

**ANALYSIS OF CONTEXTUAL MEANING EXPRESSION FOUND IN
MAHAERZAIN SONG LYRICS**

SKRIPSI

Submitted In partial fulfillment of the requirements
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English Education Program

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**FACULTY OF TEACHERS' TRAINING EDUCATION
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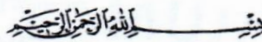


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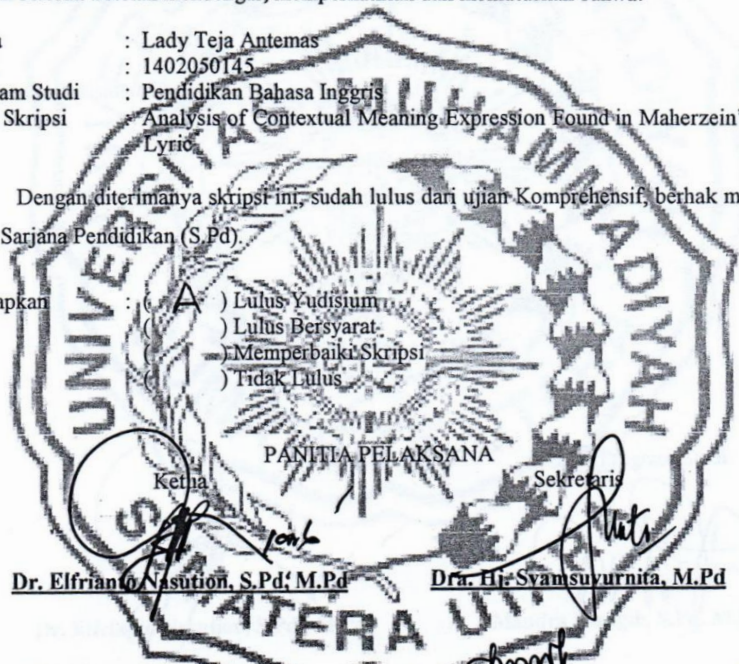


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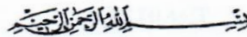
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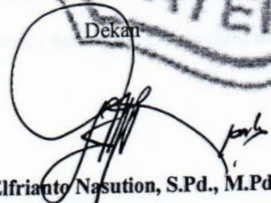
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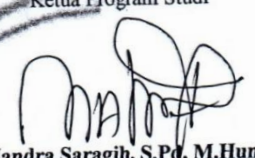
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ABSTRACT

Antemas,Teja Lady. Npm. 1402050145, “Analysis Of Contextual Meaning Expression Found In Maherzain’s’ Song Lyric”. Skripsi : English Education Program. Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan 2018.

This study deal with the analysis of contextual Meaning Expression found in Maherzain’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 : Insyah Allah, The Rest Of My Life, Thank You Allah, Hold My Hand and The Number One”. After the coletting 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.

Keywords : Semantic, Contextual meaning, Song Lyric.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of The Study

Language and music has connection each other, the capability of producing and enjoying language and music appears in every human society. As we know that through the song people can say anything and they also talk about everything in the lyric. In order to make expressive description about the idea or message in their song, the deep meaning and description of real life in this world are entered in the lyric by composers.

We are all necessarily interested in meaning. We wonder about the meaning of a new word. Some words gather became phares and sentences that is called as a language. Language is used to express inner thoughts, emotions, and interactions in both spoken and written communication. Spoken means the process of expressing ideas and feelings or giving information is done orally. Writing is the representation of a language in a text, like sign and symbols. It is done in writing activity, such as in short story, article, poem, lyric, etc. The song is an essential part of being human, it's a way of creating and arousing social emotions, such as trust, mutual solidarity, intimacy, empathy, of song religious. Contextual Meaning in Maherzain's songs. Meaning involves the relationship among the words in the language, their referents in the real world. three disciplines are concerned with the systematic study of meaning" in itself: psychology, philosophy and linguistics. Study about meaning need more

references and there are three disciplines that concerned with study of meaning toward semantics analysis. Song is used to express someone's ideas, thoughts and feelings, through song people can say anything and they also talk about everything in the lyric. In order to make a vivid description about the idea or message in their song, understand the meaning.

The research is worth conducted because linguistic meaning has relation in music. Music's relation to linguistic meaning often focus on semantics, and on the question of how instrumental music can be meaningful when it lacks propositional content. Music is an important aspect of human life and description of real life in this world are entered in the lyric by composer. Complex interwoven in our brain. Music is a universal form of communication that has affected the survival of the species and play a role in human life, mate attraction and harmony. Linguistic and musical meaning must address how close music can become semantically meaningful. Often we find the meaning of word used lyrical of the song is not like everyday language and has a confusing meaning. In lyrics find one more meaning can make confused to distinguish by listeners which is so to find meaning in the lyrics of the song with semiotics method which in fact is a field of science that learn about semantic. How the sign is interpreted other than influenced by perception and how to signify the surrounding circumstances.

Music is also about emotions and sometimes it is hard to keep your emotion back. So you have to transport emotions by singing. It means that, really important to create the songs has meaningful in the song, where the song will be giving motivations for a listeners. Music also has related with a language and the

Brains. Every human infant is born with two distinct sound systems. The first is linguistic and includes the vowels, consonants, and pitch contrasts of the native language. The second is musical and includes the timbres and pitches of the culture's music come close with linguistic, semantics Research of “**An Analysis Contextual Meaning Expressions found MaherZain’s songs Lyrics**” will describe the study of meaning which is used in Maher zain’s as religious songs and analyze the lexical and English contextual meaning that meaningful for the readers or the listeners. And also the conceptual meaning each word in lyrics of songs.

B. Identification of Problem

- 1). Contextual meaning expressions found in Maherzain’s Lyrics focus on semantic
- 2). Lexical meaning that able to found in Maherzain’s lyrics confused for listeners.
- 3). The interrelation between contextual meaning and lexical meaning expression found in Maherzain;s song lyrics.

C. The Formulation of the Problem

The problems of this study are formulated as the Followed:

- 1) What are the contextual meaning expressions of Maherzain’s lyric ?
- 2) What are the lexical meaning expression of Maherzain’s lyric ?
- 3) What the interrelation meaning between contextual and lexical meaning that found in Maherzain’s lyric ?

D. The Scope and Limitation

The Scope of this study focused on Semantic especially in Contextual Meaning Expression Found in MahaerZain Songs Lyric. The Limitation lyric of the Maher Zain's songs were are taken from his Album in 2009 entitle "*Thank You Allah*". To limit the data, every repetition on the lyric of 6 songs. The data will be taken from original websites of Maher zain .

E. The Objective of The Study

The objectives of the study are:

1. To Investigate Contextual Meaning expression found in Maherzain lyric.
2. To investigate Lexical and words meaning expression found Maher zain's lyric

F. The Significant of The Study

The result of this study was expected to give both theoretical and practical benefit as followed:

1. Theoretically :
 - 1) Giving some contributions to the enlargement to understand the contextual meaning .
 - 2) Providing the listener with rich information about meaning of songs.
 - 3) Increase and shows the meaningful of Maher zain songs are positive.

2. Pratically

- 1). For interpreter : Contextual meaning can be useful to understanding the meaning will be interpreted from social context and cultural context.
- 2). For translater : Contextual meaning can be knowledge to elevate and the ablity to understanding the meaning especially in translation.
- 3). Local Government : Enrichment knowledge of language especially understanding in contextual meaning.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. The Nature of Semantics

Semantics in linguistics term has various definitions. Griffiths defines 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. (Jhon, 2009:1) and yule defines that semantics is the study of the relationships between linguistics forms and entities in the world, that is, how words literally connect to things. (yule, 1996:4). it means all the thing in the world has meaning, to connect between things and words need semantics to encoded the words. At least seven types of meaning (many linguists state their different categories of meaning) in semantic according Geoffrey Leech (1974), those are:

1) **Conceptual meaning** (logical, cognitive, or denotative content)

It refers to the dictionary meaning which indicates the concepts. In reading we can find many different words have the same conceptual meanings. Take the word walk as an example, the conceptual meaning or the primary dictionary meaning is to move forward by placing one foot in front of the other. There are also a few other words that, according to the dictionary, mean to move forward on foot, etc.

2) **Connotative meaning**(what is communicated by virtue of what language refers to)

It refers to the associations that are connected to a certain word or the emotional suggestions related to that word. The connotative meanings of a word exist together with the denotative meanings. The connotations for the word snake could include evil or danger.

3) **Social meaning** (what is communicated of the social circumstances of language use)

It refers to the usage of language in and by society which has big proportions in determining the meaning that certain speaker has to use and wants to convey, those factors include social class of the speaker and hearer and the degree of formality. Only part of the social meaning of a conversation is carried by words. Take saying hello or talking about the weather. Often such talk has little dictionary meaning. It is a way of being friendly or polite.

4) **Affective meaning** (what is communicated of the feeling and attitudes of the speaker/writer)

It refers to the speaker's feeling / attitude towards the content or the ongoing context. It is important to remember that each individual will have a different affective meaning for a word. As such, only the person using a word will be aware of the particular affective meaning that they hold with the word. For example, we can discuss the word winter further. The word winter denotatively refers to a time period during which either the northern or southern hemisphere is

furthest away from the sun. Different use of stress and intonation also provides a striking contrast in the feelings and attitudes communicated through an utterance.

5) **Reflected meaning** (what is communicated through association with another sense of the same expression)

It refers to terms which have more than one meaning surfaces at the same time, so there is a kind of ambiguity. It is as if one or more unintended meanings were inevitably thrown back rather like light or sound reflected on a surface. For instance, if I use the medical expression chronic bronchitis, it is difficult for the more colloquial emotive meaning of chronic, 'bad,' not to intrude as well. Sometimes, such coincidental, 'unwanted' meanings cause us to change a lexical item for another.

6) **Collocative meaning** (what is communicated through association with words which tend to occur in the environment of another word)

It refers to the associations a word acquires on account of the meanings of words which tend to occur in its environment. In other words, it is that part of the word-meaning suggested by the words that go before or come after a word in question, for instance, heavy news (a piece of sad news); heavy schedule (a very tight schedule); fast color (the color that does not fade); fast friend (a reliable friend); fast woman (a lady of easy virtue), etc.

7) **Thematic meaning** (what is communicated by the way in which the message is organized in terms of order and emphasis).

It relates to or constitutes a topic of discourse, the meaning that the word conveys is that of something that is connected with the theme of something. Types 2-6 are also categorized as associative meaning.

2. Nature of Pragmatic

According to Charles Morris, there are three types of meanings: referential meaning (the relationship between signs and entities in the world), pragmatic meaning (the relationship between signs and their users; it includes identificational meaning, expressive meaning, associative meaning, social meaning, and imperative meaning), and intralingual meaning (the relationship between different signs; it includes phonological meaning, graphemic meaning, morphological or lexemic meaning, syntactic meaning, and discursal or textual meaning). Pragmatics is concerned with the use of these tools in meaningful communication. Pragmatics is about the interaction of semantic knowledge with our knowledge of the world, taking into account contexts of use (Griffiths, 2006:1). Language is able to be used to understand a various work of mind, especially the capacity of holding, gaining, saving the knowledge. Other definition that Pragmatics is the study of the relationships between linguistic forms and the users of those forms (Yule : 1996 :4). Language and meaning are connected, the users need to know about linguistic form to make understand what the language which express to the listeners. The advantage of

studying language via pragmatics is that one can talk about people's intended meanings, their assumptions, their purposes and goals.

3. The Nature of Lexical

Lexeme and also lexical item is the smallest unit in the meaning system of a language that can be distinguished from other similar units. A lexeme is an abstract unit. It can occur in many different forms in actual spoken or written sentences, and is regarded as the same lexeme even when inflected. For example, in English, all inflected forms such as give, gives, given, giving, gave would belong to the one lexeme give. Similarly, such expressions as bury the hatchet, hammer and tongs, give up, and white paper (in the sense of a government document) would each be considered a single lexeme. In a dictionary, each lexeme merits a separate entry or sub entry (Richards, 2002:303).

4. Lexical semantics

Lexical semantics is the subfield of semantics concerned with the meaning of words (Richards, 2002:307). lexicon, namely words, is chosen to give semantic interpretation to the base component of language which consists of phrase structure rules. And according to the Cruse semantic relation needs to be at least systematic, in the sense that it recurs in a number of pairs or sets of related lexical units (it will be recalled that the expression lexical unit is used to refer to a lexical form together with a single distinguished sense. (Cruse, 1987:84).

5. The Nature of Idiom

In most collocations the conceptual meaning of the words that collocate is maintained, the meaning of the idiom cannot be traced from the meaning of the individual words that collocate. An idiom is a group of words with a new meaning which is quite different from the meaning of the words individually.

6. The Nature of Context

In linguistics, context become very importance in disambiguation of meanings as well as in understanding the actual meaning of words. Therefore, understanding the context becomes an important task in the area of applied linguistics, computational linguistics, lexical semantics, cognitive linguistics, as well as in other areas of linguistics as context triggers variation of meaning and supplies valuable information to understand why and how a particular word varies in meaning when used in a piece of text. Everyone is familiar with contexts in language. We understand that there is hyperbole and some meaning in context. There are several senses in which theories of meaning might be classified as contextual (Lyon, 1979:607). Most words have more than one meaning. The meaning of a word is determined through its contextual use; the words in the sentence that surround the word you are trying to define will give you contextual clues to help you define the word's meaning. A word is defined within the context of a sentence. You must also pay attention to whether the word is used as a noun, adjective, or adverb

The English Contextual meaning used in maherZain's Songs

This chapter will describe about the contextual meaning. However, to understand the meaning of language is necessary. Meaning involves linguistic and situational factors where the context of language use is essential. The context happens not only from spoken but also within a text. This contextual use of language is what makes language unique to humans. In this chapter will analyze the contextual meaning with an interpretation in lyrics of religious songs from Maher Zain.

6.1 Contextual Meaning

Context means a variety of things. Context is how words and their meanings are connected to each other in a written work. Context can be linguistic, involving the linguistic environment of a language item, as well as situational, involving extra linguistic elements that contribute to the construction of meaning. Most words have more than one meaning. The meaning of a word is determined through its contextual use; the words in the sentence that surround the word you are trying to define will give you contextual clues to help you define the word's meaning. A word is defined within the context of a sentence. We must also pay attention to whether the word is used as a noun, adjective, or adverb. Contextual meaning also gives the reader clues to the denotative (literal or specific) and connotative (interpreted or emotional) meanings of words. As we know that meaning consists of two aspects: they are linguistic 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.

6.2 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*.

6.3. 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 along 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 orthographic changes, for example, intercommunication system and photo for photograph. Many people also believe that dictionaries are the final authority of all the words of a language. There are, however, some words that never get into a dictionary, for example, short-lived adolescent slang and rapidly evolving technical terms of science. In fact, by the time a dictionary is compiled and published it is almost always at least twenty-five years out of date, especially in the listing of idioms.

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. Here, Kinds of context in understanding meaning according to Fetzer and Nida:

7. The types and functions of contexts in understanding texts

1) Linguistic context

Context is conceived of as comprising the immediate features of a speech situation in which an expression is uttered, such as time, location, speaker, hearer and preceding discourse (Fetzer, 2004:4). The linguistic context refers to what has been said already in the utterance. For example, if I begin a discussion by referring to Jane Smith and in the next sentence refer to "her" as being an actress, the linguistic context lets me know that the antecedent of "her" (the person "her" refers to) is Jane Smith.

2) Syntagmatic contexts

In determining the meanings of words the role of the context is maximized and the role of any focal element is minimized, which means that the context actually provides more distinctiveness of meaning than the term being analyzed (Joos in Nida, 2001:31). Syntagmatic are studies the 'surface structure' of a text.

3) Paradigmatic contexts

In many instances, however, it is important to determine the meanings of terms on the basis of contrasts and comparisons with the meanings of related words within the same paradigmatic set (Nida, 2001:35).

8. Word meaning (Referent)

Word meanings are context sensitive. In any lexical semantics, it is important to spell out how different word meanings may be disambiguated. We start by dealing with homonymy, when the meanings of a homonym (e.g., „run“) can be disambiguated by their typings in the type-theoretical semantics. As word meanings can change from context to context, some uses are only meaningful in certain contexts, not in others. Since subtyping relations are crucial in representing such informal contexts, we should extend the formal notion of context (in type theory and other logical systems) to incorporate the assumption of subtyping relations Formally introduce coercion contexts and show how they may be used in contextual analysis. Adisutrisno, 2008, “These various kinds of word meaning become the store of ideas which is very necessary in language

comprehension (reading and listening) and language production (writing and speaking)”. In listening and reading, the various kinds of meaning are used to interpret and reconstruct the meaning which is communicated by the speaker or the writer. In speaking and writing, the various kinds of meaning are organized.

9. The Nature of Song Lyrics

Music is a tune which arranged become good pattern. It can satisfying our ears or to communicate our feeling. Music comes from a sound. The sound itself is a particle from all element which form this universe (Grimonia,2014:15). The world which has no a music or sound inside will be considered there is no life. The sound around us is a music. Song is element of music that has lyric. Lyric of song as one of an element structure in a song that can categorized as poetry in literature, music is a voice which organized in specific term and has art values and can used as instrument to express an idea and emotion from composer to the listener. So, between a song with lyrics are relevant in linguistic. Music is a communicative activity which conveys to the listener moods, emotions, thoughts, impressions, or religious, philosophical, sexual, or political concepts. We are linguistic species, we turn to language to express whatever we are thinking but sometimes can express thought and feelings that cannot be expressed, at this point by speech. Even though it may take music to bring them out (Sacks, 2007:216).

The writer makes conclusion that lyrics of song is part of music and music is the organizing function of the mind, the art of thinking with sounds. Lyrics of song became a media of conveying an ideas from the composer to the listener. As

media of conveying a messages, the language which is used in a lyrics must communicative and have positive content.

10. The Nature of Ambiguity

Simple definition from Chierchia and McConnell (1990: 32) is that ambiguity arises when a single word or string of words is associated in the language system with more than one meaning'. That means a sentence can be interpreted in different ways and it may be caused by multiple meanings of one word.

Types of Ambigutiy

There are many types of ambiguity, but these are a few of the most important:

a. Semantic Ambiguity, also known as Polysemy

When a word has multiple meanings, this is called “polysemy.” Nearly all words in English are polysemous, meaning that many sentences have *Semantic ambiguity*. We can usually resolve the ambiguity using context, but sometimes this doesn't work. The word ‘play’ is a great example of polysemy. You can play a role, play a guitar, play a game, or play the fool (among other meanings). In most contexts, you wouldn't have any question about which one you are talking about. But if you were hanging out with both a guitar and an mp3 player and someone asked you to ‘play’ some music, it would be ambiguous.

b. Syntactic Ambiguity

This sort of ambiguity comes out of the structure of the sentence rather than the words. For example, “The murderer killed the student with a book.” We

know what all these words mean individually, but altogether they are ambiguous; was the book used as a murder weapons? or was the victim carrying a book during the attack? As we'll see in later examples, this kind of ambiguity can easily be caused by poor grammar.

c. Narrative Ambiguity

This is when a plotline could mean several things; the storyteller doesn't let you know explicitly. For example, a relationship between two characters could be ambiguous if it's not clear whether or not they like each other.

Factors of Ambiguity

Polysemy (multiple meaning)

Polysemy or multiple meaning occurs when one word has two or more senses. Yule (1996:121) states that relatedness of meaning accompanying identical form technically known as polysemy, which can be defined as one form (written or spoken). Polysemy: when one word has two or more senses

e.g: go :

- a man goes

- a machine goes

Homonymy

Homonyms are two different words with the same form (Lyons,1981:146).Moreover, Bloomfield (1961: 45) states that homonym refers to the different linguistics forms which have the same phonetic form (and differ,therefore, only as to meaning).Homonyms: words both spelt and pronounced alike.

e.g : Bank (a river)

Bank (a financial institution)

B. Relevance of the Study

The researcher takes any information from the previous proposal, thesis and journal. The information of the previous proposal, thesis and another journal give advantages for the researcher to finish the proposal. The researcher takes the thesis and journal that related with the title in this proposal. The information about contextual meaning in songs lyric are reference from the previous thesis and journal named:

- 1). Title : An Analysis of Moral Value In the Songs by Steven and Coconut treez
Thesis by ZaenalAbidin 2010 (10020504602)
- 2). Title: Effectiveness Contextual Meaning In Michael Jackson's Songs Lyrik For Students' Speaking ability
Thesis By ZanitIstanari2014 (1410130078)
- 3). Title: An Analysis of Phrases in Songs Album "Thank You Allah"
Thesis by Maher Zain by Isa Marisa (2012) in this thesis discussed about phrases especially noun and adjective phrase and the syntactic analysis of those two phrases.

C. Conceptual Framework

The writer found out the contextual meaning that exist in lyrics of Maher Zain's Songs. Most words have more than one meaning. The meaning of a word is determined through its contextual use. The words have meaning based on the context itself, each words have other meaning. So that is why the lexical ambiguity arise in most of words. There are 2 the causal factors of the lexical ambiguity.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This research will be used descriptive qualitative design because the data in the form of words rather than numbers and the writer will be analyzed are lyric's in the song. Descriptive qualitative is the method of research used to describe nature phenomenon happened and relevances between one phenomenon and the others. Writer choose one of nature phenomenon is contextual meaning .

B. The Source of Data

The source of data in this study will be taken from the writing study in the form of books, journal, and the other sources that given the additional data that support the research. Another source of the data that the research gets are acquired from documents the lyrics of songs itself the researcher takes from the album "Thank You Allah".

C. The Sample of Data

To get the result the writer , will be taken Maharzain's song Lyrics to analyzed. Basically, there are thirteen songs in this album. However, the researcher chooses only five songs in that album. Those songs are "*Open Your Eyes, Thank You Allah, Isnya Allah, Hold My hand, and For the Rest of My Life*".

D. The Technique of Collecting Data

This research uses listen and take notes technique for collecting data. The writer uses two steps in collecting data .Listening technique by listen all the song lyrics from beginning until the end of the entire album. Then, the writer uses taking notes technique to find out contextual meaning the writer chooses the library research, book survey and visits the websites the technique of collecting data about the study of meaning in semantics analysis from Maher Zain's song lyrics and his songs became the famous songs because of the deep meaning in his songs.

There are six steps technique for collecting Data in used by writer :

- a) Listening to the song
- b) Reading the script
- c) Underlining word, phrase, clause, or sentence containing messages which meaningful.
- d) Rewriting the underlining on the data sheet
- e) Coding the data
- f) Draw Conclusions from the Coded Data

E. The Technique of Data Analysis

Technique of analyzing data in ary's book, Creswell (2007) stated thatdescribes the data analys is spiral.Once data are collected, they must beorganized and managed. The researcher must become engaged with the datathrough reading and reflecting. Then data must be described, classified,

and interpreted. Finally, the researcher represents or visualizes the data. In analyzing data there are some steps. First, organizing and familiarizing, second are coding and reducing, and the third steps are interpreting and representing (Ary et al, 2010:481).

a) Organizing and familiarizing

The researcher will organize the data firstly and the researcher should become familiar with the data through reading and rereading notes and transcripts, viewing and reviewing videotapes, and listening repeatedly to audio-tapes. Continue to read and reread the data.

b) Coding and reducing

After familiarizing with the data and organizing them for easy retrieval, the researcher begin the coding and reducing process. This is the core of qualitative analysis and includes the identification of categories and themes and their refinement. Coding is about developing concepts from the raw data coding. Coding approach is to read and reread all the data and sort them by looking for units of meaning words.

c) Interpreting involves reflecting about the words

participants and abstracting important understandings from them. Interpretation is about bringing out the meaning, The codes or tags will describe the analysis and the discussion of the problem. The researcher determines the data in some sets of categories ; the english contextual meaning toward semantic analysis.. After grouping the data, the researcher will have clarification data in rating. The researcher rates the data based on the analysis data shown in

the categorization of the code. In rating analysis there will be appeared mostly the english contextual meaning and

languages organize and express the meaning in lyrics of songs.

- Discussing the contextual meaning found by the lyric's song.
- Making the conclusion from the result of the analysis. The following formula will be used:

$$\frac{n1}{\Sigma N} \times 100\%$$

$$\Sigma N$$

In which :

P : percentage of contextual meaning

n1 : total of the contextual meaning

ΣN : total of whole contextual meaning

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. The Nature of Semantics

Semantics in linguistics term has various definitions. Jhon defines Semantics is the study of the of meaning communicated through language. It is this knowledge,that seeking to investigate. One of the insight of modern linguistic is that speaker of a language have diferrent types of linguistic knowledge, including how to pronounce words, how to construct sentence, and about meaning of single words and sentence. (John, 2009:1) and yule defines that semantics is the study of the relationships between linguistics forms and entities in the world, that is, how words literally connect to things. (yule, 1996:4). it means all the thing in the world has meaning, to connect between things and words need semantics to encoded the words.At least seven types of meaning (many linguists state their different categories of meaning) in semantic according Geoffrey Leech (1974), those are:

1) **Conceptual meaning** (logical, cognitive, or denotative content)

It refers to the dictionary meaning which indicates the concepts. In reading we can find many different words have the same conceptual meanings. Take the word walk as an example, the conceptual meaning or the primary dictionary meaning is to move forward by placing one foot in front of the other. There are also a few other words that, according to the dictionary, mean to move forward on foot, etc.

2. Connotative meaning (what is communicated by virtue of what language refers to)

It refers to the associations that are connected to a certain word or the emotional suggestions related to that word. The connotative meanings of a word exist together with the denotative meanings. The connotations for the word snake could include evil or danger.

3). Social meaning (what is communicated of the social circumstances of language use)

It refers to the usage of language in and by society which has big proportions in determining the meaning that certain speaker has to use and wants to convey, those factors include social class of the speaker and hearer and the degree of formality. Only part of the social meaning of a conversation is carried by words. Take saying hello or talking about the weather. Often such talk has little dictionary meaning. It is a way of being friendly or polite.

4). Affective meaning (what is communicated of the feeling and attitudes of the speaker/writer)

It refers to the speaker's feeling / attitude towards the content or the ongoing context. It is important to remember that each individual will have a different affective meaning for a word. As such, only the person using a word will be aware of

the particular affective meaning that they hold with the word. For example, we can discuss the word winter further. The word winter denotatively refers to a time period during which either the northern or southern hemisphere is furthest away from the sun. Different use of stress and intonation also provides a striking contrast in the feelings and attitudes communicated through an utterance.

5). Reflected meaning (what is communicated through association with another sense of the same expression) It refers to terms which have more than one meaning surfaces at the same time, so there is a kind of ambiguity. It is as if one or more unintended meanings were inevitably thrown back rather like light or sound reflected on a surface. For instance, if I use the medical expression chronic bronchitis, it is difficult for the more colloquial emotive meaning of chronic, 'bad,' not to intrude as well. Sometimes, such coincidental, 'unwanted' meanings cause us to change a lexical item for another.

6). Collocative meaning

(what is communicated through association with words which tend to occur in the environment of another word) It refers to the associations a word acquires on account of the meanings of words which tend to occur in its environment. In other words, it is that part of the word-meaning suggested by the words that go before or come after a word in question, for instance, heavy news (a piece of sad news); heavy schedule (a very tight schedule); fast color (the color that does not fade); fast friend (a reliable friend); fast woman (a lady of easy virtue), etc.

7. Thematic meaning

(what is communicated by the way in which the message is organized in terms of order and emphasis).It relates to or constitutes a topic of discourse, the meaning that the word conveys is that of something that is connected with the theme of something.Types 2-6 are also categorized as associative meaning.

2 .Nature of Pragmatic

Pragmatic meaning (the relationship between signs and their users; it includes identificational meaning, expressive meaning, associative meaning, social meaning, and imperative meaning), and intralingual meaning (the relationship between different signs; it includes phonological meaning, graphemic meaning, morphological or lexemic meaning, syntactic meaning, and discoursal or textual meaning).Semantics is concerned with the use of these tools in meaningful communication. Pragmatics is about the interaction of semantic knowledge with our knowledge of the world, taking into account contexts of use (Ida Bagus,2015:). Language be able to use to understanding a various work of mind, especially the capacity of holding, gaining , saving the knowledge .Other definition that Pragmatics is the study of the relationships between linguistic forms and the users of those forms

(Yule : 1996 :4). Language and meaning are connected, the users need to know about linguistic form to make understand what the language which express to the listeners. The advantage of studying language via pragmatics is that one can talk about people's intended meanings, their assumptions, their purposes and goals.

3. The Nature of Lexical

Lexeme and also lexical item is the smallest unit in the meaning system of a language that can be distinguished from other similar units. A lexeme is an abstract unit. It can occur in many different forms in actual spoken or written sentences, and is regarded as the same lexeme even when inflected. For example, in English, all inflected forms such as give, gives, given, giving, gave would belong to the one lexeme give. Similarly, such expressions as bury the hatchet, hammer and tongs, give up, and white paper (in the sense of a government document) would each be considered a single lexeme. In a dictionary, each lexeme merits a separate entry or sub entry.

4. Lexical semantics

Lexical semantics is the subfield of semantics concerned with the meaning of words . lexicon, namely words, is chosen to give semantic interpretation to the base component of language which consists of phrase structure rules. And according to the Cruse semantic relation needs to be at least systematic, in the sense that it recurs in a number of pairs or sets of related lexical units (it will be

recalled that the expression lexical unit is used to refer to a lexical form together with a single distinguished sense.

5. The Nature of Idiom

In most collocations the conceptual meaning of the words that collocate is maintained, the meaning of the idiom cannot be traced from the meaning of the individual words that collocate. An idiom is a group of words with a new meaning which is quite different from the meaning of the words individually.

6. The Nature of Context

In linguistics, context become very importance in disambiguation of meanings as well as in understanding the actual meaning of words. Therefore, understanding the context becomes an important task in the area of applied linguistics, computational linguistics, lexical semantics, cognitive linguistics, as well as in other areas of linguistics as context triggers variation of meaning and supplies valuable information to understand why and how a particular word varies in meaning when used in a piece of text. Everyone is familiar with contexts in language. We understand that there is hyperbole and some meaning in context. There are several senses in which theories of meaning might be classified as contextual (Lyon, 1979:607). Most words have more than one meaning. The meaning of a word is determined through its contextual use; the words in the sentence that surround the word you are trying to define will give you contextual

clues to help you define the word's meaning. A word is defined within the context of a sentence. You must also pay attention to whether the word is used as a noun, adjective, or adverb. **The English Contextual meaning used in maher Zain's Songs**

This chapter will describe about the contextual meaning. However, to understand the meaning of language is necessary. Meaning involves linguistic and situational factors where the context of language use is essential. The context happens not only from spoken but also within a text. This contextual use of language is what makes language unique to humans. In this chapter will analyze the contextual meaning with an interpretation in lyrics of religious songs from Maher Zain.

6.1 Contextual Meaning

Context means a variety of things. Context is how words and their meanings are connected to each other in a written work. Context can be linguistic, involving the linguistic environment of a language item, as well as situational, involving extra linguistic elements that contribute to the construction of meaning. Most words have more than one meaning. The meaning of a word is determined through its contextual use; the words in the sentence that surround the word you are trying to define will give you contextual clues to help you define the word's meaning. A word is defined within the context of a sentence. We must also pay attention to whether the word is used as a noun, adjective, or adverb. Contextual meaning also gives the reader clues to the denotative (literal or specific) and connotative (interpreted or emotional) meanings of words. As we know that meaning consists of two aspects: they are linguistic 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.

6.2 Contextual Analysis

Context is at the heart of pragmatics, and meaning is at the heart of both semantics and pragmatics, . 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*.

6.3. Context in semantics and pragmatics

Context in semantics, is generally interpreted as containing two mutually exclusive concepts (Hall in Parera, 1990:120). 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 borrowing, for example, intercommunication system and photo for photograph. Many people also believe that dictionaries are the final authority of all the words of a language. There are, however, some words that never get into a dictionary, for example, short-lived adolescent slang and rapidly evolving technical terms of science. In fact, by the time a dictionary is compiled and published it is almost always at least twenty-five years out of date, especially in the listing of idioms. 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. Here, Kinds of context in understanding meaning:

7. The types and functions of contexts in understanding texts

1) Linguistic context

Context is conceived of as comprising the immediate features of a speech situation in which an expression is uttered, such as time, location, speaker, hearer and preceding discourse. The linguistic context refers to what has been said already in the utterance. For example, if I begin a discussion by referring to Jane Smith and in the next sentence refer to "her" as being an actress, the linguistic

context lets me know that the antecedent of "her" (the person "her" refers to) is Jane Smith.

2) Syntagmatic contexts

In determining the meanings of words the role of the context is maximized and the role of any focal element is minimized. It means that syntagmatic actually the relationship that a language element has with other elements in the stretch of language in which it occurs. (Palmer, 1976:93) distinctiveness of meaning than the term being analyzed. Syntagmatic are studies the 'surface structure' of a text.

3) Paradigmatic contexts

Paradigmatic is meant the relationship it has with the elements it be replaced or substituted (Palmer, 1976:93) In many instances, however, it is important to determine the meanings of terms on the basis of contrasts and comparisons with the meanings of related words within the same paradigmatic set .

8. Word meaning (Referent)

Word meanings are context sensitive. In any lexical semantics, it is important to spell out how different word meanings may be disambiguated. We start by dealing with homonymy, when the meanings of a homonym (e.g., „run“) can be disambiguated by their typings in the type-theoretical semantics. As word meanings can change from context to context, some uses are only meaningful in certain contexts, not in others. Since subtyping relations are crucial in representing such informal contexts, we should extend the formal notion of

context (in type theory and other logical systems) to incorporate the assumption of subtyping relations. Formally introduce coercion contexts and show how they may be used in contextual analysis. These various kinds of word meaning become the store of ideas which is very necessary in language comprehension (reading and listening) and language production (writing and speaking)". In listening and reading, the various kinds of meaning are used to interpret and reconstruct the meaning which is communicated by the speaker or the writer. In speaking and writing, the various kinds of meaning are organized.

9. The Nature of Song Lyrics

Music is a tune which arranged become good pattern. It can satisfying our ears or to communicate our feeling. Music comes from a sound. The sound itself is a particle from all element which form this universe. The world which has no a music or sound inside will be considered there is no life. The sound around us is a music. Song is element of music that has lyric. Lyric of song as one of an element structure in a song that can categorized as poetry in literature, music is a voice which organized in specific term and has art values and can used as instrument to express an idea and emotion from composer to the listener. So, between a song with lyrics are relevant in linguistic. Music is a communicative activity which conveys to the listener moods, emotions, thoughts, impressions, or religious, philosophical, sexual, or political concepts. We are linguistic species, we turn to language to express whatever we are thinking but sometimes can express thought and feelings that cannot be expressed, at this point by speech.

Even though it may take music to bring them out. The writer makes conclusion that lyrics of song is part of music and music is the organizing function of the mind, the art of thinking with sounds. Lyrics of song became a media of conveying an ideas from the composer to the listener. As media of conveying a messages, the language which is used in a lyrics must communicative and have positive content.

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b. Syntactic Ambiguity

This sort of ambiguity comes out of the structure of the sentence rather than the words. For example, “The murderer killed the student with a book.” We know what all these words mean individually, but altogether they are ambiguous; was the book used as a murder weapons or was the victim carrying a book during the attack. As we’ll see in later examples, this kind of ambiguity can easily be caused by poor grammar.

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This is when a plotline could mean several things; the storyteller doesn’t let you know explicitly. For example, a relationship between two characters could be ambiguous if it’s not clear whether or not they like each other.

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e.g: walk :

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- a machine walk

Homonymy

Homonyms are two different words with the same form (Palmer,1981:146). Moreover, homonym refers to the different linguistic forms which have the same phonetic form (and differ, therefore, only as to meaning). Homonyms: words both spelt and pronounced alike.

e.g : Sent and cent

You sent a cent more to my sister for buying a bag.

B. Relevance of the Study

The researcher takes any information from the previous proposal, thesis and journal. The information of the previous proposal, thesis and another journal give advantages for the researcher to finish the proposal. The researcher takes the thesis and journal that related with the title in this proposal. The information about contextual meaning in songs lyric are reference from the previous thesis and journal named:

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C. Conceptual Framework

The writer found out the contextual meaning that exist in lyrics of Maher Zain's Songs. Most words have more than one meaning. The meaning of a word is determined through its contextual use. The words have meaning based on the context itself, each words have other meaning. So that is why the lexical ambiguity arise in most of words. There are 2 the causal factors of the lexical ambiguity.

CHAPTER III

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This research was used descriptive qualitative design because the data in the form of words rather than numbers and the researcher was analyzed are lyric's in the song. Descriptive qualitative is the method of research used to describe nature phenomenon happened and relevances between one phenomenon and the others. Writer choose one of nature phenomenon is contextual meaning .

B. The Source of Data

The source of data in this study would be taken several song lyrics by Maherzain the first albums. One of the song entitled Insyallah The album released on November 1, 2009 by Awakening Records, with 13 songs and two bonus tracks. Maherzain's debut album is accompanied by three singles, additional data that support the research. Another source of the data that the research could be acquired from website documents the lyrics of songs it self the researcher takes from the album "Thank You Allah".

C. The Instrument of Research

The instrument of the research is the researcher in analysis of songs lyrics. And some of data from lyrics of songs that would be analyzed toward semantics analysis. Researcher as key instrument, Qualitative researchers collect data themselves through chooses

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

A. Data Collection

The data of this research were collected from the focuses contextual meaning expressions which are found in Maherzain's song lyric. The lyric of the song was derived from website

This chapter was describe about contextual meaning in religius lyrics of Maher zain's songs. Semantic is the study about meaning. There are so many meaning each word, phrase and sentence that we can not translate or understand literally, because the lyrics of songs are much used poetic meaning, that the meaning of phrase or sentence are not used the real meaning. Other hand we have to know first the context that the composer made in his lyrics. As we discussed in chapter about understanding the contextual meaning and lexical

(word meaning) of songs.

B. Data Analysis

After collecting data, the data were analyzed based on lexical meaning and contextual meaning, but this analysis was done to answered some classification of contextual meaning consists: lexical ambiguity, polysemi and ambiguity

Code	Data	Means
Linguistic Contexts	I was so far from you	You refer to Allah
	You put in my way	You refer to Allah
	Further and further away from You	You refer to Allah
	Oo Allah.You brought me home	You refer to Allah
	All the things you haven given to me	You refer to Allah
	That's when you opened the doors for me	You refer to Allah
	By being far from you	You refer to Allah
	You guided me from all the ways that were wrong Put You trust in Him	You refer to Allah You refer to Allah

Code	Data	Means
Semantic Context	You have <i>Opened</i> my heart	Open the soul
	For the <i>rest</i> of my life	The reminder to others
	I'll thank you Allah for <i>open</i> my eyes	Open the heart
	That's when you <i>opened</i>	Open the heart (door= repentant)
	I heart the flower's kinda <i>crying</i> loud	The Plants crying
	<i>Turn</i> around and see what we've left behind	Go around

	Heartbreaking <i>crying</i> sounds You <i>guides</i> me from all the ways that were wrong <i>Turn</i> to Allah Keep us <i>close</i> to you I <i>closed</i> my eyes toward the sign <i>Lost</i> a way long time ago We can <i>save</i> the good spirit of me and you And I <i>ask</i> Allah to bless all we do <i>Running</i> in your veins <i>Number one</i> for me	Crying of heart / feeling Show the best way Came back to Allah in the best way Near to Allah (when someone has to be aware of his action) Cover up (doing an action for open into not to open) Go astray (not knowing where we are) Saving feeling (good feeling between you and me) To request for something good To diffuse, spread Everything in life
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Code	Data	Means
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Pragmatic Contexts	<p><i>Take</i> us in the best way</p> <p>That's when you opened the <i>doors</i> for me</p> <p>I wanna thank you for bringing me <i>home</i></p> <p>Did we really turn that <i>blind</i></p>	<p>Take (move something or someone from one place to another. "Way"(place that Allah like,good place</p> <p>The door of repentant (after someone doing mistake)</p> <p>Make become clearly to the right place. Home as a symbol something good place</p> <p>Unable to see by heart (an extreme feeling that happen without thought or reason)</p>
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A context normally also acts in such a way as to cause a single sense. From those associated with any ambiguous word form to become operative. When a sentence is uttered, it is rarely the utterer's intention that it should be interpreted in two or more different way simultaneously.

Hearers are expected to identify specific intended sense for every ambiguous word form that they contain. hearers selects that combination of lexical readings which lead to the most normal possible utterance in context. In other words, a

hearer will generally assume that the producer of an utterance wants to communicate something.

2.3 Contextual Meaning of songs

2.3.1 Lyric 1

Open Your Eyes

This song is talked about God. Each lyrics are invites us to meditation, remind us to our creator of the universe.

Analysis

Look around yourselves

Can't you see this wonder

Spreaded infront of you

The clouds floating by

The skies are clear and blue

Planets in the orbits

The moon and the sun

Such perfect harmony

Let's start question in ourselves

Isn't this proof enough for us Or are we so blind

To push it all aside..

No..**Eyes**

We just have to

Open our eyes, our hearts, and minds

If we just look bright to see the signs

We can't keep hiding from the truth

Let it take us by surprise

Take us in the best way

(Allah..)

Guide us every single day..

(Allah..)

Keep us close to You

Until the end of time

Look inside yourselves

Such a perfect order

Hiding in yourselves

Running in your veins

What about anger love and pain

And all the things you're feeling

Can you touch them with your hand?

So are they really there?

When a baby's born

So helpless and weak

And you're watching him growing..

So why deny

Whats in front of your eyes

The biggest miracle of life..

Allah..

You created everything

We belong to You

Ya Robb we raise our hands

Forever we thank You..

Alhamdulillah..

Meaning in the first Line :

The word "Open" in the title above is not the real meaning. According to the context uttered of those data, the real meaning of „open“ has changed into new different meaning. The common sense of open is to Open something that we can see by our eyes, the title above is giving the command "Open

Your Eyes". Meanwhile in contextual meaning of Maher Zain song title above "Open Your Eyes" means to open our eyes and connected with our heart, the eyes from the bottom of heart to look at this universe. Based on the changed of meaning the new meaning of „Open Your Eyes“ is broader than its real meaning. This song is to remind us, all the thing that God has created for us is perfect.

Meaning in The Second Line :

The lyrics above are to make realize that all the thing in the world, it has proof enough for us "How wonder the creation of God is!". *are we so blind* the word *blind* contextually is not the real meaning. Lexically the word *Blind* means unable to see by eyes. But in the context of maher zain song, the composer means *blind* is unable to see by heart. We are so far from allah so *push it all aside*. All the

beautiful thing that God has created. We just see only by eyes without connected it with our heart.

Meaning in third Line :

Those things exist in this world, but why we close ourselves from the greatness of God. *If we just look bright to see the signs*, Contextually “look bright” means look clearly. Lexically “bright” means shining or full of light. “the sign” refers to the greatness of God. *“We can’t keep hiding from the truth”* How arrogant we are ! so we do not accept the truth. But the song told us that “we can’t keep hiding from the truth”. We can’t keep away from the truth in this world. Those are we have feel and enjoy obviously.

Meaning in Fourth Line :

The lyrics is about how we hope to Allah, let’s close to Allah. However we ask everything to Allah to make our life better *“Guide us every single day”* means no one will help us except Him. Allah is the creator of this universe.

Meaning in Fifth Line :

The lyrics *“Such a perfect order, Hiding in yourselves”* means God Created His Greatness inside our body. It should we have to be thankful. *“Running in your veins”* the word *running* usually refer to someone who use their feet to run. Lexically *running* means an action or sport of running, the movement of feet to be taking turn fastly. But contextually the word *running* is not refer to feet but refer to our feeling which exist inside us unconsciously. Then *Can you touch them with your hand?* The word *“Them”* as personal pronoun usually as substitute *“They”*

but here in the lyrics the word *them* refer to all the things inside our body such as body organ, blood and all sense that we feel.

Meaning On Sixth Line :

The last lyric that the composer wrote is to remind us to say “*Alhamdulillah*” to *Allah* . *You created everything* the word “You” refer to *Allah* . in Indonesian language or even in English when we want to write pronoun of God, we have to write use the capital letter in front of the lexeme. So, although we do not know the sentence or phrase before it certain understand what the context refer to. And once again the lyric in above is remind us giving thanks to God.

Contextual Meaning Of Song:

2.3. Lyric 2

Analysis

Thank You Allah

This song is about someone who was so far from *Allah*, but *Allah* always guide and

close to us.

Analysis

I was so far from you

Yet to me You were always so close

I wandered lost in the dark

I closed my eyes toward the signs

You put in my way

I walked everyday
further and further away from you
Ooooo Allah, You brought me home
I thank you with every breath I take
Alhamdulillah, Alhamdulillah
All praises to Allah
I never thought about
All the things you have given to me
I never thanked you once
I was too proud
to see the truth
And prostrate to you
Until I took the first step
And that's when You opened the doors for me
Now Allah, I realized what I was missing
By being far from you
Alhamdulllah
All praises to Allah
Allah, I wanna thank you
I wanna thank you for all the things that you've done
You've done for me through all my years I've been lost
You guided me from all the ways that were wrong
And did you give me hope

O Allah, I wanna thank you

I wanna thank you for all the things that you've done

You've done for me through all my years I've been lost

You guided me from all the ways that were wrong

I wanna thank you for bringing me home

Alhamdulillah

All praises to Allah

Alhhamdulillah

Meaning in FirstLine :

In line 2 Yet to me you were always so close. The word “You” refer to the God. That God always so close, even the people to go far from Him. The word “close” lexically as a verb, noun and adjective. But when we see the context above the word “close” as adjective means “near”. And in line 4 the word “close” as a verb because the context is past and became “closed” there is an action. Line 4 the word “sign” refer to the greatness of God. So contextually the lyrics above describe about someone who lost the way in his life. Further away from God.

Meaning in Second Line:

Allah never leave us, He always guide us “*You brought me home*” the real context is not bring someone to home. Lexically the word “home” the place where we live, the building which has the door and the windows. But contextually in the lyrics above “*brought me home*” means bring someoneback in the best way.

Meaning in Third Line:

The lyrics above tells about someone who never realize, never thank to the God, he is too arrogant of himself. But as soon as possible God show him the truth and he prostrate to the greatness of God. In line 8 "*You opened the doors for me*" contextually means the doors of regretful. Lexically "door" means the things used for closing the room. Then in line 9 "*I realized what I was missing*" the word missing contextually in the lyric above refer to heart. When someone being far from God. God will be close his heart, so he can not see the truth. But when God opened his heart, he can see all the things the glorious of God.

Meaning In Fourth Line:

The composer of the song try to remind us, without the greatness of God we are nothing. That we are the smallest thing in this world. So let's say "*Thank You to Allah*". In the last lyric above "*bringing me home*" the word "home" contextually refer to our soul, our heart. But lexically "home" means the buildings or place where we live with our family. Why the creator of the song use the word home, because home describe the comfort place which full of affection of our parent. When someone lost his soul or heart, he will not comfort and he will lost away.

In the last lyrics of this song the creator of the song said Alhamdulillah means all the thing that God has given to us never forget to says thanks to Allah.

Contextual Meaning Of Song :

2.3 Lyric: 3

Hold My Hand This song is describe about humanity, peace or reconciliation. The composer of song try to remind us that we are should keep brotherhood in this world. Eventhough we are different country, religion even ethnic group. Because we are unity.

Analysis

I hear the flower's kinda crying loud

The breeze's sound is sad

Oh no...

Tell me when did we become

So cold and empty inside

Lost a way long time ago

Did we really turn that blind

We don't see that we keep hurting each other no

All we do is just fight

Now we share the same bright sun, the same round moon

Why don't we share the same love

Tell me why not

Life is shorter than most have thought

Hold my hand

There are many ways to do it right

Hold my hand

Turn around and see what we`ve left behind

Hold my hand my friend
We can save the good spirit of me and you
For another chance
And let's pray for a beautiful world
A beautiful world I share with you
Children seem like they've lost their smile
On the new blooded playgrounds
Oh no...
How could we ignore
heartbreaking crying sounds
And we're still going on
Like nobody really cares
And we just stopped feeling all the pain because
Like it's a daily basic affair
No matter how far I might be
I'm always gonna be your neighbour
There's only one small planet where to be
So I'm always gonna be your neighbour
We cannot hide, we can't deny
That we're always gonna be neighbours
Your neighbour, my neighbour
We're neighbours
Contextual Meaning Of Song :

The First Lyric : The lyrics above just an illustration “I hear the flower's kinda crying

loud” the flower has not feeling but the flower is a symbol to illustrate something beautiful. The word “cry” is reference something which has feeling such as human. But in lyric above “I hear the flower's kinda crying loud” is a connotative. Where lexically “flower” is a part of plant that produces seeds. Contextually “flower” in the lyrics in an substitute to illustrate “children”. Then “The breeze's sound is sad” in line 2 is same as line 1 where the lyrics is not the real context. But substitute something happen. Lexically the word “breeze” means light wind but contextually “breeze” is substitute “parents” where the parent will be sad when their children crying or to be hurt.

Meaning In Second Lyrics:

The internal thing in our heart has closed. Because there is no love in our love. The word “blind” contextually is describe about someone who blind in their haert, is not their eyes. Hurting each other unconsciously. Do not know that we have make someone who innocent become victim of our wrong action.

Meaning In Third Lyrics :

In the bridge lyric above the composer of the song is remind us “Now we share the same bright sun means. That we live in same planet. Where the bright sun we share each other to warm up our planet. And of course the same round moon. So “Why don't we share the same love” the creator of song love the world peace. Let's share the same love to other people.

Meaning In Fourth Lyrics :

This world so beautiful when we deface with the war "*Hold my hand*" means hold each other. Remind us that we are the brother. When our life filled by love and peaceful. Love will guide the people whose has life in this place to do good thing to sther people. It is a hope for makeng live bether,here, love can brighten up the fuhere. Life and love is in one union beings naturally have the same sense of humanity. There just need to find it out, n after they find it there would not be a cry, hurt or surtow. There is only happines in this beautiful world. Share to other people. The people should be more aware and sensitive of his environment.

Meaning In Fifth Lyrics :

As in the first lyrics before "*flower's kinda crying loud*". here, "*the children seem lost their smile*". It"s the same illustration. That the children "*heartbreaking crying sounds*" there is no body who want the bad condition to hurt each other. And only one way that is "*stopped feeling all the pain*" To make better life.

Meaning In Sixth Lyrics :

The writer sure that everyone loves peace of world. The composer of song love peace very much. Throgh this song. The composer inspire us to join together to make the peace of word happen. "hold my hand" contextually is a conciliation. The spirit of togetherness is needed for today"s live. However, All of people are should be responsible for the better life and better future. We are neighbours. as maher zain said in the last lyrics of his song. A caring start with in the circle of the family. Society, nations and so on. We should keep our brotherhood together and let the love change everything to be better live to live.

2.3.4 Contextual Meaning

Insyah Allah

This song invite us to introspection of our mistake and to motivate for the listeners to arise and don't give up to and never tried pray forgiveness to god. Everyone surely to make mistake ,eventough we make to much mistake don't doubt & never loose hope cause Allah by your side.

Analysis

Everytime you feel like you cannot go on
You feel so lost That your so alone
All you is see is night ,
And darkness all around
You feel so helpless ,

You can't see which way to go
Don't despair and never loose hope
Cause Allah is always by your side

Insha Allah x3

Insyah Allah you'll find your way

Everytime you can make one more mistake

You feel you can't repent

And that its way too late

You're so confused, wrong decisions you have made

Haunt your mind and your heart is full of shame

Don't despair and never loose hope

Cause Allah is always by your side

Insha Allah x3

Insyah Allah you'll find your way

Insha Allah x3

Insyah Allah you'll find your way

Turn to Allah

He's never far away

Put your trust in Him

Raise your hands and pray

OOO Ya Allah

Guide my steps don't let me go astray

You're the only one that showed me the way,

Showed me the way x2

Insha Allah x3

Insyah Allah we'll find the way

Meaning in First Alinea:

In line 3 "all you see is night" it doesn't mean that everyday is night..Contextually it just give illustration for the people who have made much mistake. "darkness all around" so everything that he see as if all darkness.When the condition is darkness will make someone can't see everything like can not see wwhich way to go. But the composer of song motivate us "Don't despair and never loose hope" don't give up when the condition doesn't side with us, because God always know "Cause Allah is "always by your side"means eventhough we made much mistake God is always beside us.

Meaning In Second Alinea :

The lyric above "Insyah Allah" in english "God willing" means if God has desire everything will be happen with his desire. "you will find your way" contextually

the lyrics are remind us when we never loose hope to the God, we will find the best way.

Meaning In Third Alinea :

There is no perfect in this world, The people can make one more mistake everyday. "*You feel you can't repent*" the proverb said that it's better late than never. When we think it's too late and when we will start, sometime heart is full of shame. But remember that Allah always receive our repent. If there is will in our heart seriously.

Meaning In Fourth Alinea :

The human has various problem in his life, happy or sad thing. A vary bend of life must go on. Eventhough we don't know where the sad thing will end. But we should keep trust to Allah in best way. Because you will find the way. Allah will show the way to everyone who believe in His certainty.

Meaning In Fifth Alinea :

The lyric "*Turn to Allah*" means Let's come back to Allah, that there will be a miracle behind something happen. Allah will show the best way for everyone. In every single day don't forget to pray, ask the good thing for us. And Allah will give us what we need. Allah has good plan for us during we keep our petient and keep our effort and there is no despair in our pray.

2.3.5 Contextual Meaning For the Rest of My Life

This song describe about live between human being and loving because of Allah.

Analysis

I praise Allah for sending me you my love

You found me home and sail with me

And I'm here with you

Now let me let you know

You've opened my heart

I was always thinking that love was wrong

But everything was changed when you came along

And there's a couple words I want to say

For the rest of my life

I'll be with you

I'll stay by your side honest and true

Till the end of my time

I'll be loving you. loving you

For the rest of my life

Through days and night

I'll thank Allah for open my eyes

Now and forever I... I'll be there for you

I know that deep in my heart

I feel so blessed when I think of you

And I ask Allah to bless all we do

You're my wife and my friend and my strength

And I pray we're together in jannah

Now I find myself so strong

Everything changed when you came along

And there's a couple words I want to say

Know that deep in my heart now that you're here

In front of me I strongly feel love

And I have no doubt

And I'm singing loud that I'll love you eternally

Meaning In First Alinea :

Love is mercy which comes from God, it's unproper. whatsoever To complain the love which has mercy to them. Thankfull is good thing of whatever which god gwen to us. Glorious message love of allah to the human.

Meaning In Second Alinea :

In the chorus above, tell us that love is everything when the people has found his love. Everything will be beautiful. The word "rest" is the condition of someone in his life dalam sisa hidupnya, till the end of the time. The word "loving" as adjective means feeling or showing love. So Meaning contextually. the condition of deep feeling "through days and night" means contextually show the period of time *forever more* and thank to Allah because of Allah has given the true love.

Meaning In Third Alinea :

When a live has colourful with love, they will defend their love seriously. They don't abuse about love itself. when love because of Allah merely, love will

increase the spirit of life. More strong than before. with love will make life more happy and more better.

Meaning In Fourth Alinea :

Love is simple, it's enough when we feel and put it in the right place in our life.

The true love will exist time by time which they build together, but how strong is to

to defend their love in marriage bond and keep each other, give attention till the end of time.

Meaning In Fifth Alinea :

The true love will understand everything which can not say by words. Loving because of Allah is how you able to love her because of her attitude not only her physicly. And you will strong enough because your love.

Contextual Meaning The Number One

I was a foolish little child
Crazy things I used to do
And all the pain I put you through
Mama now I'm here for you

For all the times I made you cry
The days I told you lies
Now it's time for you to rise
For all the things you sacrificed

Oooh
If I could turn back time rewind
If I could make it undone I swear that I would
I would make it up to you
Oooh
If I could turn back time rewind

If I could make it undone I swear that I would
I would make it up to you

Mom I'm all grown up now
It's a brand new day
I'd like to put a smile on your face everyday

Mom I'm all grown up now
And it's not too late
I'd like to put a smile on your face everyday

You know you are the number one for me
You know you are the number one for me
You know you are the number one for me
Oh oh
number one for me

Now I finally understand
That famous line
About the day I'd face in time
Coz now I have a child of mine

Even though I was so bad
I've learnt so much from you
Now I'm trying to do it too
Love my kids the way you do

Oooh
If I could turn back time rewind
If I could make it undone I swear that I would
I would make it up to you
Oooh
If I could turn back time rewind
If I could make it undone I swear that I would
I would make it up to you

Mom I'm all grown up now
It's a brand new day
I'd like to put a smile on your face everyday

Mom I'm all grown up now
And it's not too late
I'd like to put a smile on your face everyday

You know you are the number one for me
You know you are the number one for me
You know you are the number one for me
Oh oh
number one for me

There is no one in this world
That can take your place
Oooh I'm sorry for ever taken you for granted

I will use every chance I get
To make you smile
Whenever I'm around you

Now I will to try to love you
Like you love me
Only God knows how much you mean to me

Oooh
If I could turn back time rewind
If I could make it undone I swear that I would
I would make it up to you
Oooh
If I could turn back time rewind
If I could make it undone I swear that I would
I would make it up to you

Mom I'm all grown up now
It's a brand new day
I'd like to put a smile on your face everyday

Mom I'm all grown up now
And it's not too late
I'd like to put a smile on your face everyday

The number one for me
The number one for me
The number one for me
Oh oh
Number one for me

Now I finally understand

That famous line

About the day I'd face in time

Coz now I have a child of time

The Meaning first alinea:

Telling about someone ever naughty child do anything "crazy" in here meaning manay do trouble and make the mother sad, hurt feeling as continue but now the children always beside his mother. this song tells about the gratitude of a child gifted a mother who is very love to her child. Mother who is patient in facing all good or bad attitude of children - children still toddler until adult mother figure is not replaced by anyone. The existence of the greatest provision of Allah. prayer very close and granted. The loss of one of the greatest events in life mother becomes first in our life because the mercy of God there in our mother.

Polysemy or multiple meaning

Polysemy or multiple meaning occurs when one word has two or more senses. Yule (1996:121) states that relatedness of meaning accompanying identical form technically known as polysemy, which can be defined as one form written or spoken.

Polysemy: when one word has two or more senses

e.g: Head

- Please keep your *head* with helmet

- He is a wise *head* master in this school
- Susi meet a head of office today.

Homonymy

Homonyms are two different words with the same form. Moreover, Bloomfield (states that homonym refers to the different linguistics forms which have the same phonetic form and differ, therefore, only as to meaning). Homonyms: words both spelt and pronounced alike.

e.g : bank (a river)

bank (a financial institution)

Data Coding and Analysis of lexical ambiguity of Maher Zain's songs

The researcher made the classification for the data by coding each songs. It helped the researcher in analyzing and interpreting the data. The data coding of this research was as follows:

e.g : 002/LA/OpYE/L20

Guide us every single day

002 : number of data

C.M : Contextual Meaning

Code of songs title :

- TNO : The Number One
- TYA : Thank You Allah- HMH : Hold My Hand
- IA : Insya Allah
- FRML : For the Rest of My Life

-HMH : Hold My Hand

Data Analysis of lexical discusses the data and it is also divided into two sections:

1) Data Description

2) Interpretations

The researcher made coding as the explanation above, to know more about the lexical ambiguity the researcher analyzing lexical ambiguity in the lyrics of Maher Zain's songs as follows:

3.1.3.1 001/LA/OpYE/L18

Take us in the best way

1) Data description

It is the case of homonym. The word "take" has more than one meaning which can cause the different interpretations. In the sentence above, and also lexical ambiguity is found in the case of polysemy. The word "way" is considered as polysemy since the word "way" has some definitions.

2) Interpretation

a) There are some meanings of the word "Take" as homonym :

The first meaning is "To move something or someone from one place to another" and the second meaning is "The filming of a scene"

Take1 Take2

Take Move Take Filming

(Form) (Meaning) (Form) (Meaning)

The interpretations which may arise are First interpretation from the word “take” is *Move us in the best way*.

Second interpretation is *Filming us in the best way*.

Based on the possible interpretations of the word “take” above, the readers may read the stanza of the song lyric below to get the right interpretation:

We just have to

Open our eyes, our hearts, and minds

If we just look bright to see the signs

We can't keep hiding from the truth

Let it take us by surprise

Take us in the best way

(Allah...)

From the song lyric above, the readers know that what the writer or song creator intends to talk is the “take” refers to move something or someone from one place to another which is taken by word “Allah” which represent the creator of the universe.

b) As polysemy, there are definitions dealing with the word “way”: The *first* is Road, path, to follow in order to reach a place by purpose, the *second* is Direction to follow in order to reach the place, *third* is A particular choice, opinion, belief or action, especially for among several possibilities. And *the last* meaning is Way as a method

Based on some definitions dealing with the word “way” the sentence may be interpreted into four interpretation : First interpretation the word way can be “*Take us in the best road*”.

Second interpretation the meaning became *Take us in the best direction*. Then the

Third interpretation *Take us in the best particular choice*, and the last interpretation the meaning became *Take us in the best method*.

Having more than one interpretation makes the readers can not

get the exact meaning of the sentence. Besides, the readers may have wrong interpretation due to the ambiguous words and sentences. To figure out the exact meaning of the sentence above, the readers should read the whole stanza and relates it with the topic of the song. In the case above, the right interpretation of the sentence is the third interpretation, “way” which refers to the particular choice of Allah.

3.1.3.2 002/LA/OpYE/L20

Guide us every single day

1) Data description

The word „Guide“ is considered as lexical ambiguity caused by polysemy. There are some meanings of the word “Guide“. The readers may have the different interpretations of the sentence due to lexical ambiguity

2) Interpretation

As polysemy, the word „Guide“ has some meanings:

a) As a book: A book which is gives you the most important information about a particular subject.

b) Help: To show someone how to do something difficult, Something that help you form an opinion or make decision about something else

c) Person: A person whose job is showing a place or a particular route to visitors

Based on the definitions of the word “letter“, the readers may interpret

the sentence into three interpretation :

First interpretation “*Give information to us every single day*” then the Second

interpretation is „*Help us to do something difficult every single day*’, the last

interpretation is *Showing the place every single day*. Having more than one

interpretations make the readers or the hearers confused and and get

misunderstanding interpretation of the ambiguous words. So contextual meaning

in the lyric has 28 numbers. Consists 9 linguistic context (9%), 15 semantic

context (15%) , 4 (4%) pragmatic meaning.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

Contextual meaning, knowing about lexical or word meaning and idiomatics is one of the interesting Semantics topics to be discussed. The researcher draws the conclusions as follows:

After doing the research, the writer found out the contextual meaning that exist in lyrics of Maher Zain's Songs. Most words have more than one meaning. The meaning of a word is determined through its contextual use. The writer found three contextual meaning those are Linguistic meaning, Semantic meaning, Paradigmatic meaning. Found 9 Linguistic context, 15 Semantic context, and 4 Pragmatic context. Linguistic context in this research the case of deixis person.

2. The words have meaning based on the context itself, each words have other meaning. So that is why the lexical ambiguity arise in most of words. There are 2 the causal factors of the lexical ambiguity. The writer found out 15 data of the lexical ambiguity. However, those findings only concern in analyzing two kind of lexical ambiguity. First, Polysemy (multiple meaning) occurs when one word has two or more sense.

3. In the case of idiomatics, after analyzing five songs of maher zain's song the researcher found out 4 figure of speech in the five songs those are symbol, metaphore, simile and personification. The writer found out 15 symbol, 16 metaphor, 3 simile and 4 personification. Semantic is the study about meaning. There are so many meaning each word, phrase and sentence that we can not translate or understand literally, because the lyrics of songs are much used poetic meaning.

Suggestion

1. The readers

The reader can use the research become references to understanding about contextual meaning of words to find the meaning and the purpose of their books easier. To figure out the right interpretation and the exact meaning, they should understand the topic of the song and the context of situation besides reading the whole lyrics or other lesson.

2. The English teacher

Based on the research the writer is going to give suggestion for the English teachers. They can use this research for references study of meaning to teach their student and they can use for understanding about meaning in context and meaning of word.

3. The English learner

The English learners can use the research to increasing their understanding about meaning in the case of spoken or written and knowledge of understanding context

of the speaker what they mean in convey the utterances, phrase and sentences. And apply it in their daily conversations, writing products and others.

4. Other Researchers

For the other researcher, they can also take this research as a reference for further research in the case of understanding contextual meaning and lexical ambiguity.

They may combine and develop the research with many interdisciplinary studies.

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BERITA ACARA

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



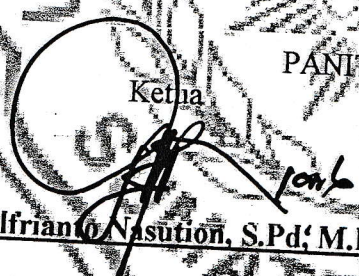
Panitia Ujian Sarjana Strata-1 Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan dalam Sidangnya yang diselenggarakan pada hari Selasa, Tanggal 27 Maret 2018, pada pukul 09.00 WIB sampai dengan selesai. Setelah mendengar, memperhatikan dan memutuskan bahwa:

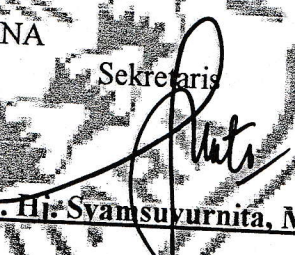
Nama : Lady Teja Antemas
 NPM : 1402050145
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Skripsi : Analysis of Contextual Meaning Expression Found in Maherzein's Song Lyric

Dengan diterimanya skripsi ini, sudah lulus dari ujian Komprehensif, berhak memakai gelar Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd).

Ditetapkan : (A) Lulus Yudisium
 () Lulus Bersyarat
 () Memperbaiki Skripsi
 () Tidak Lulus


PANITIA PELAKSANA


Ketua : 
Dr. Elfrianto Nasution, S.Pd; M.Pd


Sekretaris : 
Dra. Hj. Syamsuurnita, M.Pd

ANGGOTA PENGUJI:

1. Dr. Hj. Dewi Kesuma Nst, S.S., M.Hum.
2. Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.
3. Khairil, S.Pd., M.Hum.

1. 

2. 

3. 



LEMBAR PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

Skripsi ini diajukan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

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sudah layak disidangkan



Medan, 27 Maret 2018

Disetujui oleh:
Pembimbing

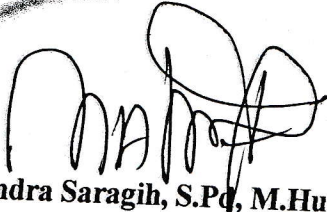
(Khairil, S.Pd, M .Hum)

Diketahui oleh:

Dekan

Ketua Program Studi


Dr. Elfrianto Nasution, S.Pd., M.Pd.


Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



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(Khairil, S.Pd, M .Hum)

Diketahui oleh:

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