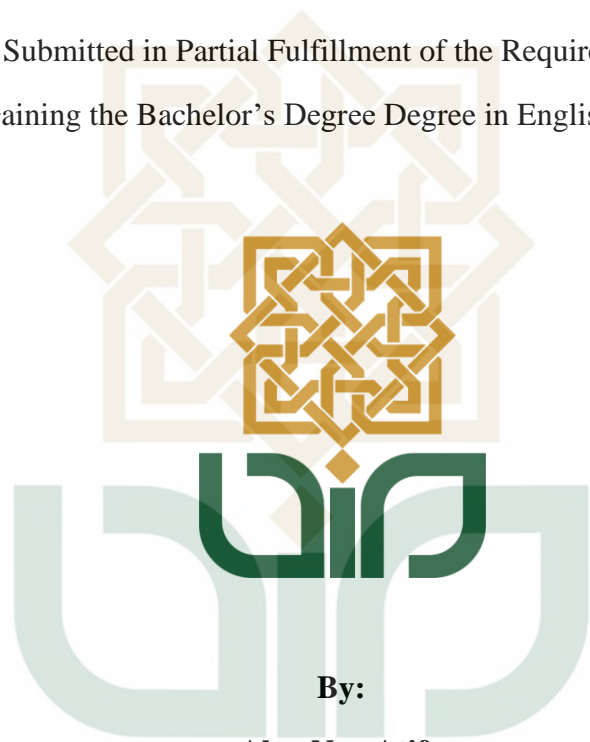


**THE ANALYSIS OF ASSOCIATIVE MEANINGS USED IN MONA
HAYDAR'S SELECTED RAP SONG LYRICS AS A DEPICTION OF
MUSLIMS IN AMERICA**

A GRADUATING PAPER

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



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2022

A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this thesis is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Other writer's opinions or findings included in the thesis are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.



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Saya menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut sudah dapat diajukan pada sidang Munaqasyah untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Inggris.

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The Analysis of Associative Meanings Used in Mona Haydar's Selected Rap Song Lyrics as a Depiction of Muslims in America

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ABSTRACT

This research analyzes associative meanings in the lyric of Mona Haydar's selected songs. The purpose of this study was to determine the types of associative meanings used in song lyrics and the most dominant meanings used in Mona Haydar's three religious rap songs. After that, the researcher presents the reasons for using the most dominant meaning. These three religious songs were chosen based on the selection results in which these three songs were created in three consecutive years and had interrelated meanings. The research data are words, phrases, and sentences in the Mona Haydar song from this research. The method used in this research is the descriptive qualitative method, which describes the data to facilitate the data collection. The researcher uses the documentation method by collecting by first selecting the data to be analyzed. The types of associative meanings found in this research data are Connotative Meaning with 9 data, Stylistic Meaning with 27 data, Affective Meaning with 32 data, Reflected meaning with 42 data, and Collocative Meaning with 18 data. The research findings show that the most dominant associative meaning used in the three religious songs of Mona Haydar is Reflected meaning with 42 data. This indicates that in Mona Haydar's song, many lyrics have double meanings that give new meanings based on the context. Meanwhile, Connotative Meaning is the type of meaning used the least in Mona Haydar's songs.

Keywords: *Semantic, Associative Meaning, Song Lyric, Mona Haydar's Song.*

Analisis Makna Asosiatif Yang Digunakan Dalam Lirik Lagu Rap Pilihan Karya Mona Haydar Sebagai Penggambaran Muslim di Amerika

Oleh : Alya Nur Atifa

INTISARI

Penelitian ini menganalisis makna asosiatif dalam lirik lagu pilihan Mona Haydar. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis makna asosiatif yang digunakan dalam lirik lagu dan makna yang paling dominan digunakan dalam tiga lagu rap religi karya Mona Haydar. Setelah itu, peneliti menyajikan alasan penggunaan makna asosiatif dari yang paling dominan. Ketiga lagu religi ini dipilih berdasarkan hasil seleksi, yang mana ketiga lagu ini diciptakan dalam tiga tahun berturut-turut dan memiliki makna yang saling berhubungan. Dari penelitian ini yang menjadi data penelitiannya adalah kata, frasa, dan kalimat dalam lagu Mona Haydar. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif yang bersifat mendeskripsikan data, untuk mempermudah dalam pengumpulan data peneliti menggunakan metode dokumentasi yaitu dengan mengumpulkan dengan dan menyeleksi terlebih dahulu data yang akan dianalisis. Jenis makna asosiatif yang ditemukan dalam data penelitian ini adalah *Connotative Meaning* dengan 9 data, *Stylistic Meaning* dengan 27 data, *Affective Meaning* dengan 32 data, *Reflected Meaning* dengan 42 data, dan *Collocative Meaning* dengan 18 data. Temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa makna asosiatif yang paling dominant digunakan dalam ketiga lagu religi Mona Haydar adalah *Reflected Meaning* sebanyak 42 data. Ini Menunjukkan bahwa dalam lagu Mona Haydar banyak terdapat lirik yang memiliki makna ganda yang memberikan makna baru berdasarkan konteksnya. Sementara itu, *Connotative Meaning* adalah jenis makna yang paling sedikit digunakan dalam lagu Mona Haydar.

Kata kunci : Semantik, Makna Asosiatif, Lirik Lagu, Lagu Mona Haydar.

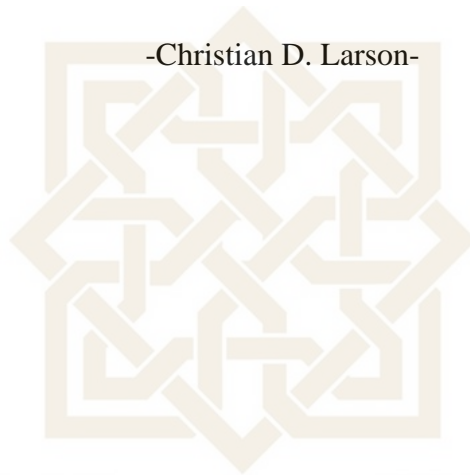
MOTTO

-

“Believe in yourself and all that you are.

Know that there is something inside you that is greater than any obstacle.”

-Christian D. Larson-



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DEDICATION

The researcher dedicates this graduating paper to:

The researcher's two loving parents and beloved little brother

All of researcher's friends in English Department of UIN Sunan Kalijaga



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Music is an art in the form of a song or musical composition used as a medium to express the thoughts and feelings of its creator, which flows through the elements of music, namely rhythmic melody, harmony, and emotional aspect (Bahari, 2008, p. 55). Music plays a huge role in various fields. In a piece of music, there is an emotion that is poured into it (Spitzer, 2020, p. 7). As if viewed from the psychological side, music is often a means of fulfilling human needs in the desire for art and creativity. From the social side, music can be called a mirror of the social order that existed in society when music was created. From an economic point of view, music has rushed to become a vital commodity. Through music, humans can express feelings, hopes, aspirations, and ideals that represent a view of life. As a medium of delivery, it is usually presented in the form of songs.

The song is a popular and effective medium that can convey ideas, including messages to listeners, and communicates the creator's expression in lyrics. Jamalus (1988, p. 5) stated that songs could be portrayed as artwork singing to musical instruments accompaniment. The ideas contained in the song are intended as expressions of sadness, happiness, protest against something, anger, disappointment, anxiety, etc. All of which are combined with beautiful, poetic, and not always straightforward words. The song is also a literary work that is very popular with the public. This is because the song has its charm that can captivate the listener from any aspect. For example, language beauty or word

choice, theme, sentence structure, implied meaning, and musical arrangement. Elements of literature will stir one's soul and attract one's attraction to the song being listened to because every human being has a sense of beauty within themselves. Songwriters convey messages that express themselves based on their experiences with phenomena in the world around where they interact through song lyrics.

The song lyrics are a series of words addressed to the listener to express what someone feels and thinks, in which the lyrics of the song are connected with the way of singing (Hornby, 2000, p. 802). So song lyrics are a medium for conveying messages to others and even providing information about social realities in society or a culture. Song lyrics serve to create an atmosphere and imagination for the audience and create various purposes. A lyric can describe the state of a person's mood, whether in a state of sadness, happiness, disappointment, falling in love, heartbreak, and complaints about something. Song lyrics are also used as a vehicle to build empathy with social realities that occur in society. At that point, individuals can feel it as a characteristic and a right thing. A song can not be separated from the message to be conveyed the full lyrics. The statement contained in a piece is what lessons can be drawn from a story in the song.

One of the genres of songs that makes the lyrics the main element is a rap song. The word "rap" is taken from the original English, interpreted as "protest". Over time, "rap" is also associated with "talking". Later, the term was used to describe the art of verbal expression accompanied by percussion beats or melodic strains (Saint-D, 2020). This fast-paced way of telling stories with rhymes

developed into modern rap today. Frequently, rap is considered a more complex art of musical poetry because the story told is also richer. Each rapper has characteristics that make the atmosphere of the song different. In addition, the lyrics produced are also varied, ranging from encouraging socio-political criticism to telling stories about the violence that usually occurs in the black race environment in America. Almost all rap lyrics are about reality. Back then, in the United States, blacks and other lower classes were close to violence, drugs, gang fighting, and murder. Economic hardship is also an issue that has a negative impact. Through this art of verbal expression, musicians can convey anxiety, fatigue, or even encourage each other (Saint-D, 2020). One of America's famous Muslim rappers who actively expresses his ideas in a rap song is Mona Haydar.

Mona Haydar is a Syrian-American Muslim woman. She is an activist who channels her thoughts and opinions into songs that talk about cultural issues and the realities of today's life, intended for people to take the good side of reality. She shares her thoughts and is outspoken about topics that have personal meaning to her through the songs she performs. After releasing her first rap song, "*Hijabi*," she peaked her fame and skyrocketed her career in March 2017 to coincide with Muslim Women's Day. In her song, Mona talks about discrimination against Muslims where Muslim women can not wear the hijab in western countries. With its modern style, this song has proven to be received by society with positive comments and has been watched six million times. In 2017 Mona Haydar was featured in the Emmy-nominated series "*The Secret Life of Muslims*." Mona Haydar's song "*Hijabi*" became one of the top protest songs of 2017 and among

the top 25 feminist songs of all time. In 2018, she released her song entitled *Barbarian* and continues to release another song and actively engages with social justice activism (Haydar, 2015).

The fact that makes Mona Haydar created her songs and is always based on actual events that she experienced and felt for herself is evident in an incident that occurred in America that made Mona Haydar create a song entitled "*American*." This is proven in an American newspaper that at that time, America's TV news was filled with negative information about Muslims, especially Trump's travel ban. In the report that was aired on CBS, Fox, and NBC from April 1, 2015, to March 31, 2017, it was seen that "there was not a single month where positive news about Muslims was broadcast, almost all news was about negative stories about Muslims." The majority of the news that airs on TV or American newspapers focuses on war and terrorism, and there is very little positive news about Muslims. When Muslims are the hottest news topic, only 3% of the votes in the report are Muslims, and the rest is 21% of Trump's citations. Muslims are not given the slightest voice, and the only news about them is negative. So this makes it hard for Muslims in America to connect with other Americans. The depiction of Muslims in the American media effectively portrays fear and terror for the Muslim population there, especially since September 11 (Stone, 2017).

There are some reasons why the researcher is interested in researching Mona Haydar's song lyrics are; first, the songs use unique words in her song lyrics, such as idioms, colloquialisms, and slang. This makes song listeners often confused about the actual meaning of the song's lyrics. Second, the way of

conveying ideas about Muslims is presented in the form of rap. It is rare for Islamic songs to be wrapped in rap form because many people think that rap songs are always negative, sarcastic, and frontal. This can prove and open their minds that rap songs are not always negative, but many positive sides or moral values can be taken from the lyrics. Third, the lyrics contain religious values social messages in life and emphasize Muslim identity. The lyrics also address white supremacy, racism, colorism, and the culture that fuels the beauty industrial complex. This is very interesting for researchers to assess the meaning contained in each lyric. On the other hand, because there are still many stereotypes of society that view Islam as a bad religion, the researcher wants to explore some lyrics which are associated with religious terms to be able to identify opinions or criticisms about Islam as outlined in the lyrics of the Mona Haydar's song.

Based on the background and statements above, the researcher is interested in analyzing the meaning of the song lyrics of "*Hijabi*," "*Barbarian*," and "*American*" by Mona Haydar. The selection of three Mona Haydar songs was chosen because these three songs were created in three consecutive years and had particular meanings based on their relationship with religious values that represent the condition of Muslims in America. So that we can find out more about the circumstances, feelings, thoughts, and suggestions as outlined in the lyrics of the song. In this research, the researcher wants to examine the relationship between the lyrics and the reality of life that occurs, so the songs will be analyzed using Geoffrey Leech's theory about associative meaning. Associative meaning is how the words are related to the relationship between the terms and circumstances

outside the language. For example, "white" is associated with "chastity", "red" is associated with "bravery", and the word "black" is associated with "sadness". Associative meaning is unsteady and has variations of personal involvement (Leech, 1974, p. 21). The associative meaning is divided into five types; connotative meaning, stylistic meaning, affective meaning, reflective meaning, and collocative meaning (Leech, 1974, p. 31).

1.2 Research Questions

According to the background of the problem that has been described, there are some questions of the research are as follows:

1. What types of associative meaning are found in Mona Haydar's Rap Songs?
2. What is the most dominant type of associative meanings used in Mona Haydar's Rap Songs?
3. What is the reason for using the most dominant meaning in Mona Haydar's Rap Songs?

1.3 Objectives of Study

In this part, the researcher will show the reason for the inquiry related to explaining the issues over. It will be the answer to why the writer conducts this research as bellow:

1. To identify the types of associative meanings found in Mona Haydar's Rap Songs.

2. To find out the most dominant variety of associative meanings used in Mona Haydar's Rap Songs.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

The scope of this research will focus on examining the lyrics of Mona Haydar's rap song using associative meaning that contains connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflecting meaning, and collocative meaning. To avoid the broadening of discussion, the writer limits the research to only use the song "*Hijabi*," "*Barbarian*," and "*American*" because those lyrics address white supremacy, racism, colorism, cultural issues and also emphasize Muslim identity.

1.5 Significances of Study

This study aims to identify associative meanings in Mona Haydar's Rap Song Lyrics with the titles "Hijabi", "Barbarian", and "America". This study also aims to find the most dominant type of associative meaning in the lyrics of the song Rap Mona Haydar. The results of this study are expected to be helpful as a reference in further research and can provide new information for semantic research, especially about the types of associative meanings contained in the lyrics of the Mona Haydar song. The solution in this study offers an extensive discussion of the difficulty of understanding meaning for readers who encounter obstacles in understanding concepts and problems with associative meaning. This research can also be used as a contribution for readers to gain knowledge about songs, so that song lover not only enjoy the music or the tone but can also understand the meaning implied in the lyrics.

1.6 Literature Review

Some researchers have analyzed associative meanings using different analyses, methods, and objects of study. Some previous researches examine the same topic or issue with this research.

The first research was Nanang Eko Wahyudi, a student at the State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. His research entitled "The Associative Meaning of Love in the song "*Cari Jodoh*" by Wali and the song "*I No Can Do*" by Fabrizio Vaneillo that published in 2014. His research uses a qualitative method by using the theory of Geoffrey Leech discussing the study of associative meaning. This study aims to find out the similarities and differences between Wali (*Cari Jodoh*) and Fabrizio (*I No Can Do*) in the way they express their love in their songs and what words, phrases, and sentences are used in the two songs. The study results show that the two songs have similarities in terms of theme and use of poetic selection or diction contained in the lyrics. Other than that, it was found that there were some differences in the grammatical structure and the relationship between the speaker and the listener. After calculating the findings obtained, the researcher concludes that *Cari Jodoh's* song by Wali has six data of connotative meanings, 20 data of stylistic meanings, 16 data of affective meanings, no data of reflective meanings, and four data of collocative meanings. Meanwhile, Fabrizio's song entitled *I No Can Do's* has nine data of connotative meanings, 24 data of stylistic meanings, 19 data of affective meanings, three data of reflective meanings, and six collocative meanings.

The second research was written by Asep Hilmil Irfan, a student of State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, entitled "The Analysis of Associative Meaning in *Samsung* Advertisement Slogan," published in 2017. This study uses a semantic approach using the theory of Geoffrey Leech to identify the associative meaning contained in the advertising slogan of Samsung mobile phones. This research is supported by using a qualitative descriptive method. The reason the researcher chooses slogans as the object of his study is that in Indonesia, there have been a lot of Samsung advertisements that use English as the language of delivery, especially in slogan advertisements. Therefore, it is not easy for readers to understand the meaning or intended message of ads in Indonesia. The research results he did found that there are four types of associative meanings in the advertising slogan of Samsung Indonesia. There are 11 connotative meaning data, one stylistic meaning data, one affective meaning data, and 2 data for reflective meaning. In contrast, the collocative meaning is not involved in the data. This means that almost all the language used in Samsung's advertising slogans in Indonesia is covered by irrelevant aspects of language or related to the current situation and connotes other things outside.

The third research was written by Kurniawan, a student of Alaudin State Islamic University of Makassar, entitled "Interpretation of the Associative Meaning in the Lyric of Maherzain's Selected Song," published in 2017. This study aims to identify all types of associative meanings in song lyrics using the theory of Geoffrey Leech. Researchers also want to find implied meanings in Maher Zain's song lyrics. In his research, the researcher used a qualitative

descriptive method. His study shows that the types of associative meanings, which are connotative meanings in the lyrics, are *Above, Soul, Smile, Way, Shining Star, and World*. The social meaning of the lyric is *Dad*. The affective meaning in the lyrics is *so beautiful you are, I'm so grateful to have you, You know I love you, I love you, Thinking of you makes me smile*. The reflected meaning from the lyrics is *You bring joy to my soul, And pleasure in my eyes, I pray that you find your way, I ask God to bless you, and protect you always*. The collocative meaning of the lyrics is *My little girl and my baby girl*. Then the researcher concludes the meaning referred to in Maher Zain's song entitled "*My Little Girl*" describes the feelings of pleasure and happiness experienced by the author when he became a father and was given a beautiful daughter so that it became great happiness in a family that deserves to be grateful.

The fourth research was written by Nelvia, Rusdi Noor Rosa, and Fitrawati, in E-journal of English Language and Literature State University Malang, entitled "Types and Functions of Associative Meanings in The Opening Statements Used by the Host of Mata Najwa Talk Show," published in 2019. This study uses the theory of associative meaning by Geoffrey Leech (1974). This study also uses the approach of Searle (1979) to identify the function of associative meaning contained in host statements. This research is supported by descriptive qualitative research as the method used. The results showed that the types of associative meanings found in this study were connotative meaning with 25 data, stylistic meaning with 1 data, affective meaning with 5 data, reflected meaning with 1 data, and no collocative meaning was found. In this study, it was

concluded that the function of the associative meaning contained in the statement shows that connotative meaning is used to emphasize to the listener the ideas conveyed by the speaker, social meaning is used to show what is expressed by the speaker, which is represented by the style of word use and the choice of words when stating statement, affective meaning is used to describe what is being felt by the speaker, reflective meaning is used to show the existence of another or new meaning of the word. So it can be concluded that the function of associative meaning in this study is mainly used as a representation.

Many research studies on associative meaning conducted some data, like the related studies above. Some researchers have conducted a study of associative meaning. From the previous research, the researcher finds the similarities and differences between those researches and this research. The similarity is that researchers use the same theory in analyzing objects in song lyrics. In contrast, the difference is the respective object studied by the researcher. To sum up, the primary purpose of this research is to understand the meaning of Mona Haydar's rap song lyrics.

1.7 Theoretical Approach

This study focus on analyzing lyrics in the rap song of Mona Haydar. Then the researcher analyzed the types of associative meanings using the semantic theory by Geoffrey Leech to answer the questions presented in this study. Associative meaning tends to be unstable because it is associated with various individual experiences of each community (Leech, 1974, p. 21). Associative meaning explained that the association is a change in significance due to the

similarity of properties. Thus association relates to changes in meaning due to the similarity of properties in a word (Tarigan, 2009, p. 90). The associative meaning has shifted from its real meaning, but it has something to do with the real meaning if you think deeply. Therefore, associative meaning has a relationship with moral values and the prevailing view of life in a language community which is also related to language sense values. According to Leech (1981, pp. 25-30), there are five types of Associative meaning: connotative meaning, social or stylistic meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, and collocative meaning.

1.8 Method of Research

1.8.1 Type of Research

This research will be analyzed using the descriptive qualitative method to analyze the associative meaning in Mona Haydar's rap song. The researcher uses a descriptive qualitative method because this research tends to use words, phrases, or sentences of associative meaning without using samples or numbers (Tanzeh, 2009, p. 107). The qualitative descriptive method is a method by investigating, reporting, and outlining various situations from several data gathered in the form of examination about the researched problems that arise in the field. Descriptive research aims to design an efficient, realistic, and specific description of the facts, characteristics, and correlations between the investigated phenomena (Nazir, 1988, p. 63). In this study, researchers will describe several types of associative meanings and the most dominant meaning found in the lyrics of the Mona Haydar Song.

1.8.2 Data Sources

Sources of data in the research are subjects from which data can be obtained. The source of this data can be objects, motion, people, places, etc (Arikunto, 2006, p. 129). This understanding explains that data sources are significant in a study. This is because the data source provides the relevance of the data to the subject matter in a study. Data in qualitative research is divided into words and actions, written data references, photos, and statistics (Moleong, 2011, P. 157). The data in this study are in the form of words and phrases contained in the lyrics of the Mona Haydar song. This research focused on the associative meaning of Mona Haydar's song lyrics "*Hijabi*," "*Barbarian*," and "*American*" were the data source of this research. Then, the data were the words, phrases, and sentences included in Mona Haydar's song lyrics. In this case, the researcher then analyzed the associative meaning contained in the lyrics of Mona Haydar songs.

1.8.3 Data Collection Techniques

Researchers are planners, data collectors, analyzers, data interpreters, and reporting the results of their research. The research instrument is intended as a data collection tool (Moleong, 2010, p. 168). Based on the data collection techniques used, this research will use documentation as the technique of collecting data. The steps of collecting data are formulated as follows :

- a. Find out videos of Mona Haydar's rap song lyrics on YouTube.
- b. Reading the lyrics of the five selected songs from Mona Haydar's song lyrics.

- c. Identifying words, phrases, and sentences that match with the criteria of associative meaning on each lyric.
- d. Stamping tables of the information to show the information discoveries.

1.8.4 Data Analysis Techniques

According to Bodgan and Biklen (as cited in Moleong, 2011, p. 248), qualitative data analysis is a method used to rely on data, organize data, sort data, find out what is essential and what can be learned from the data, and decide what to inform and present to readers. In analyzing the associative meaning of Mona Haydar's song lyrics "*Hijabi*", "*Barbarian*", and "*American*", the researcher uses the Miles & Huberman models analysis (Sugiyono, 2017, pp. 132-137), with the following data collection stages:

- a. Data collecting is the stage of collecting data by observation, interviews, and documentation, where the researcher is the crucial instrument in data collection. In this research, the researcher will compile the data using the documentation technique, which is the data taken from the YouTube channel of Mona Haydar.
- b. Data reduction is selecting and focusing on essential information and summarizing the primary data. So reports as raw materials are shortened, reduced, compiled more systematically to control. Data reduction can help in coding certain aspects. This stage is done to avoid repeated data and data left behind. In this study, researchers will reduce the lyrics of the Mona Haydar song. This data reduction is made by reducing the same

stanza into one stanza because, in song lyrics, there are often repetitions of verses in the stanzas.

- c. Data display presents data with narrative text. So that it is easier for researchers to present it. In this stage, the researcher describes and analyzes the data according to the theory used. According to Patton (as cited in Moleong, 2011, p. 280), analyzing data compiles data and organizes it into a pattern that can be understood. In this study, researchers will analyze and identify the words, phrases, and sentences of the associative meaning of Mona Haydar's song lyrics which are taken from the data found by using the related theories. The researcher will analyze the lyrics thoroughly, provide a sign or code for the data included in associative meaning, and classify them according to the type of related meaning.
- d. The conclusion is the last line carried out in analyzing the data. The process of concluding is to find patterns or themes in finding relationships between categories that have been found. In this study, the researcher will calculate and complete the data based on the characteristics of the problem formulation to find the dominant type of associative meaning.

1.9 Paper Organization

The systematics of writing contains the sequence of writing carried out in this study. This paper is arranged into four chapters. The first chapter is the introduction which consists of the background of the study, research questions,

objectives of the study, significances of study, literature review, theoretical approach, methods of research, and paper organization. The second chapter is the theoretical framework. This contains a critical review of research results relevant to the object under study and theories that support the research. The third chapter comprises inquiring about discoveries and discussion. Here it contains the process and discussion of data analysis in research. Then the final chapter of this paper is the conclusion and suggestion from the whole discussion related to research and is expected to be useful for readers.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the results of the research that has been conducted will be presented. The results of the study are presented in a description to facilitate the results of the research directly. The researcher also gives some suggestions for the readers so that this research can be helpful for the readers.

4.1 Conclusion

After the research finishes identifying, classifying, and analyzing the type of associative meaning in the lyrics of Mona Haydar's rap song, the researcher concludes that the results presented from this research show that there are five types of associative meaning used in the three Mona Haydar songs. Those are connotative meaning, stylistic meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, and collocative meaning. The total data of associative meaning types found in this study are 9 data for connotative meanings, 27 stylistic meanings, 32 affective meanings, 42 reflected meanings, and 18 collocative meanings. So it can be concluded that the most dominant meaning used in the three Mona Haydar songs is the reflected meaning, which has 42 meanings. So it can be known that in the songs "*Hijabi*", "*Barbarian*", and "*American*," the author uses reflected meaning because there is a relationship between one meaning and another. This relationship is caused by the speaker so that there is an effect in reflection on other meanings. With the use of this reflected meaning, it is closely related to things that are sacred, taboo, and also etiquette, so this is the reason for the author or as a way for Mona Haydar to express what she thinks and feels to listeners with

the words that are poured in the lyrics more politely by using other terms so that the content of songs are not too outspoken.

4.2 Suggestion

This study discusses the types of meaning in the lyrics of the rap song Mona Haydar using semantic studies. The author suggests to students at the Faculty of Humanities, especially those majoring in the English Department, to conduct research in other rap songs or with different research objects using more than one theory from the discussion of this research, namely in the lyrics of the song using the study of Semantic science to add insight and abilities in analyzing meaning.

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