Lexical and Contextual Meaning Analysis on Troye Sivan's Song Angel Baby and Misinterpretation by Muslim and Non-Muslim Listeners

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Gaining the Bachelor

Degree in English Department



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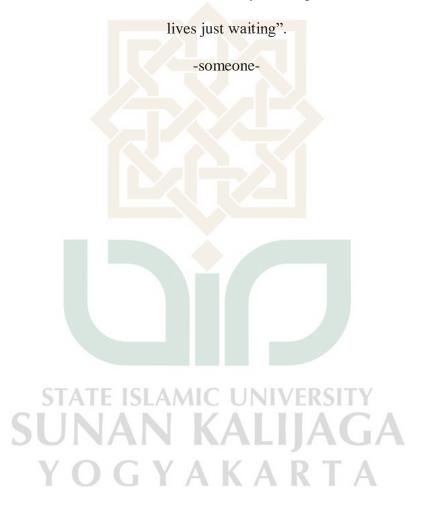
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MOTTO

"Some people look for a beautiful place. Others make a place beautiful".

- Hazrat Inayat Khan -

"If we want to wait until we're ready, we'll spend the rest of our



DEDICATION

- My beloved parents, Purnomo Suwito and Siti Nawiyah who support me on my highs and lows.
- My beloved brother M. Khamim Jazuli is a little annoying but always be there for me when I need help and advice.
- My very best friends (4pack- Stylistics group) Kurniyah Khalid, Aam Amalia, and Sukmawati always support me, even though every day we do not know what to eat.
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Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

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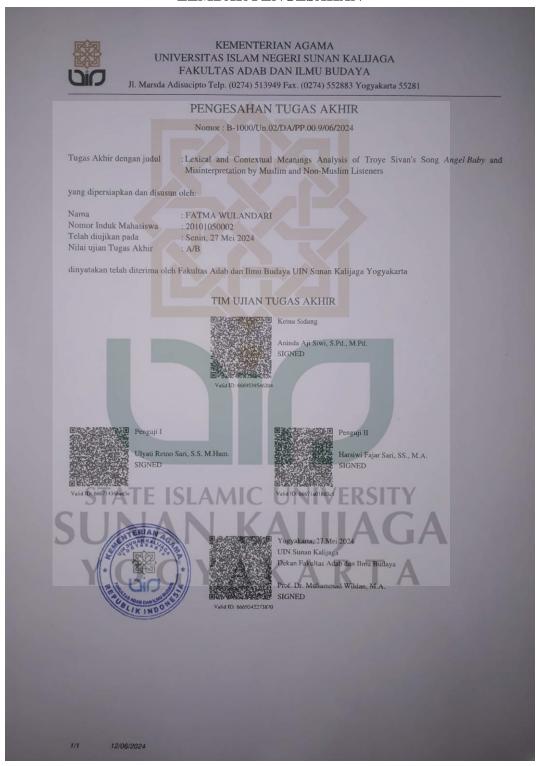
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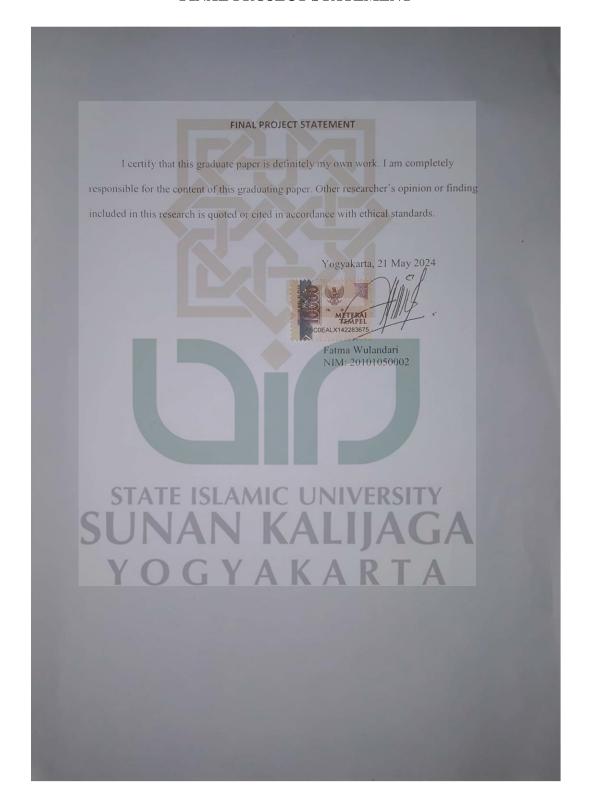
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LEMBAR PENGESAHAN



FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT



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Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb

All praise be to Allah SWT, the extremely loving and caring, the owner of All knowledge. May peace be upon His messeger, Rasulullah SAW. With His mercy, care, guidance I can finally finish this graduating paper entitled "Lexical and Contextual Meaning Analysis on Troye Sivan's Song *Angel Baby* and Misinterpretation by Muslim and Non-Muslim Listeners", Alhamdulillah.

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Last but not least, I understand that this paper would not be free from mistake. Furthermore, comments and suggestion from all readers are very welcomed. I personally hope that this paper can be useful for all.

STATE ISLAMIC U Yogyakarta, 21 May 2024
SUNA KALA

Fatma Wulandari

20101050002

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MOTTO	i
DEDICATION	ii
NOTA DINAS	iii
LEMBAR PENGESAHAN	iv
FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT	v
ACKMOWLEDGEMENT	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS	viii
ABSTRACT	xi
ABSTRAK	xii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of Study	
1.2 Research Questions	6
1.3 Objective of Study	6
1.4 Scope of Study	
1.5 Significant Of Study	7
1.6 Literature Review	8
1.7 Theoretical Approach	10
1.8 Methods of Research	11

1.8.1 Types of Research	11
1.8.2 Data Sources	12
1.8.3 Data Collection Technique	14
1.8.4 Data Analysis Technique	16
1.9 Paper Organization	18
CHAPTER II THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK	19
2.1 Semantic	19
2.1.1 Definition of Semantics	19
2.1.2 The Advantages of Semantic	20
2.2 Meaning	22
2.2.1 Definition of Meaning	22
2.2.2 Types of Meaning	24
2.3 Song	26
2.3.1 The Definition of Song	
2.3.2 The Type of Song	26
2.4 lyric	27
2.5 Listening Skills and Understanding the Meaning of Songs	28
2.6 Biography of Troye Sivan	29
2.7 The Overview of the "Angel Baby" Song	31
CHAPTER III FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS	33

A. Research Findings	33
1. Findings of Lexical and Contextual Meaning in the Lyrics of Troy	'ne
Sivan's Song Angel Baby	33
B. Discussion of Research Findings	40
1. Lexical and Contextual Meaning in the Lyrics of Troye Sivan's	
Song Angel Baby	40
2. How do listeners interpret Troye Sivan's song Angel Baby?	41
CHAPTER IV CLOSING	44
A. Conclusion	44
B. Suggestion	45
APPENDIXES	46
1. Appendix Findings of Lexical and Contextual Meaning in the Lyrics of	
Troye Sivan's Song Angel Baby	49
2. How do listeners interpret Troye Sivan's song Angel Baby?	64
REFERENCES	69
CURICULUM VITAE	75

Lexical and Contextual Meaning Analysis on Troye Sivan's Song Angel Baby and Misinterpretation by Muslim and Non-Muslim

Listeners

By: Fatma Wulandari

ABSTRACT

Lyrics of the song that usually often contain implicit meanings are often misinterpretations by listeners. It is because everyone has their own interpretation based on the background knowledge they have. Therefore, the researcher uses Muslims and non-Muslims as audiences to obtain the lexical and contextual meaning contained in the song "Angel Baby" by Troye Sivan. Apart from that, The following are research instruments for conducting this research: 1. making questions to be input into the Google form based on Creswell theory (2018), 2. collecting information data from audiences using Miles and Huberman's theory (1994), 3. The last one analyzing the contextual and lexical meaning contained in the lyrics of Troye Sivan's song "Angel Baby" by Chaer & Liliana Muliastuti (2012) and Fitri Amalia (2017) semantic books. This research is a qualitative study with the researcher as a key instrument and multiple sources of data methods. The data collection technique identifies the words to be analyzed for lexical and contextual meaning, researcher analyzes the data through a survey procedure using Google form. Information surveys are carried out by collecting data from respondents using questionnaires, conducting and analyzing the collected data, and making conclusions. The results of the contextual meaning data were obtained from several references regarding the singer's situation at the time the song was released, and then further developed into a semantic content of contextual meaning. In that case, the findings of this study indicate that 18 words had both lexical and contextual meanings. The words that have found are: sane, hell, classics, romantic, solemn face, feeling, holiday, blue, died, giving up, heaven, falling in love, tattoos, play house, sick, twistes night, forever, angel baby, and baby.

Keywords: song; lexical meaning; contextual meaning; misinterpretation

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ABSTRAK

Lirik lagu yang biasanya sering mengandung makna tersirat sering kali menimbulkan salah tafsir bagi pendengarnya. Hal ini dikarenakan setiap orang memiliki penafsiran masing-masing berdasarkan latar belakang pengetahuan yang dimilikinya. Oleh karena itu, peneliti menggunakan muslim dan non-muslim sebagai audiens untuk mendapatkan makna leksikal dan kontekstual yang terkandung dalam lagu "Angel Baby" karya Troye Sivan. Selain itu, berikut ini adalah instrumen penelitian untuk melakukan penelitian ini: 1. membuat pertanyaan yang akan dimasukkan ke dalam google form dengan teori Creswell (2018), 2. kemudian peneliti akan mengumpulkan data informasi dari khalayak dengan menggunakan teori Miles dan Huberman (1994), 3. yang terakhir menganalisis makna kontekstual dan leksikal yang terkandung dalam lirik lagu "Angel Baby" karya Troye Sivan berdasarkan buku semantik Chaer & Liliana Muliastuti (2012) dan Fitri Amalia (2017). Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif dengan peneliti sebagai instrumen kunci dan metode pengumpulan data yang beragam. Teknik pengumpulan data mengidentifikasi kata-kata yang akan dianalisis makna leksikal dan kontekstualnya, peneliti menganalisis data melalui prosedur survei dengan menggunakan Google form. Survei informasi dilakukan dengan mengumpulkan data dari responden dengan menggunakan kuesioner, melakukan dan menganalisa data yang terkumpul dan membuat kesimpulan. Hasil data makna kontekstual diperoleh dari beberapa referensi mengenai situasi penyanyi pada saat lagu tersebut dirilis, kemudian dikembangkan lebih lanjut menjadi sebuah konten semantik makna kontekstual. Dalam hal ini, hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 18 kata yang memiliki makna leksikal dan makna kontekstual. Kata-kata yang ditemukan adalah: sane, hell, classics, romantic, solemn face, feeling, holiday, blue, died, giving up, heaven, falling in love, tattoos, play house, sick, twistes night, forever, angel baby and baby.

Kata kunci: lagu; makna leksikal; makna kontekstual; kesalahan penafsiran

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Songs play an important role in human life. Just as songs can influence mood; cheerful music can influence a person's happiness, while sad songs can influence feelings of sadness and melancholy. According to Levitin (2008, p. 2-3), song increases creativity and productivity, listening to music, and also while working can increase a person's concentration and productivity. The song can also increase a person's creative imagination. Not only that, Hatten (2012, p. 71) stated that the song is also a means of expressing feelings. Many people join song events or song festivals to have fun and enjoy music together. Therefore, songs can indirectly strengthen social relationships, as well as serve as a forum for education and self-development.

Song not only plays an important role but also can be used to convey messages. Work songs are created through new ideas aimed at the audience. Levitin (2008, p.4) stated that non-attachment song and ideology is a concept that implies that song as a medium for artistic expression can stand alone and is not always tied to ideology. There are types of music that are explicitly related to certain ideologies or messages. For example, in the context of romance, the song can be used as a tool to convey those messages, inspire social change, or promote certain ideas.

The song does not necessarily have to be linked to a particular ideology and should be free from restrictions on the artist's freedom of expression. According to

F. Fahey (2011, p. 147), Some musical works may not contain or be influenced by certain ideologies. However, it should be recognized that in some cases, artists or musicians may choose to reflect certain views or endorsements through their works. Such issues related to musicians like Troye Sivan, in Irawan (2023, p. 385) journal it is explained that Troye Sivan is known for his support for the LGBT community and often promotes it, are part of the dynamics in the world of arts and entertainment. In this context, music can be a means to voice and support certain issues, such as LGBT. However, it is important to remember that views on this matter may vary among listeners and society as a whole. Tekman (2011, p. 372) stated that some people may support artists who use their music to speak out on social or other issues, while others may have different views. In this case, the song can be a platform for expression and advocacy, but the response to it will always depend on each individual's point of view and values.

However, the language of a song is not always explicit. As we can find in a song, there must be lexical and contextual meaning in it. According to Asrifan (2021, p. 8), lexical meaning is meaning that can be interpreted according to the reference or according to the results of sensory observations or real meaning in everyday life. According to F. Fahey Contextual, meaning is a meaning that is relevant to the context of the word and that appears as an additional meaning in addition to the meaning of the thought that occurs in a specific situation. From the meaning of the word and the meaning of the context, it can be concluded that the meaning of the word is a wrong word. Therefore, the meaning of the context is the meaning appropriate to the context of the actual situation (2011, p. 147).

Because the songs often contain implied meanings, listeners may interpret them differently based on their individual perspectives, potentially leading to misinterpretation. Therefore, the research uses Muslims and non-Muslims as audiences to obtain the lexical and contextual meaning contained in the song "Angel Baby" by Troye Sivan. As also seeing the impact, Overby (2011, p. 11) said that misinterpretation can give rise to something that can change a reality that is considered to be no longer by proper norms and values. According to Amalia (2020, p. 5), the meaning of songs used as media to convey an ideology is usually aimed at changing the consciousness of the listener, in this case, the wider community can then change things that are considered inappropriate.

This research uses the song "Angel Baby" by Troye Sivan as the analysis object. The reason to choose Troye Sivan's song "Angel Baby" is because regardless of the status of the singer, and the meaning implied by the lyrics. The song "Angel Baby" is considered successful in spoiling listeners and music lovers. Behind it all, according to Irawan et al., (2023, p. 384), it turns out that the song "Angel Baby" reaps polemics in terms of lyrics to the status of the singer. Troye Sivan is allegedly a man who loves the same sex, aka gay, and the lyrics of the song are allegedly inspired by a gay couple and their child.

The emergence of these allegations and accusations made listeners of his songs and fans surprised. Sure enough, the allegations thrown at Troye Sivan are true media confirms these allegations. One of which, according to Nisa Puspitasari (2022) Troye Sivan has admitted that he has been gay since 2013. While the

allegations about his song being inspired by his gay partner are true, as reported by the Insertlive (2022) Troye Sivan originally stated that the song he created was inspired by his (gay) partner and his five-year-old son Andrejo in a video he uploaded on his personal TikTok account. Suddenly the upload made fans and viewers of his TikTok video react (surprised) by asking questions.

Thus, from the statement above this research was conducted, because the researcher examines how the audience listeners understand the song because it has been explained that songs are not always conveyed implicitly. There must be something that is conveyed explicitly. Therefore, the purpose of this research is aimed at the audience listeners to the intent and content of the song by the singer, can enter and be conveyed or not to the listeners. Therefore, the lyrics of Troye Sivan's "Angel Baby" song can prove that the singer's statement is true that he is "gay". For example, the use of the word "Him" in the lyrics makes a polemic in terms of lyrics to the status of the singer.

Therefore, because the song is important and can give rise to interpretation. Then, this researcher will conduct analytical research on the song "Angel Baby" by Troye Sivan with Muslim and non-Muslim audiences as listeners. To analyze this research the researcher chooses Muslim audiences from the State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga and Non-Muslim audiences from Mercu Buana University of Yogyakarta.

This researcher chose Yogyakarta area students as the research parameter. For Muslim respondents, we chose English Literature students from Sunan Kalijaga

State Islamic University because Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic University is a university with a majority of Muslims in Yogyakarta that offers an excellent English Literature study program (website uinsuka.co.id). For non-Muslim respondents, researchers chose Mercu Buana University Yogyakarta because it is a private campus that has Muslim minority students. Then, the reason for choosing non-muslims from Mercu Buana University Yogyakarta compared to other campuses is that the researcher is trying to balance the number of Muslim respondents from Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic University because there is a majority of non-Muslims so that the probability level of the data is too large, the author chose Mercu Buana Yogyakarta to balance the data scale between Muslim and non-Muslim minority students.

Choosing respondents from the perspective of Islam and non-muslim, Christian only, without considering other religions, has several reasons. The first reason is that these two religions are the majority religions. The second reason is that these two religions are still familiar with the researcher and the two largest religion in Yogyakarta. According to the Yogyakarta City Statistics Agency (2021), there are total 92.62% followers of Islam, 4.50% followers of Catholic Christianity, 2.68% followers of Protestant Christianity from 3,452,390 population followers of other religions. Thus can be concluded after looking at these percentages that both Islam and Christianity are the religions with the largest adherents in the Yogyakarta area.

Afterward, from the results of this analysis, music listeners will easily understand the beauty, emotions, and situations that match the original meaning of this song (Atang Setiawan, 2012, P. 72). Apart from that, it indirectly teaches readers about several parts of semantic science, they are lexical and contextual meaning by Chaer & Liliana Muliastuti (2012) and Fitri Amalia (2017).

1.2 Research Questions

The researcher wants to focus on a few issues. The problem is formulated as:

- 1. How is the lexical and contextual meaning found in the lyrics of Troye Sivan's song *Angel Baby*?
- 2. How do listeners interpret Troye Sivan's song *Angel Baby*?

1.3 Objective of Study

Based on the above-mentioned issues, the objectives of this study are:

- To understand the contextual and lexical meaning of the lyrics Angel Baby by Troye Sivan.
- 2. To analyze misunderstandings in the interpretation of the lyrics of Troye Sivan's song *Angel Baby* by Muslim and non-Muslim audiences.

1.4 Scope of Study

The scope of this research focuses on the theory of contextual and lexical meaning. In linguistic semantics by Miles and Huberman's theory, the researcher focused on analyzing the contextual and lexical meaning of words found in the lyrics of Troye Sivan's song *Angel Baby*. The Second researcher also focused on misinterpretation among Muslim and Non-Muslim listeners.

1.5 Significant Of Study

The researcher expects that this research will be useful and relevant in some aspects, both theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretically

It is hoped that this study will be of use to the reader. The researcher hopes the study will contribute specifically to English. Students are interested in learning and understanding contextual and lexical-semantic approaches to meaning. Second, the researcher hopes that as research progresses, readers will come to a deeper understanding of the meaning of the lyrics of Troye Sivan's song "Angel Baby" and that there will be no more misinterpretations of the lyrics. They are sensitive to the content and intention of the lyrics. "Angel Baby" by Troye Sivan for Muslim and non-Muslim listeners.

2. Practically

a. For Readers

The researcher hopes the study will be meaningful by analyzing the contextual and lexical meaning of Troye Sivan's song "Angel Baby" lyrics with a semantic approach. The researchers hopes that as research progresses, readers will understand the meaning of the lyrics in Troye Sivan's song "Angel Baby" and that misinterpretations about the lyrics will disappear. They are sensitive to the content and intent of the lyrics. "Angel Baby" by Troye Sivan for Muslim and non-Muslim listeners

b. For the Future Researchers

Researcher hopes the study will help other interested parties. Researcher wants more information on how the library was created. Contextual and lexical-semantic analysis of Troye Sivan's song "Angel Baby" and research on misinterpretation by Muslim and non-Muslim audience listeners.

1.6 Literature Review

Before starting upon investigation, the researcher found several previous that say the same thing problems with this study. There are similarities and differences between the previous study and the present one. This study's different signals are unique and no one has analyzed them before.

The first research related to this study was written by Chotimah & As Sabiq (2021) with the title "An Analysis on Contextual Meaning of Selected Songs in Rex Orange County's Album "Pony" and Its Pedagogical Implication". This study utilizes a qualitative descriptive approach. The purpose of this research is to find out the contextual types and contextual meanings of the songs in Rex's album Orange County Pony, to explore the contextual meanings contained in the songs, and to explain the pedagogical advantages of the songs in learning English. The results show that the album Pony contains 40 contexts and 7 types of contextual meaning. What distinguishes this research is the main data used where this researcher examines Rex Orange County's "Pony" album, while in this research, the author uses the song "Angel Baby" by Troye Sivan. The theory used in the research is also different. This researcher uses Miller and Peacock's theory, while

the author uses Miles and Huberman's theory in this study. Then, in this study, the author does not only focus on context analysis but also finds various types of lexical meaning and contextual meaning in the song.

The second paper was written by Junita Guring (2020) with the title "Lexical Meaning and Contextual Meaning Contained in ED Sheeran Song Lyric". This research uses a qualitative descriptive method. This research aims to discover the meaning of song lyrics so listeners will more easily understand the meaning implied in the song. The research results in 20 pieces of data about the lexical meaning and contextual meaning of five Ed Sheeran lyrics. The five songs are The City (2009), All of the Stars (2014), Photograph (2015), Shape of You (2017), and Hearts Don't Break Around Here (2017). The equation in this study is that both are the same in analyzing the meaning, namely lexical meaning and contextual meaning, then using the same theory in examining the object, namely Miles and Huberman's theory. What distinguishes this research is the main data used. Furthermore, the difference lies in the amount of data collected. The findings show that increasing song listening relates to lexical and contextual meaning. By frequently listening to songs, learners can enrich their vocabulary, improve their mastery of lexical meaning, and increase their language sensitivity, which means they can better understand the contextual meaning of words in certain contexts. Meanwhile, in this study, the authors used several research questions in the questionnaire to obtain data filled in by the audience.

The third journal was written by Nurfithri (2022), entitled "Analysis of Lexical and Contextual Meaning in Elevation Worship's Song Lyrics". This study

aims to provide readers with an understanding of the literary appreciation and background of Elevation Worship songs through an examination of the various meanings used in the songs. The study found that 25 lexical words, or 29.64% of the five data, have contextual meanings. The focus of this study is the analysis of contextual and lexical meanings. Then the difference is using different theories, in this study using Sugiyono's theory while the author uses Miles and Huberman's theory. Then, in this study, descriptive quantitative methods in data collection, while in this study, the authors used qualitative methods. To obtain data, this study collected data from Elevation Worship song lyrics and from the internet, while the authors in this study used several research questions in the questionnaire to obtain data filled in by the listening audience so that further research data would be obtained. Another difference is in the main data used.

Based on some of the previous studies above, many researchers only researched one of the lexical or contextual meanings. This finding is different from this research, where research focuses more on the meaning of both lexical meaning and contextual meaning, as well as in this study, the authors used several research questions in the questionnaire to obtain data filled in by audience listeners, so that further research data will be obtained. As well as differences in song objects used and theories used in research.

1.7 Theoretical Approach

This research aims to analyze the contextual and lexical meaning of Troye Sivan's song *Angel Baby* and errors in its interpretation by Muslim and non-Muslim listeners as audience listeners. The following are the research instruments for

conducting this research: the first making questionnaires that will be entered into the Google form to determine the number of respondents by Creswell theory (2018), then the second researcher will collect information data from audiences using Miles and Huberman's theory using data reduction, data display, and conclude (1994), The last one analyzing the contextual and lexical meaning contained in the lyrics of Troye Sivan's song "Angel Baby" by Chaer & Liliana Muliastuti (2012) and Fitri Amalia (2017) semantic books. Lexical and contextual meaning itself is taken from the science of semantics.

1.8 Methods of Research

In the first step, the researcher uses Muslim and Non-Muslim audience listeners to find the answers to misinterpretations from the interpretation of Troye Sivan's song *Angel Baby*. The following are the research instruments for conducting this research: creating questions that will be entered into the Google form by Creswell theory (2018). Then the researcher will collect information data from audience listeners using Miles and Huberman's theory (1994) and then analyze the contextual and lexical meaning contained in the lyrics of Troye Sivan's song "Angel Baby" by Chaer & Liliana Muliastuti (2012) and Fitri Amalia (2017). Lexical and contextual meaning itself is taken from the science of semantics.

1.8.1 Types of Research

Qualitative methods demonstrate a different approach to scholarly inquiry than methods of quantitative research. Although the processes are similar, qualitative methods rely on text and image data, have unique steps in data analysis, and draw on diverse designs. Writing a method section for a proposal or study for qualitative research partly requires educating readers as to the intent of qualitative research, mentioning specific designs, carefully reflecting on the role the researcher plays in the study, drawing from an ever-expanding list of types of data sources, using specific protocols for recording data, analyzing the information through multiple steps of analysis, and mentioning approaches for documenting the methodological integrity or accuracy—or validity—of the data collected (Creswell, 2018).

According to Creswell (2018), "The researcher is the key instrument: Qualitative researchers collect their data through examining documents, observing behavior, or interviewing participants," the research is qualitative. Although they may use a protocol, a tool for recording data, the researchers are the ones who collect and understand the data. They almost always avoid using or relying on instruments or questionnaires created by other researchers. Multiple data sources: Qualitative researchers usually collect different types of open-ended data, where participants can freely share their ideas without being limited by predefined scales or instruments. Next, researchers examine and understand all the data, and then organize it into codes and themes spread across each data source.

1.8.2 Data Sources

The researcher used Troye Sivan's song "Angel Baby" lyrics as the data source. This data includes primary data and secondary data. First, primary data in the form of researcher assisted by audience listeners of the lyrics and music video of Troye Sivan's song "Angel Baby" to find lyrics that contain lexical and

contextual meanings. Secondly, the secondary data is looking for misinterpretation that comes from audience responses through Google Forms to the lyrics and music video of Troye Sivan's song "Angel Baby". The researcher used Muslim respondents from the English Literature study program at Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic University to research this study. Meanwhile, the researcher selected non-Muslim respondents for the English teaching program at Mercu Buana University Yogyakarta.

The researcher chose five Muslim and five non-Muslim respondents to consider whether both respondents have already listened to the song and understood the lyric content. Therefore, why the researcher only took five people from each group because qualitative research does not recognize a minimum sample size. Generally, qualitative research uses a small sample size. Even in certain cases only using 1 informant. At least two conditions must be met in determining the number of informants, namely adequacy and suitability (Heryana, A., & Unggul, 2018, p. 7). The selection of informants in qualitative research is fully determined by the researcher, so Patton M.Q (2002), calls it purposeful sampling, which selects informative cases (information-rich cases) based on strategies and objectives set by the researcher, the number of which depends on the objectives and resources of the research. Therefore, from the above conclusion, the number of 10 informants is sufficient because in qualitative research, supporting respondents can provide additional information to complete the analysis and discussion in qualitative research. Additional informants sometimes provide information that is not provided by the main informant or key informant.

The next researcher used Google Forms to find out their perceptions of the lyrics and music content of the video song "Angel Baby" by Troye Sivan. The next reason is that both respondents are qualified as respondents. They both study, communicate well and listen to many English songs. Furthermore, the researcher chose Muslim respondents from Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic University. The researcher also comes from this university which is one of the Islamic universities in Yogyakarta that offers an excellent English literature program. For non-Muslim respondents, the researcher chose Mercu Buana University Yogyakarta because it is a private campus with non-Muslim minority students. why not Sanata Dharma because their dharma is a majority of non-Muslims, so the probability level of the data is too major/large, so the author chose Mercu Buana Yogyakarta to balance the data scale between Muslim and non-Muslim minority students.

1.8.3 Data Collection Technique

The data collection method finds words to be studied for their contextual and lexical meanings. Lexical meaning is the meaning that can be interpreted based on its reference, sensory observation, or the meaning found in everyday life. Contextual meaning, on the other hand, is the meaning associated with the context of the word, as well as the meaning evoked by a particular situation. (F. Fahey, 2011). However, the data collection technique identifies the word to be analyzed for lexical and contextual meanings. The researcher analyzes the data through a survey procedure using Google Forms.

To analyze the data, the researcher used demographic questionnaires. This research method is mainly used to obtain or collect information about a large

population using a relatively small sample According to Andhini (2017) In research, information is collected from a portion of the population (sample) to represent the entire population. Information surveys can be carried out by collecting from respondents using questionnaires, conducting and analyzing the collected data, and making conclusions. In this research, the researcher uses Muslim and Non-Muslim audience listeners to find the answers to misinterpretations from the interpretation of Troye Sivan's song "Angel Baby".

The following are the research instruments for conducting this research, specifically by creating questions that will be entered into the Google form. The reason the researcher uses Google Forms as a tool as a medium to collect data, before starting to analyze the song is because there is a misinterpretation of this song, so researchers take the problem as supporting data as well as support in this study.

The researcher uses several questions which was divided into several categories. The first category is to ask about lexical meaning and contextual meaning which will be found in the analysis and explanation of the knowledge background of the singer and song, namely Troye Sivan's song "Angel Baby". Then, the second category contains four questions. The contents of the second category of questions are entirely aimed at analyzing the perceptions of the audiences. The results of the answers from the audiences was then analysed by researchers using lexical and contextual meaning theories.

1.8.4 Data Analysis Technique

To analyze the data, the researcher used a questionnaire as a medium to obtain answers from the analysis data. In this questionnaire, the researcher used the demographic question method. Demographic questions are used to ask respondents for personal information and gather valuable information, knowing more about survey informants will provide the researcher with valid data. In this research, the researcher uses Muslims and non-Muslims as audience listeners to support the research.

In the questionnaire, there are also questions about knowledge of the song and singer, which contains the extent to which audience listeners know and understand Troye Sivan's song "Angel Baby". Furthermore, this analysis method is also based on several questions regarding the sensitivity of the listening audience to the true meaning of the song "Angel Baby" by Troye Sivan. To analyze misinterpretation in the song, the researcher presented the music video and lyrics in a questionnaire. Therefore, several questions emerged regarding their perceptions before and after watching the music video and lyrics of Troye Sivan's song "Angel Baby". Then after finding answers from audience listeners, namely Muslims and non-Muslims, the researcher will collect the problem responses and check the answers. Then compare into Lexical and contextual meaning theory by Miles and Huberman. To send several questions to audience listeners, researchers used the Google Form application.

The researcher in this study uses various approaches to analyze data that referred to Miles and Huberman's theory cited in Suprihatin (2021, p. 38-40) journal, the techniques are as follows:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is the process of processing all the collected data to find out what is relevant and what is not. Therefore, the data reduction is the data that comes out of the research, which has been explained, so invalid data is left out. Data are presented in the order most appropriate to the research problem. Data reduction, the first step of this study, refers to the process of selecting the meaning of the words and the context of the song "Angel Baby" by Troye Sivan. The researchers chose non-overlapping words, so all relevant words and song contexts were included in the stories.

2. Data Display

Relevant data found by the researcher is data obtained from research and questionnaire answers that are scientifically explained by the researcher. In this study, data display is organized information that makes describing and taking action possible. After analyzing it as a whole, data was discovered from Troye Sivan's song "Angel Baby.", later the researcher displays the results of the analysis with make descriptions of the lexical and contextual meaning of the words found in the lyrics to Troye Sivan's song "Angel Baby". The researcher reads the letter and then selects words with lexical and context meanings.

3. Conclude the research by describing the results by the lexical and contextual meanings of Milles and Huberman's theory.

1.9 Paper Organization

This study has four chapters. The first chapter is about the background of the study, formulation of the problem, the object of study, the meaning of the study, literature review, theoretical approach, and research methods. The second chapter will explain the theoretical framework that will further explain the theory. The following are the research instruments for conducting this research: creating questions that will be entered into the Google form by Creswell theory (2018) Qualitative researchers can collect data by examining documents, observing behavior, or interviewing participants. Then the researcher will collect information data from audience listeners using Miles and Huberman's theory (1994) Although they may use a protocol, a tool to record data, the researchers are the ones who collect and understand the data. The third is research results and discussion. and then analyze the contextual and lexical meaning contained in the lyrics of Troye Sivan's song "Angel Baby" by Chaer & Liliana Muliastuti (2012) and Fitri Amalia (2017). There, the researcher will explain the full results of the analysis. The last section, conclusions and recommendations, explains the researcher's findings and provides recommendations for future researchers.

APPENDIXES

This is the lyrics of Troye Sivan's song "Angel Baby":

I need a lover to keep me sane

Pull me from hell, bring me back again

Play me the classics, something romantic

Give him my all when I don't even have it

I always dreamed of a solemn face

Someone who feels like a holiday

But now I'm in pieces, barely believing

Starting to think that I've lost all feeling

You came out the blue on a rainy night, no lie

I'll tell you how I almost died

While you're bringing me back to life

I just wanna live in this moment forever

'Cause I'm afraid that living couldn't get any better

Started giving up on the word "forever"

Until you gave up heaven so we could be together

You're my angel

Angel baby, angel

You're my angel, baby
Baby, you're my angel
Angel baby

I fall in love with the little things

Counting the tattoos on your skin

Tell me a secret, and baby, I'll keep it

And maybe we could play house for the weekend

You came out the blue on a rainy night, no lie

I'll tell you how I almost died

While you're bringing me back to life

I just wanna live in this moment forever

'Cause I'm afraid that living couldn't get any better

Started giving up on the word "forever"

Until you gave up heaven so we could be together

You're my angel
Angel baby, angel
You're my angel, baby
Baby, you're my angel
Angel baby

All the sick and twisted nights that I've been waiting for ya

They were worth it all along, yeah

I just wanna live in this moment forever

'Cause I'm afraid that living couldn't get any better

Started giving up on the word "forever" (on the word "forever")

Until you gave up heaven so we could be together

You're my angel
Angel baby, angel
You're my angel, baby
Baby, you're my angel
Angel baby

Angel Angel
Angel baby, angel (you are angel baby)
You're my angel, baby (you are angel baby)
Baby, you're my angel
Angel baby

1. Appendix Findings of Lexical and Contextual Meaning in the Lyrics of Troye Sivan's Song *Angel Baby*

No.	Lyrics	Stanza & Line	Words	Lexical Meaning	Contextual Meaning
1.	I need a		I	describes the	The contextual meaning of "sane"
	lover to	L1		speaker, who	can be seen if we
	keep me			expresses his sense	look at the lyric "I
	sane			of isolation and	need a lover to keep me sane".
				solitude. The	1
				meaning and	
				message of the	
				song is heavily	
				influenced by the	
	CT A	TE IC	LAMIC	speaker, who is	
	SUI	VA	NK	with the pronoun	iA
	Y (OG	ΥA	"I" throughout the	A
				lyrics.	
			Sane	Sane is having a	The word "sane"
				reasonable or	here telling that "I"
				healthy mind, or	need someone who can can understand

				1 ' 1	.1 '' ((T))
				showing good	the situation or "I"
				judgment and	in here explaining
					that he needs a
				understanding.	lover figure who
					can bring him
					happiness.
2.	Pull me	S1 &	Hell	The word "hell" in	However, if seen
	from hell,	L2		religious	using the
	bring me			cosmology is the	contextual
	back			opposite of	meaning, the
	again			heaven, meaning	singer wants to
				evil, alienation and	express his
				despair. Another	feelings as a
				meaning like	human being for
				serious facial	being sinful and he
				expressions and	wants to date
	STA	TF IS	IAMIC	features.	someone who can
	SUI	VA	NK	AIIIA	bring him to a
	501				normal life. This
	Y) G	YA	KART	meaning consists
					of bad feelings or
					emotions
					associated with a

					word or respect
					with bad company.
3.	Play me	S1 &	Classics	The word	but when viewed
	the	L3		"classics" has an	with a contextual
	classics,			ancient meaning	meaning that
	ciasics,			ancient meaning	means something
	something				that has a "high
	romantic				quality" meaning.
					The meaning of "high quality"
					referred to in the
					next sentence is
					"romantic".
			Romantic	The lexical	Meanwhile, when
				meaning of	viewed from its
					contextual
				"romantic" is	meaning, it means
	STA	TE IS	LAMIC	relating to love or a	something that you
	SUI	NA	NK	loving	will feel exciting, mysterious and
	Y	OG	YA	relationship.	having a strong
					effect on your
					emotions. From
					the explanation
					above, it can be
					concluded that the
					singer hopes
					someone comes

					into his life. Not
					only as a friend but
					as a lover who can
					bring his love into
					a good
					relationship.
			\Rightarrow		
	Give him	S1 &	Him	the word "him"	And this research,
	my all	L4		means male which	especially in this line, Troye Sivan
	when I			has a meaning of	refers to the
	don't even			masculinity.	pronoun "him" as
	have it				the lover he is
					referring to. It is
					also explained that
					Troye expresses
					his sincerity to his
					lover by giving
					everything
	STA	TE IS	LAMIC	UNIVERSIT	material and non-
	SUI	NA	NK	ALIIAC	material to
	V		N/ A	L A D T	someone he loves.
4.	I always	S2 &	Solemn	The compound	Contextually, it
	dreamed	L1	face	word "solemn	means "to have or
	of a			face" lexically	show a solemn
	solemn			means "serious	face, or a face of
	face			facial expression	strong
				and look".	determination and

					earnestness". This
					can be seen in the
					lyrics "I always
					dream of a solemn
					face". The
			-		meaning is
					actually like
					imagining
					something but
				72	someone is real.
5.	Someone	S2 &	Holiday	The meaning of	However, the word
	who feels	L12		the word "holiday"	"holiday" has a
	like			is a time when	contextual
	holiday			someone does not	meaning seen
				go to work or	through the lyrics
	STA	TE IS	LAMIC	school but is free	"Someone who
	SUI	NA	NK	to do what they	/ 10
	Y (OG	YA	want, such as	holiday" which
				traveling or	means someone
				relaxing.	who has a warm
					and cozy feeling,
					but also more of a

					happy feeling in
					this context.
6.	Starting	S2 &	Feeling	The word "feeling"	In this part, the
	to think	L5		has the meaning of	singer wants to
	that I've			affection, fondness	express "all" his
	lost all		5	or tenderness. This	feelings according
	feeling			type of meaning is	to the song but
				classified as	there is no concrete
				reflective meaning	description of the
				(response to each	feelings conveyed
				other).	in the form of
					lyrics, whether it is
					love, care, or
					similar feelings.
7.	You come	S3_ &	Blue	Meaning of the	Meanwhile, the
	out the	LIA	NK	word "blue" is the	contextual meaning of "blue"
	blue on	OG	YA	color of the sky	is seen throught
	rainy			clouds on a clear	lyric "You came
	night, no			day, or a darker or	out the blue on a
	lie			lighter type,	rainy night, no lie" which means
				without any	someone appears
				additions.	or comes from a good place, or
					good place, or

					when they meet at
					a place that will
					become memories.
8.	I tell you	S3 &	Died	died is to stop	The contextual
	how I	L3		being alive, either	meaning of "died"
	almost			suddenly or	can be seen if we
	died			slowly.	look at the lyric
					"I'll tell you how I
					almost died, while
					you're bringing me
					back to life". It is
					different
					understand the
					contextual
					meaning of this
					word because it is
	STA	TE IS	LAMIC	UNIVERSIT	used to say that the
	301	NA	N		"I" is not sick or
	Υ (O G	YA	KART	actually going to
					die, but here it
					describes him in a
					state of sinking in
					his grief. as
					explained in the

						previous context
						that in his downfall
						he found someone
						who was able to
						restore his mood or
			П	3		sadness.
9.	Starting	S4	&	Giving	in this section	Contextually, the
	giving up	L3		up	Troye uses the	meaning in this
	on the				word "giving up".	part is that Troye
	word				In general, the	wants to give his
	"forever"				word "up" has the	expression for a
					same meaning as	relationship like
					the word	this, he wants to
					"something up".	give up with his
					The social and	partner so that they
	STA	TE	IS	LAMIC	emotional ERS	can be united as
	SUI	V.	A	NK	meaning shows	one until the end of
	Y		G	YA	this data, which is	time.
					communicated	
					through social	
					language, and	
					others can be	
					affected by it is	

	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	í	
				expressed as an	
				affective process.	
10.	Until you	S4 &	Heaven	As we know that	In this data, the
	gave up	L4		heaven is a place	contextual
	heaven so			where there is	meaning of the
	we could			supernatural	singer wants to
	be			immortality for	express "Until you
	together	/2		everyone. There	gave up heaven so
				are many	we could be
				meanings of	together" he wants
				"heaven" such as	to say that if they
				the best place and	are given up to the
				luck.	happiness of
					"heaven" that can
					unite them until the
	STA	TE IS	LAMIC	UNIVERSIT	end of time.
	SUI	NA	NK	ALIJA(Therefore, the
	Υ (OG	ΥA	KART	implying meaning
					of the stanza has a
					correlation
					between "gave up
					heaven" which is
					said by the singer

					with her lover
					forever.
11.	Angel	S5 &	Angel	The meaning of	The contextual
	baby,	L2	baby	"Angel" is	meaning of angel
	angel			someone who is	can be known
			-	very good, helpful,	throught its
				and kind. And	accosiation with
				"Baby" is a word	the other word in
				you can use when	its line "Angel
				you are talking to	Baby". And the
				someone you love	contextual
				such as your wife,	meaning of baby
				husband, partner,	can be known
				etc.	throught its
					accosiation with
	STA	TE IS	LAMIC	UNIVERSIT	the other word in
	SUI	NA	NK	ALIJA(its line "Angel
	Y (OG	YA	KART	Baby". Word
					"Angel Baby" here
					describes a person
					or partner but here
					is describe "Angel
					Baby" as a lover

					(his husband and
					his adopted child).
12.	I'm fall in	S6 &	Fall	part the word "fall	However, if seen
	love with	L1	inlove	inlove" means	from the
	a little			plenty, ripening,	contextual
	things		-	harvest, and	meaning, the
				abundance.	singer wants to tell
					that he fell in love
					with "little" things,
				72	it means that he is
					developing a cycle
					that gives him the
					maturity and
					maturity to like
					something small.
13.	Counting -		Tattoos		In the lyrics, the
	the	L2 /	NK		word "tattoos" is
	tattoos on	OG	ΥA	means something	about dangerous
	your skin			that symbolizes	people. Troye's
				rebellion and	partner is a
				criminality.	rebellious person
					who is seen by the
					public as having a

					bad record and
					personality values.
14.	And	S6 &	Play	the word "play	However, in
	maybe we	L5	house	house" is a	contextual
	could			combination of the	meaning "play
	play		-	words "play" and	house" means
	house for			"house" which	pretending to be a
	the			means playhouse,	family in a
	weekend			comedy theater or	household, playing
				children's	different
				playground.	household and
					family roles.
15.	All the	S10 &	Sick	the word "sick"	In this line, Troye
	sick and	L1		means an	wants to express
	twistes TA	TE IS	LAMIC	unpleasant feeling.	his feelings of
	night that	NA	NK	ALIJA(boredom and
	I've been	OG	YA	KART	sadness while
	waiting			While "twisted	waiting for his
	for ya		Twistes	night" can mean	boyfriend.
			night	confusion or	In
				madness on an	contextual
					meaning, it can be

				emotional	l moral	interpreted	that
				spiritual l	evel.	Troye has	been
						waiting for	his
						lover for a	long
						time with	an
						almost desp	erate
						feeling. But	now
						his lover has o	come
						into his life,	and
						after all	the
	,					feelings he	went
						through,	now
						Troye deserve	es it
						(his lover).	
16.	Starting	S11 &	Forever	The	word	If seen	in
	giving up	L3	LAMIC	"forever"	means	contextual	
	on the	NA	NK	eternal,	forever	meaning,	the
	word	O G	YA	and cont	inuously,	singer wants	s to
	"forever"			without	end and	express that	she
				always to	gether.	wants to be	with
						her lover for	
						without stop	
						However, they	will

					still accept the fact
					that the word
					"forever" refers to
					things that cannot
					be predicted,
					because they will
					not know what will
					happen in the
					future, whether
				72	positive or
					negative that
					comes in their lives
					later. Still, every
					human being who
					has a lover will
	STA	TE IS	LAMIC	UNIVERSIT	want forever.
17.	Angel	S12 &	Angel	The word "angel"	The word in
	baby,	L2	baby	spoken to these	question has a
	angel			heavenly beings	cognitive (logical)
				and saints means	meaning and
				that Troy believes	focuses attention
				that Angels are	on the target that
				special people.	accounts for the

				People v	who are	meaning	and
				very good	l, kind, or	conveys	the
				beautiful.	While	message	conveyed
				the word	l "baby"	(to his ga	y lover).
				means	great		
				affection	towards		
				someone	who is		
				loved, c	herished,		
				and protec	cted.		
18.	"Baby",	S13 &	Baby	The word	d "baby"	The	contextual
	you're my	L4		means	great	meaning	is that
	angel			affection	towards	Troye is	trying to
				someone	who is	tell us th	at being a
				loved, c	herished,	baby is	not just
				and protec	cted.	about	being a
	STA	TE IS	LAMIC	UNIV	ERSIT	newborn	, but also
	SUI	NA	NK	ALI	JA(about	having
	Y	OG	YA	ΚA	RT	someone	to love.
						here he	explains
						about hi	s adopted
						son w	hom he
						fostered	with his
						lover (ga	y).
	1						

2. How do listeners interpret Troye Sivan's song Angel Baby?

Respondens	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Muslim	✓	✓	✓	✓	\					
Non-Muslim						√	✓	✓	✓	✓
UIN Sunan -	√	✓	√							
Kalijaga	V	V	V							
UMB						1 1	√	√	√	1
Yogyakarta						V	•	•	V	'
Presepsion	seeing the	about a	A song	Yes, like	A song	Like music	I think	The song	The lyrics,	The song
about lyric	lyrics of	man who	about a	the lyrics	about her	videos in	it's just a	is about	in my	only tells
before	that song, i	loves his	guy who's	in one of	lover,	general	song for	A guys	opinion,	the story
watching	think it's	girlfriend	find	the	'Him'	with his	his love	that feel	give a	of his love
music video	only about	very	someone	examples	was	"girlfriend"		happier	meaning	
	the singer	much.	as his	'Him' it's	referring			when	of how	
	tell his	When	lover, and	unusual, it	to her			found A	deep the	
	feeling	they	referred_	could be	boyfriend	/EDCITY		lover	love	
	about his	broke up,	him as his	that he's		VERSITI			someone	
	lover	it was a	angel.	talking	KALI	JAGA			has for	
		very deep	V	about gay	AKA	DTA			their	
		pain, but	1 (people	AKA	KIA			lover. But,	
		he found							the lover	
		someone							referred to	
		who was							here if the	

		there for him							lover of the singer then in my opinion is quite a question mark.	
Presepsion	After I've watched it,	The music video is	just troye try to	It turns out that	The co- stars in	A little	I didn't	His	I don't know how	I've watched it
about lyric after watching music video	I start to think that it's not a "normal" MV that said it's from boy friend to girlfriend, but it is shown that it's about gay relationship	very strage	seducing people in his music video	the lyrics really explain how his life is, and I admit that after I watched the music video, yeah he is gay	the music video are a boy not a girl	shocked after his girlfriend appeared, I thought he was really a gay person	imagine that when I heard the song, but after seeing the music video, I was shocked and it was true that he	gesture so feminime	to perceive it because some parts made me quite disturbed, such as showing the lower abdomen of Troye Sivan's body. I	and yes I think this song is about her boyfriend but he is gay

that MV		confused
shown		about the
when the		meaning
singer with		of the
in other		movement
man, and		of
the way the		covering
singer wear		his chest
a clothes is		with both
not normal		hands. But
as a boy		the
		simplicity
		and
		expression
		shown in
		the video
		in my
	SUNAN KALIJAGA	opinion is
	SIINIANIKAIIIAGA	enough to
		illustrate
	YOGYAKARTA	the
		meaning
		of the
		lyrics of

Is there anything in the lyrics that you find a little ambiguous?	"You came out "the blue" on a rainy night", and from the lyrics " But now "I'm in pieces" "	the person who wrote the song is a man, and the first verse of the song has the lyrics, "give him my all	the mv we can see that a shirtless hug troye from the back, same with troye, he also shirtless	Yeah for real, watch the music video please!	it turns out that the intention of using the word 'Him' in the lyrics	Him" it's unusual, it could be that he's talking about gay	The costars in the music video are boy not a girl	Yes, like the lyrics in one of the examples "Him" it's unusual, it could be that he's talking about gay people	the song Angel Baby. I didn't imagine that when I heard the song, but after seeing the music video, I was shocked and it was true that he was	I didn't imagine that when I heard the song, but after seeing the music video, I was shocked and it was true that he was
		my all when i don't even have it".	STA SUN Y (TE ISLAM VAN OGY	IIC UNIV	VERSITY IJAGA RTA		about gay people	true that he was gay	
Word	Solemn face	Him, blue	"until you give up heaven so	Blue	Him, sane	Died, holiday	Angel baby	Holiday	Him	Angel baby

we could				
be				
together"				
is a lil bit				
strange to				
me.				



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