include in a context of situation	1St.b.Dtd	Someone who promised to be with her for the rest of their life
		c. We will roll down the rapids	Dusk till dawn	The contextual meaning “The rapids” is condition. The context “The rapids” includes in context of situation	1St.c.Dtd	Someone who tries to convince his girlfriend that their love affair is worth fighting for even though it looks hard.
		d. She rehabilitates me	Overdoses	The contextual meaning	1St.d.Ov	A woman who is able to get over a

				“Rehabilitat ies” is medical. The of context “Rehabilitat ies” include in a context of situation		man disappointme nt by growing a new love for him.
		e. Girl, you r sex is a <i>drug</i> .	Overdoses	The contextual meaning “Drug” is addiction. The context “Drug” includes in context of situation	1St.e.Ov	A woman who makes a man panicky, happy, delusion, calm, comfortable, lost his concentration when near her and can make an addict wan to always meet.
		f. <i>Lucky for you, that’s what I like</i>	That’s what I like	The contextual meaning “Lucky for you” is happiness. The context “Lucky for you” includes in context of situation	1St.f.Tw	When fall in love, usually a man will give everything to his girlfriend but he expects her to be will to do whatever he wants.
		g. Girl, I’ll be a <i>fleeko</i> , mamacit a	That’s what I like	The contextual meaning “Fleeko” another word for “I want you to fuck me”. The context “Fleeko” includes in	1St.g.Tw	The imagination of a man who is with his girlfriend is a desire to be pampered to the point of becoming infatuated.

				context of situation		
2	Purposes	a. Your love was <i>handmade</i> for somebody like me	Shape of you	The contextual meaning “handmade” is the fall in love. The of context “Handmade” include in a context of purposes	2Pr.a.Sof	Professes his love for this girl. They may have a met a short time ago, but they have his it off. He thinks she was made for him just the right amount of beauty and crazy and body perfection the girl is really into him.
		b. Let’s just kill til we’re <i>naked</i> , baby	Versace on the floor	The contextual meaning “Naked” is undressing. The of context “Naked” include in a context of purposes	2Pr.b.Vf	Someone who asks his girlfriend to have sex at night begins with kissing until finally taking off the clothes together.
		c. <i>Take it off</i> for me	Versace on the floor	The contextual meaning “take it off” is get undressed. The of context “Take it off” include in a context of purposes	2Pr.c.Vf	The versace dress that women wear was pulled off and allowed to fall to the floor, but it would not be able to lessen the lover’s charm.

3	Mood context of speaker	a. I may be <i>crazy</i> , don't mind me	Shape of you	The contextual meaning "Crazy" is so much for feelings. The of context "Crazy" include in a mood context of speaker	3Ms.a.Soy	A man infatuated with the female's body form and fell in love with her as well
		b. We push and pull like a <i>magnet</i> do	Shape of you	The contextual meaning "Magnet" is lure. The of context "Magnet" include in a mood context of speaker	3Ms.b.Soy	When we fell that attraction in our heart, we feel it as a kind of love and love always want to bring us closer to what we love.
		c. I <i>overdose</i>	Overdoses	The contextual meaning "Overdose" is overrating. The of context "Overdose" include in a mood context of speaker	3Ms.c.Ov	Someone who loved her so much that she was addicted to it and overdosed with the love of his girlfriend.
		d. <i>Fuck</i> what I said	Fuck it (I don't want you back)	The contextual meaning "Fuck" is as a curse on himself. The of context "Fuck"	3Ms.d.Fi	This word fuck is defined as a vulgar. This word means according to the context of the sentence. This word is

				include in a mood context of speaker		the kind of curse he throws at himself.
		e. It don't mean <i>shit</i> now	Fuck it (I don't want you back)	The contextual meaning "Shit" is as a curse. The of context "Shit" include in a mood context of speaker	3Ms.e.Fi	This word shit is defined as a filth, but this word can be interpreted as a unlucky
		f. <i>Fuck you, you hoe, I don't want you back</i>	Fuck it (I don't want you back)	The contextual meaning "Fuck you" is a curse on other. The of context "Fuck you" include in a mood context of speaker	3Ms.f.Fi	A word used to vent anger directly on other because being hurt.
4	Place	a. I got a <i>condo</i> in Manhattan	That's what I like it	The contextual meaning "Condo" is apartment. The of context "Condo" include in a context of place	4Pl.a. Tw	A who tried to impressed is girlfriend with the luxuries and riches he possessed.
		b. Shopping spress in <i>Paris</i>	That's what I like it	The contextual meaning "Paris" is country. The of context "Country"	4Pl.b.Tw	A man who understand what his girlfriend want's, besides love he was convinced his

				include in a context of place		girlfriend liked luxury and valuables. So, paris is choice him to go shopping.
5	Time	a. I'll be with you from <i>dusk till dawn</i>	Dusk till dawn	The contextual meaning "Dusk till dawn" is always together. The of context "Dusk till dawn" include in a context of time	5Tm.a.Dtd	A man who describes his loyalty to a woman he loves using expression from dusk till dawn.
6	Object	a. I love that <i>dress</i>	Versace on the floor	The contextual meaning "Dress" is cover of body. The of context "Dress" include in a context of object	6Ob.a.Vf	A man who was enchanted to see his lover wear versace dress, because deeply attracted by his lover he wanted to make love to the lover
		b. <i>Versace</i> on the floor	Versace on the floor	The contextual meaning "Versace" is branded. The of context "Versace" include in a context of object	6Ob.b.Vf	Versace is the name of well-known fashion company that comes from Italy
		c. <i>Hypnotiz</i>	Overdos	The	6Ob.c.Ov	When a man

		<i>ed</i> , you got me mesmeri zed with the though of you	es	contextual meaning “Hypnotize d” is a focus. The of context “Hypnotize d” include in a context of object		falling in love his mind is filled with shadows and imagination which make him focus only on her
--	--	---	----	---	--	---



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Form : K - 1

Kepada Yth: Bapak Ketua & Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Perihal : PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

Dengan hormat yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama Mahasiswa : Windi Wardani
NPM : 1502050244
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Kredit Kumulatif : 154 SKS

IPK= 3,38

Persetujuan Ket./Sekret. Prog. Studi	Judul yang Diajukan	Disahkan oleh Dekan Fakultas
	An Analysis of Contextual Meaning in Banned Song's by KPI (Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia) in 2019	 8/7/2019
	The Effect of OK4R (Overview, Key Idea, Read, Recall, Reflect, Review) Method in Reading Comprehension of Narrative Text	
	Improving of Number Head Together (NHT) Strategy Toward Students' Reading Skill	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 15 Maret 2019
Hormat Pemohon,

Windi Wardani

Keterangan:

- Dibuat rangkap 3 :- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Program Studi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



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Form K-2

Kepada : Yth. Bapak Ketua/Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
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Assalamu 'alaikum Wr, Wb

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Nama Mahasiswa : Windi Wardani
NPM : 1502050244
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut:

An Analysis of Contextual Meaning in Banned Song's
by KPI (Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia) in 2019

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/ menunjuk Bapak/ Ibu:

1. Dra. Diani Syahputri, M.Hum *Acc 19/4/2019 [Signature]*

Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing Proposal/Risalah/Makalah/Skripsi saya.

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/ Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 24 April 2019
Hormat Pemohon,

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- Untuk Mahasiswa yang Bersangkutan



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Nomor : 1046 /IL.3/UMSU-02/F/2019
Lamp : ---
Hal : Pengesahan Proyek Proposal
Dan Dosen Pembimbing

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dan dosen pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama : Windi Wardani
N P M : 1502050244
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : An Analysis of Contextual Meaning in Banned Song's by KPI (Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia) in 2019.

Pembimbing : Dra. Diani Syahputri, M.Hum

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Penulis berpedoman kepada ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan BATAL apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditentukan
3. Masa kadaluarsa tanggal : 27 April 2020

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Medan, 22 Sya'ban 1440 H

27 April 2019 M



Dr. H. Elhianto Nst, S.Pd, M.Pd. 
NIDN : 0115057302

Dibuat rangkap 4 (empat) :

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2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Pembimbing
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan :
WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR



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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

SURAT KETERANGAN

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, menerangkan di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap : Windi Wardani
N.P.M : 1502050244
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : Contextual Meaning of Ban Songs by KPI (Indonesian Broadcasting Commission)

benar telah melakukan seminar proposal skripsi pada hari Kamis, tanggal 23, Bulan Mei, Tahun 2019.

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk memperoleh surat izin riset dari Dekan Fakultas. Atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik, kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, Juli 2019

Ketua,

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

SURAT PERNYATAAN



Saya yang bertandatangan dibawah ini :

Nama Lengkap : Windi Wardani
N.P.M : 1502050244
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : Contextual Meaning of Ban Songs by KPI (Indonesian Broadcasting Commission)

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa:

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul di atas belum pernah diteliti di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh orang lain dan juga tidak tergolong *Plagiat*.
3. Apabila point 1 dan 2 di atas saya langgar maka saya bersedia untuk dilakukan pembatalan terhadap penelitian tersebut dan saya bersedia mengulang kembali mengajukan judul penelitian yang baru dengan catatan mengulang seminar kembali.

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapun juga, dan dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, Juli 2019
Hormat saya
Yang membuat pernyataan,


Windi Wardani

Diketahui oleh Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



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بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminari oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap : Windi Wardani
N.P.M : 1502050244
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : Contextual Meaning of Ban Songs by KPI (Indonesian Broadcasting Commission)

Pada hari Kamis tanggal 23 bulan Mei tahun 2019 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi.

Medan, Juli 2019

Disetujui oleh:

Dosen Pembahas

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing

Dra. Diani Syahputri, M.Hum

Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program Studi,

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.



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Unggul, Cerdas & Terpercaya

Bila menjawab surat ini agar disebutkan nomor dan tanggalnya

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Lamp : ---
Hal : Mohon Izin Riset

Medan, 20 Dzulhijjah 1440 H
21 Agustus 2019 M

Kepada Yth. Bapak Kepala Perpustakaan
Universitas Muhammadiyah Sum. Utara
di-
Tempat

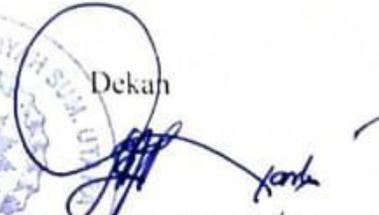
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Wa ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan-aktifitas sehari-hari, sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu Memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa untuk melakukan penelitian/riset di Pustaka Bapak pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

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Judul Penelitian : Contextual Meaning of Ban Songs by KPI (Indonesian Broadcasting Commission)

Demikian hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Dekan

Dr. H. Elrijanto Nst, S.Pd, M.Pd.
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**** Pertinggal ****



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Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

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adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

"Contextual Meaning of Ban Songs by KPI (Indonesian Broadcasting Commission)"

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 24 Muharram 1441 H
24 September 2019 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,



Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd

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