A POLYSEMY ANALYSIS OF SONG LYRICS IN THE ALBUMS OF 'THANK YOU ALLAH' AND 'FORGIVE ME' BY MAHER ZAIN

THESIS



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ABSTRACT

Ahyaroni, L. A. (2019). A Polysemy Analysis of Song Lyrics in the Albums of 'Thank You Allah' and 'Forgive Me' by Maher Zain. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag.

Keywords: Polysemy, Song Lyrics, Maher Zain.

This thesis examines semantic studies that focus on polysemy in Maher Zain's two albums, 'Thank You Allah' and 'Forgive Me'. This study aims to describe the use of polysemy in both Maher Zain's albums. In this study, the use of polysemy is described based on the type of polysemy, namely: polysemy verb, polysemy noun, and polysemy adjective.

This research is qualitative research. In this study, the data used are words that contain polysemic meaning. The data source of this research are the song lyrics on Maher Zain's two albums namely, 'Thank You Allah' and 'Forgive Me'. Data collection done by reading and note-taking techniques. The research instrument used was a human instrument, assisted with the data card. Data were analyzed by classifying into the polysemic word table found. The data itself is obtained through the internet.

The results obtained in this study are described based on the type of polysemy which consists of three parts, namely (1) polysemy verb which consists of tweleve data. the form of polysemy found is eight data action verbs, three data state verbs, and one data process verb. (2) A polysemy noun consists of six data. The form of polysemy found is six data basic nouns, and (3) polysemy adjectives consists of eight data. The form of polysemy found is eight data basic adjectives. The total amount of song lyric data that has been analyzed and contains polysemic meaning is twenty six data. So in this research, it can be concluded that lyrics of the song used many polysemy verbs in the form of action verbs.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Cover Page	
Inside Cover	
Approval Sheet	
Examiner Sheet	
Declaration	
Acknowledgment	
Abstract	
Abstrak	
Table of Contents	
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of the study	
1.2 Problems of the Study	
1.3 Significance of the Study	8
1.4 Scope and Limitation	8
1.5 Definition of Key Terms	
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITER	ATURE 11
2.1 Kind of Semantic Linkage	
2.1.1 Homonymy	
2.1.2 Synonymy	
2.1.3 Hyponymy	
2.1.4 Antonymy	
2.2 Lexical Meaning	
2.3 Polysemy	
2.3.1 Polysemy Verb	
2.3.2 Polysemy Adjective	
2.3.3 Polysemy Noun	
2.5.5 1 51 y 55 111 y 1 10 411	

2.3.4 Polysemy Adverb	
2.4 Criteria for Determina	ation of Polysemy from Three Linguistic Experts 22
CHAPTER III RESEARCH	METHODS23
3.1 Research Approach	
3.2 Data Collection	
3.2.1 Data and Data Sources	s
3.2.2 Instruments	25
3.2.3 Techniques of Data Co	ollection
3.3 Data Analysis	27
CHAPTER IV FINDINGS	AND DISCUSSIONS29
4.1 Findings	
4.1.2 Polysemy Noun	
4.1.3 Polysemy Adjective	41
4.2 Discussion	46
CHAPTER V CONCLUSIO	ONS AND SUGGESTIONS53
5.1 Conclusion	53
5.2 Suggestion	
REFERENCES	
	Error! Bookmark not defined

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This section included background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of key term. Each of the sections is discussed clearly as follow:

1.1 Background of the Study

An essential communication system for human beings is a language. Homby (1995) stated that language is the system of sounds and words used by humans to express their thought and feelings (p.662). A tool of human communication that can not be separated from the meaning or meaning in every word spoken is called a language. Rimer (2010) states that meaning is the heart of language (p.3). So, the definition has an essential part of the language. The meaning is always unit in the speech of words and sentences. As a dynamic element, language is analyzed, and language analyzed using various approaches to study them. Among other approaches that can be used to study the language is the procedure of meaning. Semantics is one of the linguistic fields that study meanings.

Semantic comes from Greek *sema* (*noun*) which means 'sign' or 'symbol'. The verb is semantic which means 'mark' or 'symbolize'. The meaning of a sign or symbol here as a synonym of sema, it is a sign of linguistic, and described by Saussure (1996), which consists of 1) interpreting components, which are in the form of language sounds and 2) components that are interpreted or meaning of these component is a sign or symbol; while

that marked or symbolized is something that is outside the language that is commonly referred to or the thing designated (p.83). Semantic is the study of meaning in language (James et al, 2007, p.1). Every human language has a purpose, and we can study the meaning of semantic. Semantics is one of the wealthiest and most fascinating parts of linguistics (Rimer, 2010, p.2). From this statement, we can know that semantics is a study about many kinds like lexical meaning, grammatical meaning, denotation meanings, connotation meanings, etc.

Some types of semantics are distinguished by level or part of the language that is the object of his investigation. If the object of the investigation is the lexicon of that language, then the type of semantic is called lexical semantics. In this lexical-semantic, the meaning of the lexemes of the language is investigated (Chaer, 1995, p.7). Therefore, the purpose that exists in lexemes is called lexical meaning. Semantics is a branch of linguistics that has close relations with other social sciences such as sociology and anthropology. (Chaer, 2009, p.4). In language, we often encounter a meaningful relationship or semantic relationship between a word or other language unit with another word or language unit. In this case, the relationship or meaningful relation concerns about the similarity of meaning (synonym), the opposite of meaning (antonym), the doubling of meaning (polysemy), the scope of purpose (hyponym), abnormalities of significance (homonym), excess meaning (redundancy), and so on.

In linguistic science, the discussion of polysemy includes the study of the relation of meaning contained in the branch of semantic scholarship. Polysemy is one of the quite complex relations of meaning in the process of translation. Because a translator is difficult to translate the meaning of a word correctly without seeing the context of the sentence as a whole. Polysemy is commonly interpreted as a unit of language (especially words can also be phrases) that have more than one meaning (Chaer, 1995, p.101). Polysemy is a double-meaning word with every meaning having a close connection of meaning. This relation of meaning is evidenced by the existence of a common thread that attributes these meanings. Polysemy studies in various lyrics have not been studied, so that research becomes an interesting thing to do. Most research done so far is to examine the meaning of lexical as a whole. Therefore, researchers focused on researching about polysemy.

The use of language verbally would provide an interpretation of meaning by following what the speaker expresses or what the speaker wants. This happens because of the use of intonation, movement, expression, nodding, views in the use of language verbally used by speakers. Another case when using written language as in song lyrics. When the writer only conveys messages through written language, the meanings that appear would vary according to what the reader knows and understands.

As for research that has been done that is, the first previous research was carried out at UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya by Surdji (2014). The title was "A Semantic Analysis on Avril Lavigne Songs". The previous study analyzed

about Avril Lavigne songs because her songs is very interesting to examine and research in more detail. And the researcher just takes five songs from different albums. The result of this research is (1) related to the lexical meaning, while (2) associated with the contextual meaning. In the research conducted by the author, the author examined the meaning of lexical as a whole. This research examined the general lexical meaning and contextual meaning, so it is not too focused on research related to polysemy.

The second previous research was carried out at UIN Sunan Gunung Djati by Ulfa (2013). The title was "A Semantic Analysis on the English Translation of Polysemy in Qur'an Translation by Yusuf Ali". In this study, the author uses the Qur'an that was translated by Yusuf Ali due to the existence of words that are translated differently or one word that has more than one translation with the other polysemic word. Based on the results of the data that has been analyzed, the author concludes in the Qur'an that was translated by Yusuf Ali, there are Arabic words which are similar to English translation by using a different language, those are by two factors, namely the factor of context and factor of meanings, so these words use different translation. But in this case, the words are related to each other.

The third previous research was carried out at UIN Lampung by Setianingrum (2017). The title was "A Polysemy Analysis of Vocabulary in the Handbook of Islamic Banking of English for Economy at Islamic Banking Major". The researcher used the Handbook of Islamic Banking as the subject of this research because this book concluded all the references that students

of Islamic Banking need and the researcher would focus on Economy context particularly in Islamic Banking. The purpose of this study is to find out and describe the form of language vocabulary units that contain polysemy, the type of lingual unit form of polysemy and the type of polysemy that appears in the Handbook of Islamic Banking, the book of English for Economy at Islamic Banking Major. The results of the analysis are, found the form of language vocabulary that contains polysemy and related in the Economy context is fifteen words, the type of lingual unit form of polysemy were two types which the more found was polysemy of polymorphemic words or morphemes and the last for the type of polysemy were three types. The more found was polysemy of noun, those all appeared in the Handbook of Islamic Banking.

Based on the previous studies that have been explained, this thesis focuses on analyzed polysemy in albums 'Thank You Allah' and 'Forgive Me' by Maher Zain. This research focused on the type of polysemy and form of polysemy. The researcher chose polysemy because the researcher wants to know how many polysemy is contained in the Maher Zain songs especially in types of polysemy and forms of polysemy. Besides, no one has ever studied the polysemy contained in the lyrics of the song, and some researchers conducted polysemy research on the local language.

A song is a piece of music with a word that is sung or music for the voice (Homby, 1995, p.625). A song is a composition of voice performed by singing or alongside musical instruments. A choral or vocal song may be

accompanied by musical instruments, or it may be unaccompanied. The lyrics (words) of songs are typical of a poetic, rhyming nature, though they may be religious verses or free prose. The song is a short poem or other sets of words set to music or meant to be sung. In the Copyright Act (explanation of article 12 letter d) there is the definition of a song or music that is: "The song or the music in this act is defined as a whole piece of work that consists of songs or melodies, poems or lyrics, and its arrangements, including notations. What is intact is that the song or the music is a unified piece of work. From the explanation, it can be concluded that the song and music have the same definition. Song or music is a work of intact creation and not a creation that stands alone.

Here the researcher examined the polysemy in Maher Zain's song. In the process, he ended up finding celebrity status anyway. His debut album, Thank You Allah, released in late 2009, became a worldwide sensation: the record took top position on Amazon.com's world music chart and was the best-selling album of the decade in Malaysia. In Indonesia, it even knocked Justin Bieber off the leading spot. In this case, the researcher used two albums from Maher Zain as data to be analyzed.

Maher Mustafa Maher Zain is a Swedish musical singer, songwriter, and music producer. He can also play some instruments such as guitar, piano, keyboard, percussion, and others. He released his first album titled "Thank You Allah" in 2009 by Awakening Records and became a successful album as well as lifting back the pamper of Islamic music in the world. The writer

chose Maher Zain because Maher Zain is not only singing in English, he can also sing in other languages. The song "Insha Allah" on her first album he sang with various languages namely Arabic, Turkish, French, Malay, and Indonesia. From songs, a person can represent their feeling in the best way because the song itself consists of a great melody and awesome lyrics. It means that sometimes a person uses songs to express their feeling to each other. Song or lyric can express their feeling very well because the song consists of a beautiful sentence or phrase which has meaning. We can find that the meaning itself and it is related to the study of semantics in linguistics terms. Because of that, the author analyzed the meaning of the lyrics of the songs.

The song lyric is a person's expression about something that has been seen, heard or experienced. The lyrics are included in the genre of literature because the lyrics are literary works (poems) that contain the outpourings of personal feelings, the composition of a song. Each song has a specific purpose to convey the author to the public as a listener. The song contains a sequence of words that are strung together nicely with the style of the language appealed by the creator and performer with a beautiful voice singing. The purpose of this research is, the researcher hope from this research, the person who read this paper can more understand about polysemy especially in types of polysemy and forms of polysemy.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the research, two problems need to be discussed in this research:

- 1. What are the types of polysemy in Maher Zain song lyrics on the albums 'Thank You Allah' and 'Forgive Me'?
- 2. What are the forms of polysemy in Maher Zain's song lyrics on the albums 'Thank You Allah' and 'Forgive Me'?

1.3 Significance of the Study

This research is expected to be useful for researchers, readers, and other interested parties, especially for those who cultivate language studies. In the process, the results of this study can also be used as a further foothold for documenting forms of polysemy in the lyrics of Maher Zain songs. This research contributes as the reference from the study of semantics, and the writer hopes from this research, the person who read this paper can more understand about semantic especially about lexical meaning in polysemy, and the reader can know what are polysemy verbs, adjectives, and nouns in the lyrics of 'Maher Zain' song. And also, the reader can better understand related to the type of polysemy and form of polysemy. This study can help song listeners to know better and understand that in the song lyrics, when examined, several words have more than one meaning; its called polysemy.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

In the realm of such broad polysemy talks, restriction on the problem is needed to deepen the focus of the study, so that the data can be processed optimally. To make this study focus, the writer uses the scope and limitation of the study in this research. The study is limited to Maher Zain song lyrics in the albums of 'Thank you Allah' and 'Forgive Me.' In this research the writer focused on the type of polysemy; there are polysemy verbs, nouns, and adjectives, and focused on the form of polysemy in the lyrics 'Maher Zain' song. This research, the writer only focuses on polysemy. Three types of polysemy analyzed by the writer; there are polysemy verbs, polysemy adjectives, and polysemy nouns. In this research the writer would explain and research about type of polysemy and form of polysemy.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

1) Polysemy

Polysemy is a double-meaning word with every meaning having a close connection of meaning. This relation of meaning is evidenced by the existence of a common thread that attributes these meanings.

2) Types of Polysemy

Types of polysemy are polysemy verb, polysemy noun, polysemy adjective, and polysemy adverb.

3) Forms of Polysemy

Forms f polysemy are 1) polysemy verb divided into five, there are an original verb, derivative verb, action verb, state verb, and process verb. 2) polysemy noun consists of a basic noun and a derivative noun. 3) polysemy adjectives consist of a basic adjective and derivative adjective. 4) polysemy adverb divided into a single adverb and a combined adverb.

4) Song Lyric

The song is a short poem or other sets of words set to music or meant to be sung. What is intact is that the song or the music is a unified piece of work. Song or music is a work of intact creation and not a creation that stands alone. Lyric is expressing the writer's emotions, usually briefly and in stanzas or recognized forms. Lyric is a person's expression about something that has been seen, heard or experienced.

5) Maher Zain

He is a Swedish-born singer, songwriter, and music producer. From the many fans on his facebook page, Maher Zain became a star in modern Islamic music.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This section presented review of related literature which consists of kind of semantic linkage, lexical meaning, polysemy, and criteria for determination of polysemy. Each of the items is discussed clearly as follow:

2.1 Kind of Semantic Linkage

Kreidler (1998, p.41) stated that the dimensions of meaning include reference and denotation, connotation, sense relations, lexical and grammatical meaning, morphemes, homonymy, polysemy, lexical ambiguity, sentence, and meaning. In this statement explained that polysemy is part of semantic linkage. According to Rimer (2010, p.2) stated that semantics is one of the wealthiest and most fascinating parts of linguistics. From this statement it can be conclude that semantic is a part of linguistic that very interesting to know, because semantic studied the meanings is a language, code, or other types of representations. The researcher only focused on the polysemy and the researcher wants to analyze the lyric of 'Maher Zain' songs.

There are several types of semantic namely, homonymy (meaning disorder), synonymy (similarity of meaning), hyponymy (scope of the meaning), antonymy (opposite or contradictory meaning), and polysemy (diversity of meaning) (Bandana, 2002, p.10). The next explained related to the type of relationship of meaning about homonymy, synonymy, hyponymy, antonymy, while for polysemy would explain seperately in detail in the following description.

2.1.1 Homonymy

Homonymy is divided into homophones and homographs (Bandana, 2002, p.11). The first is based on the sound equation criteria, while the second is based on the spelling equation criteria. Words which homogeneity is based on sound and spelling similarity are called complete homonyms, whereas words which homogeneity only meets one criterion are called partial homonyms.

Homonyms are two or more lexemes that have an identical sound, but the meaning is completely different. Example of the word 'stock' in the following sentences:

'He has a lot of stock in the warehouse'

'He sells stock and bounds'

'He feeds the stock on his form well'

Based on this example, this search effort is called homonym reinterpreted or homonym tracking.

2.1.2 Synonymy

A synonym is an expression or expression that is more or less the same meaning as another expression (Gudai, 1989, p.11). A synonym is a semantic relationship that states the similarity of meaning between one unit of speech with another unit of utterance. Two utterances that are synonymous meaning would not be the same. The inequality that occurs due to several factors namely, the first time factor, place or region factors and formality factors. It is said that synonymy has more or less the same meaning as other expressions

but the additional "more or less" is deliberately used. It is important to note that the synonymy relation does not contain perfect similarity in meaning.

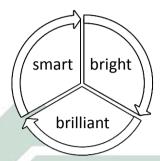


Figure 1: Illustration of relationships of synonymy meaning

This illustration included the example of synonymy. From the illustration means that synonymy is precisely the possibility of substituting words in given contexts without altering the objective and affective meaning. For example, synonym for the word 'intelligent' is smart, bright, and brilliant.

2.1.3 Hyponymy

Hyponymy is some words, phrases, or sentences, besides having synonyms and antonyms, it can also have some features or components of the same meaning so that, it has a reason to include it in one class (Gudai, 1989, p.11). It can be concluded hyponym is a semantic relationship between a form of utterance whose meaning is included in another form of utterance.

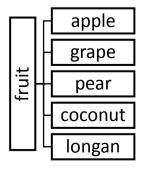


Figure 2: Illustration the relationship of hyponym meaning

This illustration is example of hyponym. The word apple, grape, pear, coconut, and longan is hyponym from fruit, because that words is state or phenomenon that shows the relationship between more general term (lexical representation) and the more specific instances.

2.1.4 Antonymy

Antonymy is an expression (it can be a word, but it can also be a sentence), which is considered to be the opposite of other expressions (Verhaar, 1993, p.132). So it can be concluded that antonymy is the meaning of lexeme can be contrary to the meaning of another lexeme. In general, the contradictions in the meaning of anonymous words can be divided into three types, namely a positive, recursive, and conversive resistance. Example sentences from antonyms:

This house is very *spacious*. This house is very *narrow*.



Figure 3: Illustration the relationship of antonym meaning

This illustration explained that antonymy is the words that has the sense relation which involve the opposite of meaning and in the arrow image, it means that the word antonymy is a word that has the opposite meaning. In this part the researcher gave example antonymy of the word *spacious* is *narrow*.

2.2 Lexical Meaning

Lyons (1977, p.73) stated that the noun lexeme is of course related to the words, lexical and lexicon (we can think of, lexicon as having the same meaning as vocabulary or dictionary)". The lexical meaning (lexical meaning, semantic meaning, external meaning) is the meaning of the word stand-alone both in the basic form and in the complex form (derivative) and the existing meaning remains like what we can see in the dictionary.

As is stated by Baker (1992, p.12), it is just the lexical meaning which is "the most outstanding individual of the word that makes it different from any other word". The lexical meaning of a word may be thought of as the specific value it has in a particular language system, and the 'personality' it acquires through usage within that system.

The lexical meaning can also mean the meaning which corresponds to its reference, the meaning which corresponds to the observations of the five senses, or the real-life meaning in our life. Therefore many people conclude that lexical meaning refers to the real meaning.

2.3 Polysemy

The meaning of a word is sometimes not singular, meaning a word may have many meanings. This word that has many meanings is called polysemy. Polysemy is the state or phenomenon in which the words that have more than one meaning. In other words, it can be described as multiple meanings of words. The words are considered to be related etymologically. Chaer (2012, p.302) stated that in polysemy usually the first meaning (which

is registered in the dictionary) is the true meaning, the lexical meaning, the denotative meaning, or the conceptual meaning. The other ones are meanings that are developed based on one of the components of meaning that a word or unit of speech has. Therefore, the meaning of polysemy word or unit of speech is still related to one another.

Polysemy is a word that means more than one or doubles (Pateda, 2001, p.214; Keraf, 2002, p.36). Polysemy is a word that has a different set of meanings (Palmer, 1995, p.100). The multiplicity of meaning in polysemy can be described logically by connecting the meanings of the word to its primary meaning. This is because these meanings are associative with their primary meanings.

Polysemy is a double-meaning word with every meaning having a close connection of meaning. This relation of meaning is evidenced by the existence of a common thread that attributes these meanings. The multiplicity of meaning in polysemy occurs due to its use in different contexts. Examples of polysemy in Indonesian is 'head' words that can mean 'human body parts above the neck' and 'leader, leader'. This research focuses on the type of polysemy, namely polysemy verbs, adjectives, and nouns. And the form of polysemy would be immediately explained together with an explanation of the type of polysemy.

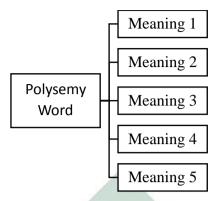


Figure 4: Illustration of Polysemy

This illustration explained that polysemy is a double-meaning word with every meaning having a close connection of meaning.

Alwi (2003, p.35-36) states that divided types of polysemy into four groups, they are: polysemy verb, polysemy noun, polysemy adjective, and polysemy adverb. From the theory it concludes that there are four types of polysemy, and would be explained as follow:

2.3.1 Polysemy Verb

By default, verbs are types or categories of lexical words that contain concepts or meanings of actions or actions, processes, or circumstances that are not of nature or quality (Wedhawati, 2006, p.105). Verbs are common words that populate predicate functions in sentence structure and mean deeds, actions, and circumstances. For example, a.) To succeed extensification program and tax intensification, apparatus of fiskus will actively *comb* the business center following shopping center and shops, including in Medan city, b.) the beautiful woman *combs* her hair from the end of her hair. From the above example, the meaning of combing at (a) is

disciplining. While the lexical meaning in (b) is smoothed out with a comb.

So the sentences (a) and sentence (b) are called verbs polysemy.

Polysemy verb is a verb that describes a job or activity in both lexical and grammatical categories and can have more than one meaning. Bandana (2002: 79) states that the polysemy verb is divided into five, they are as follows:

2.3.1.1 Original verb polysemy

Alwi in Bandana (2002, p.79) stated that original verbs are verbs that can stand alone without affixes. So the original verb is a verb that hasn't gotten any prefixes yet. The verb origin polysemy is a type of a verb in the form of a basic word or a word that has not received any affixes and has a double meaning.

2.3.1.2 Derivative verb polysemy

Derivative verb polysemy is a verb type polysemy that has experienced affixation, repetition, compounding and has a double meaning (Karidalaksana in Bandana, 2002, p.81). A word can be said to have the form of derivative verb polysemy if it is affixed, repeated, compounded, and the word has double or more than one meaning.

2.3.1.3 Action verb polysemy

Mulyana (2007, p.59) stated that action verbs or actions are verbs that indicate activities or actions carried out by an actor or subject. It can be concluded that the verb polysemy of action is a verb type polysemy that indicates activities or actions carried out by the subject and has more than

one meaning. The action verb has the characteristic of being able to answer the question of what is done by the subject and the verb of the action can be used as a command.

2.3.1.4 Process verb polysemy

Process verbs are verbs that indicate a process that is being carried out (Mulyana, 2007, p.59). It can be concluded that the process verb polysemy is a verb type polysemy that indicates a process that is carried out, and has more than one meaning.

2.3.1.5 State verb polysemy

State verbs are a verb that indicates activities that describe a situation suffered by an actor or subject (Mulyana, 2007, p.59). The state verb cannot be used to answer the question of what the subject is doing or what is happening to the subject, and cannot be used as a command sentence. The state verb polysemy is a verb type polysemy that shows activities that describe a condition suffered by the subject and has more than one meaning.

2.3.2 Polysemy Adjective

An adjective is a word that functions as a modifier of nouns (Wedhawati, 2006, p.179). Adjectives are words that give more specific information to nouns or nouns in sentences. Polysemy adjective is a type of word adjective polysemy that describes an object, item, or object. For example, a.) The *bitter* experience of the promised past is no longer repeated. b.) After drinking it turns out the coffee tasted *bitter*. The bitter

meaning in (a) is sad, disagreeable, while the lexical meaning in (b) is an odor that the sentences (a) and sentence (b) are called polysemes. Based on the shape, adjectives can be divided into two, namely:

2.3.2.1 Basic adjective polysemy

Bandana (2002, p.95) stated that basic adjective polysemy is a form consisting of one morpheme. It can be concluded that the basic adjective is an adjective polysemy that consists of one morpheme and has more than one meaning.

2.3.2.2 Derivative adjective polysemy

Derivative adjective polysemy is an adjective type of word that changes by being affixed, repetitive, or compounding. Pololising arises because of shifting meanings or different interpretations. We can know the polysemy buy paying attention to the context. Without a presence in grammatical units that are greater than morpheme, we would not know the other meanings of a word.

2.3.3 Polysemy Noun

Wedhawati (2006, p.219) stated that semantically, nouns are lexical types or categories that contain material concepts or meanings that are both concrete and abstract. A noun is a word that usually occupies the function of subject or object in sentence structure and refers to living things (human, animal, plant), inanimate (goods), and concept. For example, a) The king of the kingdom is holding a contest to find a wife. b) The kingdom of the jungle quickly hunts down his prey. From this example, in sentence a) the

king means the leader or ruler of the region. While in sentence b) the king means the ruler of the forest. Based on the shape, polysemy nouns can be divided into two:

2.3.3.1 Basic noun polysemy

Basic nouns are nouns that have not changed or have not received any prefixes. Based on this, the basic noun polysemy is a type of noun polysemy that has not changed or has not received any affixes and has more than one meaning.

2.3.3.2 Derivative noun polysemy

Derivative nouns are nouns that change with the affix, repetition, or compounding. Based on this, the derivative noun polysemy is a type of noun polysemy that changes by getting affixes in the form of affix, iteration, or compounding.

2.3.4 Polysemy Adverb

In the phrase level, an adverb is a word that describes a verb, adjective, or another adverb (Alwi et al, 2003, p.197). At the level of the clause, adverb limits or explain syntactic functions. Generally the words or sentence parts described by adverb function as a predicate. Informs of polysemy, polysemy adverb divided into a single adverb and a combined adverb. A single adverb consists of adverb base words, adverb affixed words and adverb re-words. A combined adverb consists of two adverbs in the form of basic words.

2.4 Criteria for Determination of Polysemy from Three Linguistic Experts

The first criteria for determinition of polysemy from Palmer.Polysemy determination according to Palmer. Palmer (1995, p.102-108) formulating criteria for determining polysemy and homonymy into four criteria there are tracing the word etymology in the dictionary, see reason unfounded meaning, see the meaning of the center or its core meaning, and to examine its structural relations.

The second polysemy determination according to Lyons. According to Lyons (in Pateda, 2001, p.219), polysemic can be determined by the criteria of the word class. If the class is not different, the same shape, and the meaning is double, we are faced with polysemic.

The third polysemy determination according to Chaer. Chaer (2002, p.103) explained there are two principles that can be used to distinguish between homonymy and polysemy. A homonym is not a word, but two words or more that happen to be the same form that in the dictionary the language of homonymy forms is listed as different entries. Meanwhile, polysemy is a word in the dictionary that is registered in one entry. Meanings on forms of homonymy have no connection or relationship at all between one another, while the meanings of the word polysemy still have to do because they are developed from the components of the word's meaning.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

This section discusses the methodology of the research that includes three sections. It consists of a research approach, data collection, and data analysis. The data collection consists of data and data sources, instruments, and techniques of data collection.

3.1 Research Approach

This is an important part that must be clear about this research. In this research, the researcher analyzed the type of polysemy and form of polysemy in the lyric of Maher Zain songs. This research is a type of descriptive research, research that focused on facts or phenomena that exist as exposure as it is. This research used a qualitative design, because qualitative means this research is more emphasis on the problem of the depth (quality) data rather than the quantity of data. The data obtained would be classified and analyzed in-depth and then presented in a systematic description form. This research would be explanatory because research focuses on why questions.

This study intend to describe or to show the type of polysemy and the form of polysemy by searching for the same words or phrases used in different contexts. This research was conducted by going through stages including data collection, data classification and then data analysis with the aim of finding and describing the type of polysemy and the form of polysemy in the lyrics of Maher Zain.

3.2 Data Collection

In the data collection section would explain related to data and data sources, instruments, and techniques of data collection.

3.2.1 Data and Data Sources

In this research, the form of the data is sentence in spoken language. The sentences used in this research is song lyric. Generally, the source of data of the research is the songs by Maher Zain. The researcher used two albums from Maher Zain, the first album 'Thank You Allah' consists of thirteen songs and the second album 'Forgive Me' consists of fourteen songs. The albums that used the data source in this research are:

Table 3.1: Album data analyzed

No	Album Title	Song Title	Released
1.	Thank You Allah	Always Be There, Ya Nabi Salam Alayka, Insha Allah, Palestine Will Be Free, ThankYou Allah, Allah Allah Kiya Karo, The Chosen One, Baraka Allahu Lakuma, For The Rest of My Life, Hold My Hand, Awaken, Subhan Allah, Open Your Eyes	2009
2.	Forgive Me	I Love You So, Number One For Me, Mawlaya, My Little Girl, Forgive Me, One Big Family, Assalamu Alayka, Paradise, Mashallah, Radhitu Billahi Rabba, Freedom, So Soon, Muhammad (Pbuh), Guide Me All The Way	2012

3.2.2 Instruments

Instruments are tools for collecting research data. This data can be in the form of a questionnaire, interview guides, observation guides, and tests for the form of objective tests or descriptions. Then the main instrument in this research would be human, because in this research the writer collected and analyzed the data by herself. Research has a role in interpreting or phrases found in the types of relationships of polysemic meaning. In addition to facilitating data collection and analysis activities, the researcher used other assistance in the form of data cards and data analysis tables.

All data that has been obtained would be recorded or entered into a data card. This card serves as a means to facilitate data recording, data collection, classification, and analysis of data about the type of polysemy and form of polysemy. On the data, the card is equipped with codes such as data numbers, song lyric albums, song lyric title, sentence data used, type of polysemy, the form of polysemy, and word meaning.

3.2.3 Techniques of Data Collection

The data in the present study was collected in a qualitative way. Qualitative media content analysis is mostly used to examine documents that can be text, images, symbols, to understand the culture of a particular social context. In qualitative media content analysis, all types of data or documents analyzed are more likely to be termed "Text". In this research want to see how something is displayed in text form. Techniques of data collection used in this study is written data, so the technique used in this research are method of reading

and writing (reading careful and writing carefully). This method aims to find the forms and types of data analyzed. In this study, there are several steps researchers in collecting data.

The first step taken in data collection is reading all data carefully and thoroughly in the lyrics of Maher Zain's song. The researcher used two albums from Maher Zain, the first album 'Thank You Allah' consist of thirteen songs and the second album 'Forgive Me' consist of fourteen songs. During the reading process, the researcher look for the same word in different contexts, searched for the type of polysemy and the form of polysemy based on the context.

Then the next step is to take notes on the data card that has been prepared. The data that has been collected by reading and writing techniques, then collected into one for further analysis during the discussion. The data taken in this research is supporting data and data related to research. The data format would be used as follows:

Table 3.2: Sample data card table

: Action verb

Number

Form

Album : 1) Thank You Allah 2) Forgive Me Song title : 1) Always Be There 2) Awaken 3) My Little Girl Data : 1) "cuz as He promised He will always be there, He's always watching us, guiding us and He knows what's in our little hearts" 2) "when there's now here to run and hide, now ask yourself cause Allah watching you" 3) "I could spend hours watching you, you're so innocent, so wonderful and pure" Type : Polysemy Verb

Explanation of the table

5 : data number

Album : album title Maher Zain Song title : song title Maher Zain

Data : discourse data
Type : type of polysemy
Form : the form of polysemy

3.3 Data Analysis

The researcher analyzed two albums in "Maher Zain" songs there are the first album 'Thank you Allah' consist of thirteen songs and the second album 'Forgive Me' consist of fourteen songs. The researcher choose these two albums because 'Thank You Allah' is the first album of Maher Zain consisting of thirteen songs and two additional songs. This album alone has won eight records of platinum sales in Malaysia, and in the song, there are interrelated messages so readers can take lessons from the song. The second album titled 'Forgive Me', the researcher used this album because, in this album Maher include songs that are more dynamic and modern compared to previous albums, so it can be a comparison in both albums.

After the researcher collected all the data, the researcher began to analyze the data as follows:

- Classifying the data into the type of polysemy and form of polysemy. The data that has been obtained then adjusted to its calibration.
- Analyzing the type of polysemy and the form of polysemy descriptively to find the meaning of the word or phrase whether included in the polysemy or not.

- 3. Analyzing the meaning by paying attention to the context, which analyzed from what follows the words or phrases analyzed, and not depend on the actual meaning but in accordance with the meaning of what it is.
- 4. Making conclusions from all the discussions carried out related to the use of polysemy in the lyrics of the song Maher Zain. This is the final step in the data analysis.
- 5. Not all research results are raised in the discussion, but the researcher included in the appendix.

Table 3.3: Data analysis format

No	Data Text	Type of Polysemy		Form of	Meaning	Song	
		Verb	Noun	Adjective	polysemy		Title
1.	a."So when			✓		a.Difficult	Always
	the time						Be
	gets hard						There
	there's no						
	way to						
	turn"						
	b."I'am			✓	Basic	b.Harsh	Forgive
	trying hard				Adjective		Me
	to walk						
	away but						
	temptation				//		
	is						
	surrounding						
	me,						
	surrounding						
	me"						

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Based on the research that has been done, this section presents the results of the research and the discussion that has been analyzed. In this chapter, the researcher present about the finding and also the discussion, the findings in the form of description with their explanation, and the discussion of this research explained about the statement of the problem.

4.1 Findings

Changes in the meaning of a word that is still in one flow of meaning means including words that have a polemic, and each word can have a different meaning when used in different contexts. In this study, it has successfully identified the use of polysemy in the lyric of Maher Zain's song, namely the first album 'Thank You Allah' and the second album 'Forgive Me'. This research explained the types of polysemy and forms of polysemy contained in the lyrics of the song.

Based on the results of research that has been found, there are thirty words that have the meaning of the word polysemic which consists of three types of polysemy: polysemy verb consists of fourteen words, polysemy noun consists of six words, a polysemy adjective consists of ten words. Furthermore, the forms of polysemy are (1) polysemy verb: action verb consists of nine words, derivative verb consist of one words, state verb consists of three words, and process verb consist of one word. (2) polysemy noun: basic noun consists of

four words and the derivative noun consists of two words. (3) polysemy adjective: basic adjective consists of eight words and derivative adjective consists of two words. The results of the research explained as follows:

4.1.1 Polysemy Verb

The type of polysemy verb based on the form contained in the result of this research includes the form verb action, state, derivative and process. These four forms would be immediately explained together with the type of polysemy.

4.1.1.1 Polysemy verb in the form of action

The polysemy of action verb is a verb that shows the activities or actions carried out by the offender or subject. Based on the result of this research, the researcher found polysemy in the form of the verb as follows:

Data 1

"Cuz as He promised He always be there, He's always **watching** us, guiding us and He knows what's in our little hearts" (*Thank You Allah*, Always Be There: 2009).

"When there's nowhere to run and hide, now ask yourself 'cause Allah **watching** you' (*Thank You Allah*, Awaken: 2009).

"I could spend hours **watching** you, you're so innocent, so wonderful and pure." (*Forgive Me*, My Little Girl: 2012).

In this sentence, there is the same word which is the word 'watching' which contains the meaning of polysemy. Based on the context of the sentence, the word 'watching' has a double meaning or more than one meaning. In sentence (1) means 'supervise' or monitor everything we do, in the sentence (2) means 'witness or see really', while in the sentence (3) means 'view' which means to see and pay attention (usually the direction and distance are fixed).

The word 'watching' is included in the polysemy verb type, and form of action verb because it shows the activities or actions carried out by the offender or subject.

Data 2

"So when you lose your way, to Allah you should **turn**, cuz as He promised He always be there" (*Thank You Allah*, Always Be There: 2009).

"Turn to Allah He's never far away, put your trust in Him" (*Thank You Allah*, Insha Allah: 2009).

The word 'turn' in the sentence above contains the meaning of polysemy. Based on the context the word 'turn' has a double meaning or more than one meaning. In sentence (1) means 'oscillate or looking back', in the sentence (2) means 'revert' or returns to God, in the sentence. In this explanation, the word 'turn' belongs to the polysemy verb type, and form of action verb because it shows the activities or actions carried out by the offender or subject.

Data 3

"I closed my eyes toward the signs, you **put** in my way" (*Thank You Allah*, Thank You Allah: 2009).

The word 'put' in the sentence above contains the meaning of polysemy. Based on the context the word 'put' has a double meaning or more than one meaning. In sentence (1) means 'enter' or bring into the way, in the sentence (2) means 'place or position' which means put someone or an item, while in the sentence (3) means 'create'. In this explanation, the word 'put' belongs to the polysemy verb type and form of an action verb. The verb polysemy of

[&]quot;And I swear that I will never **put** anyone or anything before you" (*Forgive Me*, I Love You So: 2012).

[&]quot;Mum I'm all grown up now, it's a brand new day, I'd like to **put** a smile on your face every day" (*Forgive Me*, Number One For Me:2012).

action is a verb type polysemy that indicates the activities or actions carried out by the perpetrators or subjects.

Data 4

"Ya Rabb we **raise** our hands, forever we thank you" (Thank You Allah, Open Your Eyes: 2009).

"O God can not express my gratitude! but I'll **raise** her good" (*Forgive Me*, My Little Girl: 2012).

In the sentence above, the word 'raise' contains the meaning of polysemy. Based on the context, the word 'raise' has a double meaning or more than one meaning. In sentence (1) it means 'lift up or stretch out', while in the sentence (2) it has the meaning 'enlarges' this word can mean to boast or glorify. The word 'raise' in that sentence belongs to the type of polysemy verb, and form of an action verb. The verb polysemy of action is a verb type polysemy that indicates the activities or actions carried out by the perpetrators or subjects.

Data 5

"We can't keep holding from the truth, and let it **take** us by surprise, Allah protects us in the best way" (*Thank You Allah*, Open Your Eyes: 2009).

"Take a minute and see yourself in the mirror, you look like me: those eyes, lips you can't deny" (*Forgive Me*, One Big Family: 2012).

"We're here for the same reason; we won't **take** back our land" (*Forgive Me*, Freedom: 2012)

"I'll try to **take** it all, even though it's so hard" (Forgive Me, So Soon: 2012).

In that sentence, the word 'take' contains the meaning of polysemy. Based on the context of the sentence, the word 'take' has a double meaning or more than one meaning. In sentence (1) it means 'bring', in sentence (2) it means 'take it out or to spare or free up time', in sentence (3) it means 'pick up' which is to intend to possess or reclaim what belongs to them, while in sentence (4) has the meaning 'overcome' or master a situation and so on. The

word 'take' in that sentence belongs to the polysemy verb type, and form of an action verb. The verb polysemy of action is a verb type polysemy that indicates the activities or actions carried out by the perpetrators or subjects.

Data 6

"O Allah I'm forever grateful to You, whatever I **say** could never be enough" (*Forgive Me*, I Love You So: 2012).

"They could never portray, everything I feel in my heart and want to **say**, and it's hard to explain" (*Forgive Me*, Mawlaya: 2012).

In the sentence above, the word 'say' is the meaning of polysemy. Based on the context of the sentence, the word 'say' has a double meaning or more than one meaning. In sentence (1) has the meaning 'revealed', while in the sentence (2) means 'say or pronounce'. The word 'say' in that sentence belongs to the polysemy verb type, and form of an action verb. The verb polysemy of action is a verb type polysemy that indicates the activities or actions carried out by the perpetrators or subjects.

Data 7

"I pray that I'll get the chance, to be around and watch you grow, and witness you first steps, and the first you will **call** me 'dad'" (*Forgive Me*, My Little Girl: 2012).

"I know O Allah You're the Most-Forgiving, and you've promised to always be there when I **call** upon you" (*Forgive Me*, Freedom: 2012).

In the sentence above, the word 'call' is the meaning of polysemy. Based on the context of the sentence, the word 'call' has a double meaning or more than one meaning. In words (1) has the meaning 'summon' or can also be interpreted to mention or name, while in word (2) means 'need'. The word 'call' in that sentence belongs to the polysemy verb type, and form of an

34

action verb. The verb polysemy of action is a verb type polysemy that indicates the activities or actions carried out by the perpetrators or subjects.

Data 8

"Calling you for freedom, freedom, we know you can hear our call, ooh" (Forgive Me, Freedom: 2012).

"We're **calling** for freedom, fighting for freedom, we know you want us to fall" (*Forgive Me*, Freedom: 2012).

In the sentence above, the word 'calling' contains the meaning of polysemy. Based on the context of the sentence, the word 'calling' has a double meaning or more than one meaning. In sentence (1) it means 'summon' which means to invite, while in the sentence (2) it has the meaning a call with a loud voice. The word 'calling' in that sentence belongs to the polysemy verb type, and form of an action verb. The verb polysemy of action is a verb type polysemy that indicates the activities or actions carried out by the perpetrators or subjects.

4.1.1.2 Polysemy verb in the form of state

The polysemy of state verb is a verb that indicates an activity that describes a condition suffered by an actor or subject. Based on the result of this research, the researcher found polysemy verb in the form of state which explained as follows:

Data 1

"So when you **lose** your way, to Allah, you should turn, cuz as He promised He always be there" (*Thank You Allah*, Always Be There: 2009).

"Don't despair and never **lose** hope, cause Allah always by your side" (*Thank You Allah*, Insha Allah: 2009).

"We didn't have any time to **lose**, when we were (were) so busy feeling so satisfied" (*Thank You Allah*, Awaken: 2009).

The sentence above in the word 'lose' contains the meaning of polysemy. Based on the context of the sentence, the word 'lose' has a double meaning or more than one. In sentence (1) means 'stray' or is in the wrong way, in the sentence (2) means 'bereave' which is meant here is the loss of hope, while in the sentence (3) has the meaning 'fail'. And the whole sentence is included in the type of polysemy verb and form of state verb. The word included state verb because it is a verb that shows activities that describe a condition that is suffered by the perpetrator or subject.

Data 2

"You came to teach us how to **live**, Muhammad, ya Rasool Allah" (*Thank You Allah*, The Chosen One: 2009).

"Every single day of my life, with every breath, I solemnly promise, to try to **live** my life for you" (*Forgive Me*, I Love You So: 2012).

"It doesn't matter if you **live** far away from me, you feel I feel, you bleed I bleed, you cry and I cry" (*Forgive Me*, One Big Family: 2012).

In the sentence above, the word 'live' contains the meaning of polysemy. Based on the context of the sentence, the word 'live' has a double meaning or more than one meaning. In sentence (1) means 'exist' which is meant to continue to move and work as it should, then in the sentence (2) it means 'undergo' or is survival, while in the sentence (3) means 'stay'. The word 'live' in this sentence has a polysemic meaning of a state verb. The word 'live' is a state verb. This is because the polysemy verb is a verb type polysemy that indicates activities that describe a condition that suffered by the perpetrator or subject.

Data 3

"We couldn't **stand** their crying, we thought we paid our dues" (*Thank You Allah*, Awaken: 2009).

"You gave me strength to overcome my uncertainties, and **stand** firm against all the odds" (*Forgive Me*, I Love You So: 2012).

In this sentence, the word 'stand' contains the meaning of polysemy. Based on the context of the sentence, the word 'stand' has a double meaning or more than one meaning. In sentence (1) has the meaning of 'let' or not forbid (enforce), while in the sentence (2) means 'get up' which is meant to stand upright on feet. The word 'stand' in that sentence included in the polysemy of verb type. The word 'stand' in the sentence has a polysemic meaning of a state verb. The word 'stand' is a state verb. This is because the polysemy verb is a verb type polysemy that indicates activities that describe a condition that suffered by the perpetrator or subject.

4.1.1.3 Polysemy verb in the form of process

The polysemy of process ver is a verb that indicates a process or course of things. Based on the result of this research, the researcher found that the polysemy verb in the form of process, it described as follows:

Data 1

"We pray that He will fill your life, with happiness and blessings, and **grant** you kids who'll make your home filled with laughter" (*Thank you Allah*, Baraka Allahu Lakuma: 2009).

"Ya Rasool Allah Ya Habiba Allah, **grant** us the chance to be with him" (*Forgive Me*, Mawlaya: 2012).

In the sentence above the word 'grant' contains the meaning of polysemy.

Based on the context of the sentence, the word 'grant' has a double meaning

or more than one meaning. In sentence (1) means 'give' or give something, while in the sentence (2) means 'accept'. The word 'grant' in that sentence belongs to the polysemy of verb type and form of process verb. the word 'grant' is a process verb because it is a verb that indicates a process that is being carried out by the actor or subject.

4.1.2 Polysemy Noun

Based on the result of this research, the researcher found the type of polysemy. The polysemy noun cannot be denied by the word *no*. The denial is *not*. Based on its shape, the polysemy noun is divided into two, namely the basic noun and derivative noun. Furthermore, the data discussed thoroughly which explains the types of polysemy and the form of polysemy. Both of these explained as follows:

4.1.2.1 Polysemy noun in the form of basic

The basic form of polysemy noun is a noun that does not get any affixes.

Usually, it can be its own meaning without getting added. The result of basic noun polysemy data analysis explained with the following data:

Data 1

"If you ask me about **love**, and what I know about it" (*Thank You Allah*, Always Be There: 2009).

"As He promised He will always be there, to bless us with His **love** and His mercy" (*Thank You Allah*, Always Be There: 2009).

In the sentence above, the word 'love' includes the meaning of polysemy.

Based on the context, the word 'love' has a double meaning or more than one meaning. In sentence (1) means 'amour' or feeling that is in a person, while in

the sentence (2) means 'affection'. Based on the explanation, it can be concluded that the word 'love' is included in the polysemy of the noun type and form of a basic noun. A basic noun is a noun that has not changed or has not received any perfixes. Therefore the word 'love' in the form of a basic noun.

Data 2

"You are the **light** of Allah at dawn, you came after hardship as convenience" (*Thank You Allah*, Ya Nabi Salam Alayka: 2009).

"I saw those rockets and bombs shining in the sky, like drops of rain in the sun's **light**" (*Thank You Allah*, Palestine Will Be Free: 2009).

In the sentence above, the word 'light' is the meaning of polysemy. Based on the context of the sentence, the word 'light' has a double meaning or more than one meaning. In sentence (1) means 'glow' means clarity that radiates from the face, while in the sentence (2) means 'ray' or something that shines from the sun, moon or lights. Based on the explanation, it can be concluded that the word 'light' is included in the polysemy of the noun type and form of a basic noun. A basic noun is a noun that has not changed or has not received any perfixes. Therefore the word 'light' in the form of a basic noun.

Data 3

"Your face was brighter than the sun, your **beauty** equaled by none" (*Thank You Allah*, The Chosen One: 2009).

"There's not a single person, who can ever match his worth, in character and **beauty**" (*Forgive Me*, Mawlaya: 2012).

The word 'beauty' in the sentence above includes the meaning of polysemy. Based on the context, the word 'beauty' has a double meaning or more than one meaning. In sentence (1) it means good looks in appearance or

face, while in the sentence (2) it means 'beauty can be interpreted by the nature and characteristics of the person, referred to prophet Muhammad SAW. Based on the explanation, it can be concluded that the word 'beauty' is included in the type of polysemy noun and form of a basic noun. A basic noun is a noun that has not changed or has not received any perfixes. Therefore the word 'beauty' in the form of a basic noun.

Data 4

"We're here on this special day, our hearts are full of **pleasure**" (*Thank You Allah*, Baraka Allahu Lakuma: 2009).

"Together worshipping Allah, seeking His **pleasure**" (*Thank You Allah*, Baraka Allahu Lakuma: 2009).

"You brought joy to my soul, and pleasure to my eyes" (Forgive Me, My Little Girl: 2012).

In the sentence above, the word 'pleasure' is the meaning of polysemy. Based on the context, the word 'pleasure' has a double meaning or more than one meaning. In sentence (1) means 'joy or excitement', in the sentence (2) means 'bounty' or it can mean a gift of grace given by God, while in the sentence (3) means 'enjoyment'. Based on the explanation, it can be concluded that the word 'pleasure' is included in the polysemy of the noun type and form of a basic noun. A basic noun is a noun that has not changed or has not received any perfixes. Therefore the word 'pleasure' in the form of a basic noun.

Data 5

[&]quot;And we just stopped feeling all the **pain** we cause, like it's a daily basic affair" (*Thank You Allah*, Hold My Hand: 2009).

[&]quot;Running in your veins, what about anger, love, and **pain**?" (*Thank You Allah*, Open Your Eyes:2009).

"And all the **pain** I put you through, Mama, now I'm here for you" (*Forgive Me*, Number One For Me: 2012).

In the sentence above, the word 'pain' is the meaning of polysemy. Based on the context, the word 'pain' has a double meaning or more than one meaning. In sentence (1) means 'sickness' or inconvenience that is in our body, in the sentence (2) it means 'soreness because of love', while in the sentence (3) means 'wound' or feel pain due to being underestimated about the heart or feeling. Based on the explanation, it can be concluded that the word 'pain' is included in the polysemy of the noun type and form of a basic noun. A basic noun is a noun that has not changed or has not received any perfixes. Therefore the word 'pain' in the form of a basic noun.

Data 6

"You are a blessing from above, you brought **joy** to my soul" (*Forgive Me*, My Little Girl: 2012).

"The most beautiful **joy** is, on your wedding day – that's for sure" (*Forgive Me*, Masha Allah: 2012).

"What a **joy**, what a joy! let's congratulate them, everyone!" (*Forgive Me*, Masha Allah: 2012).

In the sentence above, the word 'joy' is the meaning of polysemy. Based on the context of the sentence, the word 'joy' has a double meaning or more than one meaning. In sentence (1) has the meaning of 'blessedness' or mean a state or feeling of pleasure and peace, in sentence (2) means 'excitement' where a state of mind or feeling is marked by sufficiency to pleasure, satisfaction and so on, while in sentence (3) means 'happiness'. Based on the explanation, it can be concluded that the word 'joy' is included in the polysemy of the noun type and form of a basic noun. A basic noun is a noun

that has not changed or has not received any perfixes. Therefore the word 'joy' in the form of a basic noun.

4.1.3 Polysemy Adjective

Based on the result of this research, the researcher found the form of polysemy adjective. An adjective is a word that gives a description of the state of an object or is constrained. Based on its shape, an adjective can be divided into two namely, basic adjective and derivative adjective. Each of the data would directly explain the type of polysemy and form of polysemy.

4.1.3.1 Polysemy adjective in the form of basic

The polysemy of basic adjectives is a polysemy adjective in the form of no affixes. The following data explained the data found related to the type of polysemy and also the form of polysemy:

Data 1

"So when the time gets **hard**, there's no way to turn" (*Thank You Allah*, Always Be There: 2009).

"I'm trying **hard** to walk away, but temptation is surrounding me, surrounding me" (*Forgive Me*, Forgive Me: 2012).

The word 'hard' in the sentence above includes the meaning of polysemy. Based on the context, the word 'hard' has a double meaning or more than one meaning. In sentence (1) it has the meaning 'difficult' or difficult to accomplish and do, while in the sentence (2) it means 'harsh' or can be interpreted to be persistent and serious. In this explanation, it can be concluded that the word 'hard' is included in the type of polysemy adjective and the form of a basic adjective. Polysemy of basic adjectives is a form

consisting of one morpheme. So the word 'hard' is a form of a basic adjective that has more than one meaning and no more than one morpheme.

Data 2

"I saw those rockets and bombs **shining** in the sky, like drops of rain in the sun's light" (*Thank You Allah*, Palestine Will Be Free: 2009)

"You're like a **shining** star, so beautiful you are" (*Forgive Me*, My Little Girl: 2012).

The word 'shining' in the sentence above includes the meaning of polysemy. Based on the context, the word 'shining' has a double meaning or more than one meaning. In sentence (1) means 'glazy', while in the sentence (2) has the meaning 'sideslip or falling' which means that something is falling from the sky, something is a star. In this explanation, it can be concluded that the word 'shining' is included in the type of polysemy adjective and the form of a basic adjective. Polysemy of basic adjectives is a form consisting of one morpheme. So the word 'shining' is a form of a basic adjective that has more than one meaning and no more than one morpheme.

Data 3

"I'll stay by your side honest and **true**, 'til the end of my time" (*Thank You Allah*, For The Rest Of My Life: 2009).

"Knowing that God is pleased with us too, it's not a dream, this is so **true.**" (*Forgive Me*, Paradise: 2012).

In the sentence above, the word 'true' includes the meaning of polysemy. Based on the context, the word 'true' has a double meaning or more than one meaning. In sentence (1) it means 'right' or as it is, while in the sentence (2) has the meaning 'real' or it can be interpreted to mean that it really exists and is tangible. In this explanation, it can be concluded that the word 'true' is

included in the type of polysemy adjective and the form of a basic adjective. Polysemy of basic adjectives is a form consisting of one morpheme. So the word 'true' is a form of a basic adjective that has more than one meaning and no more than one morpheme.

Data 4

"And let's pray for the **beautiful** world, the beautiful world I share with you" (*Thank You Allah*, Hold My Hand: 2009).

"Tonight is the biggest happiness in your life, by Allah, you're both **beautiful!** Allah Allah" (*Forgive Me*, Masha Allah: 2012).

In the sentence above, the word 'beautiful' includes the meaning of polysemy. Based on the context, the word 'beautiful' has a double meaning or more than one meaning. In sentence (1) means 'fancy' or can also be interpreted as good in the eyes, while in the sentence (2) has the meaning 'pretty'. In this explanation, it can be concluded that the word 'beautiful' is included in the type of polysemy adjective and the form of a basic adjective. Polysemy of basic adjectives is a form consisting of one morpheme. So the word 'beautiful' is a form of a basic adjective that has more than one meaning and no more than one morpheme.

Data 5

"How Your love has set me free, set me free and made me **strong**" (*Forgive Me*, I Love You So: 2012).

In the sentence above, the word 'strong' includes the meaning of polysemy. Based on the context, the word 'strong' has a double meaning or

[&]quot;I can feel the pride in the air, and it makes me **strong** to see everyone" (*Forgive Me*, Freedom: 2012).

[&]quot;I've got to stop the tears, keep my faith and be **strong"** (*Forgive Me*, So Soon: 2012).

more than one meaning. In sentence (1) it means 'firm' or it can means tough or not easy to give up, in sentence (2) has a meaning 'potent' or can be interpreted as not easily swayed, while in sentence (3) has the meaning 'steadfast' or can be interpreted strong in the face of danger and other problems. In this explanation, it can be concluded that the word 'strong' is included in the type of polysemy adjective and the form of a basic adjective. Polysemy of basic adjectives is a form consisting of one morpheme. So the word 'strong' is a form of a basic adjective that has more than one meaning and no more than one morpheme.

Data 6

"God I can not express my gratitude!, but I'll raise her **good**" (Forgive me, My Little Girl: 2012).

"And now that we're here feeling so **good**, about all the things that we went through" (*Forgive Me*, Paradise: 2012).

The word 'good' in the sentence above includes the meaning of polysemy. Based on the context, the word 'good' has a double meaning or more than one meaning. In sentence (1) means 'well', while in the sentence (2) means 'happy' or means the state or feeling happy and at ease (free of any troublesome). In this explanation, it can be concluded that the word 'good' is included in the type of polysemy adjective and the form of a basic adjective. Polysemy of basic adjectives is a form consisting of one morpheme. So the word 'good' is a form of a basic adjective that has more than one meaning and no more than one morpheme.

Data 7

"The creator of you and me, the heavens and the **whole** universe" (*Thank You Allah*, Always Be There: 2009).

"The one that made us **whole** and free, the guardian of His true believers" (*Thank You Allah*, Always Be There: 2009).

The word 'whole' in the sentence above includes the meaning of polysemy. Based on the context, the word 'whole' has a double meaning or more than one meaning. In sentence (1) has the meaning 'entire' or shows a wholeness, while in the sentence (2) means 'perfect' or can be interpreted to be flawless and blemish. In the explanation, it can be concluded that the word 'whole' belongs to the type of polysemy adjective and form of a basic adjective. Polysemy of basic adjectives is a form consisting of one morpheme. The word 'whole' is a form of a basic adjective that has more than one meaning and no more than one morpheme.

Data 8

"Every time you feel like you cannot go on, you feel so **lost** and that you're so alone" (*Thank You Allah*, Insha Allah: 2009).

"I wanna thank you for all the things that you've done, you've done for me through all my years I've been **lost"** (*Thank You Allah*, Thank You Allah: 2009).

In the sentence above, the word 'lost' includes the meaning of polysemy.

Based on the context, the word 'lost' has a double meaning or more than one meaning. In sentence (1) means 'stray or misdirected', while in the sentence (2) has the meaning 'sheer off' or can be interpreted to disappear and not be seen again. In the explanation, it can be concluded that the word 'whole' belongs to the type of polysemy adjective and form of a basic adjective. Polysemy of basic adjectives is a form consisting of one morpheme. The

word 'whole' is a form of a basic adjective that has more than one meaning and no more than one morpheme.

Based on the results of the research, it can be seen that there is a polysemy in the lyrics of Maher Zain's song. The polysemy found was a type of polysemy and form of polysemy. Types of polysemy include polysemy verbs, polysemy nouns, and polysemy adjectives. While the form of polysemy includes: (1) polysemy verb: a form of actions, states, and processes. (2) polysemy noun: forms of basic. (3) polysemy adjective: a form of basic.

4.2 Discussion

This section discusses the finding of data analysis and in order to answers the statement of the problem. There are two research questions used in this research. The first research question about types of polysemy and the second about the form of polysemy. The data used for this research are song lyrics in 'Thank You Allah' and 'Forgive Me' by Maher Zain.

Based on the finding of this research that has been analyzed, the first question is about types of polysemy. In order to answer the research question, the researcher used theory from Alwi. In that theory describes four types of polysemy there are polysemy verb, polysemy noun, polysemy adjective, and polysemy adverb. After the researcher analyzing the data, the researcher found twenty six data included in the types of polysemy. The first is polysemy verb, the researcher found twelve words included in polysemy verb there are: watching, lose, turn, put, live, raise, stand, call, take, say, grant, and calling. The second type is polysemy

noun, the researcher found six words included in polysemy noun there are: *love*, *light*, *beauty*, *pleasure*, *pain*, *and joy*. The third is polysemy adjective, the researcher found eight words included in polysemy adjective there are: *whole*, *hard*, *lost*, *shining*, *true*, *beautiful*, *strong*, *and good*. The last is polysemy adverb. In this type, the researcher has not found the words included in polysemy adverb. It can be concluded that the researcher found thirty data included polysemy verb, polysemy noun, and polysemy adjective. The most used type of polysemy in song lyrics by Maher Zain is polysemy verb.

The second question is about the forms of polysemy. Based on the findings, in each type of polysemy has a different form of polysemy. Bandana divided polysemy verb into five forms of polysemy, there are 1) original verb polysemy, 2) derivative verb polysemy, 3) action verb polysemy, 4) process verb polysemy, and 5) state verb polysemy. After analyzing the data, the researcher not found all forms of polysemy in the polysemy verb. The results of the data found are the first is an action verb, the researcher found eight words there are: *watching, turn, put, raise, take, say, call, and calling*. The second is process verb, the researcher found one word that included in process verb, the word is 'grant'. The last is state verbs, based on data that has analyzed, the researcher found three words included in state verbs, there are: *lose, live, and stand*. The next form of polysemy from the type of polysemy in a noun. The form of polysemy noun divided into two, there are a basic noun and derivative noun. In this research, the researcher not found the word that included derivative noun. A basic noun polysemy that found is in six words, there are *love, light, beauty, pleasure, pain, and joy*. The last is the form of

polysemy from the type of polysemy an adjective. Form of polysemy adjective divided into two, there are basic adjective polysemy and derivative adjective. In this research, the researcher not found the word that included derivative adjective. The researcher found eight word included in a basic adjective, there are: *free*, *hard*, *shining*, *bright*, *true*, *beautiful*, *strong*, *good*, *whole*, *and lost*.

Based on the finding above, the researcher tends to discuss this present work with several previous research. The firs previous research was carried out by Tahir (2014). The title was "An Analysis in Using Polysemy in English Songs by Adele Laurie Blue Adkins". The results of this previous research, the researcher found the words polysemy in Adele song. Based on the analysis of the data there are twenty polysemy that found in fifteen songs of Adele and seven words classes, namely: verb: find, close, down, hold, play, end, hurt, like, see, tell, made, save; noun: back, out, down, one, end, hurt; adjective: good, hard; adverb: back, close, out, over; conjunction: over, like; preposition: on; and numeral: one. In this research, the researcher also found the words that has polysemy meaning and categorize them in the type of polysemy and form of polysemy. the data used by researcher is same as previous research used song lyrics.

The third previous research carried out by Setianingrum (2017). The title was "A Polysemy Analysis of Vocabulary in the Handbook of Islamic Banking of English for Economy at Islamic Banking Major". This previous research found about type of polysemy and the data used was vocabulary in the handbook of islamic banking. Based on the perevious research, this research found some of the same research results. In this research also found type of polysemy, and the the

researcher categorize in three types the are polysemy verb, polysemy noun, and polysemy adjective. This research used different data with the previous research. The previous research used vocabulary in the handbook of islamic banking and in this research used song lyrics by Maher Zain.

Relating those previous research, this research gave a new finding. The researcher analyzed the type of polysemy and form of polysemy used song lyrics by Maher Zain on two albums 'Thank You Allah' and 'Forgive Me'. In other to complete this discussion, the researcher looks forward a good contribution in this research that can be given to the society, especially for music listeners.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After analyzing and discussing the problem in previous chapter, the researcher would like to present some conclusion. Beside, the researcher also gave suggestion.

5.1 Conclusion

According to the results of research that has been done, in the lyrics of the song Maher Zain, there is the use of polysemy which includes the type of polysemy and forms of polysemy. The research results found explained as follows:

Judging from the type, the polysemy found in this study was in the type of polysemy verb, polysemy noun, and adjective polysemy. Type of polysemy verb found are: watching, lose, turn, bring, put, live, raise, stand, wonder, call, take, say, grant, and calling. The amount of data obtained on the type of polysemy verb is fourteen words. In the type of polysemy noun found are love, light, beauty, pleasure, pain, and joy. The amount of data obtained in the polysemy noun is six words. Whereas in the type of polysemy adjective found are whole, free, hard, lost, shining, bright, true, beautiful, strong, and good. The amount of data obtained on the type of polysemy adjective is ten words. It can be concluded that the type of polysemy that often appears in Maher Zain song lyrics is the type of polysemy verb.

Judging from the shape, the form of polysemy found in the data that has been analyzed is, a) In the polysemy verb, the forms found are an action verb, state verb, derivative verb, and process verb. The number of action verb is nine words there are: watching, turn, bring, put, raise, take, say, call, and calling, state verb is three words there are: lose, live, and stand, derivative verb is one word namely: wonder and process verb is one word namely: grant. b) In the polysemy noun, the forms found are a basic noun and derivative noun. The number of basic nouns is five words there are: love, light, beauty, pleasure, and pain and a derivative noun are one word namely: joy. c) In the polysemy adjective, the forms found are a basic adjective and derivative adjective. The amount of basic adjective is eight words there are: free, hard, shining, bright, true, beautiful, strong, and good and derivative adjective is two words namely: whole and lost. the most widely used in the form of polysemy are an action verb, basic noun, and basic adjective.

5.2 Suggestion

This research is only limited to discussing the type of polysemy and form of polysemy in Maher Zain's song lyrics on album 'Thank You Allah' and 'Forgive Me' so that suggestions for other researchers who will be researching about polysemy are to discuss related to the type of lingual unit of polysemy, type the relationship types of the meaning of polysemy, and also the level of syntax that is the function of polysemy. The researcher hope the readers can understand more broadly about semantic and polysemy itself.

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