

STATEMENT OF APPROVAL

**AN ANALYSIS OF CONTEXTUAL MEANING AND IMPLICIT
ISLAMIC MESSAGE IN MAHER ZAIN SONG**

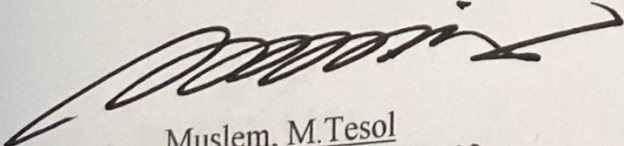
Submitted to the Tarbiyah and Teaching Training
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For the degree of *Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)* of English Education

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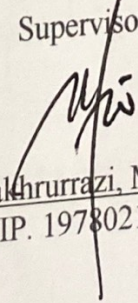
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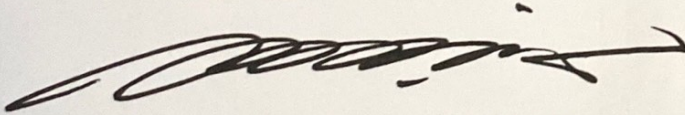
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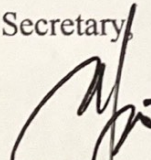
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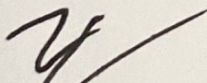
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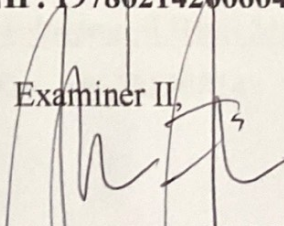
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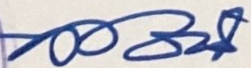


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Degree (S1)

Study Program: English Department

Tarbiyah and Teacher

Training Faculty



**THE MINISTRY OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS
STATE INSTITUTE OF ISLAMIC STUDIES LANGSA**

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First of all the writer would like to thank Allah the Almighty for giving his strength, health, trust to accomplish this thesis entitled " *An Analysis Of Contextual Meaning And Implicit Islamic Message In Maher Zain Song* ". Praise be upon prophet Muhammad sallallaahu 'alaihi wasallam who has brought the *ummah* from the brightness of the era and being the best *ummah*.

The writer realized that in carrying out and writing this thesis, many people have given their valuable suggestion, guidance, advices, sacrifices, and assistance for the completion of writing this thesis. Therefore, the writer would like to express his deepest sincerely appreciation to:

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4. For the names who has not been mentioned above, May Allah SWT be with us, Aamiin.

Finally, the writer hopes this thesis could provide valuable and useful information for the readers. The writer sincerely appreciates all the critics and suggestions and will accept all of it.

Langsa, August 12th 2021

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ABSTRACT

Muhammad Rifal Maulana, 2021. An Analysis Contextual Meaning And Implicit

Islamic Message In Maher Zain Song

Supervisor (1). Muslem, S.Pd., M.Pd., M.TESOL. (2) Dr. Fakhurrazi, M.Hum

This study was about an analysis of contextual meaning and implicit Islamic message in Maher Zain song. This study was aim to analyze the semantics meaning especially in contextual meaning and implicit message of the song. The problem in this study was analyzed by using qualitative method. The data was collected by using documentation approach to investigate written objects such as books, magazines, documents, regulations, meeting minutes, daily notes to explore data in the form of documents related to the meaning of implicit messages and contextual meanings. In this study, the writer found that the song was about a person's life in a romance but contains many Islamic messages in a relationship that has feelings of love and affection combined with religion and other than that in the lyrics. The contextual meaning in the Maher Zain song lyrics, namely in the sentence "You found me home and sail with me", the words "Sail with me here is not just sailing in the ocean or managing a boat or ship but has the meaning of living together forever. In the sentence "You've opened my heart" which means that someone in the lyrics gives an opportunity to love his lover. Furthermore, in the sentence "I'll thank Allah for opening my eyes" which shows that Allah has given instructions to love the singer.

Keywords: *Contextual Meaning, Implicit Islamic Message, Maher Zain Song*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Communication is a process that a person or several people, groups, organizations and communities create and use information to connect with the environment and other people.¹ There are many languages produced in various regions. To stay in touch with people or friends from different areas, people usually use language to communicate with each other. In their communication, people can use spoken and written language. For instance, the lyrics of the song. It is presented in both spoken and written text format. Variety of Language is a set of human speech patterns that contain sounds, words, and grammatical features that can uniquely be linked to external factors, such as geographic and social factors.² Variety of language is a change or difference that is manifested in the speech of a person or speakers in a particular language community.³ The science that analyzes the variety of languages is linguistics.

According to Markhamah linguistics is the study of human language.⁴ based on this explanation, the researcher concludes that linguistics can be extensively isolated into three categories of thought about: forms of language, meanings of dialects and language in context. Linguistics, as well as semantics, is

¹ Nasrul Syarif, *Komunikasi Kontemporer*, (Yogyakarta: Budi utama, 2019), p. 26.

² Wardhaugh, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, (Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1986), p. 22.

³ Pranowo, *Bahasa, Sastra dan Pengajarannya*, (Yogyakarta: Sanata Darma University Press, 2005), p. 35.

⁴ Markhamah, *Analisis Kesalahan dan Karakteristik Bentuk Pasif*, (Surakarta: Muhamadiyah University Press, 2014), p. 27.

meaning consideration, morphology, sentence structure, speech investigation, sociolinguistics, and so on. The researcher uses sociolinguistics to analyze this research. Sociolinguistic tends to focus on language variations that appear in society which can usually be traced due to the existence of various social stratifications in society.⁵ In other words, sociolinguistics studies about language use in community society, grammar, variety of language and time of use of various languages.

Through language, speakers have an order and a message. The messages conveyed can be in the form of oral communication, written communication, verbal communication or non-verbal communication. However, in this study the researcher focused on written communication, Particularly the lyrics of a song. Lyrics are lyrics sung to accompany a musical instrument. In general, the term refers to a poem that is not too long and contains someone's feelings.⁶ Therefore, the song lyrics are used to express writer's feelings and criticize the individual or group of people. The researcher uses various expressions to cover and reasonably the song lyrics. The author still could convey his message even though he uses various words.

These assorted expressions usually make the difficulties for a number of people to understand the lyrics meaning because it contained in good music and lyrics sound. Therefore, this study to understand the meaning in utterances called contextual meaning and implicit Islamic message. In semantics, it studies about meanings. According to Charles W. Kreidler that the dimensions of meaning

⁵ Kushartanti, dkk, *Pesona Bahasa: Langkah Awal Memahami Linguistic*, (Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2007), p. 230.

⁶ Melani Budianta, *Membaca Sastra*, (Jakarta: Indonesia Tera, 2008), p. 182.

include reference and denotation, connotation, sense relations, lexical and grammatical meanings, morphemes, homonymy, polysemy, lexical ambiguity, sentences and meanings.⁷ In addition, according to Abdul Chaer, the types of meaning include lexical, grammatical and contextual meanings, referential and non-referential meanings, denotative and connotative meanings, conceptual and associative meanings, and lexeme meanings.⁸ This study uses semantic analysis, particularly on contextual meaning and implicit Islamic message in Maher Zain song lyric.

In this study, researcher also found several previous studies that had similarities to this research, Isthifa Kemal which focus on Contextual Meaning of Language of Television Advertising on Cigarettes. This study discusses cigarette advertising texts that have contextual meanings, explains the meaning contained in cigarettes, and describes the effect of cigarette advertisements on society from these cigarette advertisements. The data in this study were obtained from all cigarette advertisements on television. The research method used is the record and note method.

Furthermore, Yusuf Ali's and Khulala Sundusiyah's A semantic analysis on the English translation of surah Almuzammil. The study intended to answer research questions. First, it was about various messages and meanings are used in Yusuf Ali's English translation of surah Almuzammil. He uses the descriptive qualitative method because the data of this study are in the form of the sentences or words of surah Almuzammil.

⁷ Charles W. Kreidler, *Introducing English Semantics* (London: Routledge 11 New Fetter Lane, 1998), p. 41.

⁸ Abdul Chaer, *Linguistic Umum*, (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 2007), p. 289.

Comparing to previous research differences that appear with the author's research. In terms of the study, research conducted by Isthifa Kemal, and Khulala Sundusiyah with research conducted by the researcher, both study semantics. The difference lies in the object under study.

Based on previous research above, researcher is interested in research on semantics, especially in contextual meaning and implicit message. Contextual meaning is the lexeme meaning or word within the context. The contextual definition is also a term used to embed meaning in a larger, explanatory expression.⁹ Contextual meaning can be interpreted as the meaning of a word or lexeme that is in a description or sentence that can contain or add clarity of meaning, which is influenced by the situation, place, time, environment of the word's use. This means that the emergence of contextual meaning can be caused by the situation, place, time, and environment. Meanwhile, the implication could be defined as "the indirect or implicit meaning of a speech produced by the speaker"¹⁰ in other words implicit is the delivery of a speaker indirectly. This means that a speaker wants to convey something but the sentence is not clear.

In this research, song lyrics became a source of data used by researchers to convey the ideas and objectives of this study. The researcher also has some arguments about something that influences the lyrics. Lyrics are element of poetry which basically means to be sung, which express the thoughts and feelings of the poet. This causes the meaning of understanding referred to in speech, especially in the song lyrics.

⁹ Abdul Chaer, *Linguistic Umum*, (Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta, 2007), p. 290.

¹⁰ Grice, *Logic and Conversation* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1975), p. 44.

The researcher chose Maher Zain's song lyrics as the research subject. In the lyrics of the song, there are many meanings behind the words. The lyrics have a message the singer wants to convey to their listeners. Through his lyrics, he wants to invite people to do and influence something. In addition, the researcher has several reasons for analyzing this question. First, this song tells the story of love, inspiration, the struggles of a mother, solving world problems and role models. Then, the writer chose five songs from different collections. The five melodies are about a story that has the same story as analysts in ordinary reality. This story is a presentation to readers and audiences that if we need to have a good relationship between the world and the hereafter, we must know everything that was taught by the Messenger of Allah. In its expansion, this song provides both implicit message and contextual meaning. This song is very nice to listen to. Agreeing with social media, "Maher Zain" is a vocalist and writer. Born in Tripoli, Lebanon, July 16, 1981. In January 2009, Maher in collaboration with the Islamic music company Awakening Records began making his first album project and finally on November 1, 2009, Maher's debut album was released under the name Thank You Allah. The album contains 13 songs with 2 additional songs. The album was re-released in a percussion version and a French version of one of the songs.

In semantic this studies about meanings. According to Abdul Chaer, the types of meaning include lexical, grammatical and contextual meanings, referential and non-referential meanings, denotative and connotative meanings,

conceptual and associative meanings, and lexeme meanings.¹¹ This study uses semantic analysis, particularly in the lexical meaning and contextual meaning, "Analysis of implicit and Contextual Meanings in the Song Lyrics of Maher Zain". The lexical meaning should be interpreted as a meaning of the lexeme depending on the meaning in the sentence in which they occur. Lexical meaning deals with the connection between words and meanings. The researcher analyzed the lyrics of Maher Zain's songs in certain stages. First, the researcher analyzes lyrics as expressions, because lyrics can be expressions that have many meanings behind them. Second, this study is interested in the way singers transmit information and messages through lyrics as expressions.

This study analyzes the contextual meaning and implicit Islamic message in Maher Zain lyrics song. Considering that the song lyrics are very strong and have deep meaning as an expression, this study is important because it is used to explore what the meaning behind the song lyrics is as an expression. Based on the explanation above, this study was conducted under the title "*An Analysis Of Contextual Meaning And Implicit Islamic Message In Maher Zain Song*"

B. Research Question

1. What are the Contextual Meaning within the lyrics of Maher Zain song?
2. What are Implicit Islamic Message in the lyrics of Maher Zain song?

C. Purpose of study

¹¹ Abdul Chaer, *Linguistic Umum*, (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 2007), p. 289.

1. To know the Contextual Meaning within the lyrics of Maher Zain song
2. To find out Implicit Islamic Message in the lyrics of Maher Zain song

D. Significances of Study

1. Theoretical Significance

Theoretical significance is addressed to song listeners, researchers, and other writers. First, for the song listener, this study provides several significant contributions to the reader that can be enjoyed with the song. Especially, in knowing about the lexical meaning and contextual meaning are used in the lyrics of Maher Zain's song. secondly, for researchers, this study is to improve the ability of researchers in knowing the lexical and contextual meanings in a song lyric. third for other writers. This research can provide information to other researchers about further research related to this research.

2. Practical Significance

First, for song listeners. This provides an alternative solution in translating the meaning of a song lyric lexically and contextually. It also helps them solve problems about the meaning of a song. Second for researchers. This can be a new knowledge in translating the meaning of a song lexically and contextually. Fourth, other writers can provide information in conducting research related to song lyrics.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Semantic

This research used linguistic semantics theory. Where, semantic was a part of linguistics. In other words, semantics was one of the branches of linguistics studying about the meaning of language. According to Charles W. Kreedler, semantic is the systematic study of meaning and linguistic semantic is the study of how languages organize and express meanings.¹² In other words, meaning in linguistic semantic was very needed for us to limit ourselves to the expression of meanings in a single language.

Furthermore, Charles said there were three disciplines were concerned with the systematic study of meaning, in itself: psychology, philosophy and linguistics. It means that, psychologist was interest in how individual humans learn, how they retain, recall or loss information. Philosophies of language were concerned with how we know, how any particular fact that we know or accept as true was related to other possible facts. Either, the last methodical study of meaning is about verbal, linguistics enjoyed understanding how language works.

The Researcher understands that the context of a word completely reflects its meaning. In this case, the meaning of the word is determined by its contextual relations. As a result, a distinction must be made between fellowship as well as modes of fellowship was made. To achieve this recognition, any part of the

¹² Charles W. Kreedler, *Introducing English Semantic.*, p. 3.

sentence that bears meaning and combines with the meanings of other constituents is used. Meaning could be concluded that ideas or concepts could be transferred from the speaker's mind to the hearer's mind by embodying them, as it were, in the form of one language or another.

B. Kind of Meaning

The study of the meanings of morphemes, words, phrases, and sentences is known as semantics. The aspect of meaning in language is considered semantic. When it comes to the meaning, it can be divided into several categories. According to Charles W. Kreidler, dimensions of meaning include reference and denotation, connotation, sense relations, lexical and grammatical meaning, morphemes, homonymy, polysemy, lexical ambiguity, sentence, and meaning.¹³

Cognitive meaning, ideational meaning, denotational meaning, and propositional meaning are all types of meaning, according to Mansoer Pateda,¹⁴ whereas Siple Ed in Mansoer Pateda's book states that among the types of meaning are emotive meaning, spelling meaning, descriptive meaning, referential meaning, pictorial meaning, dictionary meaning, fringe meaning, and core meaning. Grammatical and lexical meanings.¹⁵ according to Verhaar in Mansoer Pateda, are two types of meaning.

¹³ Charles W. Kreidler, *Introducing English Semantics*, (London: Routledge, 1998), p. 41.

¹⁴ Mansoer Pateda, *Semantic Leksikal*, (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta,2001), p. 96.

¹⁵ Mansoer Pateda, *Semantic Leksikal*, (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta,2001), p. 16.

According to Boomfield, the novel Mansoer Pateda limited and broadened meaning.¹⁶ Lexical, grammatical, and contextual meanings, referential and non-referential meanings, denotative and connotative meanings, conceptual and associative meanings, and lexemes are all types of meaning, according to Abdul Chaer.¹⁷ Referential or correspondence theories, contextual theories, mentalism or conceptual theories, and theoretical formalism theories are all types of meaning, according to Jos Daniel Parera.¹⁸

The researcher focuses on lexical and contextual meaning from the book by Charles W. Kreidler and Daniel Josh Parera. As a result, the author clarified the meaning of the two books. Because the writer analyzed the song "Maher Zain" for this study.

1. Contextual Meaning

Contextual meaning refers to the meaning that is determined by the context. According to Abdul Chaer, contextual meaning is the meaning of a lexeme or word within the context. A contextual definition is one in which the term is used by embedding it in a larger expression that also contains its explanation. According to J.R. Firth's book, Daniel Josh Parera, published in 1930:

“If we regard language as ‘expressive’ or ‘communicative’ we imply that it is an instrument of inner mental states. And as we know so little of inner mental states, even by the most careful introspection the language problem, become more mysterious the more we try to explain it by referring it to inner mental happenings which are not observable. By regarding word as

¹⁶ Mansoer Pateda, *Semantic Leksikal*, (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta,2001), p. 16-17.

¹⁷ Abdul Chaer, *Linguistic Umum*, (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 2007), p. 289.

¹⁸ Jos Daniel Parera, *Teori Semantik*, (Jakarta: Erlangga,2004), p.12.

acts, events, habits, we limit our inquiry to what is objective in the group life of our fellows".¹⁹

According to Firth, it could inherit the context of thinking about the circumstance in the study of meaning. The meaning of a word in theory contextual is linked to the cultural and ecological context in which it is used. This idea also suggests that, independent of context, a word or symbol utterance has no meaning.

Contextual meaning, according to Abdul Chaer, is the meaning of a lexeme or word inside a context. Contextual meaning, on the other hand, can be applied to a circumstance in which the time, the language usage environment, and other factors are all present.²⁰

Contextual meaning, according to *Mansoer Petada*, can be thought of as situational meaning. It developed as a result of the interaction of speech and circumstance.²¹ It manifested itself in a variety of ways. The first is context organs, which include those relating to gender, position of the speaker, age of the speaker or listener, and socioeconomic background of the speaker or listener.

The second factor is the situation's context, which can be either safe or noisy. The third reason is for context, such as asking or expecting something. The fourth factor is whether or not the conversation is formal. The fifth factor is the speaker's or listener's mood, such as fear, excitement, upset, or anger. The sixth time context, such as night or day. The seventh is the context of

¹⁹ Jos Daniel Parera, *Teori Semantic*, (Jakarta: Erlangga,1990), p. 17.

²⁰ Abdul Chaer, *Linguistic Umum*, (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 2007), p. 290.

²¹ Mansoer Pateda, *Semantic Leksikal*, (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta,2001), p. 116.

place, such as where you are at school, at home, in the field, etc. The eighth is object context, which refers to the topic of the conversation. The ninth is context fittings, which refers to how the speaker or listener speaks or hears the speaker or listener. The tenth is a linguistic environment that adheres to both parties' language standards. The eleventh is linguistic context, which refers to the language utilized.

2. Lexical Meaning

The lowest meaning unit in a language's meaning system that can be separated from other comparable units is lexical meaning. A lexeme is a unit of abstraction. It can appear in a variety of ways in actual spoken or written words. Even when inflected, it is considered the same lexeme. Harimurti stated in his book Mansoer Pateda that lexical meaning is the meaning of a word when it is observed alone, either in form or shape lexeme affixes whose meaning is more or less established, as can be found in a given language dictionary.²²

Lexical meaning is the smallest unit of meaning in the meaning system of a language that can be distinguished from other similar units. A lexeme is an abstraction unit. It can appear in a variety of ways in genuine spoken or written phrases, and even when inflected, it is treated as the same lexeme.

The genuine meaning, which is associated with our feeling of observation, is referred to as lexical meaning. It is well known that a language

²² Mansoer Pateda, *Semantic Leksikal*, (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 2001), p. 16-17.

has a large number of lexical systems, each of which combines semantics and structure and can derive its meaning from paradigmatic and systematical considerations. The researcher defines lexical meaning as meaning that has lexicon, lexeme, and word characteristics. It also has a reference meaning, which is the result of our observation through our senses or reality in our lives. Not every lexeme was a word-lexeme or a lexeme with a word form. Many of them are likely to be phrasal lexemes with phrase forms.

As a result, many individuals believe that the lexical meaning is the dictionary meaning or the lexeme meaning even when there are no contexts. For example, "horses" and "quadruped ridden" have comparable lexical meanings. In this case, the lexical meaning is the specific word or meanings that correspond to our senses' observations. In most cases, the dictionary merely contains the lexical definition of the word described.

3. Grammatical Meaning

The grammatical meaning of the phrase enclosed is the meaning of the phrase. This indicates that each language's grammatical meaning is limited and cannot be modified or replaced for a long time. A language's grammatical meaning could be deduced. It is set in accordance with the linguistic community's preferences.

Internal meaning, structural or functional meaning, and grammatical meaning are all terms that can be used to describe grammatical meaning. Grammatical meaning, according to Mansoer Pateda, is the meaning that occurs as a result of the functioning of words in a phrase. To put it another way, every language has a grammatical system, and each language's

grammatical system is slightly different.²³

4. Conceptual Meaning

The importance of conceptual meaning in the language cannot be overstated. According to Mansoer Pateda, we can determine conceptual meaning by connecting or comparing the levels of language.²⁴ As a result, in every language, conceptual meaning is recognized as a major aspect.

5. Denotative Meaning

The meaning of what it was is called denotative meaning. Denotative meaning is sometimes referred to be a word or set of words that is treated suitably beyond language unit based on a linear relationship between the unit and form language. Based on the denotative sense, Harimurti in Mansoer Pateda's work is straightly designating anything beyond the language or that is based on particular conventions.²⁵

The core feature of word meaning is identified by a denotation. Denotation is not the same as meaning. As a result, the denotation is logical, as it is the original, which occurred first, the first known, implying that it is proper and consistent with reality's meaning.

6. Connotative Meaning

Connotative meaning is the expression's communication value to the intended audience, as opposed to the elements above, which are purely conceptual. As a result, it opens as a connotative, implying that it is just our

²³ Mansoer Pateda, *Semantic Leksikal*, (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta,2001), p. 103.

²⁴ Mansoer Pateda, *Semantic Leksikal*, (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta,2001), p. 114.

²⁵ Mansoer Pateda, *Semantic Leksikal*, (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 2001), p. 32.

knowledge and belief in nature that is opened. Connotation, according to Charles K W, relates to the personal part of meaning, the emotional association that the term evoked. Individuals' connotations have common experiences, and some people have shared word connotations.²⁶

Connotations have the right to exist and must be discussed, managed, and discussed by the user language. However, language usage and implications have boundaries, which are not employed in report language, scientific articles, magazines, and other codified languages.

The personal part of meaning, the emotional association that the term evokes, is referred to as connotation. Sensations, sensations, attitudes, judgments, and beliefs, as well as particular purposes, are stimulated and evoked by connotation. It can be done both independently and in groups.²⁷

Connotations can occur between synonyms' meanings, and connotations can even appear within a word. As a result, the meaning appears to be based on historical significance and descriptive intent. Connotations have boundaries, according to JD. Parera, and are employed in report language, science language, language magazines, and textbooks.²⁸ Since a result, the use of connotations must be done with caution, as it can lead to rhetorical power as well as certain negatives.

7. Morpheme

²⁶ Charles W. Kreidler, *Introducing English Semantics*, (London: Routledge, 1998), p. 45.

²⁷ Jos Daniel Parera, *Teori Semantik*, (Jakarta: Erlangga, 2004), p. 99.

²⁸ Jos Daniel Parera, *Teori Semantik*, (Jakarta: Erlangga, 2004), p. 105.

The precise term for a minimal meaningful element, according to Charles K W, is morpheme. Table, orange, drums, and shoe, for example, are all morphemes. One of them can be broken down into something more manageable.²⁹

8. Mentalism or Conceptual Meaning

Mentalist theory is just that: it's a theory that goes against the theory of reference. Saussure, according to JD Parera's book, pioneered the mentalist theory of meaning by recommending that the first synchronic study of language and language analysis above separates parole, la langue, and le langage, are not real.³⁰ This theory's key qualities show that it is a Mentalist hypothesis.

The welcome Glucksberg and Danks in JD Parera's book was one of the primary aspects of this notion "the set of possible meanings in any given word is the set of possible feelings, images, ideas, concepts, thoughts, and inferences that a person might produce when that word is heard and processed"³¹

9. Referential or correspondence meaning

As postulated by Ogden and Richard, referential or correspondence meaning relates to three. The relationship between the reference and the referent is communicated through the sounds of language symbols in the form of words, phrases, or sentences, according to Ogden and Richards. The direct

²⁹ Charles W. Kreidler, *Introducing English Semantics*, (London: Routledge, 1998), p. 51.

³⁰ Jos Daniel Parera, *Teori Semantik*, (Jakarta: Erlangga, 2004), p. 47.

³¹ Jos Daniel Parera, *Teori Semantik*, (Jakarta: Erlangga, 2004), p. 47.

relationship between actual references to the referent in the real world is emphasized in this approach.³²

10. The Meaning Is-Use Theory

The meaning of an expression is determined by its use in the language, if not identical to it. Wittgenstein was the one who came up with this theory. According to Wittgenstein, the word "is not possible tactic and meaningful for all contexts" because context changes all the time. It also has an impact on language, which is a type of game that has been played in a variety of settings with varied goals. Languages also have norms that allow for some movement while restricting others. The selection of concepts or the right usage of appropriately is one shortcoming of this system.

C. Relation of Meaning

The semantic relationship significance or relationship between a word or set of words, or another language, and the linguistic unit in any language. Synonyms, antonyms, hyponyms, homonyms, polysemy, ambiguity, and redundancy are all types of meaning interactions, according to Abdul Chaer.³³

1. Synonym

Mutual entailment is an example of synonym, while mutual hyponymy is an example of synonym. Charles K. W. is a fictional character. Single lexemes of the same weight are commonly used as synonyms. The longer terms explained the

³² Ogden and Richards.....

³³ Abdul Chaer, *Linguistic Umum*, (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 2007), p. 82.

simpler terms, but not vice versa.³⁴ For at least some of the lexemes they define, dictionaries usually give a list of synonyms, and there are even full dictionaries of synonyms.

However, synonymy is not a simple affair because two lexemes never have the same range of syntactic occurrences, even if they share occurrences and predict the same class of referring expressions. As a result, a synonym is a semantic relation that expresses the similarity of meaning between speech units.

In Abdul Chaer, a synonym for the term (which might be words, phrases, or sentences) has a similar meaning to other expressions, according to Verhaar, as a result, synonyms were utilized to show similarity of meaning.³⁵ The fact that each constituent word dictionary implies a number of devices with the same meaning demonstrates this.

Antonyms are two statements that differ in polarity, such as these, and are mutually contradictory, according to Charles K W. It implies that if one is correct, the other must be incorrect. Two sentences with the same subject but different predicates.³⁶ As a result, the relationship between the meanings of two terms is established.

2. Homonym

A lexeme is a word that combines both form and meaning. It's quite simple to figure out the format: in writing, it's a series of letters, and in

³⁴ Charles W. Kreidler, *Introducing English Semantics*, (London: Routledge, 1998), p. 97.

³⁵ Abdul Chaer, *Linguistic Umum*, (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 2007), p. 82.

³⁶ Charles W. Kreidler, *Introducing English Semantics*, (London: Routledge, 1998), p.

voice, it's a series of phonemes.³⁷ In other words, homonym consists of two lexemes with the same form but totally distinct meanings. In this example, the terms homophone and homograph are used to describe homonyms. A homophone is a sound that has the same pitch. However, homograph is the same spelling as homograph.

3. Hyponym

The hyponym, according to Abdul Chaer, is a semantic relationship between a figure of speech whose meaning is incorporated into the meaning of subsequent utterances.³⁸ For instance, there is a distinction made between "birds" and "pigeons." The definition of "pigeon" is included in the definition of "bird." We may claim that the "dove" is a bird, but the bird could be a bird of paradise or the name of one of the other birds if we use the word "bird" instead of "dove." As a result, a hyponym relationship is similar to a synonym relationship. When a word has the same meaning as all of its constituent words but not otherwise, it is referred to as a hyponym.

In Mansoer Pateda's book, a hyponym is a phrase (the word can also be a phrase or sentence) whose meaning was considered to be part of the meaning of another expression by Verhar (2001:209).³⁹ It means that a hyponym is a valid one-way relationship that can also be used as a noun. According to Palmer's book, Mansoer Pateda, it has a logical relationship with the hyponym hierarchy. It means that if we said hyponym, we could think of a group name,

³⁷ Abdul Chaer, *Linguistic Umum*, (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 2007), p. 82.

³⁸ Abdul Chaer, *Linguistic Umum*, (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 2007), p. 305.

³⁹ Mansoer Pateda, *Semantic Leksikal*, (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 2001), p. 210.

so we named it hyponym.

4. Polysemy

Polysemy, according to Abdul Chaer, is a linguistic unit, notably a word or a phrase, that can have multiple meanings.⁴⁰ For example, the word "chief" means "body parts from the neck up, as in humans and animals," but it can also be interpreted as a part that is located on the top or front and is important, such as the head of the train, the head of the table, or leaders, such as principals, head office, and head of the station. If a word or utterance unit has multiple meanings, it is termed polysemy.

5. Ambiguity

Ambiguity is defined as having two or more meanings. According to Abdul Chaer, the symptoms could be caused by a variety of meanings resulting from diverse grammatical interpretations.⁴¹ Because the suprasegmentally elements of written language cannot be adequately articulated, different grammatical interpretations are widespread. "New history book," for example, might mean "history of a recently published book" or "history book containing the history of a new era."

6. Redundancy

There are no redundancies in semantics because one of the main concepts of semantics is that various forms have distinct meanings. The redundancy, according to Abdul Chaer, is described as the overuse of

⁴⁰ Abdul Chaer, *Linguistic Umum*, (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 2007), p. 302.

⁴¹ Abdul Chaer, *Linguistic Umum*, (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 2007), p. 306.

segmental parts in a form of speech.⁴²

D. Implicature

We commonly distinguish between what a person's words literally mean and what a person's words more than literally mean. Offered a theory of the latter short of meaning, which he called conversational implicature, explaining how listeners or readers work out the complete message when the speaker or writer means more than they say or write. Brown and Yule stated that “the term of implicature is used by Grice to account for what a speaker can imply, suggest or mean as distinct from what the speaker literally says”.⁴³ Furthermore, Grice as quoted by Levinson explained that “the term of implicature is a general cover term to stand in contrast to what is said or expressed by the truth condition of expression and to conclude all kinds of pragmatic (non- truth conditional) inference discernible”.⁴⁴

Levinson further stated that “the notion of conversational implicature is one of the important ideas in pragmatics.”⁴⁵ It is said since the conversational implicature give some contributions to the pragmatics. First, implicature stands as paradigmatic example of the nature and power of pragmatic explanations of linguistic phenomena. A second important contribution by the notion of implicature is that it provides some explicit account of how it is possible to mean

⁴² Abdul Chaer, *Linguistic Umum*, (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 2007), p. 105.

⁴³ Brown, Sarah and Yule, *Pragmatic*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1983), p. 31.

⁴⁴ Levinson Sarah, *Pragmatic Analysis*, (London:logman,2000), p. 127.

⁴⁵ Levinson Sarah, *Pragmatic Analysis*, (London:logman, 2000), p. 97.

(in some general sense) more than what is actually said. Third, the notion of implicature seems likely to effect substantial simplifications in both the structure and the context of semantic description”.

The third contribution of implicature is that it appears to be absolutely necessary if several basic truths about language are to be correctly accounted for. Finally, the principles that cause implicature have a broad explanatory power: a few fundamental principles can explain a wide range of seemingly unrelated occurrences. Every type of implicature can be categorized into the following basic characteristics: detachability, calculability, and conventionally cancel ability (defeasibility).⁴⁶ Whether it is particularized or generalized conversational implicature, the implicatures can be cancelled (cancellability), but not in conventional implicature. When the speaker adds more information to his statement, the implicatures might be removed. It indicates that when the speakers make an implicature in their utterances, they immediately supply information about the first utterance that is involving the delay or cancellation, canceling the implicature. As an example:

A: Are you coming to Nana’s party tonight?

B: My brothers are *visiting this afternoon*, but I will call you later.

Based on the example above, the italic sentence has implicature of another activity in the same time that implicates the cancelability.

Detachability can be described as the capacity of an implicature to be

⁴⁶ Cumming, *Pragmatics, A Multidisciplinary Perspective*, (New York: oxford university, 1999), P. 33

detached or separated from an utterance following a change in the linguistic form of an utterance. It means that the implicature is attached to the semantic content of what is said, not to the linguistic form, implicature depends on the content which is said and not on the particular ways in saying it. Therefore, conversational implicature cannot be detached from utterance simply by changing the words of utterance for synonyms (non- detachability). For example:

a) *The utterer of this utterance has not eaten breakfast,*

b) *Tuti has not eaten breakfast.*

In the example above, we can see that the implicature of this situation is that the speaker of both utterances is not affected by the different ways of saying it, so this utterance is identified as non- detachability. Compare with this example of conventional implicature

1) *Pepi is short and thin,*

2) *Pepi is short but thin.*

Form both statements we can conclude that the change of linguistic form “and” to “but” has made the implicature in this situation becomes detached.

The third element of implicature is **calculability**. Calculability can be described that implicature can only be arrived at through a process of reasoning or calculation. It means that the truth of conversational implicature’s content does not depend on what is literally said, it can be calculated from how the words are uttered. In this kind of component the conventional implicature cannot be described as calculability because it is context dependent of all the implicature.

The example:

Ani: Do you bring the book (a) and novel (b) I need?

Pepi: Hmm, I bring the novel (b)

Ani: a and b Pepi: b [NOT a]

The example above gives clear understanding about calculability of implicature. The utterance above means that when the first person (Ani) asked to the hearer (Pepi) whether Pepi brought the book and novel she need or not, then Pepi answer *I bring the novel*. In this case Ani interprets and calculate the implicature that Pepi answer means that he only bring the novel and not the book. The last property of the Grice's implicature is **conventionally**. In this case, the implicature prerequisites the conventional meaning from the sentence uttered, but the content of the conversational implicature does not include the conventional meaning or component. That is way, this element must be relevant to the conventional implicature because this implicature contains conventional components. This element then cannot be applied in the conversational implicatures because this type of implicature is lack of conventional component. For instance, "*Dewi bought a cat but I prefer a rabbit*". This example can be described that conventional implicature is different with the conversational implicature, it is associated with the specific words and result in additional conveyed meanings when those words are used.

1. Conventional Implicature

Grice divided implicature into conventional implicature and non

conventional implicature (conversational implicature).⁴⁷ Conventional implicature is non-truth-conditional meaning associated with a particular linguistic expression. It is also non-truth condition inferences that are not derived from super ordinate pragmatic principle like the maxims, but are simply attached by convention to particular lexical items or expression, they do not have to appear in conversation and also do not depend on the context for the interpretation the message.⁴⁸ Example; *Ana has not got better yet*. The speaker produces this kind of implicature because the speaker assumes that Ana was sick by putting the word “yet” the speaker assumes to be true next time. In some cases, the conventional meaning of the word used will determine what is implicated. For example, when someone looked a person he know well then he said “*Mr. Sholeh is old but strong*”. Conventionally, this utterance shows that there is a contrast between “old” and “strong” that is even though Mr. Sholeh is old but he is still strong. However, this implicature will not express in this utterance *Mr. Sholeh is old and strong*, because the change from “but” to “and” in this case is the reason why the implicature becomes free.⁴⁹ The lexical item “but” has a literal meaning or entailment. It means in reality or in actuality, because it is closely associated with the particular lexical item, so it can be said as conventional

⁴⁷ Paul Grice, *Logic And Conversation*, (Cambridg: Harvard University Press, 1975), p. 45.

⁴⁸ Yule, *An Introduction to Linguistics*, (New York:Oxford University Pres, 1996), p. 45.

⁴⁹ Cumming, *Pragmatics, A Multidiciplinary Perspektive*, (New York: Oxford University, 1999), p. 54.

implicature.⁵⁰

2. Conversational Implicature

A conversational implicature is not intrinsically associated with any expression. It is inferred from the use of some utterance in context. For example, “*Bill’s been making a lot of trips to Glasgow lately*”. In the context of the example: What is said: “*Bill’s been making a lot of trips to Glasgow lately*”. What is implicated: “*the speaker believes that Bill may have a girlfriend in Glasgow*”. Levinson stated about definition of conversational implicature is part of a lexical item’s or expressions agreed meaning, rather than derived from principles of language use, and not part of the conditions for the truth of the item or expression. For example, a speaker using the word but between coordinate clauses thinks the some contrast or concession relation is relevant between the clauses In addition, conversational implicature is any meaning implied by or understood from the utterance of a sentence which goes beyond what is strictly said or entailed. For example *It is raining* might, in specific context, implicate (alternatively, who ever says might implicate) *we cannot go for picnic, we had better close the window* and so on. Levinson further stated that the notion of conversational implicature is often the single most important ideas in pragmatics. It is said so since the conversational implicature gives some contributions to the pragmatics. First, implicature stands as paradigmatic example of the nature and the power of pragmatic explanations of linguistic

⁵⁰ Grundy, *Pragmatic: An Introduction*, (London: Arnod, 2000), p. 84.

phenomenon

The second important contribution by the notion of implicature is that it provides some explicit account of how it is possible to mean (in some general sense) more than what is actually. Thirdly, the notion of implicature seems likely to effect substantial simplifications in both the structure and the context of semantic description. The next contribution of implicature seems to be essential if various basic facts about language are account for properly. Finally, the principles that generate implicature have very general explanation power: a few basic principles provide explanation for large array of apparently unrelated facts.⁵¹ Gazdar also stated about definition of conversational implicature, the same with Grice's statement.⁵² He stated that conversational implicature is an implicature that is drawn in accordance with pragmatic principle, such as the cooperative principle or the informativeness principle, rather than the meaning of lexical item or expression. Therefore, the cooperative principle cannot be separated with conversational implicature because it is a rule for organizing the conversation.

The philosopher Paul Grice, in his article "*Logic and conversation*" argues some kind of cooperative principle must be assumed to be in operation. According to Grice, people assume that there are some kind of rules for interaction that direct us to a particular interpretation of

⁵¹ Levinson ,Sarah, *Pragmatic Analysis*, (London:logman, 2000), p. 97.

⁵² Gazdar, *Pragmatic In Linguistic*. www.google.com/gazdar-pragmatics-in-linguistic

what a person is saying, unless we receive some indication to the contrary. He describes the *cooperative principle* thus: “Make your conversational contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged”⁵³

⁵³ Paul Grice, *Logic And Conversation*, (Cambrid: Harvard University Press,1975), p. 45.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Approach

In carrying out this study, the researcher used qualitative approach. According to Bogdan and Taylor, as quoted by Lexy J. Moleong, qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observed behavior.⁵⁴ That is, in this research the data obtained is not in the form of numbers but in the form of data quotations.

Qualitative technique used as a method which result in descriptive information consisting of written and oral phrase from the studies objectives whether it is from society or books. The researcher studied contextual meaning and implisit message. This study determined the contextual and implicit meaning of the messages from several song lyrics taken from Maher Zain's songs.

B. Data and Source

According to Lofland and Lofland as has been quoted by Lexy. J. Moleong in his book entitled *Qualitative Research Methodology*, suggests that the main source of data in qualitative research is words and actions, the rest is in the form of additional data such as documents and others.

⁵⁴ Lexy. J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2000), p. 3.

For this study the source data is the lyric text of the song "Maher Zain". The researcher analyzed the meaning of the implicit message and the contextual meaning of the song. The lyrics used by the data sources in this study are "for the rest of my life", "open your eyes" and "always be three".

The researcher choose three lyrics based at the extraordinary album, due to the fact had been the maximum famous songs on "Maher Zain" Lyrics Album Song. The researcher took the records from net social media.

C. Techniques of Data Collection

The definition of data collection techniques according to Arikunto are ways that can be used by researchers to collect data, where this method shows an abstract, cannot be manifested in visible objects, but can be demonstrated its use.⁵⁵ So, data collection techniques are a way of collecting research data in order to be able to answer research problems.

In terms of collecting this data, the researcher went directly to the object of research to get valid data, so the researcher used documentation method. Documentation, from the origin of the document that is means written items. In the implementation of the method documentation, researcher investigated written objects such as books, magazines, documents, regulations, meeting minutes, daily notes and so on.⁵⁶ Through the documentation method, the researcher used to explore data in the form of documents related to the meaning of implicit

⁵⁵ Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*, (Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta, 2002, Cet.XII), p. 134.

⁵⁶ Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*, (Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta, 2002, Cet.XII), p. 149.

messages and contextual meanings. This research, related to the following documentation data:

For the Rest of My Life

(Maher Zain)

I praise Allah for sending me you my love

You found me home and sail with me

And I'm here with you

Now let me let you know

You've opened my heart

I was always thinking that love was wrong

But everything was changed when you came along

Ohohoh

And there's a couple of words I want to say

For the Rest of My Life

I'll be with you

I'll stay by your side honest and true

Till the end of my time

I'll be loving you. loving you

For the Rest of My Life

Through days and nights

I'll thank Allah for opening my eyes

Now and forever I, I'll be there for you

I know it deep in my heart
I feel so blessed when I think of you
And I ask Allah to bless all we do
You're my wife and my friend and my strength
And I pray we're together in Jana
Now I find myself I feel so strong
Everything.

Open Your Eyes

(Maher Zain)

Look around your self
Can't you see this wonder
Spread in front of you
The clouds floating by
The sky so clear and blue
Planets in their orbits
The moon and the sun
Such perfect harmony
Let's start questioning ourselves
Isn't this proof enough for us
Or are we so blind to push it all aside
No, we just have to

Open our eyes, our hearts and minds
If we just look right, we'll see the signs
We can't keep hiding from the truth
And let it take us by surprise
Allah protect us in the best way
Allah guide us every single day
Allah keep us close to You
Until the end of time
Look inside your self
Such perfect order
Hiding in your cells
Running in your veins
What about anger, love, and pain?
And all the things you're feeling
Can you touch them with your hand?
So are they really there?

Always Be Three

(Maher Zain)

Allahu Akbar

If you ask me about love

And what I know about it

My answer would be

It's everything about Allah

The pure love to our souls

The Creator of you and me

The heavens and the whole universe

The One that made us whole and free

The Guardian of His true believers

So when the time gets hard

There's no way to turn

As He promised, He will always be there

To bless us with His love and His mercy

'Cause as He promised, He will always be there

He's always watching us, guiding us

And He knows what's deep in our hearts

So when you lose your way

To Allah you should turn

'Cause as He promised, He will always be there

He brings us out from the darkness into the light

subhanallah

Capable of everything

We should never feel afraid of anything

As long as we follow His guidance all the way

Through our short time we have in this life

Soon it'll all be over and well be

In His heaven and we'll all be fine

The researcher collected the data in following step. First, researcher studying all of the data sources. Second, researcher decide on the best songs with inside the lyrics "Maher Zain" songs. Next, researcher select lyrics included in the song. The last, the data to be set up systematically according to the studies focuses. To set up the data, firstly, the author described approximately the implisit meaning, and the second one defined approximately contextual meaning.

D. Technique of Data Analysis

The data analysis used is descriptive analytic method, which describes the data collected in the form of words, pictures, and not numbers. Data derived from manuscripts, interviews, field notes, documents, and so on, are then described so that they can provide clarity on reality or reality.⁵⁷

According to Bogdan and Biklen as quoted by Lexy J. Moleong, saying

⁵⁷ Sudarto, *Metodologi Penelitian Filsafat*, (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 1997), p. 66.

that qualitative data analysis is an effort carried out by working with data, organizing data, sorting it into manageable units, synthesizing it, finding and finding patterns, finding what's important and what is learned, decide what can be told to others.⁵⁸ The data analysis used is descriptive analytic method, which describes the data collected in the form of words, pictures, and not numbers. Data originating from manuscripts, interviews, field notes, documents, and so on, are then described so that they can provide clarity on reality or reality.⁵⁹ Based on this statement that the researcher used descriptive analysis for data processing and analysis conducted to identify understanding of dyed applications.

Data analysis version of Miles and Huberman as cited by Husaini that there are three flow of activities, namely data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusions or verification.⁶⁰

1. Data reduction is defined as the process of selecting, focusing attention on simplifying, abstracting, and transforming “rough” data that emerge from field notes. Reduction is carried out since data collection, starting with summarizing, coding, exploring themes, writing memos, and so on, with the intention of setting aside irrelevant data or information, then the data is verified.

⁵⁸ Lexy J.Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: PT Rosdakarya, 2005), cet 21, p. 248.

⁵⁹ Sudarto, *Metodologi Penelitian Filsafat*, (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 1997), p. 66.

⁶⁰ Husaini Usman dan Purnomo Setiadi Akbar, *Metodologi Penelitian Sosial*, (Jakarta: PT Bumi Aksara, 2009), p. 85-89.

2. Data display is the description of a set of structured information that provides the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action. The presentation of qualitative data is presented in the form of narrative text, with the aim of being designed to combine information arranged in a coherent and easy to understand form.
3. Drawing conclusions or verification is the final activity of qualitative research. Researchers must arrive at conclusions and carry out verification, both in terms of the meaning and correctness of the conclusions agreed upon by the place where the research was carried out. The meaning formulated by researchers from the data must be tested for truth, suitability, and robustness. The researcher must realize that in looking for meaning, he must use an emic perspective, namely from the point of view of key information, and not the interpretation of meaning according to the researcher's view (ethical view).

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Findings

In this chapter, the researcher will present a form of analysis of a song about Contextual Meaning within the lyrics of Maher Zain song lyric. In addition, the researcher also collected data findings related to Implicit Islamic Message in the lyrics of Maher Zain song lyric. After the researcher analyzed the three lyrics of the song of Maher Zain song lyric, they found several song lyrics that contained contextual meaning and implicit Islamic message in the lyrics.

For the Rest of My Life

(Maher Zain)

I praise Allah for sending me you my love

You found me home and sail with me

And I'm here with you

Now let me let you know

You've opened my heart

I was always thinking that love was wrong

But everything was changed when you came along

Ohohoh

And there's a couple of words I want to say

For the Rest of My Life
I'll be with you
I'll stay by your side honest and true
Till the end of my time
I'll be loving you. loving you
For the Rest of My Life
Through days and nights
I'll thank Allah for opening my eyes
Now and forever I, I'll be there for you
I know it deep in my heart
I feel so blessed when I think of you
And I ask Allah to bless all we do
You're my wife and my friend and my strength
And I pray we're together in Jana
Now I find myself I feel so strong
Everything.

Based on the song lyrics above, the title we know is "For The Rest of My Life" in the song lyrics above the researcher found some implicit Islamic messages. In the lyrics of "I praise Allah for sending me you my love" the researcher found an implicit Islamic messages that in the lyrics wants to convey everything whatever happens to us, namely a gift that God gives to his servants. And in the lyrics, the researcher also found the meaning that is still implied or becomes a question, namely

in the word "for sending me you my love" here is who is meant by the person he loves. Furthermore, the lyric "You found me home and sail with me" in this lyric shows that they have lived a life together lovingly.

In the next lyrics, the researcher also found an implicit messages, namely in the lyrics "I'll be with you, I'll stay by your side honest and true till the end of my time". want to part with his beloved and want to be with him until the end of his life. Then in the next lyric, the researcher also found an implicit message in the lyrics of "Now I find myself I feel so strong" which means that the singer of the song conveys that he is very valuable when he is met with his lover and can live life passionately.

After analyzing the implicit Islamic message in the lyrics above. The researcher found the contextual meaning in the Maher Zain song lyrics above, namely in the sentence "You found me home and sail with me", the words "Sail with me here is not just sailing in the ocean or managing a boat or ship but has the meaning of living together forever. After that, the researcher also found the next word, namely in the sentence "You've opened my heart" which means that someone in the lyrics gives an opportunity to love his lover. Then in the sentence "I'll thank Allah for opening my eyes" which shows that Allah has given instructions to love the singer.

Open Your Eyes

(Maher Zain)

Look around yourself
Can't you see this wonder
Spread in front of you
The clouds floating by
The sky so clear and blue
Planets in their orbits
The moon and the sun
Such perfect harmony
Let's start questioning ourselves
Isn't this proof enough for us
Or are we so blind to push it all aside
No, we just have to
Open our eyes, our hearts and minds
If we just look right, we'll see the signs
We can't keep hiding from the truth
And let it take us by surprise
Allah protects us in the best way
Allah guides us every single day

Allah keep us close to You
Until the end of time
Look inside yourself
Such perfect order
Hiding in your cells
Running in your veins
What about anger, love, and pain?
And all the things you're feeling
Can you touch them with your hand?
So are they really there?

Based on the song lyrics, the researcher also found several Islamic messages imitations in the song lyrics sung by Maher Zain. The lyrics are entitled "open your eyes". First, contained in the lyrics of "Look around your self" "Can't you see this wonder" "Spread in front of you" which has a meaning in the message of the song is that the singer wants to remind us that this world is full of miraculous proofs that everything is the beauty of the world that Allah created.

Furthermore, in the lyrics "Let's start questioning ourselves", the singer wants to invite us to reflect on what God has created in this world. Then in the next lyrics the singer states "Isn't this proof enough for us" "Or are we so blind to push it all aside" in the lyrics show that the universe is enough to provide evidence of the power

of the creator and at that invites us to be able to see that power with the eyes of our heart.

Furthermore, in the lyrics "Open our eyes, our hearts and minds" in this lyric, it is clear that every human being must be able to see the beauty of the universe with our minds and hearts that what is created is a sign of the creator's power. Next on the lyrics:

“And let it take us by surprise
Allah protects us in the best way
Allah guides us every single day
Allah keeps us close to You
Until the end of time”

The lyrics above show a message for listeners that whatever we do in this world Allah will always take care of his servants, He will direct and guide His servants every day, and Allah is always beside His obedient servants.

Next on the song lyrics:

“Look inside your self
Such perfect order
Hiding in your cells
Running in your veins
What about anger, love, and pain?”

Based on the lyrics above, it shows the implicit messenger, namely the singer of the song said that he wanted to show the listener to see our body structure which

was so perfectly created and in every creation there was a flow of pulse so that the parts of our body had their respective roles or functions.

“And all the things you're feeling
Can you touch them with your hand?

So are they really there?”

The lyrics above show that the singer is asking that the feeling cannot be held or seen but the feeling is still there even though it is not visible. This proves that the power of the creator is not compared to the creation in the world.

Always Be Three

(Maher Zain)

Allahu Akbar

If you ask me about love

And what I know about it

My answer would be

It's everything about Allah

The pure love to our souls

The Creator of you and me

The heavens and the whole universe

The One that made us whole and free

The Guardian of His true believers

So when the time gets hard
There's no way to turn
As He promised, He will always be there
To bless us with His love and His mercy
'Cause as He promised, He will always be there
He's always watching us, guiding us
And He knows what's deep in our hearts
So when you lose your way
To Allah you should turn
'Cause as He promised, He will always be there
He brings us out from the darkness into the light
Subhanallah
Capable of everything
We should never feel afraid of anything
As long as we follow His guidance all the way
Through our short time we have in this life
Soon it'll all be over and well be
In His heaven and we'll all be fine

Based on the lyrics of the song above, the researcher concluded that there were many meanings that contain implicit Islamic messages, namely in each lyric has a message to the listener of the song, one of which is in the first lyric.

If you ask me about love
And what I know about it
My answer would be
It's everything about Allah

From the lyrics, it is clear that a servant is a creation of a creator who has taste and love. However, in the lyrics the singer wants to convey the love of all grace and it is the creator who moves the love to come. Besides that, the lyrics also show that whatever happens in love is because the creator knows everything better.

Furthermore, the researcher also found the implicit meaning of Islamic messenger in the next lyrics, namely "The pure love to our souls" which means someone who has been loved with a clean heart and is loved because Allah is a pure love for someone's soul. Then proceed to the next lyrics.

The Creator of you and me
The heavens and the whole universe
The One that made us whole and free
The Guardian of His true believers
So when the time gets hard
There's no way to turn

Judging from the above lyrics, the researcher wants to conclude that a creator will always be there for his servant. The heavens and the universe are complete and perfect creations, so that with the existence of the heavens and other universes, other creations are also intact. So the lyrics contain the message that every human being is

created with a very perfect appearance and form and heaven and the universe participate in perfecting a complete life for the love of the creator.

As He promised, He will always be there
To bless us with His love and His mercy
'Cause as He promised, He will always be there

Based on the above statement, the researcher can conclude that the creator promises His obedient servants that Allah will always be there for his servants. He will always be there with love and affection towards his servant. Here the singer also conveys the implicit meaning of Islamic Message that the creator always loves and is always there in everything and any situation even at any time Allah will always take care of His servants as Allah has promised His servants.

Based on the description above, the researcher concluded that the lyrics contain a message to listeners to remember that Allah will always be there and love and affection will always be given to servants who always do good.

He's always watching us, guiding us
And He knows what's deep in our hearts
So when you lose your way
To Allah you should turn

Based on the above lyrics, the researcher assumed that in every word there is an implicit meaning of message which contains an Islamic message to the listeners, namely the singer wants to convey to the listener that Allah always watches over His

servants in this world. In addition, the lyrics of the song also convey that God always guides His servants in everything, even though in the lyrics the singer also conveys to the author that God knows more about what happens to his servants so that God also knows the heart of each of his servants. And the singer also reminded that if there is a servant who is lost with the teachings and guidance that God shows, the singer hopes that we can return to the right path. This is also continued in the next lyrics, namely:

“Cause as He promised, He will always be there
He brings us out from the darkness into the light”

Judging from the lyrics, it is clear that the creator of Allah is always there And he always guides his servant from bad to good, even Allah always promises his servant that he is always there and brings his servant out of the darkness of this mortal world.

Capable of everything
We should never feel afraid of anything
As long as we follow His guidance all the way
Through our short time we have in this life
Soon it'll all be over and well be
In His heaven and we'll all be fine

Based on the lyrics above. Researchers see the implicit meaning of Islamic messenger in every message conveyed by the singer. The lyrics show that the singer wants to convey to listeners to remain optimistic human beings so that they do not need to be afraid of anything as long as the actions we do are inseparable from the

guidance that God gives to his servants. The lyrics also remind us that every human being is given the opportunity to become a perfect creature and through the short time that the creator has given it will be fine and will end and we will be in heaven if we obey everything we are told to do.

B. Discussion

After analyzing and finding the data, the researcher wants to discuss the data that has been found to answer the problems in this research. First "What are the Contextual Meaning within the lyrics of Maher Zain song?. Second "What are Implicit Islamic Message in the lyrics of Maher Zain song?. In this discussion, the researcher presents the findings to compare the results found and the theory about implicit messenger and contextual meaning.

The researcher found that in the lyrics of Maher Zain's song there are many messages that contain implicit Islamic messages to the listeners of Maher Zain's song, in this study, the researcher analyzed three song titles from Maher Zain, namely: For the Rest of My Life, Open Your Eyes and Always Be Three.

In the title "for the rest of my life" the researcher found that the message conveyed by the singer is about a person's life in a romance but contains many Islamic messages in a relationship that has feelings of love and affection combined with religion and other than that in the lyrics. It tells about someone who loves their lover very much and hopes that they will always be together and love each other until the end of their life. Besides that, never stops to always pray to the creator so that

they can become a couple in the world and in the hereafter until heaven is always together. And even in the lyrics also tell about the existence of his lover is a life motivation for Him and His existence becomes an amplifier in all His problems.

Furthermore, the researcher also found the implicit Islamic messages in the title "Always Be there". In these lyrics, the researcher found that the singer wanted to convey a message to readers about Allah that His servants would always be there for their servants who always obeyed and carried out as guided by Him. In these lyrics, it tells about the existence of the creator towards His servants in this world that Allah will always watch over His servants and will always give instructions to his servants and Allah will always accept the repentance of his servants who want to return to him.

Furthermore, in the title "open your eyes", the researcher found that the singer wanted to convey to the listeners about the power of the creator throughout the universe. In this song, it tells about the wonders of the world and hopes that the listener can open his eyes to see the power of Allah that has been created by him completely and perfectly and nothing else can be compared by his creation. In addition, the lyrics of this song also convey to the listeners that Allah has proven to his servants about His creation in a human body that is so perfect.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSSION AND SUGESTION

A. Conclusion

1. It is about a person's life in a romance but contains many Islamic messages in a relationship that has feelings of love and affection combined with religion and other than that in the lyrics. It tells about someone who loves their lover very much and hopes that they will always be together and love each other until the end of their life
2. The contextual meaning in the Maher Zain song lyrics, namely in the sentence "You found me home and sail with me", the words "Sail with me here is not just sailing in the ocean or managing a boat or ship but has the meaning of living together forever. After that, the researcher also found the next word, namely in the sentence "You've opened my heart" which means that someone in the lyrics gives an opportunity to love his lover. Then in the sentence "I'll thank Allah for opening my eyes" which shows that Allah has given instructions to love the singer.

B. Suggestion

The researcher is fully aware that this research is still far from perfection and perfection of methodology, theory and equations, analytical procedures, and data interpretation. Therefore, constructive criticism and suggestions for improvement from readers are highly expected.

Based on the results of the study, it is recommended for further researchers who are interested in lyrics to further use implicit messages because they can effectively make lyrics more interesting because listeners have to think deeply to capture the true meaning of the statement. . Indeed, the use of implicit messages will make the conversation in the lyrics more polite because the forms of satire and criticism do not apply directly.

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