

**CONTEXTUAL MEANING IN POEM**

***MUHAMMAD WAS A PUNK ROCKER***

**A GRADUATING PAPER**

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



By:

**Larasati Sukarno Putri**

**20101050042**

**STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY  
SUNAN KALIJAGA  
YOGYAKARTA**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT**

**FACULTY OF ADAB AND CULTURAL SCIENCES**

**STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SUNAN KALIJAGA**

**YOGYAKARTA**

**2024**

## NOTA DINAS



KEMENTRIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN KALIJAGA  
FAKULTAS ADAB DAN ILMU BUDAYA

Jl. Marsda Adi Sucipto, Yogyakarta, 55281, Telp./Fax. (0274) 513949  
Web: <http://adab.uin-suka.ac.id> Email: [adab@uin-suka.ac.id](mailto:adab@uin-suka.ac.id)

### NOTA DINAS

Hal: Skripsi  
a.n. Larasati Sukarno Putri

Yth.  
Dekan Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya  
UIN Sunan Kalijaga  
Di Yogyakarta

*Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb*

Setelah memeriksa, meneliti, dan memberikan arahan untuk perbaikan atas skripsi saudara:

Nama : Larasati Sukarno Putri  
NIM : 20101050042  
Prodi : Sastra Inggris  
Fakultas : Adab dan Ilmu Budaya  
Judul : *Contextual Meaning In Poem Muhammad was a Punk Rocker*

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

Atas perhatiannya, kami mengucapkan terima kasih.

*Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb*

Yogyakarta, 16/07/2024  
Pembimbing

Bambang Hariyanto, S.S., MA., Ph.D.  
NIP: 19800411 200912 1 003

## MOTTO

*Be kind, all ways, always.*



## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this thesis to myself, my parents, and my brother who never get tired of supporting, motivating, and advising me.



## VALIDATION



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN KALIJAGA  
FAKULTAS ADAB DAN ILMU BUDAYA

Jl. Marsda Adisucipto Telp. (0274) 513949 Fax. (0274) 552883 Yogyakarta 55281

### PENGESAHAN TUGAS AKHIR

Nomor : B-1390/Un.02/DA/PP.00.9/08/2024

Tugas Akhir dengan judul : Contextual Meaning in Poem *Muhammad was a Punk Rocker*  
Dosing: Bambang Hariyanto, S.S., MA., Ph.D.

yang dipersiapkan dan disusun oleh:

Nama : LARASATI SUKARNO PUTRI  
Nomor Induk Mahasiswa : 20101050042  
Telah diujikan pada : Jumat, 19 Juli 2024  
Nilai ujian Tugas Akhir : A-

dinyatakan telah diterima oleh Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

### TIM UJIAN TUGAS AKHIR

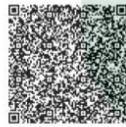


Ketua Sidang

Bambang Hariyanto, S.S., M.A., Ph.D.

SIGNED

Valid ID: 66b42313eb880



Penguji I

Fuad Arif Fudiyartanto, S.Pd. M.Hum.,

M.Ed., Ph.D.

SIGNED

Valid ID: 66b38278ca245



Penguji II

Anisah Durrotul Fajri, SS., M.Hum.

SIGNED

Valid ID: 66b08c06613d7



Yogyakarta, 19 Juli 2024

UIN Sunan Kalijaga

Dekan Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya

Prof. Dr. Muhammad Wildan, M.A.

SIGNED

Valid ID: 66b57117720b8

## FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this graduate paper is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this graduating paper. Other researchers opinion or finding included in this research is quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

Yogyakarta,

07/15/2024



Larasati Sukarno Putri  
NIM. 20101050042



STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY  
**SUNAN KALIJAGA**  
YOGYAKARTA

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and to the utmost, I would like to thank the Supreme Lord, Allah SWT, for His infinite blessings and favour so that I can complete this thesis. Second, I would like to say shalawat and salam to the prophet Muhammad SAW who has become a paragon for his ummah. This thesis is not just to fulfil my undergraduate graduation requirements but also a process of understanding life. This thesis will not be completed without the support and contribution of many people. For this, the author would like to greatly thank to:

1. Prof. Dr. Phil. Al Makin, S.Ag., M.A. as the Rector of UIN Sunan Kalijaga.
2. The Dean of Adab and Cultural Science Faculty, UIN Sunan Kalijaga, Yogyakarta, Prof. Dr. Muhammad Wildan, M.A.
3. The Head of English Department, Dr. Ulyati Retno Sari, S.S. M.Hum.
4. My thesis consultant, Bambang Hariyanto, S.S., MA., Ph.D.. Thank you for all your efforts in guiding me, encouraging me, criticising me, being a great friend.
5. My academic advisor, Aninda Aji Siwi, S.Pd., M.Pd.
6. The rest of English Department Lecturer, Anisah Durrotul Fajri, SS., M.Hum., Dr. Arif Budiman, S.S., M.A, Bambang Hariyanto, S.S., MA., Ph.D., Dwi Margo Yuwono, M.Hum., Febriyanti Dwiratna Lestari, SS., MA, Fuad Arif Fudiyartanto, S.Pd. M.Hum., M.Ed., Ph.D., Harsiwi Fajar Sari, SS., M.A., Dr. Ubaidillah, S.S., M.Hum., Dr. Witriani, S.S. M.Hum, and others. Thank you for advising and teaching me.

7. My beloved parents and my brother who always support me both financially and emotionally. I feel thankful to all my family.
8. My senior highschool friends, Fira and Oca. Thank you for still being together now and always support me in hardest part of my life.
9. My college friends, Bintang, Nika, Lula, Nuha, and Hasna. Thank you for being my friend who always helping me during my college life and overseas life in Yogyakarta.
10. My partner KKN 111 Batur, Ais, Millati, Regita, Audry, Nahdia, Rievan, Naufal, Lintang, and Hasan. Thank you for being a fun KKN partner in Batur village.
11. All my friends of English Department. Thank you for accepting me.

Yogyakarta,

07/16/2024

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY  
SUNAN KALIJAGA  
YOGYAKARTA  
Larasati Sukarno Putri



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

NOTA DINAS .....	ii
MOTTO.....	iii
DEDICATION .....	iv
VALIDATION.....	v
FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT .....	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS .....	ix
ABSTRACT.....	xi
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION .....	1
1.1 Background of Study.....	1
1.2 Research Questions .....	4
1.3 Objective of Study.....	4
1.4 Scope of Study.....	4
1.6 Literature Review .....	5
1.7 Theoretical Approach .....	8
1.8.1 Type of Research.....	9
1.8.3 Data Collection Technique.....	11
1.8.4 Data Analysis Technique.....	12
1.9 Paper Organization .....	13
CHAPTER II THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK.....	15
2.1 The Study of Semantics.....	15
2.2 Meaning in Semantics .....	15
2.3 Contextual Meaning Based on Pateda's Theory.....	17
2.3.1 Context of Person .....	18
2.3.2 Context of Purpose .....	19
2.3.3 Context of Situation.....	19
2.3.4 Context of Formality.....	19
2.3.5 Context of Mood.....	20
2.3.6 Context of Time .....	20
2.3.7 Context of Place.....	20

2.3.8 Context of Object.....	20
2.3.9 Context of Completeness of Speech and Hearing Devices.....	21
2.3.10 Linguistic Context .....	21
2.3.11 Language Context .....	21
2.4 Poem .....	22
2.5 Punk Rock .....	23
2.6 Backgroud of the Poem <i>Muhammad was a Pnk Rocker</i> .....	23
CHAPTER III RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION .....	24
3.1 Findings .....	24
3.2 Discussion .....	25
CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION .....	48
4.1 Conclusion.....	48
4.2 Suggestion .....	49
REFERENCES.....	50
APPENDICES .....	53
CURRICULUM VITAE .....	63

  
 STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY  
 SUNAN KALIJAGA  
 YOGYAKARTA

## CONTEXTUAL MEANING IN POEM

### *MUHAMMAD WAS A PUNK ROCKER*

**By: Larasati Sukarno Putri**

#### ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the contextual meaning in the poem entitled “Muhammad was a Punk Rocker”. The poem “Muhammad was a Punk Rocker” has an interesting lyrics due to the uncommon lyrics from the ordinary language in real life. To find out the meaning that author wants to convey, it is necessary to look at the contextual meaning of the poem in order to get better understanding of the reasons or background of a poem. This study used descriptive qualitative research. The researcher avails Pateda’s theory to analyze the data. The study showed that, there are thirty two lyrics that have contextual meaning. Furthermore, the results of this research there area nine lines for the context of person, there are nine lines for the context of situation, two lines for the context of place, three lines for the context of time, four lines for the linguistic contextand there are five lines for the context of object. Based on the whole discussioon, the poem of Muhammad was a Punk Rocker” portrays the life of Prophet Muhammad though the lens of Punk Rocker.

**Keywords:** *Poem, Contextual Meaning, Pateda’s Theory, and Punk Rocker*

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY  
SUNAN KALIJAGA  
YOGYAKARTA

## CONTEXTUAL MEANING IN POEM

### *MUHAMMAD WAS A PUNK ROCKER*

Oleh: Larasati Sukarno Putri

#### ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini berfokus pada makna kontekstual dalam puisi yang berjudul “Muhammad was a Punk Rocker”. Puisi “Muhammad was a Punk Rocker” memiliki lirik yang menarik karena tidak sesuai dengan kehidupan nyata. Untuk mengetahui makna yang ingin disampaikan penulis, maka perlu melihat makna kontekstual puisi tersebut agar dapat lebih memahami alasan atau latar belakang puisi “Muhammad was a Punk Rocker.” Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif dan didukung dengan studi literatur seperti buku dan jurnal untuk mendukung analisis penelitian. Peneliti menggunakan teori Pateda untuk menganalisis data. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat tiga puluh dua lirik yang mempunyai makna kontekstual. Selanjutnya, untuk konteks persona, ada sembilan baris puisi; lalu sembilan baris untuk konteks situasi, dua baris untuk konteks tempatnya, tiga baris untuk konteks waktu, empat baris untuk konteks bahasa dan terdapat lima baris untuk konteks objek. Berdasarkan hasil dari keseluruhan diskusi, puisi “Muhammad Was a Punk Rocker” menggambarkan kehidupan Nabi Muhammad SAW melalui kaca mata Punk Rocker.

**Kata Kunci:** *Puisi, Makna Kontekstual, Teori Pateda, Punk Rocker*

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY  
SUNAN KALIJAGA  
YOGYAKARTA

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of Study

In daily activities, language can be used to convey ideas and feelings directly or implicitly. Chaer (2012, p. 33) says language may represent a system of symbols and sounds that are arbitrary, conventional, meaningful, universal, productive, varied, and dynamic. It also can be used as a tool for social interaction and serve as the speaker's identity. In addition, Devitt & Hanley (2006, p. 1) argue that language is an expression that serves as a means of communication in a range of situations and contexts. This is the situation where a language used in literary works with implicit meaning.

To learn the meaning of a language, it is necessary to study semantics. Semantic is the branch of language science that focuses on language meaning. Larson & Segal (1995) define semantics as an aspect of linguistics that specializes in the study of meaning. In addition, Zainurrahman (2015) explains semantics regarding the meaning of a sentence, stating that "meaning" is defined as the intended idea or message that is intended, expressed, or symbolized through language. Giving a complete theoretical explanation of every linguistic occurrence connected with meaning is its primary goal.

A meaning that emerges from the interaction of language and situation is known as contextual meaning. Contextual meaning is a meaning in language that is suitable to the context of the circumstance as it is. As defined by Chaer (2012, p. 289) contextual meaning is the meaning of words or lexemes in the context of

the situation, place, time, and environment in which language is employed. It may affect the meaning of context. As stated in Lyons (1984) contextual meaning also describes how a word's meaning changes depending on the context in which it is used. The context might change the meaning of a statement. For example from the word “clown”. Clown is a make-up person who polishes his face with thick powder in various striking colors. But the meaning of a clown in context love is someone who tries to give the best to their partner, but their efforts are not appreciated. A meaning based on context is known as contextual meaning.

When someone talks or writes, the meaning of words is frequently influenced by how they used in particular phrases and contexts in addition to their lexical definitions. Such as, it is essential to take into account the context of a word or statement in order to completely comprehend its meaning. This provides a correct interpretation of the speaker's or writer's intended message and helps prevent misunderstandings. One of the artistic forms for expressing a wide range of emotions, sentiments, and life experiences is poem.

Poem is a verbal work that consistently employs linguistic forms. Suroto (2001, p. 40) mentions that poem is a brief, direct, and literary type of writing that expresses the poet's emotions, ideas, and feelings via all of their rich, imaginative, and creative linguistic talents. In order to gain more understanding of the motivations or backgrounds of the poem, it is important to consider the contextual meaning of the poem to determine the meaning that the author wants to express.

The poem *Muhammad was a Punk Rocker* is a poem in a novel entitled *The Taqwacore* by Michael Muhammad Knight which published in 2003 in America. The lyrics to the poem *Muhammad was a Punk Rocker* uses a difficult term. The poet typically utilize uncommon lyrics for a specific reason, such as using a theme to express their sentiments. As stated by Ardalinda (2022), some writers wish to keep the content of their work a secret in order to compel readers to consider it more carefully. This means that the lyrics may represent the writer's feelings. The poem *Muhammad was a Punk Rocker* deviates from the reality-based usage of language. Since the reader may understand this issue differently, it is necessary to assess the problem in terms of contextual meaning.

The language used in the poem *Muhammad was a Punk Rocker* is conveyed by using the term punk rock in it. The use of language with the term punk rock in the poem *Muhammad was a Punk Rocker* will make it difficult for readers to understand the meaning of the poem. As in one of the lyrics:

*Uncle doesn't play the game*

The lyrics above if seen from the understanding of words or sentences it has the meaning uncle does not play games, but if seen from the contextual meaning that can be connected to the place, time and environment of language use, the lyrics have a deeper meaning, namely Uncle is not on the same path as Muhammad. It can be seen from the lyrics, this poem uses implicit language.

Therefore, the researcher has a desire to examine the contextual meaning of the poem *Muhammad was a Punk Rocker*. The aim of this study is to determine



how readers understand the poem *Muhammad was a Punk Rocker*. In addition in examining the contextual meaning, the researcher avails as additional information from a variety of sources, including the Qur'an, Islamic history, and prophetic hadiths, to describe the poem.

## 1.2 Research Questions

Based on the background that has been described above, this study formulates several research questions as follows:

1. What are the types of contextual meanings in the poem *Muhammad was a Punk Rocker*?
2. How do the readers realize the contextual meaning of the poem *Muhammad was a Punk Rocker*?

## 1.3 Objective of Study

Based on the problems above, the objectives of study in this research are mentioned as follows:

1. To identify the types of the contextual meaning in the poem *Muhammad was a Punk Rocker*.
2. To describe the realization of the contextual meaning of the reader of the poem *Muhammad was a Punk Rocker*.

## 1.4 Scope of Study

The scope of this research focuses on the contextual meaning theory. This research uses the contextual meaning theory of Pateda's theory (2010) to find



meaning in the poem entitled *Muhammad was a Punk Rocker* by Michael Muhammad Knight.

### **1.5 Significance of Study**

The researcher expects this study can give the benefit in some aspects, theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the results of this research are expected to provide a better understanding for both researcher and readers in the study of semantics, especially contextual meaning. The researcher hopes the readers of the poem *Muhammad was a Punk Rocker* can understand the contextual meaning of the poem. Practically, this study can help readers understand semantics more deeply, especially the contextual meaning. Furthermore, it can be used as a reference to semantic analysis. This research can be used as a reference material for readers when conducting similar research because this research analyze the meaning of poetry with supporting data from Islamic history and the Qur'an is still rare.

### **1.6 Literature Review**

The researcher has some previous studies for this research. There are similarities and differences among them. The researcher used that information as the ground for this research project to do further.

The first research is a study by Hasanah (2020). This research used a qualitative descriptive method by observing the song and focused on analyzing the lexical and contextual meaning of a song by looking at the values contained in the Koran. This study found a word's meaning in lexical analysis can vary. For example, the keyword "words" in Peace and Blessings can indicate language,

speech, promises, signs, or teachings. Furthermore, since the context of meaning in question is Sunnah, it will be connected to the Qur'an principles that underpin the song's lyrics, namely an-Nur (24): 54, which contains Sunnah principles and responsibilities. Despite discussing the same topic, it is tied to the song lyrics and follows the Prophet's sunnah.

The second research is conducted by Adawiyah (2014). Her research studies the contextual meaning in selected Raef's song lyrics on Mercy album with a contextual meaning theory of Pateda. Her research employs a descriptive qualitative method, and the information she used comes from the internet. Documents and observation are used as the data collection methods in this study. According to her findings, there are twenty-nine words or phrases in those songs that have contextual meaning. Her investigation also uncovered four different contexts. They are the situational context, speaker or listener mood, time context, and purpose context.

The third is a study by Sucihati (2021). Her research centered on examining the lexical and contextual significance of news articles in newspapers. Since the researcher was going to examine and interpret a sports article as the research object, this study used a descriptive qualitative methodology. The first step in gathering the data was reading sports articles in the Jawa Pos daily. The researcher then investigated and examined the data, came to a decision, and chose the sport article after thoroughly understanding its content. The study's findings are: (1) each word's lexical meaning in sports articles is intended to draw readers to the newspaper or other media, and (2) each word's lexical meaning may be

examined using contextual meaning to help the reader understand the news's context.

The fourth research is performed by Bahtiar (2018). He used Pateda's contextual meaning theory, this study aims to understand the meaning theory of those two songs in their contexts. The study's finding show 26 lyrics, consisting of words, phrases, and sentences with contextual meaning from those two songs. Nine of the discovered data are from the lyrics of the song "Apologize", and seventeen are from the song "Counting Stars." Three various contexts are used to categorize the seventeen data from "Counting Stars" They are contexts of situation, contexts of purpose, and contexts of speaker or listener mood. While those nine data found in the Apologize song lyrics are divided into three types of context. They are context of purpose, contexts of contexts of Speaker or Listener mood, and contexts of time. Overall, there are 4 contexts found in those two songs. They are context of purpose, contexts of situation, contexts of Speaker or Listener mood, and contexts of time.

There are differences between all those research studies above and the current research. The current research focuses on finding out the types of contextual meanings that exist in *Muhammad was a Punk Rocker* song lyrics by Michael Muhammad Knight. This research used qualitative descriptive method same with all the previous research. There is a difference with previous researchers that is using a different contextual meaning theory, whereas this study uses Mansoer Pateda's theory (2010). Furthermore, the other one research by

Bahtiar (2018) that use the same theory, which is Pateda's theory, but different in the object of research.

### **1.7 Theoretical Approach**

This research concerned with the study of meaning in semantics. In semantic studies, there are sub-chapters that study meaning contextually. Chaer (2002) argues a lexeme or word's context determines its meaning. The scenario, or the place, time, and setting in which the language is employed, can also be related to context's meaning.

There are various meaning theories in semantics, but the researcher's focus in this study using Pateda's (2010) theories of contextual meaning. Pateda (2010, p. 116) states the relationship between speech and context gives rise to contextual meaning. The context is known to occur on various kinds. There are various types of context; context of person include something that relates to the gender, speaker position, the age of speaker or listener, the social background of speaker or listener. Context of situation include the safety situation and noisy. Context of purpose include ask and expect something.

Context of formal means the speaker force the listener to look for the word which has accordance with the speaker's formality. Context of mood's speaker or listener include afraid, joy, and irritated. Context of times include night, evening, morning, and afternoon. Context of place include in school and in front of mall. Context of object means what is that become a conversation object. Context of speech fitting means how speaker constructs the words. Context of language

means whether the language is used in accordance with the rules. Contextual meaning could be regarded as situational meaning. It gives an explanation that the meaning of words or sentences considers the relationship between speech and context.

## **1.8 Research Method**

### **1.8.1 Type of Research**

This research used descriptive qualitative method. The descriptive qualitative is used in the study to explain the contextual meaning of the poem *Muhammad was a Punk Rocker* from the novel entitled *Taqwacores*. Cresswell (2000, p. 157) said qualitative researchers themselves gather data by looking through examining documents, observing behavior, or conducting interviews. Although they might employ a procedure or tool to collect data, the information is really gathered by the researchers. The qualitative method is suitable for this research because this research analyze data in poem *Muhammad was a Punk Rocker*.

### **1.8.2 Data Source**

The data of the study comes from a novel entitled *Taqwacores* where the opening of the novel contains a poem entitled *Muhammad was a Punk Rocker*. This novel is the work of Michael Muhammad Knight which was released in 2003 in America. To support the data analysis, this study uses additional sources such as journals, and the internet, historical books

which are relevant to the research to find out the context of the situation of the poem. The secondary data are two interpretations from the readers to see the different interpretations of the poem *Muhammad was a Punk Rocker*. Cresswell (2000, p. 157) also said qualitative research is a form of interpretive inquiry in which researchers make an interpretation of what they see, hear, and understand. With the readers, the participants, and the researchers all making interpretations, it is apparent how multiple views of the problem can emerge. This research looks at how reader interpret the poem to get a differences interpretation in poem *Muhammad was a Punk Rocker*.

The researcher selected the data of poem's interpretation from readers with the criteria that the readers have good English language skills and knowledge in interpreting a poem. So the researcher chose these two readers who are students majoring in English literature. To show a difference in interpretation from the reader, the researcher chose two readers with different knowledge about punk rockers. By asking the same questions, it can be seen that reader A is a fan of punk rock subculture, because he listens to punk rock music, knows punk rock figures, has punk rock merch such as rancid stickers attached to his guitar. While reader B has no knowledge about punk rock at all.



### 1.8.3 Data Collection Technique

In data collection, the researcher uses documentation technique. According to Sugiyono (2015, p. 329), technical documentation is a method used to obtain data and information in the form of books, archives, documents, written numbers and images in the form of reports and information that can support research. Documentation is used to collect data and then review it. The researcher extracted the poem *Muhammad was a Punk Rocker* appears in the novel *Taqwacores* that written by Michael Muhammad Knight. This poem consist of twenty eight lines. Michael Muhammad Knight wrote this book, which was published in America in 2003. For supporting data, the researcher used Al Qur'an books, journals, and the internet, which are relevant to the research, the researcher found in a library or source on the internet by reading various kinds of literature. The researcher also gets data from readers; the researcher needs interpretation from readers to see the realization of the readers about the *Muhammad was a Punk Rocker's* poem. Inderawati (2019) argues that reader responses have high subjectivity and freeing readers to interpret various literary works without limits. The researcher found two readers who had different backgrounds to get their interpretation results. After the researcher found two readers, the researcher gave the poem *Muhammad was a Punk Rocker* and instructed two readers to read the poem, then the readers interpreted lyrics of the

poem per stanza. The results of this interpretation are used as secondary data in this research.

#### **1.8.4 Data Analysis Technique**

Data analysis is a process search and organize systematically the data obtained from the results interviews, field notes, and documentation, by way of organizing data into categories, break down into units, synthesize, arrange into patterns, choose which ones are important and which will be studied, and draw conclusions so that they are easily understood by oneself and other people (Sugiyono, 2016, p. 244). There are some steps for data analysis, they are:

- a. The researcher analyzes the lyrics of each word and line of the poem by looking at the meaning of the words to identify the words in each lyric based on the type.
- b. The next classify the lyrics into some types based on Pateda's theory, they are context of person, context of situation, context of purpose, context of formality, context of mood, the context of time, the context of place, the context of object, the context of context of completeness of speech and hearing devices, linguistic context, and language context.
- c. The next, the researcher describe the contextual meaning by looking the description based the historical books, Qoran and Hadith, and journal



### 1.9 Paper Organization

There are four chapters in this study. The first chapter consists of the background of the study, research questions, objectives of the study, the significance of the study, literature review, theoretical approach, method of research, and paper organization. Then, a theoretical framework from Pateda's theory is presented in the second chapter. Data findings and an analysis of the poem *Muhammad was a Punk Rocker* are presented in chapter three. The fourth chapter serves as the conclusions and suggestions.



## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### 4.1 Conclusion

In this chapter, the researcher presents the conclusion of the research uses Pateda's theory to convey the findings of the study on the contextual meaning of the poem *Muhammad was a Punk Rocker*. The researcher found thirty two words or phrases in the poem's lyrics that have contextual meaning through analysis. Furthermore, the study identified four distinct categories of contextual meaning found in the poem: nine contexts of person, nine contexts of situations, two contexts of place, three context of time, and five contexts of object, and four linguistic context.

From the aforementioned analysis, the predominant types of contextual meaning used in the *Muhammad was a Punk Rocker* poem are context of person and context of situation. This suggests that the poem aims to elucidate the life of Muhammad as a prophet of Islam and the situational context of his story. Therefore, it can be concluded that the contextual meaning in the poem *Muhammad was a Punk Rocker* is the portrays the life story of Muhammad with the imagery of a punk rocker, reflecting the author's identity as a member of the punk rock subculture.

Additionally, the study looked at how readers interpret the contextual meaning of the poem *Muhammad was a Punk Rocker*. There was a clear distinction between reader A's and reader B's interpretations. Knowing the punk rock subculture, Reader A focused to understand the punk rock symbolism that the

poem included. However, reader B, who was not familiar with the punk rock subculture, focused on the author's portrayal of Muhammad and talked about the motivations behind it. The difference in how readers interpret the poem emphasizes how readers' prior knowledge affects how they comprehend it.

#### 4.2 Suggestion

The researcher has some recommendations for the future researchers. First, while this study focuses on the contextual meaning of the *Muhammad was a Punk Rocker*'s poem, the future researchers are encouraged to explore other elements of this poem, such as its literary devices, themes, or cultural significance. Second, the researcher hopes that the future researchers in a similar field of contextual meaning can consider investigating different texts or artworks using diverse theoretical frameworks. This way can lead to a richer understanding of contextual meaning across various contexts and disciplines.

The last, the researcher encourages readers to use this research as a reference for their own studies on contextual meaning. By engaging with the findings and methodologies presented here, readers can have deeper understanding on how contextual meaning operates in literary works. Overall, the researcher hopes that this research serves as a valuable contribution to the field of contextual meaning studies and inspires further exploration in this area.

## REFERENCES

### Books

- Arp. (2005). *Perrine's Literature: Structure, Sound, and Sense*. U.S.A: Thomson Wadsworth.
- Chaer, A. (2007). *Pengantar Semantik Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta
- Chaer, A. (2012). *Linguistik Umum*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta
- Creswell, J. W. (2002). *Educational Research. Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research*. London: Pearson Education.
- Creswell, J. W. (2014). *Research Design: qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches (4 ed.)*. UK: SAGE Publications.
- Devitt, M. & Hanley, R. (2006). *The Blackwell Guide to the Philosophy of Language*. USA: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.
- DiYanni. (2000). *Fiction: An Introduction*. Boston: McGraw-Hill
- Helaluddin & Wijaya, H. (2019). *Analisis Data Kualitatif*. Makassar: Sekolah Tinggi Theologia Jafray
- Jordac, G. (2004). *Suara Keadilan Sosok Agung Ali bin Abi Thalib*. Abu Muhammad As Sajad. Jakarta: Lentera
- Larson, Richard & Segal, Gabriel. (1995). *Knowledge of Meaning- An Introduction to Semantic Theory*. The Mitt Press
- Lyon, John. (1984). *Language and Linguistic*. Cambridge University Press.
- Maarif, N, H. (2017). *Samudra Keteladanan Muhammad*. Ciputat: Alvabet
- Mas'udi, A, F, N. (2018). *Al Ifaadah Aqidah Dasar Salafiyah*. Probolinggo: Maktabah Kampung Baru
- Pateda, M. (2010). *Semantik Leksikal*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta
- Ridha, M. (2010). *Sirah Nabawiyah*. Bandung: Irsyad Baitus Salam (IBS)
- Saussure, F. 1966. *A course in general linguistics (W. Baskin, Trans.)*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Sugiyono. (2013). *Metode penelitian pendidikan: (Pendekatan kuantitatif, kualitatif dan R & D)*. Bandung: Alfabeta.

- Suroto. (2001). *Apresiasi Sastra Indonesia : Teori dan Bimbingan (untuk SMU)*. Jakarta: Erlangga.
- Ubaidillah. (2019). *Teori Teori Linguistik*. Yogyakarta: UIN Sunan Kalijaga.
- Zainurrahman.(2015).*Semantics-The Basic Notions*. Stkip Kie Raha Ternate.
- Zed, M. (2003). *Metode Penelitian Kepustakaan*. Jakarta: Yayasan Obor Indonesia

### Journals/ Thesis

- Adawiyah, S. A. (2014). *A Contextual Meaning in Selected Raef's Song Lyrics on Mercy Album*. Graduating Paper, State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga.
- Ardalinda. (2022). An Analysis of Figurative Language in Songs Lyric "One" Album by Maher Zain. Diploma Thesis, State Islamic University Raden Intan.
- Bahtiar, A. (2018). *A Contextual Meaning Analysis of One Republic's Songs Lyric Counting Stars and Apologize*. State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga.
- Breal, M. (1883). Les Lois Intellectuelles du Language Fragment De Semantique. *Annuaire de l'Association pour l'encouragement des etudes grecues en France*, 17, 132 – 142.  
<https://www.jstor.org/stable/44253893>
- Hasanah, R., & Habibullah, M. (2020). Analysis of Lexical and Contextual Meaning in Raef's Song Lyric of the Path Album as the Holy Qur'an Values. *PANYONARA: Journal of English Education*, 2(1), 49.  
<https://doi.org/10.19105/panyonara.v2i1.3150>
- Inderawati, R. (2019). Model Pembelajaran Berbasis Respons Pembaca dan Simbol Visual untuk Mengembangkan Apresiasi Sastra dan Kemampuan Berbahasa Inggris Mahasiswa. In *Forum Kependidikan FKIP Unsi*, 29(1), 1-100. FKIP Unsri
- Munthe, E. J. B., Simamora, M. A., Napitupulu, F. D., & Saragi, C. N. (2022). An Analysis Of Contextual Meaning In Batak Toba Songs Lyric By Putri Silitonga: A Case On Semantics. *American Journal of Research in Humanities and Social Sciences*, [www.americanjournal.org](http://www.americanjournal.org)
- Sucihati, T. B. (2021). An Analysis of Lexical and Contextual Meaning on Sport News in Jawa Pos Newspaper (Linguistics Study). *BRIGHT: A*

*Journal of English Language Teaching, Linguistics and Literature*, 4(1), 40 – 47

### Websites

- Drew, C. (2023). Textual Analysis: Definition, Types, 10 Examples. HelpfulProfessor. <https://helpfulprofessor.com/textual-analysis/>
- Ensiklopedi Dunia. (2010). *Punk Rock*. [https://p2k.stekom.ac.id/ensiklopedia/Punk\\_Rock](https://p2k.stekom.ac.id/ensiklopedia/Punk_Rock)
- Ensiklopedi Dunia. (2010). *Rancid*. <https://p2k.stekom.ac.id/ensiklopedia/Rancid>
- Free 80s Arcade. *Play Galaga Online*. [https://free80sarcade.com/galaga.php#google\\_vignette](https://free80sarcade.com/galaga.php#google_vignette)
- Gibbs, R. (2020). *Corner Store Can Anchor A Neighborhood*. Public Square: A CNU Journal. <https://www.cnu.org/publicsquare/2020/02/10/corner-stores-can-anchor-neighborhood>
- Melnyk, V. (2023). *Liberty Spikes Hairstyles To Evoke Your Inner Punk*. Mens Haircuts. <https://menshaircuts.com/liberty-spikes/>
- Ramadan, R. (2017). *Di Setiap Atribut Fesyen Yang Dipakai Anak Punk, Ada Makna Perlawanan di Balikny*. HAI. <https://hai.grid.id/read/07596909/di-setiap-atribut-fesyen-yang-dipakai-anak-punk-ada-makna-perlawanan-di-baliknya-ini-penjasannya>
- Smith, J. (2023). *Trend Revival: 80s Punk Fashion*. Leather Skin. <https://leatherskinshop.com/blogs/defaults-blog/80s-punk-fashion>

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY  
SUNAN KALIJAGA  
YOGYAKARTA