

its constituent lexemes and from the grammatical meanings it contains. If all the lexical and grammatical meanings expressed in the sentences have known, then possibly the meaning of the sentence will be known too. Further, the themes of song can be identified easier.

Theme, as the controlling idea or the central insight, belongs to one of the most important elements in literary works. Other elements of literary works are: character, characterization, setting, plot (which includes introduction, complicating action, conflict, falling action, and resolution).

The researcher used the theory of Kreidler: The meaning of sentence derives from the meanings of its constituent lexemes and from the grammatical meaning it contains (1998 p. 56). So if all lexical and grammatical meanings expressed in the sentences are known, the meaning of sentences and vice versa will be known too. Another theory from Mak Halliday also used to identify theme: Theme can be identified as the element which comes in first position in the clause whereby the function of theme is realized in the Grammar of English (1994 p. 132). The theories of semantic, lexical and grammatical devices, characteristic of song, and theme are used to analyze the data can be used as a foundation of theoretical framework.

2.1.3 Grammatical Devices

The description of a language comprises three major components; phonology, grammar, and lexicon. Phonology deals with the sound system such as consonants, vowels, stress and so on while grammar has two basic units; words and sentences. The lexicon or dictionary deals with more familiar term-list the vocabulary items such as *red, herring, give up*, and so on.

The special term semantics is applied to the study of meaning; phonological semantics which covers such matters as the meaning expressed by stress and intonation, grammatical semantics which deals with the meaning associated with grammar categories, and lexical semantics dealing with the meanings of vocabulary items. (Huddleston, 1988 p. 1).

The grammar of a language shows that language is more than a collection of words. Grammar describes how the words work together to create meaning. It explains how words interact with one another to form larger structures that are capable of expressing such divergent data.

There are eight major categories of words called *Part of Speech* includes *Nouns, Pronouns, Verbs, Adjectives, Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections*. A kind of part of speech which essential to the formation of the sentence is *verb*. A verb is a word that expresses action or a state of being and is necessary to make a statement. The characteristics of verbs that express time are verb tenses.

According to Wishon and Burks (1980 p. 192) tense is time, however it should be pointed out that time in relation to concept that exist in the mind of the speaker, the reader, or the listeners. Tense, as actual usage, refers consistently only to grammatical forms. Often, tense and time do not correspond at all. Verbs in the present tense, for example, can indicate its time. *Lisa is walking out of the classroom*, a kind of *Present Continuous Tense* indicates an activity at the moment of speaking, whereas *He leaves for Europe soon* implies future time, the time indicated by its adverb *soon*.

In addition to denoting time relationships, the verbs tenses may indicate whether an activity has been complete, has extended over period of time or still in progress.

2.1.4 Characteristic of Song

Song is musical composition which consists of music instrumental and lyrics or the text of song itself. Song is structured by an introduction, pre-chorus, chorus, bridge and outro. Lyrics are the words that give song meaning and typically of poetic, rhyming, nature, religious and etc. Sometimes song has a hidden meaning along with complex words in its lyrics.

According to Hoepfer and Piickering (1990 p. 44) song is lyric poem set to music. Supported by X. J Kennedy (1983 p. 499), he explains that most poems are memorable than most ordinary speech, and when music combined with poetry, the result can be memorable still. Those statements show that a song is poem that

combined with music in order to give deep effect for songwriter, the singer, and the listener.

Like a poem, song is also the expression of the songwriter's feeling. Further, Kennedy also explained that the language of songs must be simple enough to understand on first hearing. It means that the word must be simple and easy to be understood as since the listeners will focus on the lyrics or the text. Every song has meaning and the listeners will catch the idea and the intents of the songwriter, moreover it will be easy to memorize the text and learn the difficult words. Song also has structures, even though many times the songwriter ignores the structure to match the fit text. He or she prefers to focus on the right combination of the words, rhythm, and melody rather than the structure.

A lot of English songs are heard everywhere. There are various music which the songwriter chooses for his or her taste such as pop, rock, hip-hop, etc. Song as the musical words set with the music expressing one's feeling, composed in such away in order to create a deep effect for the writer or the listeners and the results is expected to arouse various kinds of feeling for the listeners. Song touches our feeling deeply through the text or lyrics and makes us responds with our whole being. The combination of music and speech into the single expression of song has unique power, conveying feeling of great elation or almost unbearable poignancy. What we gather for common celebration, song helps to raise the sharing feelings to reveal to a level if intensify which words alone could not hope to attain. In addition Fetzer (1995 p. 286) also says that Folk songs deal with almost every kind human activity. Most of the folk song deals with love,

Ya-Sin of the Holy Qur'an. He found there are 543 types of lexical relations inside. Those consist of 217 cases of antonymy (39, 90%), 212 cases of synonymy (39,00%), 86 cases of homonymy (15,80%), 10 cases of member collection (1,82%), 9 cases of polysemy (1,65%), and 1 case of portion mass (0,18%) and 0 case of hyponymy (0%). Therefore, the most dominant type of lexical relation was antonymy which has the highest cases. The interest of this thesis was the object of this study which is Al-qur'an which has linguistic features. But the weakness of this thesis is the data analysis which only identify and classify some words into its lexical relation, without any continuance what he will do with these identified words.

Based on those thesis the researcher was inspired to analyze the data not only by lexical items but also grammatical items. Without lexical and grammatical devices, the meaning which we have constructed may only literal and the exact meaning will not be conveyed. Further, those can be used to reveal a theme of the songs.