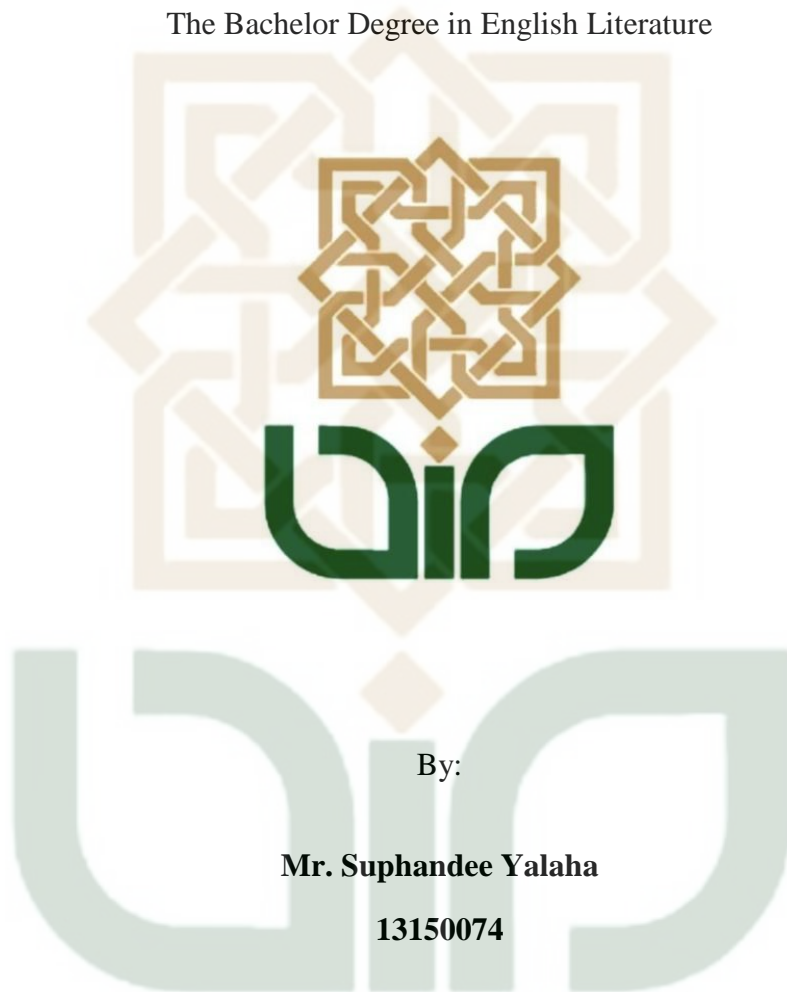


**AN ANALYSIS OF CONTEXTUAL MEANING IN SELECTED SAMI
YUSUF'S SONG LYRICS ON *WHEREVER YOU ARE* ALBUM**

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Gaining
The Bachelor Degree in English Literature



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2018

Final Project Statement

I certify this research is originally my own work. As the sole writer of this graduating paper, I am responsible for content of this research. The other researcher opinions or finding included in this research are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

Yogyakarta, 11 July 2018

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Kami menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut sudah dapat diajukan pada sidang Munaqasyah untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Inggris. Atas perhatiannya, kami ucapkan terima kasih.

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AN ANALYSIS OF CONTEXTUAL MEANING IN SELECTED SAMI YUSUF'S SONG LYRICS ON "*WHEREVER YOU ARE*" ALBUM

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ABSTRACT

Semantics as the study about the meaning stands at the very center of the linguistic to understand the nature of the language and the human language abilities. Semantics not only concerns with the study of meaning, but it also studies the relationship between language and culture. This research discusses "an analysis of contextual meaning in selected Sami Yusuf's song lyrics on "*wherever you are*" album". The researcher focuses on three songs in the album. There are "Wherever You are", "In Every Tear He is There" and "No Word is Worthy" that are sung by Sami Yusuf. This research uses the theory of Mansoer Pateda's theory. In addition, the method used in this research is qualitative method and this research is intended to describe the contextual meaning in Sami Yusuf's song lyrics that are downloaded from internet. This research uses document technique to select the data in this research. After all of analyzing the data, the researcher finds 37 lyrics that are contextual meaning in the three songs. There are 15 lyrics of contextual meaning in "Wherever You are" song, 4 lyrics of the situation context, 2 lyrics of the purpose context, 2 lyrics of the mood context, 3 lyrics of the time context, and 4 lyrics of the place context. There are 12 lyrics of contextual meaning in "In Every Tear He is There" song, 8 lyrics of the situation context, 2 lyrics of the mood context, and 2 lyrics of the place context. The last, there are 10 lyrics of contextual meaning in "No Word is Worthy" song, 4 lyrics of the situation context, 2 lyrics of the purpose context, 3 lyrics of the mood context, and 1 lyric of the time context.

Keywords: *contextual meaning, songs, lyrics*

AN ANALYSIS OF CONTEXTUAL MEANING IN SELECTED SAMI YUSUF'S SONG LYRICS ON "*WHEREVER YOU ARE*" ALBUM

Oleh: Suphandee Yalaha

ABSTRAK

Semantik sebagai ilmu tentang makna yang menjadi pusat bagi linguistik untuk memahami kealamian bahasa dan kemampuan bahasa manusia yang digunakan. Semantik bukan hanya mempelajari tentang makna saja, melainkan semantik juga mempelajari relasi antara bahasa dan budaya yang digunakan. Penelitian ini fokus pada tiga lagu yaitu (1) "*Where You are*", (2) "*In Every Tear He is There*", dan (3) "*No Word is Worthy*" yang dinyanyikan oleh Sami Yusuf. Analisis ini bersandar pada teori makna kontekstual Mansoer Pateda. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode kualitatif, yakni menjelaskan makna kontekstual di dalam lirik lagu Sami Yusuf tersebut. Data lirik lagu yang didapat diunduh dari internet. Penelitian ini menggunakan teknik koleksi data, yakni menggunakan dokumentasi untuk memilih data. Hasil yang telah didapatkan adalah 37 lirik yang mempunyai makna kontekstual dalam tiga lagu tersebut. "*Wherever You are*" mempunyai 15 lirik yang menjadi makna kontekstual, 4 lirik dalam konteks situasi, 2 lirik konteks tujuan, 2 lirik konteks suasana hati, 3 lirik konteks waktu, dan 4 lirik konteks tempat. Demikian 12 lirik yang menjadi makna kontekstual dalam lagu "*In Every Tear He is There*", 8 lirik konteks situasi, 2 lirik konteks suasana hati, dan 2 lirik konteks tempat. Yang terakhir "*No Word is Worthy*" mempunyai 10 lirik yang menjadi makna kontekstual, 4 lirik konteks situasi, 2 lirik konteks tujuan, 3 lirik konteks suasana hati, dan 1 lirik konteks waktu.

Kata kunci: *makna kontekstual, lagu, lirik*

MOTTO

“INDEED, ALLAH IS ALWAYS WITH THE PATIENT...”

(Surah Al-Baqarah, 2:153)



DEDICATION

This Graduation Paper I dedicate to:

My all teachers and lectures

My beloved little brother and sister

My beloved parent

My beloved friends



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Assalamu'alaikum wr.wb

Alhamdulillah rabbi 'Alamin, All praise be Allah SWT, Who has given blessing and miracle so that I can complete my graduating paper entitled "An Analysis of Contextual Meaning in Selected Sami Yusuf's Song Lyrics on "Wherever You are" Album". As partial fulfillment of the requirements for gaining the bachelor degree in English Literature.

On this occasion, I would like to express my great thanks to all of people who have given me supporting, helping, and motivation so that, this research paper can be finished. I would like to give my great thanks to:

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Hopefully, this research can be used as reference for the other researchers who are interest to analysis song lyrics. The researcher also hopes that this research can be useful for all readers who want to understand more about contextual meaning of song lyrics.

Wassalamu'alaikum wr.wb

Yogyakarta, 23 May 2018

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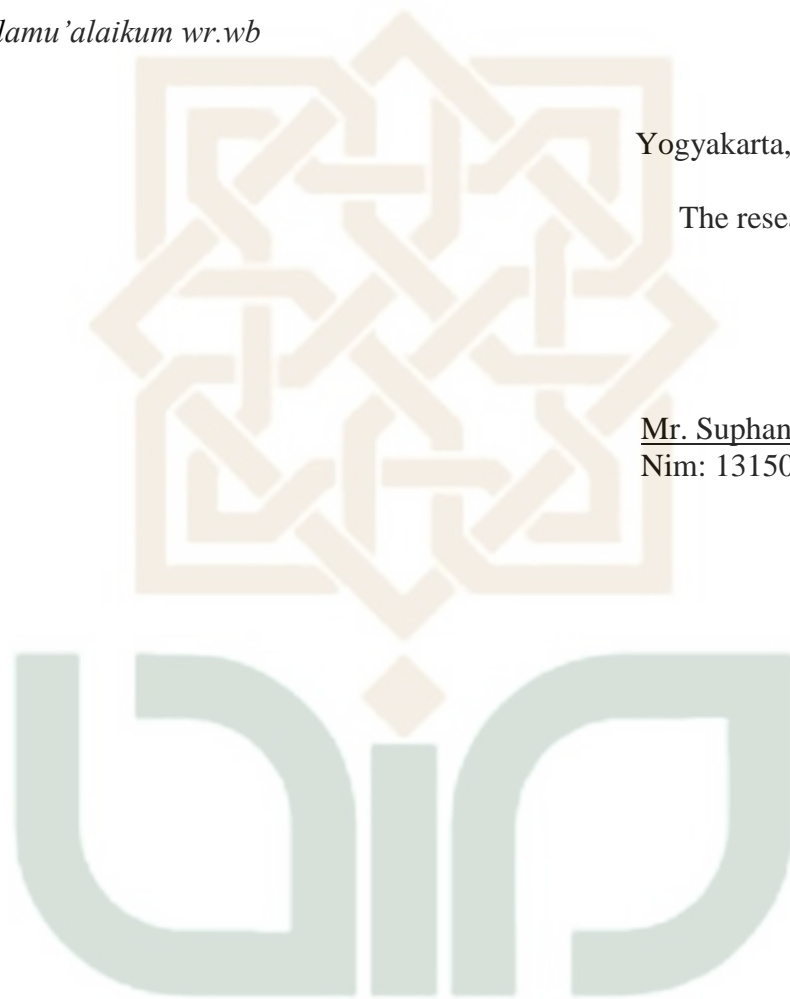


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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

No	Abbreviation	Meaning
1	L	Line
2	W	Wherever You are
3	I	In Every Tear He is There
4	N	No Word is Worthy



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Everybody in the social life needs the meaning in the language because it is the most important thing to get right information in human life; it is also because language does not limit of meaning in itself, so there are several meanings in one word depending on context. Finocchiaro (1974:3) argues that, language is an arbitrary vocal symbol which permits all people in a given culture, or other people who have learned the system of that culture, to communicate or to interact. In one language is not only seen from the phoneme, morpheme, and grammar, but it is also from the meaning. In addition, the meaning of words is not only seen form the lexical meaning, but it is also the meaning on the context that occurred to the specific context.

Language as the branch of linguistic that contains of the meaning in itself. it is a necessary semantic tool to analyze the meaning of language. Semantics is one of linguistics field that has an important role. In addition, phonology examines the sounds of language and morphology examines the word formation, and semantics therefore analyses of the meaning of language needs semantic knowledge to study about the meaning in the language. In addition, semantic is field of linguistict that studies about meaning, and linguistic semantic is the study of how language arranges and express meanings (Kreidler, 1998:3). Moreover, semantics as an important branch of linguistics is interesting to be studies especially when it is applied to literary work such as song, poem and prose.

In semantics, it studies about meanings. According to Kreidler (1998:41) the dimensions of meaning include reference and denotation, connotation, sense relations, lexical and grammatical meaning, morphemes, homonymy, polysemy, lexical ambiguity, sentence and meaning. Besides that, according to Chaer (2007:289) kind of meaning include a lexical, grammatical and contextual meaning, referential and non-referential meaning, denotative and connotative meaning, conceptual and associative meaning, and lexeme.

In addition, Saeed (1997:3) states that semantics is a sub-discipline of linguistics which focuses on the study of meaning through language. Moreover, it studies of meaning in language and the study of how meaning in language is created by the uses and interrelationships of words, phrases, and sentences. It also studies symbols of the relationship between symbols and what they represent (<http://uk.encarta.msn.com/>).

Furthermore, Palmer (1976:1) also states that semantic is the technical term used to refer to the study of meaning and since meaning in a part of language, semantic is a part of linguistic. In addition, Chaer (2007:290) also states that “contextual meaning is the meaning of a lexeme or word inside a context”. It means that the contextual meaning is a meaning in the language that having in the context because contextual meaning is related with human being that uses several words on the context of language which does not directly have meaning with the used word. It is the words which is called as the contextual meaning of the text.

Contextual meaning is associated in several contexts as the place, time and condition when the language is put into use. Pateda (2010:116) states that

“contextual meaning or situational meaning appear as a result of the relationship between speech and context”. There are context of person, context of situation, context of purpose, context of formal, context of mood, context of times, context of place, context of object, context of fitting, context of linguistic, and context of language.

However, this study analyzes about semantic analysis especially on the contextual meaning. The contextual meaning is included in the lexical meaning, because the lexical meaning concerned with the relationship between words and meanings. The meaning of words or sentences is not only found in the daily conversation but also in the literary works like poems, song lyrics, novels, short stories, and movies. However, this research interest is in the analysis of song lyrics.

Base on Hornby (1995:1133), song is a piece of music with word that is sung or music for the voice. It means that, the producing musical sound with the voice and augments regular is speech by the uses of both tonality and rhythm. Then, the one who sing is called a singer or vocalist. Singers perform music that could be sung either with or without accompaniment by musical instruments. Singing is often done in a group of other musicians.

In addition, song is also a literary work that is created to describe a person's mood or situation that is going around the people. Base on Hornby (1995:687), Literary language is of language associated with literary works having a marked style intended to create a particular emotional effect. In addition to Hornby (1995:703), lyric is words of song that relates to emotion or situation of

writer. Song lyrics are also a form of communication media that is related to social life. It means that song lyrics are media used by speaker to be shared to the listener. The language used in the literary work should be distinguished from the language that is usually used in daily conversation. So, the literary language is a language that is full of uniqueness. Sometimes, the meaning of words in the literary work is very different with the meaning in dictionary to understand.

Furthermore, song lyrics have messages in word forms and sentences that can be used to create a certain situation and imaginative imagery to the audience. The messages in the song lyrics can have varieties of both oral and written forms. Song lyrics have form of words or sentences that can be used to create certain atmosphere and imagination to the audience. They also can create diverse meaning. The meaning in the song lyrics depend on the context or songwriter's situation.

However, the reason why the researcher is interested in analyzing song lyrics is because there are so many words in the song lyrics that contains contextual meaning. In addition, when people try to interpret the meaning of word especially in song lyrics, they must consider about the context of sentence.

The researcher chooses songs in "Wherever You are" album of Sami Yusuf's song as the object of study because the word Sami Yusuf itself (also the band's namesake), denotes a popularly music and interesting song in 2003 by using Islamic style. Besides that, the researcher has some reason to analyze this research. First of all, the song is very famous which talks about Islam. Then, there are many words in text that are not directly the meaning of the lyric. So, it is very

important to analyze. Besides that, the song in one album give words that are different with true meaning of the context.

Sami Yusuf was born on July, 1980 in Teheran, Iran. But he grew up in London. He is a British singer in 2003. He is also songwriter, multi-instrumentalist, composer, record producer, and humanitarian. The Guardian news named him that he is the biggest British star in the Middle East and Time Magazine also dubbed him as a Islam's Biggest Rockstar. The United Nations (UN) has also appointed him in UN Global Ambassador Against Hunger and he is recognized as a promoter of world peace and harmony. In addition, millions of people have come to know him as an iconic singer with a strikingly strong and clear voice that is heard worldwide on radio, on TV, and in sold-out concert halls, stadiums, and city squares. But over time, Sami Yusuf has proven to be much more. Those who follow his music recognize him as enormous talented as an instrumentalist, composer, arranger, and producer and many other people have come to know him through his influential humanitarian work that he plays in his style (<http://samiyusufofficial.com/>).

The previous studies above focused on contextual meaning of the Sami Yusuf's song, especially on "Wherever You are" album. The album also talks about believe of Islam religion and there are many Islamic symbols that appears in the album. However, song lyrics have several aspects that can be analyzed. In this analysis, it does not only able to find the meaning which is used in song lyrics but it also knows the real meaning in the song lyrics. On the basis of the previous

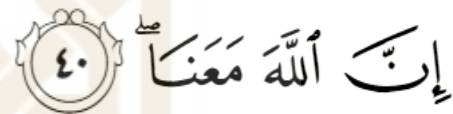
studies, in this study, the researcher intends to analyze the song lyrics by focusing on contextual meaning and the meaning on the Sami Yusuf's song Lyrics.

Related to the description above, the researcher studies contextual meaning used in song lyrics of Sami Yusuf. The researcher intends to find contextual meaning, and it also studies the meaning of contextual meaning used in the lyrics of Sami Yusuf's songs and to understand the meaning in the context of Sami Yusuf's song lyrics on "Wherever You are" album.

The object of this study is the lyrics of the Sami Yusuf's song lyrics that will be studied in one branch of linguistics called semantics. It will be studied deeper about the meaning that is contained in every row of words arranged in it, so that it can be explained and the explanation of the meaning will be able to know what the arranger wants to convey. After this study, the listener will get a lot of information and the knowledge of the language science is also, of course, the meaning of the Sami Yusuf's song lyrics. The analysis in the song lyrics only focuses on the meaning, language style or the others. So that, this analysis needs semantic as a tool to answer the problem statements because basically semantics is one branch of linguistics that discusses about the meaning of a word and sentence. However, this study just discusses about contextual meaning contained in the lyrics of the Sami Yusuf's song.

There are many song albums of Sami Yusuf about Islami that is famous in his song. One of them is "Wherever You are" album in 2010 that contains twelve songs, there are (1) "Wherever You are", (2) "Salaam", (3) "Without You", (4) "You Came to Me", (5) "Give The Young A Chance", (6) "Trials of Life", (7)

“Worry Ends”, (8) “Fragile World”, (8) “Patient Love”, (9) “in Every Tear, He is There”, (10) “Make Me Strong”, (11) “No Word is Worthy”, and (12) “Healing”. In addition, he said that it is his new sound, my new music and it is something that he wants to stand for from now. In the album, the songs belong to his third album is about the reality of the day and age people are living. It means that the album talks about hypocrisy of people who use religion for power. This album is also about bringing people closer together (Gulfnews.com). However, it can be said that this album relates the Islamic belief in Islamic religion with God (Allah). So, it is a very interesting album that the researcher chooses to analyze. As in Qur’an, *surah At-tawbah* (9:40):



Means: “indeed Allah is with us” (As-Suyuti, 2012:735).

In the *surah At-tawbah* Allah explains that “Islamic religion has one god (Allah) so, Islamic religion also teaches Muslim that Allah is always with us in every moment” (As-Suyuti, 2012:735).

This example below is the case of this research:

“Cause you are *the one* I turn to”

For this argument in the lyric “Cause you are *the one* I turn to” from the lyric “Wherever You are” song. It shows that when someone gets problem in life, they always remember Allah especially in Islam religious because in the lyric has the word *one* that symbolize “the only one” which means Allah is one god in Islam religion.

1.2 Research Questions

Based on the background of the study above, the research problems are formulated as follows:

1. What are the contexts in the Sami Yusuf song lyrics?
2. What are the contextual meanings of the Sami Yusuf's song Lyrics?

1.3 Objective of Study

The researcher to get some objective as follows:

1. To find out the context from the Sami Yusuf's song lyrics.
2. To find out the contextual meaning from the Sami Yusuf's song lyrics.

1.4 Scope of Study

The researcher will focus on the songs in "Wherever You are" album that contains twelve songs of Sami Yusuf. However, in this research, the researcher would like to limit the data. So, the researcher takes 3 songs in the album (1) "Wherever You are", (2) "in Every Tear, He is There", and (3) "No Word is Worthy". So, they will be analyzed and described the context and the contextual meaning in the song lyrics.

1.5 Significance of Study

By conducting this research, there are some benefits which me expected from this study, there are:

Theoretically, the result of this study is expected to be useful and able to give new information to the semantic study especially about the contextual meaning on lyrics of Sami Yusuf's song lyrics.

Practically, the result of this study would give contribution for students of Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic University Yogyakarta, especially at English Department. In addition, the researcher expects people to get advantage to know and understand about Islam religion, especially in belief of God (Allah). The researcher also expects to be able to broaden the knowledge in understanding the contextual meanings of song lyrics. The researcher also hopes that the research conducted will be able to give contribution for the readers and students who are interested in this study and will be able to be an alternative of reference for them.

1.6 Literary Reviews

There are some researchers that can be collated with this research. After reading them this research has similarities and differences with those researches. The research has found five researches.

The first review is entitled “*A Semantic Analysis on Avril Lavigne Song*” by Siti Romlah (2012) from State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya. She analyzes the lexical meaning and the contextual meaning in Avril Lavigne’s songs. She choose five from Avril Lavigne’s songs entitled *When Your Gone*, *Wish You Were Here*, *Keep Holding On*, *My Happy Ending*, and *Everything Back but You*. She makes two problems statements, (1) what are the lexical meaning of Avril Lavigne’s song lyrics? And (2) what are the contextual meaning of Avril Lavigne’s song lyrics?. The objectives of study of her research are to find the lexical or contextual meaning of Avril Lavigne’s lyrics song. After analyzing Avril Lavigne’s song, she finds many terms that have different meaning between their lexical and contextual meaning.

The second research is entitled “*A semantic Analysis on the English translation of surah Almuzammil*” by Khulala Sundusiyah (2014) from English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humanities, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University. In her research, she makes some problem statement, (1) what kind of meaning and message are used in English translation of surah *Almuzammil* by Yusuf Ali. The objectives of her research are to find kind of meaning and message that are used in the English translation of surah *Almuzammil* by Yusuf Ali. She uses conducting descriptive qualitative method, because the data of this study are in the form of the sentences or word of surah *Almuzammil* by Yusuf Ali.

The third is a journal entitled “*Analisis Makna Kontekstual Dari Kolom Kartun Peanuts Pada Harian The Jakarta Post*” by Friza Youlinda Parwis (2017) who studied at literature and language education department, language and art faculty of Indraprasta PGRI University. This study analyzed the context in *the Jakarta post*. It aimed to describe the hidden meaning behind the data in the form of a Peanuts cartoon images daily the Jakarta post. This study used qualitative descriptive methods, by trying to explain the semantics and pragmatics of meaning. The result found that all the readers who read the cartoon on the Jakarta post should read all the context because it cannot understand the context word by word. So, the reader who reads cartoon on the Jakarta post must have vocabularies in their mind to understand the context means.

The fourth is a journal entitled “*The Effects of Contextual Meaning Aspects on Reading Comprehension*” by Akhmad Ali Mirza (2011) who studied

at Palangkaraya University. This study analyzes 36 students according to these steps: giving the treatment, checking and scoring, tabulating, analyzing the data by using statistic technique of ANOVA. It aims to find the effects of contextual meaning aspects on the reading proficiency, consists of low and high. This study uses experimental design method in this study that refers to the systematic scheduling of times and the data collected are about the performance of the subjects. The result of this study is that there is no significant effect of contextual meaning aspects together with reading proficiency on reading comprehension.

The last journal entitled “Contextual Meaning Study of Translation of Children’s Story “*The Lion King*” From English into Indonesian” by Djuria Suprpto (2010) who studied at English Department, Language and Culture Faculty of Bina Nusantara University. The study focussed on analyzing the translation of words, phrases, sentences in the source language (English) into the target language (Indonesian). This study used method analysis of the concept that focussed on observing the appearance of the terms or meaning of certain words. The result is that the translation is communicative and can easily be understood by children in Indonesia and it also gives the pictures to make children easier in imagining the real story.

From those researches above, there are differences and similarities between them and the present research. The first research similar to the theory, but it is different on the object with this research. In the second research, the research is similar in the focus of analysis, but it is different in the object with this research. For the third, the journal is similar in the focus of analysis about the

context and method, but it is different of the object. The fourth journal is also similar in the focus of the context, but it has difference in its object and method with this research. The last journal is almost similar with its focus of analysis that is contextual meaning. It is because it focuses on word, phrases, and sentences. However, it is different in its object and method with this research.

1.7 Theoretical Approach

This research uses library research with qualitative approach to analyze of Sami Yusuf's song lyrics in "Wherever You are" album. This study attempts to provide answer the research problems of the study in analyzing the contextual meaning of the song lyrics, the meaning used in the lyrics song. In line with the description above, the design is categorized into semantic content analysis. Content analysis is research technique for making inferences that can be replicated and valid data by considering the context.

The linguists who have critical contribution to semantic are Lyons, Saeed, and Yule. According to Lyons (1971:1), semantic is generally defined as the study of meaning. As underlined by (Saeed, 1997:3) semantics is the study of meaning of words and sentence. Yule (2010:127) said that semantics is a branch of linguistics which concerns with meaning in word, phrase, and sentence. However, this study uses Pateda theory. It is because his theory is appropriate to analyze song lyrics and there are many kinds of context, so it is appropriate to be used in this research. As Pateda (2010:116) said that "contextual meaning or situational meaning appears as a result of the relationship between speech and context".

There are several kinds of context. The first is context of person, the second is context of situation, the third is context of purpose the fourth is context of formal, the fifth is context of mood the sixth is context of time the seventh is context of place the eighth is context of object the ninth is context of fitting the tenth is context of linguistic and the last context is context of language. In addition to Pateda (2010:116) said that, language contexts relate the language that are used.

1.8 Method of Research

Research method is a more systematic activity directed toward discovery and the development of an organized body of knowledge. "Research can be defined as the systematic and objective analysis and the recording of a controlled observation that may lead to the development of generalizations, principles, or theories, resulting in prediction and possibly ultimate control of events" (Best, 1981:18).

1.8.1 Type of Research

This research is qualitative research, Azwar (1998:5) states that a research with qualitative approach is more emphasizing on its analysis of the process of deductive and inductive inference as well as on the analysis of the dynamics of the observed relationship using scientific logic. This does not mean that the qualitative approach did not use quantitative data, but the emphasis is not on testing hypotheses, except the effort to answer the statement of the problem through formal and argumentative thinking.

1.8.2 Data Source

The data is facts or information that is used in deciding or discussing (Hornby, 1995:294). The data of the research is English song lyrics of Sami Yusuf. The data sources of the research is Sami Yusuf's song. Then, the object of the research analysis is the contextual meaning of the song lyrics. The lyrics used as the data source in this research is the "Wherever You are" album song that are gotten from www.Islamiclyrics.net website. In qualitative research, there are no explicit restrictions on what can be considered as data. As Richards (2005) noted in Dornyei (2011:125), the researcher in a qualitative project often starts out by treating everything around a topic as potential data. Based on that quotation, the primary data in this research are taken from the script of Sami Yusuf's song lyrics. The songs in the album are about Islamic religious and humanity that is formed in 2010 by ETM international in England. Then the secondary data are taken from another source as the photos from YouTube's video that can support the primary data.

1.8.3 Data Collection Technique

In this research, The collecting data the researcher uses documents as Griffie mentions in *An Introduction to Second Language Research Methods Design and Data*;

"Documents (Yin, 2003) are written instruments, sometimes prepared by a school or organization. These could include syllabi, schedules, minute of meetings, letters, email, or evaluation reports. Sometimes documents are prepared by outside agencies, for example newspapers, magazine articles,

pamphlets that contain institutional purpose, goals, and direction” (Griffiee, 2012: 124).

The data will be collected by using qualitative approach because the data are in the form of song lyrics with several steps:

- a. The researcher collected the data by downloading the song and the lyrics.
- b. The researcher listens to the song to find the contextual meaning of the song lyrics.
- c. After the data has been collected, the data will be analyzed, explaining and concluding with contextual meaning.

1.8.4 Data Analysis Technique

According to Bogdan, states that data analysis technique is the process in searching and arranging the data systematically which is accumulated as the interview transcript, fieldnote, and the other materials to increase the reseacher’s understanding (in Sugiyono, 2012:244).

After the data are collected, the researcher analyzes the following below:

- a. The researcher reads the data.
- b. The researcher finds the meaning with one by one of the words.
- c. The researcher explains the word meaning in the song’s lyrics with the context.
- d. The researcher explains about contextual meaning of the song’s lyrics.
- e. The researcher draws conclusions based on the result.

1.9 Paper Organization

This research is divided into four chapters. The first chapter consist of the content of introduction: background of study, research question, object of study, significances of study, literary review, theoretical approach, method of research, and paper organization. The second chapter explains about semantic, contextual meaning and kinds of context. The next chapter is analysis that contains the data analysis and the last chapter is the conclusion and suggestions of the research.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

In this analysis, the researcher found many contextual meanings in the song lyrics. In the first song, “Wherever You are” can be found the contextual meaning 15 lyrics in all of 37 lines in the song. There are found 4 lyrics of the situation context, 2 lyrics of the purpose context, 2 lyrics of the mood context, 3 lyrics of the time context, and 4 lyrics of the place context. The second song, “In Every Tear He is There” can be found the contextual meaning 12 lyrics in all of 34 lines in the song. There are found 8 lyrics of the situation context, 2 lyrics of the mood context, and 2 lyrics of the place context. The last song, “No Word is Worthy” can be found the contextual meaning 10 lyrics in all of 44 lines in the song. There are found 4 lyrics of the situation context, 2 lyrics of the purpose context, 3 lyrics of the mood context, and 1 lyric of the time context. So, it can conclude that there are 37 lyrics which are the contextual meaning in the three songs “Wherever You are”, “In Every Tear He is There”, and “No Word is Worthy” that contains 115 lines all of them.

However, it can be concluded that the analyzing contextual meaning in Sami Yusuf’s songs from three songs on “Wherever You are” album is the most of context of situation and context of mood. Because his song is a literature work which shows from true situation of his feeling and mood. Then, his song is

dominant of true work which shows what happens about Islam religion in this world.

4.2 Suggestion

The result of this research that based on analyzing of the contextual meaning on Sami Yusuf's song lyrics. The researcher would like to makes some suggestion for the readers who are interesting on this research. The language that is used in the kind of literary work as the song, it is not only the meaning directly following dictionary of words or language in it. Because it has to see the meaning in the lyric whole of the contextual meaning. In addition, the conversation language is also different from the literary language which is used in the literary work as the songs above.

However, for the next research to students who are interesting in the study of semantics, they can analyse the meaning of the words or setences in the other lyrics song and poem. They also can use "*Wherever You are*" song album of Sami Yusuf as their object research. It can analyze the line which contains stylistical word in that song. This research expect that it can benefit for the further research, especially the students of English Literature at State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta.

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APPENDICES

List kind of contextual meaning

No	Contexts	No	Contexts
1	Context of person	6	Context of time
2	Context of situation	7	Context of place
3	Context of purpose	8	Context of object
4	Context of formal	9	Context of fitting
5	Context of mood	10	Context of linguistic
		11	Context of language

Table 1

(1) “Wherever You are” song

No	Song lyrics	Contexts	Contextual meaning
1	<i>My best time</i> (L.1; 00:26)	6	<i>“felling happy and calm in his life”</i>
2	When I felt <i>close</i> to you (L.2; 00:30)	2	<i>“he fells near to Allah whenever he can touch everything that Allah creates”</i>
3	But everything fell <i>apart</i> (L.3; 00:33)	2	<i>“felling so far from God (Allah) as strayed as in his life”</i>

4	Wherever you are I'll <i>find</i> you (L.9; 01:01)	7	<i>"wherever God (Allah) be, he always remembers to Allah"</i>
5	You are <i>the one</i> I turn to (L.10; 01:09)	5	<i>"only God (Allah) whom he turn to"</i>
6	Wherever you be I'll <i>be</i> with you (L.11; 01:33)	7	<i>"wherever Allah be, he always remembers in his hearth"</i>
7	To see your <i>smile</i> (L.14; 02:02)	3	<i>"to see the smiling of Allah"</i>
8	For <i>the day</i> when I'm by your side (L.17; 02:14)	6	<i>"the beautiful day that he can be with God (Allah) in the end of the day"</i>
9	My <i>love</i> is to (L.24; 03:00)	5	<i>"God (Allah) is a fully with love in his hearth"</i>
10	I'll <i>follow</i> till I see (L.26; 03:12)	7	<i>"he will follow and do all of Allah's command in this world"</i>
11	Your <i>love</i> is all I need (L.28; 03:19)	3	<i>"he needs all of love from God (Allah) with fully of love to him"</i>
12	In every single <i>smile</i> (L.29; 03:23)	2	<i>"in every happy is from Allah"</i>
13	Every single <i>sigh</i> (L.30; 03:27)	2	<i>"every creature in this world always trace to Allah"</i>
14	Every <i>minute</i> detail (L.31; 03:30)	6	<i>"in every time of his life stands for God (Allah)"</i>
15	I will <i>search</i> till we meet (L.34.03:43)	7	<i>"he will look for all of the right way of Allah"</i>

Table 2

(2) "In Every Tear He Is There" song

No	Song lyrics	Contexts	Contextual meaning
1	Some might say this world today <i>shows</i> (L.1; 00:58)	2	" <i>the independent world that can do everything</i> "
2	He has never <i>been</i> so far away (L.3; 01:06)	7	" <i>Allah is always with us in every moment</i> "
3	How could any father <i>stand</i> (L.6; 01:13)	2	" <i>a father's patience in the situation</i> "
4	See his children <i>across</i> many lands (L.6; 01:17)	7	" <i>moving to the other place where can be safety</i> "
5	Deep in those <i>eyes</i> (L.11; 01:40)	2	" <i>deep in children's eyes is fully with sadness</i> "
6	Reaching out to <i>the heart</i> that's in you and I (L.13; 01:46)	2	" <i>the feeling to rescue which is in you and me</i> "
7	In every <i>tear</i> (L.14; 01:52)	2	" <i>every pain in their life</i> "
8	He's <i>the hand</i> that wipes that brow (L.17; 02:16)	5	" <i>Allah is the helper who wipes all the sadness or pain in life</i> "
9	He's <i>the tear</i> that trickles down (L.18; 02:19)	5	" <i>Allah is a maker the sadness in the life</i> "
10	Upon the face that cries without <i>a sound</i> (L.23; 02:24)	2	" <i>without the pain or sad mood in the face</i> "
11	Life could <i>save</i> (L.24; 02:42)	2	" <i>to continue living for long time in this world</i> "
12	Somewhere <i>inside</i> (L.25; 02:45)	2	" <i>the pity feeling to the other people</i> "

Table 3

(3) “No Word is Worthy” song

No	Song lyrics	Contexts	Contextual meaning
1	To describe your <i>beauty</i> (L.2; 00:54)	5	<i>“the beautiful world that is created by Allah in everything”</i>
2	The <i>right words</i> for You (L.6; 01:08)	3	<i>“the right word is Subhanallah as the one word for Allah”</i>
3	Words just <i>fail</i> to describe (L.7; 01:11)	2	<i>“do not value more than that word Subhanallah”</i>
4	What’s deep <i>inside</i> (L.8; 01:14)	2	<i>“in his heart has the word Subhanallah”</i>
5	So both worlds become <i>intoxicated</i> (L.15; 02:01)	2	<i>“the chaotic world that making from creature in this world”</i>
6	When <i>the soul</i> recites this one word (L.17; 02:07)	2	<i>“life can recite the word Subhanallah”</i>
7	I spread my <i>wings</i> (L.22; 02:46)	5	<i>“he spread his voice to say Subhanallah on the stage”</i>
8	I hope for <i>the day</i> (L.24; 02:49)	6	<i>“the day of other people say the word Subhanallah”</i>
9	I searched <i>sentences</i> (L.30; 03:02)	3	<i>“he searches other sentences of Subhanallah, so there is no sentence which is the right sentence except Subhanallah”</i>
10	As <i>sacred</i> as these (L.43; 04:05)	5	<i>“there is no other words that are very holy for us to be good luck in this world except the word Subhanallah”</i>

(1). Wherever You Are

My best times
Were when I felt close to you
But everything fell apart
The moment I strayed from you

In each smile
In every single sigh
Every minute detail
Traces of you are found there

Wherever you are I'll find you
Cause you're the one I turn to
Wherever you be I'll be with you

Cause you're the one my heart is to
I need you

To see your smile
I would pass every trial
Desperately I await
For the day when I'm by your side

Wherever you are I'll find you
Cause you're the one I turn to
Wherever you are I'll follow you
Cause you're the one I turn to
Wherever you be I'll be with you
Cause you're the one my love is to
My love is to

Wherever you may be
I'll follow till I see
In my heart you will be
Your love is all I need

In every single smile
Every single sigh
Every minute detail
Traces of you are there

Wherever you may be
I will search till we meet

In my heart you will be
Your love is all I need

Wherever you may be

Words: Sami Yusuf

Music: Sami Yusuf

Produced by Sami Yusuf

(2). In Every Tear He Is There

Some might say this world today shows
God's left us to our mistakes oh
He has never been
So far away
Some might say
How could any father stand
See his children across many lands
Suffer so and give no helping hand
No helping hand

Somewhere tonight
Far away and out of sight
There's a child that's too weak to cry
Hmmm
Deep in those eyes
Can't you see him in disguise
Reaching out to the heart that's in you
And I

In every tear
That is where
He is there

He's the hand that wipes that brow
He's the tear that trickles down
Upon the face that cries without a sound
We need you now
What a simple choice to make
Between what you give and what you take
When what you give
Such precious life could save, life could save

Somewhere inside
 There's a part of you that asks why
 Would he leave so many so far behind
 And deep in those eyes
 Can't you see Him in disguise
 Reaching out to the heart that's in you
 And I...

Words: Conner Reeves
 Music: Sami Yusuf
 Produced by Sami Yusuf

(3). No Word Is Worthy

By: Sami Yusuf
 (ENGLISH)
 Searched for the words
 To describe your beauty
 No matter how I tried
 No word seemed worthy
 Struggled to find
 The right words for You
 Words just fail to describe
 What's deep inside

Subhan Allah, Wa alhamdulillah, la illaha il Allah, wa Allahu Akbar

(URDU)
 Zemmeen Aseman, Jinn-o-Insaabhi
 (Earth and the Heavens, Jinn and Mankind)
 Teri taa'reefein, Kartey bayan sabhi
 (All praise Thee)

Bekhud huey, Dono jahan hi
 (So both worlds become intoxicated)

Ruh se nikley, Jab ye kalma...Subhan Allah...
 (When the soul recites this one word...Subhan Allah)

Subhan Allah, Wa alhamdulillah, la illaha il Allah, wa Allahu Akbar
 (FARSI)
 Dar havaye To
 (In Your remembrance)

Par migoshaayam
(I spread my wings)

Be omidi ke roozi
(In hope for the day)

Sooye To ayam
(I come to You)

Dar vasfe To
(In describing You)

Jomleha ra gashtam
(I searched sentences)

Kalameyi najostam
(I found no word)

Joz inke gooyam
(Except to say)

Subhan Allah, Wa alhamdulillah, la illaha il Allah, wa Allahu Akbar
(MALY)

Ku mencari kata puji
(I searched for words to praise You with)

Buat menemani zikir hati
(Words to instill Your remembrance in my heart)

Namun tiada kalam yang pasti
(But no words are assuring enough)

Yang suci kalam ini
(As sacred as these)

Subhan Allah, Wa alhamdulillah, la illaha il Allah, wa Allahu Akbar

English Words: Sami Yusuf

Urdo Words: Mehboob

Farsi Words: Ustad Firooz

Maly Words: Yasin Sulaiman

Music: Sami Yusuf

Produced by Sami Yusuf

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