

STUDY OF LEXICAL MEANING ON “BOB MARLEY” SONGS

THESIS

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ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM

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STUDY OF LEXICAL MEANING ON “BOB MARLEY” SONGS

THESIS

Presented to
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MALANG

2017

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This is to certify that thesis of Dwiki Rifardi entitled “Study of Lexical Meaning on Bob Marley Songs” has been approved by the advisor for further approval by the board of examiners.

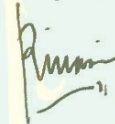
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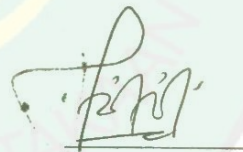
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MOTTO

مَنْ خَرَجَ فِي طَلَبِ الْعِلْمِ فَهُوَ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ

“Whoever goes out to seek knowledge then he is in the way of Allah”

(HR. Turmudzi)

- Don't say I can't before trying
- Don't be hopeless, try and try again be sure that God is always be with you
 - Praying without doing is nothing
- No words are bad, because it depends on our minds

DEDICATION

Alhamdulillahirobbil'alamin

I thank very much to my father and my mother who always pray for me every day.



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My foremost thanks go to Almighty Allah SWT for granting me the strength and health to carry out this research. My sholawat and salam always is given to the most perfect creature in this universe, Prophet Muhammad SAW, the only idol of human in the world, from whom I can learn and choose Islam as my best choice.

This research will never be completed without some contributions and support from others. Therefore, I would like to thank to those who help me to complete this research. First of all, I would like to thanks with my gratitude to my beloved father and my mother who never stop bringing me in their prayer and always support me. Thank you for cares, prayers, and facilities that have been give to me. You both are my great parents for me.

My sincere gratitude goes to the advisor, Dr. H. Langgeng Budianto, M.Pd. who sincerely guides, motivates, gives advice, and comforts us in every guidance. All his doings are able to lighten my responsibilities, so I can write it down completely. My sincere thank is also extended to the Dean of Humanities Faculty and the Head of English Letter and Language Department who allowed me to conduct this thesis.

Malang, 15th of February, 2017

Dwiki Rifardi

ABSTRACT

Rifardi, Dwiki. 2017. *Study of Lexical Meaning On “Bob Marley” Songs*. Thesis. English Letters Department, Humanities Faculty, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

The Advisor: Dr. H. Langgeng Budianto, M.Pd.

Key words: Semantic, song, lexical meaning, contextual meaning, Bob Marley.

Semantic is the branches of linguistics that concerned with the study of meaning in language. Linguistic semantics has been defined as the study of how languages organize and express meanings. There are lexical meaning and contextual meaning in semantics. Lexical meaning refers to the sense of a word as it appears in a dictionary. Lexical meaning contrasts with contextual meaning. Lexical and contextual must be present in every literary work, one of them is in song. By listening to the songs, we can get knowledge about appreciates literature and the background of the song. The lyrics of song are categorized into poem or poetry. Lyrics have important roles on the song. Song will be interesting if they have good lyrics. Lyrics of song can be described as composer’s expression to represent its feeling, thought, and willingness.

This research deals with the analysis of lexical and contextual meaning of songs by Bob Marley for explain the context found in his song. The focus of this research is describing the context found in lexical and contextual meaning devices. The problems of this study are: (1) The lexical meanings that are attached in Bob Marley songs. (2) The contextual meanings that are attached in Bob Marley Songs. The researcher takes five songs from different 1973 – 1980 album.

This study uses a descriptive qualitative method because the researcher would analyze and interpret the research object of Bob Marley Songs. The writer used the lexical and contextual meaning theory by Parera to conduct this research. The step to obtain the data is collecting sources of the data from Bob Marley songs taken from the internet. After that, the researcher selects, reads, and listens the songs which contain semantic to understand the content of the songs. Then, the writer analyzes and concludes the collected data.

The result of this study describes the lexical and contextual meaning that found in songs of Bob Marley, but not all the types of lexical and contextual are existed in that song. From five songs of Bob Marley, there are types of lexical that are found such as synonym, antonym, hyponym, homonym, denotation, connotation. Then, from five songs of Bob Marley, there are six types of contexts that are found, such as context of organs, context of situation, context of purpose, mood context of speaker or listener, context of time, and context of object. The researcher expects this research will be useful for the other researchers who are eager to know more about semantics.

ABSTRAK

Rifardi, Dwiki. 2017. *Studi tentang Makna Leksikal pada Lagu "Bob Marley"*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing: Dr. H. Langgeng Budianto, M.Pd.

Kata kunci: Semantik, lagu, makna leksikal, makna kontekstual, Bob Marley.

Semantik adalah cabang linguistik yang berkaitan dengan studi makna dalam bahasa. Semantik linguistik telah didefinisikan sebagai studi tentang bagaimana bahasa mengatur dan mengungkapkan makna. Ada makna leksikal dan makna kontekstual dalam semantik. Arti leksikal mengacu pada arti kata seperti yang muncul dalam kamus. Leksikal berarti kontras dengan makna kontekstual. Leksikal dan kontekstual harus hadir dalam setiap karya sastra, salah satunya ada dalam nyanyian. Dengan mendengarkan lagu, kita bisa mendapatkan pengetahuan tentang apresiasi sastra dan latar belakang lagunya. Lirik lagu dikategorikan menjadi puisi atau puisi. Lirik memiliki peran penting dalam lagu tersebut. Lagu akan menarik jika mereka memiliki lirik yang bagus. Lirik lagu dapat digambarkan sebagai ekspresi komposer untuk mewakili perasaan, pemikiran, dan kemauannya.

Penelitian ini membahas analisis makna leksikal dan kontekstual dari lagu oleh Bob Marley untuk menjelaskan konteks yang ditemukan dalam lagunya. Fokus dari penelitian ini adalah mendeskripsikan konteks yang ditemukan dalam perangkat makna leksikal dan kontekstual. Permasalahan dalam penelitian ini adalah: (1) Makna leksikal yang melekat pada lagu Bob Marley. (2) Makna kontekstual yang melekat pada Bob Marley. Peneliti mengambil lima lagu dari berbagai album 1973-1980.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif karena peneliti akan menganalisis dan menginterpretasikan objek penelitian lagu Bob Marley. Penulis menggunakan teori makna leksikal dan kontekstual oleh Parera untuk melakukan penelitian ini. Langkah untuk mendapatkan data adalah mengumpulkan sumber data dari lagu Bob Marley yang diambil dari internet. Setelah itu, peneliti memilih, membaca, dan mendengarkan lagu-lagu yang mengandung semantik untuk memahami isi lagu. Kemudian, penulis menganalisis dan menyimpulkan data yang terkumpul.

Hasil penelitian ini menggambarkan makna leksikal dan kontekstual yang ditemukan dalam lagu Bob Marley, namun tidak semua jenis leksikal dan kontekstual ada dalam lagu tersebut. Dari lima lagu Bob Marley, ada jenis leksikal yang ditemukan seperti sinonim, antonim, hiponim, homonim, denotasi, konotasi. Kemudian, dari lima lagu Bob Marley, ada enam jenis konteks yang ditemukan, seperti konteks organ, konteks situasi, konteks tujuan, konteks suasana hati pembicara atau pendengar, konteks waktu, dan konteks objek. Peneliti mengharapkan penelitian ini akan bermanfaat bagi peneliti lain yang sangat ingin tahu lebih banyak tentang semantik.

ملخص البحث

ريفاردي، دويكي، 2017، دراسة المعنى المعجمي لأغنية "بوب مارلي"، بحث جامعي، قسم اللغة الإنجليزية وأدبها، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج،
المشرف: الدكتور لانقنق بوديانتو، الماجستير.

الكلمات الرئيسية: دلالات، أغنية، المعنى المعجمية، المعنى السياقي، بوب مارلي.

علم الدلالات هو فرع من اللغويات التي تتعامل مع دراسة المعنى في اللغة. وقد عرفت اللغويات الدلالية بأنها دراسة كيفية تحكم اللغة وتعبر عن المعنى. هناك معنى المعجمية ومعنى السياقية في الدلالات. المعنى المعنوي يشير إلى معنى الكلمة كما يظهر في القاموس. تعني المصطلحات المعنوية التباين مع المعنى السياقي. يجب أن تكون المعجمية والسياقية موجودة في كل عمل أدبي، واحد منها في الأغنية. من خلال الاستماع إلى الأغاني، يمكننا اكتساب المعرفة حول التقدير الأدبي وخلفية الأغنية. كلمات الأغنية يتم تصنيفها في الشعر أو الشعر. كلمات لها دور هام في الأغنية. سوف تكون الأغاني مثيرة للاهتمام إذا كان لديهم كلمات جيدة. كلمات الأغنية يمكن وصفها بأنها تعبيرات الملحن لتمثيل مشاعرهم، والأفكار، والرغبات. تناقش هذه الدراسة تحليل المعنى المعجمي والسياقي لأغنية بوب مارلي لشرح السياق الموجود في الأغنية. ويركز هذا البحث على وصف السياق الموجود في المعاني المعجمية والسياقية للأجهزة. المشاكل في هذا البحث هي: (1) المعنى المعجمي تعلق على أغنية بوب مارلي. (2) المعنى السياقي تعلق بوب مارلي. أخذ الباحثون خمسة مسارات من ألبومات مختلفة من 1973 إلى 1980.

يستخدم هذا البحث المنهج الوصفي النوعي لأن الباحث سيقوم بتحليل وتفسير الكائن البحثي لأغنية بوب مارلي. يستخدم المؤلف نظرية المعنى المعجمية والسياقية من قبل باريرا لإجراء هذا البحث. الخطوة للحصول على البيانات هي جمع مصادر البيانات من بوب مارلي الأغاني المأخوذة من الإنترنت. بعد ذلك، يختار الباحثون ويقرأون ويستمعون إلى الأغاني التي تحتوي على دلالات لفهم محتويات الأغنية. ثم، تحليل المؤلفين وتلخيص البيانات التي تم جمعها.

وإن النتائج هذه الدراسة توضح المعاني المعجمية والسياقية الموجودة في أغنية بوب مارلي، ولكن ليس كل أنواع المعجمية والسياقية هي في الأغنية. من خمسة أغاني بوب مارلي، وهناك أنواع المعجمية وجدت مثل المترادفات والمتضادات، هيبونيم، هومونيمس، الدلالة، دلالات. ثم، من خمسة أغاني بوب مارلي، وهناك ستة أنواع من السياقات وجدت، مثل سياق الجهاز، سياق السياق، سياق المقصد، سياق المزاج للمتحدث أو المستمع، سياق الوقت، وسياق الكائن. ويأمل الباحثون أن يكون هذا البحث مفيدا للباحثين الآخرين الذين يحرصون على معرفة المزيد عن الدلالات.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

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

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is one of the unique human characteristics that distinguishes from other creatures. It means that the language holds an important role in human's life. Language is the system of sound and word used by humans to express their thoughts and feelings (Oxford, 1995:662). Language is a speech sound system that is arbitrary or abusive (*Subroto*, in *Muhammad*, 2011:40). Based on this concept, the substance of the language is the sound produced by humans. Language is described by *Subroto* as a fusion form, meaning, and even the situation. Language symbolizes a sense, a concept, an idea, or a thought that is delivered in the form of sound (*Muhammad*, 2011:48). Symbol refers to a concept, idea, thought, it can be said that the language has a meaning.

According to Keraf (1997:1), language is a means of communication between members of the public in the form of sound symbols produced by a human utterance. Communication is a part of social process. It is not only spoken and written language to communicate, but also with wide variety actions. Sometimes, people do not only communicating with communicator directly but also communicate through songs, poems, prose, and etc. Song as a kind of literary work, is a kind of musical expression in the form

of oral and written form. We cannot separate music from human life. Some music needs good lyrics in order that the listener can enjoy it. The musician chooses words to make the lyric become good enough to listen. The musicians use the meaning of the word in combination and the context in which they occur, and the writer tries to arrive at what the musician intended his message to convey. According to Greek history, "Music occupies a part as expressing of thinking and feeling".

Semantic is a discipline that can be used to find out messages from a song. Semantic as one of an important branch of linguistics is interesting to be studied especially when it is applied to literary work such as the song, poem, and prose. Semantic is the systematic study of language meaning. Linguistic semantic analyzes how language organize and express meanings (Kreidler, 1998:3). According to *Kreidler* (1998:41), the dimensions of meaning include denotation, connotation, sense relations, lexical and grammatical meaning, morphemes, homonymy, polysemy, lexical ambiguity, sentence, and meaning. Besides, according to *Chaer* (2007:289) kind of meaning include a lexical, grammatical and contextual meaning, referential and non-referential meaning, denotative and connotative meaning, conceptual and associative meaning, and lexeme. According to *Pateda* (2001:96), kind of meanings include a cognitive meaning, ideational meaning, denotational meaning, proportional meaning. *Pateda* states in other book, that kind of meanings include emotive meaning, cognitive meaning, descriptive meaning, referential meaning, pictorial meaning, dictionary meaning, fringe meaning, core meaning. According to *Parera* (1990:16) kind of meanings include grammatical meaning and lexical meaning.

Semantic is a sub-discipline of linguistics which focuses on the study of meaning. The present study analyzes the lexical meaning and contextual meaning of Bob Marley's song entitled "Study of Lexical Meaning on Bob Marley Song". As *Parera* discloses in his book, linguistic meaning is divided into two meanings namely lexical and contextual. First, lexical meaning includes the essence of meaning which includes the meaning of denotation and connotation. Second is the meaning connection that includes synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, and homonymy. Third is the development of meaning that includes shifting meanings, development of metaphors, and the occurrence of idioms. The lexical meaning is interpreted as the meaning of lexemes depending on the meaning of sentences in which they occur. Lexical meaning is concerned with the relationship between words and meanings.

Singer conveys the message either lexically or contextually in his lyric. Lyrics can be described as something from musicians' message to others (hearers). Therefore, lyrics can be used as one form or mean of communication among the people, like a person sing a song about peaceful for a war victim that needs help because of starvation or about other aspects of life such as the feeling of love, sadness, happiness, etc. The message is more efficient than having to encode that information at the outset or continually during a conversation. Therefore, every song always has a message to give the reader understanding to the content of the song. The writer is eager to know the meaning of lyrics of Bob's songs involved in semantic theories in the way of interpretation. The writer is also interested in discussing the message of Bob's songs. Therefore, the writer intends to conduct a study entitled "Study of Lexical Meaning on Bob Marley Songs."

Nesta Robert "Bob" Marley, was a Jamaican singer-songwriter and musician who achieved international fame and acclaim. Marley remains the most widely known and revered performer of reggae music. He is credited with helping spread both Jamaican music and the Rastafari movement to a worldwide audience. Marley's music is heavily influenced by the social issues of his homeland, and he is considered to have given voice to the specific political and cultural nexus of Jamaica. Bob is a committed Rastafari who infused his music with a sense of spirituality. He is considered as one of the most influential musicians of all time and credited with popularizing reggae music around the world as well as serving as a symbol of Jamaican culture and identity. Marley has also evolved into a global symbol and inspired numerous items of merchandise.

The researcher chooses "Bob Marley" song to be analyzed and elaborated in detailed. Besides, the researcher has some reasons to be analyzed to avoid misinterpretation on Bob's songs. First of all, this song tells about revolution. Then, the researcher takes five songs in the different album. Bob Marley is not just a reggae legend, he is also a revolutionary. He uses reggae as his weapon of resistance to injustice, racism, poverty, and colonialism to imperialism. Besides that, this song gives a lexical meaning and contextual meaning then a message for someone who loves their songs. The other reasons why the researcher chooses Bob's lyrics as the object of his research, besides the researcher tries to expose the meaning that contains inside his reggae music, also the researcher wants to prove to some lyrics which are really associated to religious term. The other reason is to change people stereotype about reggae music that assumed as violence. Knowing the real

meaning of the song becomes an important aspect to change people's views on reggae music.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

There is a major problem that the researcher wants to answer in this research.

1. What are the lexical meanings in the lyrics of Bob Marley songs?
2. What are the contextual meanings in the lyrics of Bob Marley songs?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Concerning the problems of the study as mentioned above, the objectives of the study are formulated as follows:

1. Identifying the lexical meanings in the lyrics of "Bob Marley" songs.
2. Interpreting the contextual meanings in the lyrics of "Bob Marley" songs.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The result of this study is expected to be useful and give new information to the semantic study especially about the kinds of lexical meaning found in the English translation of Bob Marley songs. This analysis may be valuable for those who want to know deeper than their knowledges in understanding of lexical meanings used in the translation of Bob Marley songs. This study provides contribution to the reader that they can reach deep comprehension on the songs. Not only enjoying the music but also understanding the lyric that is being the way the reader can catch the message of the songwriter. Practically, the result of this study is hoped to give a contribution to the learners who are interested in this study and to know the lexical meanings of the songs.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

In this research, the researcher chooses “Bob Marley” song. The study was limited to lexical meanings and contextual meanings. In this research, the researcher focuses and analyzes on five lyrics of “Bob Marley” songs in the different album. The titles of the song are *Redemption Songs* in 1980 “Uprising” album, *No Woman No Cry* in 1975 “Live!” album, *Three Little Birds*, and *One Love* in 1977 “Exodus” album, and *Get Up Stand Up* in 1973 “Burnin” album.

1.6 Definition of Key the Terms

To make the reader understand the terms used in this study, the definitions of key terms are presented as follows:

1. Lexical meaning is a minimal unit that can take part in referring which has a meaning without any additional grammatical pattern and also has a lexical relation in its meaning such as antonym, synonymy, and hyponymy.
2. Contextual meaning is the meaning of words according to the situations in which they are used.
3. Song is the art of tone or voice in sequence and combination.
4. Meaning is the symbolic value of something.
5. Lyric is an expression of the writer’s feelings or composed for singing.

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Related literature contains the main theory of the study such as semantic analysis and related study that was about the author's research as the supporting theory and some reference books and reliable sources that support the theory applied in this research.

2.1 Semantic

Linguistic semantics is the topic of this study, but we need to limit to ourselves to the expression of meanings in a single language, English (Charles, 1998:03). The researcher thinks that semantic was a part of linguistics. On the other word, semantics was one of the branches of linguistics studying about the meaning of language.

According to Kreidler (1998:03) semantic is the systematic study of meaning and linguistic semantic is the study of how languages organize and express meanings. It means that meaning in linguistic semantic was very needed for us to limit ourselves to the expression of meanings in a single language. Charles said there were three disciplines were concerned with the systematic study of meaning, in itself: psychology, philosophy, and linguistics. It means that a psychologist is interested 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. Then, the last systematic study of meaning is about linguistic, linguistics wants to understand how language works.

The meaning of a word is fully reflected by its context. Here, the meaning of the word is constituted by its contextual relations. Therefore, a distinction between of participation as well as modes of participation was made. In order to, accomplish this distinction any part of a sentence that bears a meaning and combines with the meanings of other constituents. Meaning can be concluded that is idea or concepts that could be transferred from the mind of the speaker to the mind the hearer by embodying them, as it were, in the form of one language or another. However, the contextual meaning could be regarded to the situation, where the time, the language usage environment. Understanding the context of communication will help us to get the meaning and the message of communication, because as we know that a good communication can be identified from the connectedness between the speaker and the listener in the side of the understanding.

Semantic field is a set of words (lexeme) related in meaning which cover a certain conceptual domain and which bear certain specifiable relations to one another. An example of a simple semantic field would be the conceptual domain of flower, which in English is divided up into the lexemes jasmine, rose, orchid, hibiscus, etc. semantic is the systematic study of meaning and linguistic semantics is the study of how language organize and express meanings.

2. 2 Kind of Meanings

The study of linguistic meanings of morphemes, word, phrases, and sentence is called semantics. Semantic is considered with the aspect of meaning in language. Dealing with the meaning, it could be categorized into some references. According to Kreidler (1998:41), the dimensions of meaning include reference and denotation, connotation, sense

relations, lexical and grammatical meaning, morphemes, homonymy, polysemy, lexical ambiguity, sentence, and meaning.

According to *Chaer* (2007:289) kind of meaning include a lexical, grammatical and contextual meaning, referential and non-referential meaning, denotative and connotative meaning, conceptual and associative meaning, and lexeme. According to *Parera* (2004:) kind of meaning include a theoretical of referential or correspondence, theoretical of contextual, the theory of mentalism or conceptual, and theoretical formalism.

According *Pateda* (2001:96) kind of meaning include a cognitive meaning, ideational meaning, denotational meaning, propositional meaning, while *Sipley Ed* (1962:261-262) in *Mansoer Pateda* book (1990:16) kind of meaning include emotive meaning, cognitive meaning, descriptive meaning, referential meaning, pictorial meaning, dictionary meaning, fringe meaning, core meaning. According to *Verhaar* (1983:124), in *Mansoer Pateda* book (1990:16) kind of meaning include grammatical meaning and lexical meaning. According to *Boomfield* (1933:151) in *Mansoer Pateda* book (1990:16-17) narrowed meaning and widened meaning.

All of the kind of meaning with the different reference, the researcher takes a focus in lexical meaning and contextual meaning. Semantic as the study of the linguistic meaning of the words, phrases, and sentence, is not only concerned with meaning of lexeme but also the relationship between language and culture. We can directly guess what intended messages of an utterance are, because we have already known the specific culture of the speaker.

2.2.1 Lexical Meaning

Lexical meaning is the smallest meaning unit in the meaning system of language that could be distinguished from other similar units. A lexeme is an abstract unit. It can occur in many different forms of actual spoken or written sentences. It is regarded as the same lexeme even when inflected. According to *Harimurti* (1982:103) in *Pateda* book said that lexical meaning is the meaning of the word when the word is seen in isolation, either in form or shape lexeme affixes whose meaning more or less fixed, as can be read in a particular language dictionary.

Lexical meaning refers to the real meaning, meaning that proper with our sense of observation, or granted meaning. It has been known that a language has an amount of lexical system by which the semantic with structure could be based its meaning on paradigmatic and systematical. The researcher said that lexical meaning could be defined as a meaning which has a characteristic of lexicon, lexeme, and word. It also has a meaning as it references, meaning which is the result of our observation through our sense, or the reality of our lives. Not all lexemes were word-lexeme or lexeme whose forms are words forms. Many of them would be phrasal lexeme whose forms were phrases.

Lexical meaning is also the smallest meaning unit in the meaning system of language that could be distinguished from other similar units. A lexeme is an abstract unit. It can be occurring in many different forms of actual spoken or wrote sentences, and regarded as the same lexeme even when inflected.

Therefore, the lexical meaning is the meaning in the dictionary or that of the lexeme meaning even without any contexts. For example, “horses” have similar lexical meaning

ordinary a quadruped ridden. This example, the lexical meaning is the exact meaning or meanings that accord with the observation of our senses. Dictionary contains only lexical meaning possessed by the word described. Lexical meaning deals with synonymy, antonym, polysemy, hyponym, homonym, ambiguity, and redundancy.

A. Relation of Meaning

In any language, the semantic relationship significance or relation between a word or set of words or other languages with the language unit. According to Abdul Chaer (2002:82) relations of meaning can be categorized as synonyms, antonym, polysemy, hyponym, homonym, and ambiguity. Lexical meaning deals with those, each of these meanings is discussed below.

1. Synonym

The emergence of synonyms is caused by several things: the synonym arises between the original and the word absorption, the synonym arises between the common language and the dialect, the synonym appears to distinguish the common word and the scientific word, the synonym arises between the infantile language and the language of the adult, the synonym appears to secrecy, synonyms arise because of collocation (Parera, 2004: 66-67).

According Verhaar (1978) in *Chaer* (2002:82) is a synonym for the expression (can be words, phrases, or sentences) are more or less the same meaning with the meaning of other expressions. So, synonyms used to express sameness of meaning. It is seen from the

fact that each constituent word dictionary suggests a number of devices that have the same meaning.

The synonym is an instance of mutual entailment and synonym are the instance of mutual hyponymy, Charles K.W. (1998:97). Synonyms are typically single lexemes of the same weight. The longer terms explained the simpler term but not the other way around. Dictionaries typically provide a number of synonyms for at least some of the lexemes they define, and in fact, there are whole dictionaries of synonyms. But, the synonymy is not a simple matter, for two lexemes, never have the same range of syntactic occurrences and even where they share occurrences and make a prediction about the same class of referring expressions. So, Synonym is a semantic relation that states the similarity of meaning between the units of speech with other speech units.

2. Antonym

According to Charles K.W. (1998:100), antonyms is two sentences that differ in polarity like these are mutually contradictory. It means that, if one true, the other must be false. Two sentences have the same subject and predicates. So, the relationship between the meanings of two words that have antonyms is two ways.

3. Polysemy

According to *Abdul Chaer* (2002:302) polysemy is defined as a unit of language, particularly the word, a phrase that could also have more than one meaning. For example, the word "chief", the head means "body parts from the neck up, as there were in humans and animals", it also could be interpreted as a part of which located on the top or front and is important as, the head of the train, head of the head of the table, could be interpreted as

leaders, such as principals, head office and head of the station. So, a word or utterance unit called polysemy if the word has more than one meaning

4. Hyponym

A hyponym is the phrase (the word also can typically phrase or sentence) whose meaning was considered to be a part of the meaning of another expression by Verhar (1983:131) in *Mansoer Pateda* book (2001:209). Its mean that the hyponym is a valid one-way relationship, and sometimes also used as a noun. According to Palmer (1978:78) in *Mansoer Pateda* book (2001:210) that contains a logical relationship with the hyponym hierarchy. Its mean that, if we said hyponym, then, we could imagine a group name, so, we called it hyponym. According to *Abdul Chaer* (2007:305) that the hyponym is a semantic relation between a figure of speech whose meaning is included in the meaning and the other utterances form. For example, there is a word said between "birds" and "pigeons". Meaning of the word "pigeon" is included in the meaning of the word "bird". We could say that the "dove" it is a bird, but "bird" instead of just "dove", the bird could be a bird of paradise or the name of the other birds. So, hyponym relationship is close to a synonym. When a word has a meaning all components other words, but not otherwise, then it called hyponym.

5. Homonym

A lexeme is a conjunction of form and meaning. The form is fairly easy to determine: in writing it is a sequence of letters, in speech a sequence of phonemes. *Charles* (1998:52). Its mean that the homonym is two lexemes and the same form but, the meaning is very different. In case, there is two terms about homonym that is homophone and homograph. Homophone is the same sound. But, homograph is the same form spelling.

6. Ambiguity

Ambiguity is often said to be double or ambiguous meaning. According to *Chaer* (2007:306) that the symptoms may be due to the multiplicity of meaning different grammatical interpretation. Different grammatical interpretations are common in wrote a language, due to the suprasegmentally elements of wrote language could not be described accurately. For example, "new history book" can be interpreted as "the history of the newly published book" or "history book that contains the history of a new era".

2.2.2 Contextual Meaning

Contextual meaning is the meaning of a lexeme or word inside a context. A contextual definition is also a definition in which the term is used by embedding it in a larger expression containing its explanation. According to Parera, contextual meaning could be regarded as a situational meaning. It arises as a result of the relationship between speech and context.

a. Context of organs

This context includes gender, position the speaker, the speaker or the listener age, socio-economic background speaker or the listener. It means the speaker only said the words that understood by a particular person. For example, speaker or listener age, a child would not understand if we spoke about politic to them. "*Golkar to honor Aburizal with new leading position for willingness to step down*".

b. Context of situation

The situation includes sad situation, safe situation which is the speaker will speak in accordance with the situation happen. For example, the situation grieving, they will use the

word that its significance to be sad, sorry, and give support to be patient in this situation. They would not speak to offend someone who is grieving, because it can be wounded feeling their families. *“He who died had a debt to me”*

c. Context of purpose

Context of purpose such as asking or expecting something, people will find the words of the meaning of asking. *“Could you give me a book”*

d. Formal or informal context in conversation

Formal or informal context in conversation will force a people to find the word which is appropriate with the context of conversation. For example, in a meeting, we must use formal language. If we will refuse an opinion from someone, we shall not say *“your opinion is rejected”*. It is informal and impolite language, because it can hurt who gives opinion.

e. Mood context of speaker or listener

Mood of speaker or listener can influence the word and the meaning of that word too. For example, mood irritated would allow the words appear meaningful irritated or impolite word.

f. Context of time

Context of time, such as time go to sleep, time will eat. When a people came to our house in the night, certainly we feel disturbed. The feeling upset that will be seen from the meaning word we use.

g. Context of place

It can influence the words and the meaning which is used of people. For example place in the market, in cinema, and etc. Based on the example above, the people usually use the word which has meaning related to information.

h. Object context

Object context will influence the word used that focus to something. For example, we will talk about economic. Certainly, we use the words that have meaning or related to economic.

i. Context of completeness in speak or hear from speaker or listener

It will influence the meaning of word use. For example, if we want ask to someone but he or she cannot hear clearly, because the ears less good. We will miss communication with them.

j. Linguistic context

Linguistics context, it does meet the rules of the language used by both sides. The things are associated with the rules of language which is concerned will affecting the meaning too.

k. Context of language

In this context, both of the speaker and listener must understand the language used, because it will influence the whole meaning.

Contextual meaning is the meaning of a lexeme or word inside a context. Context is a situation that occurs depends on whether phrase or sentence appears. A contextual

definition is also a definition in which the term is used by embedding it in a larger expression containing its explanation.

2.2.3 Denotative Meaning

Denotative meaning is the meaning of what it was. Denotative meaning is also referred to as a word or group of words which based on a straightly relationship between the unit and form language beyond language unit was treated appropriately. According to *Harimurti* (1982:32) in *Mansoer Pateda* book (2001:98) based on the denotative meaning is straightly designation on something outside the language or that are based on certain conventions. A denotation identifies the central aspect of word meaning. Meaning is more than denotation. Thus, the denotation is reasonable meaning, the original, which appeared first, the first known, meaning it is appropriate and in accordance with the meaning of reality.

2.2.4 Connotative Meaning

Connotation refers to the personal aspect of meaning, the emotional association that the word arouses. Connotation is stimulating and evocative senses, feelings, attitudes, judgments, and beliefs as well as certain purposes. It can be individually and collectively. *JD. Parera* (2004:99). Connotations have the right to live and need to be talked about, discussed, and controlled by the user language. However, the use of language usage and connotations has limits, which not used in report language, the language of scientific papers, magazines, etc, were formalized.

Connotative meaning is the communicative value of the expression to the targets, exceed the contents above are purely conceptual. Thus, it opens like a connotative meaning

only our knowledge and belief of nature that also is opened. According to Charles K.W. (1998:45), Connotation refers to the personal aspect of meaning, the emotional association that the word aroused. Connotation of individuals has common experience some people have a shared word connotation.

Connotations can arise between the meanings of synonyms and connotations also can appear in a word. Therefore, the connotation and there appears to be done on a historical significance and descriptive. According to J.D. Parera (2004:105) usage connotations have boundaries, which used in report language, the language of science, language magazines, textbooks discuss. Thus, the use of connotations must be done carefully because the used of connotations can lead to the power of rhetoric and leads to certain drawbacks. Connotation is more complicated than denotation. A word is clear to understand, explicitly and implicitly in the dictionary. Sometimes this needs addition which related to emotional overtones or we can call it as connotative meaning.

2.2.5 Mentalism or Conceptual Meaning

Mentalist theory is a theory that is contrary to the theory of reference. According to Saussure in J.D. Parera book (2004:47) recommends that the first synchronic study of language and language analysis above distinguishes parole, la langue, and le langage, are not real have pioneered the theory of meaning that is mentalist. This theory was the main characteristics that demonstrate this theory Mentalist. The main characteristics of this theory was the greeting Glucksberg and Danks (1975:50) in J.D. Parera book (2004:47) "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".

2.3 Word

In language, the word is the smallest free form that may be uttered in isolation with semantic or pragmatic content or with literal or practical meaning. This contra with a morpheme, which was the smallest unit of meaning but would not necessarily stand on its own. A word may consist of a single morpheme. According to *Mansoer Pateda* (2001:113), word is a linguistic moment together in sentences conveys a message in a communication, form of the word in various forms.

2.3.1 Class of word

The researcher began by grouping word more or less on the basis of our instincts about English. It uses a combination of three criteria for determining the word class of a word, the meaning of the word, the form or shape of the word, the position or environment of the word in a sentence.

2.3.1.1 Noun

Noun is a class of lexical words marked by their appearance following certain noun-determining function words, such as the, my, some, two, by their use of two inflections, -es and -s by certain deviational suffixes. A noun is a word which was used to denote a person.

2.3.1.2 Adjective

Adjective is a class of lexical words identified by their ability to fill the position between noun-determiner and noun and the position after a linking verb and qualifier such

as very, rather and quite. An adjective gave the reader or speaker extra information about a noun or delimits it in some way.

2.3.1.3 Verb

Verb is a class of lexical word by their use of four inflections, -s, -ed, and -ing, by their appearance in verb phrases with certain auxiliaries, such as can, must, is, has, please, about (to), keep (on), by small group of deviational affixes, such as (-en) and (-ate). A group of words could not be described as a sentence or a clause unless at least one of the words was a verb. In some ways, the researcher could be describing it as the most important part of speech because it was the action word that told the listener or reader what was happening in the sentence.

2.3.1.4 Adverb

Adverb is class of lexical word identified by their ability to appear in utterance-final position following a noun or nouns functioning as complement. Adverb may be classified in eight groups or form-classes on the basis of their morphemic structure. The class of adverbs is very wide-ranging in form and used to add comments to many of the other word classes. So, adverb is a word that modifies a verb, adjective, other adverbs, or various other types of words, phrases, or clauses.

2.4 Phrases

Phrases is a group of words, which make sense not complete sense, it called a phrase. It is a group of related words without a subject and a verb. For example, the sunrise in the east.

2.4.1 Noun Phrase

A noun phrase is a phrase that plays the role of a noun. The headword in a noun phrase would be a noun or a pronoun. In the examples below, the whole noun phrase was shaded and the headword was in bold. For example, you like singing in the bath.

2.4.2 Verb Phrase

Verbs are words that demonstrate an action, like sing, dance, smell, talk, and eat. They serve as a link between the subject of the verb and information about that subject. The information is usually descriptive. In order to show activities that could be done, active verbs were used, while linking verbs describe conditions. For example, she was walking quickly to the mall.

2.4.3 Adjective Phrase

An adjective phrase is a group of words that describe a noun or pronoun in a sentence. The adjective phrase could be placed before, or after, the noun or pronoun in the sentence. For example, the movie was not too terribly long.

2.4.4 Adverb Phrase

An adverb phrase is simply two or more words that act as an adverb. It could modify a verb, adverb, or adjective and can tell “how”, “where”, “why”, or “when”. An adverb clause which also modifies verbs, adverbs and adjectives; but, an adverb clause also includes a subject and a verb. So, adverbs are one of the four major word classes, along with nouns, verbs, and adjectives.

2.5 Song

A song is a material composition on other sets of word adapted for singing or intended to be sung. It is a poem inline stanza (Oxford, 1993). Song is any poem; even there is an attention of it being set to music, poem may be called a song. Song composer interprets a poem, translating its mood atmosphere and imagery into music. Stressed tones or melodic climaxes emphasize important words. The voice shares this interpretative task with the piano or guitar. Emotion of the text gets additional dimension from keyboards commentary; arpeggios suggest the splashing of cars or the emotion of a mill wheel. Chords in a low register depict darkness or love's torment. The summed up at the end by the instrument section is called postulate.

2.6 Lyrics

Lyrical referred originally to lyric poetry, that is, to poetry written to be sung to lyre say that Lyrics now is the name of the short poem usually divided into the stanza and direct expressing the poet's own thought and sentimental.

Lyrics are an important part of the song. Lyrics are the words of song, which are short-poems, written in the simple, direct, and usually express personal emotion such as joy, sorrow, and love. Musician has to choose words intended to make the lyrics are good enough to listen. There is a close relation with words. The musician uses the meanings of the words allow the interpretations. The musician uses the meaning of the words in combination and context in which they occur.

2.7 Message

Message is a spoken or written communication sent from one person to another. Message is a note, letter, report, bulletin, cable, word, news, information. The function of message is to understand or to transmit something by signaling the object. Message is something that the author conveys to the readers. Message is communication in writing, in speech, or by signal or it was an important theme and idea intended to inspire, urge, warn, advice, and so on.

Message in literary works is not shown explicitly by the author but the reader can find it after having a complete understanding of the works. On the other hand, in written form, the author writes his idea in which the reader finds the message directly from the work. Usually, the message is at the end of story. It might be sadness, happiness, good, bad, motivation or even failure. Talking about message, it sometimes cannot be separated from communication. Communication is related to verbal and non-verbal. It means that the author's thoughts on messages may be in spoken or written language

2.8 Previous Study

There are many previous studies in investigating semantics but the researcher takes only three previous studies. The first is "Semantic Study on the Lyrics of Eminem's Songs" by *Illah* (2008), thesis English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humaniora, *Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University*. This study conducts with the George Yule's theory and uses descriptive qualitative method. This study focuses one kind of meaning namely lexical meaning. This study finds that generally the lyrics of Eminem's song contain synonym, antonym, hyponym, denotation, connotation, and message.

The present study is slightly different from the *Illah* studies. For theory used, this present study uses Parera's theory while the previous study uses George's theory. The object of this present study is Bob Marley as a reggae while in previous study is Eminem as a rapper. Then, the equation of this study and previous study is in the method used. It uses descriptive qualitative method.

Second is "A Semantic Analysis on the English Translation of *Surah Al-Muzammil* by *Yusuf Ali*, by *Khulala* (2012), thesis English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humaniora, *Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University*. The study aims to answer two following questions by using John Lyon's theory. The answer is about kind of meaning and message is used in English translation of *surah Al-Muzammil* by *Yusuf Ali*. She uses descriptive qualitative method because the data of this study are in the form of the sentences or word of *surah Al-Muzammil* by *Yusuf Ali*. This study finds the messages are dominated by religious message and various kind of meanings used.

The present study is slightly different from *Khulala* studies. For theory used, this present study uses Parera's theory while the previous study uses Lyon's theory. The object of this present study is Bob Marley as a reggae while in previous study is Al-Qur'an. Then, the equation of this study and previous study is in the method used. It uses descriptive qualitative method.

Third is "An Analysis of Lexical and Contextual Meaning on the Idiomatic Expressions Found in Jalaluddin Rumi's Poems" by *Maimunah* (2008), thesis English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humaniora, *Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University*. This study uses John Lyon's theory. For method, this study uses

descriptive qualitative. The result of this previous study is the contextual meaning dominated the meaning of idiomatic expressions than the meaning lexically.

The present study is slightly different from *Maimunah* studies. For theory used, this present study uses Parera's theory while the previous study uses Lyon's theory. The object of this present study is song while in previous study is poem. Then, the equation of this study and previous study is in the method used. It uses descriptive qualitative method.



CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter deals with the research methods of the study. It consists of research approach, data and data source, techniques of data collection, and techniques of data analysis.

3.1 Research Method

The studied materials in this study are text of lyrics, while the objective is to interpret the meaning. Due to the characteristics of the data, this study can be classified as a qualitative research, since the gathered and the analyzed data are presented words and other verbal expressions. Qualitative research uses a range of methods to focus on the meaning and interpretation of social phenomenon and social process in the particular contexts in which they occur (Jupp, 2006: 249).

3.2 Research Approach

In conducting this research, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative approach. The qualitative method is a research procedure that results in descriptive data including written and oral word whether it is from society or books. Research approach describes the data in the form of words and uses the text of the lyrics to be analyzed. Therefore, this research was descriptive qualitative because it depends very much on narrative descriptive.

3.3 Data and Source of Data

The data sources of the research are the text of the lyrics on “Bob Marley’s” Song. The researcher analyzed lexical meanings and contextual meaning of the song. The lyrics used the data source in this research are:

No	Title	Album
1	<i>Redemption Songs</i>	Uprising [1980]
2	<i>No, Woman, No Cry</i>	Live! [1975]
3	<i>Three Little Birds</i>	Exodus [1977]
4	<i>One Love</i>	Exodus [1977]
5	<i>Get Up Stand Up</i>	Burnin [1973]

This research chooses five lyrics from the different album because those songs were the most popular songs on “Bob Marley” album. The researcher took the data from books, internet, or social media.

3.4 Technique of Data Collection

The researcher collected the data in the following steps. First, the researcher finds all the data sources. The collection of the data is taken from internet and book. Second, data is selected in appropriate songs in the lyrics “Bob Marley” songs. Next, it chooses five lyrics covered in the song. The last, the data are arranged systematically in accordance with the research focuses. To arrange the data, firstly, the researcher defined about the lexical meaning, and the second explained about contextual meaning.

3.5 Technique of Data Analysis

After the data was collected, the researcher analyzed the data as follow: First of all, the researcher reads the data. Secondly, the researcher finds out the meaning. Thirdly, the researcher categorizes the word which does not have the real meaning. After that, the researcher explains the word meaning in these lyrics uses lexical meaning by using dictionaries. Then, it explained the contextual meaning from the word in lyrics which is

appropriate the context in this song. Finally, the researcher drew the conclusion based on the result.



CHAPTER 4

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This part presents data obtained from the data sources. The data presentation is divided into five categories that are in accordance to the number of the songs used as the data sources of this research.

4.1 The Findings

After collecting the data from “Bob Marley” lyrics, the researcher analyzes them in according with the research focuses. In this analysis, the researcher uses one word to explain contain of the term in “Bob Marley” lyrics. There is either word or combination of word which are used by “Bob Marley” lyrics in his lyrics to show his feeling. There are many terms that have different meanings lexically and contextually. This research has a code about one word and the other word that wants to analyze. For example, the researcher gives a code for the first stanza was S1. For about line in the stanza, the researcher gives a code for the first line was L1. Then, the next word is continued for code. Thus, the readers understand to read this literary work. The data are presented and analyzes based on Parera’s theory of lexical and contextual meaning. Those songs are presented below.

4.1.1 Redemption Songs

Bob Marley – Redemption Song

Old pirates, yes, they rob I,
Sold I to the merchant ships,
Minutes after they took I

From the bottomless pit.

But my hand was made strong
By the hand of the Almighty.
We forward in this generation
Triumphantly.

Won't you help to sing
These songs of freedom?
'Cause all I ever have,
Redemption songs,
Redemption songs.

Emancipate yourself from mental slavery,
None but ourselves can free our minds.
Have no fear for atomic energy,
'Cause none of them can stop the time.

How long shall they kill our prophets,
While we stand aside and look?
Some say it's just a part of it,
We've got to fulfill the book.

The researcher analyzes this lyric with one or two word that has a specific meaning. Not all words were analyzes by the researcher. Researcher just take lexical or The first data was *Redemption Songs* by “Bob Marley” lyrics in “Uprising” (1980) album. This song drew from the works of the civil-rights campaigner, Marcus Garvey, who in a 1937 speech said, “We are going to emancipate ourselves from mental slavery because whilst others might free the body, none but ourselves can free the mind.”

“Old pirates, yes, they rob I,” this lyric there is in S1 and L1. The word “Pirates” considers as noun. The lexical meaning of “Pirates” is someone in a sea pirate. The contextual meaning is an enemy, and that enemy is either himself or herself (ourselves). He

says in every day he always be robbed without any who accompanied. So, the word “Pirates” in the lyrics not only about sea pirate but in the contextual meaning has own term. “Sold I to the merchant ships” this lyric there is in S1 and L2. The word “Merchant ships” considers as noun. The lexical meaning “Merchant ships” is a ship which buys and sells goods in large quantities, especially one which imports and exports goods. In this lyric “Merchant ships” could not be interpreted as say or write anything that you know is about ships, but in the contextual meaning has different meaning. The contextual meaning is boss, trader, or skipper. “Minutes after they took I, from the bottomless pit.” This lyric there is in S1 and L3. The word “bottomless pit” considers as a noun. The word “bottomless pit” in the lyric, this analyzes about lexical meaning that means a thing or situation which seems to have no limits or seems never to end. In this lyric “bottomless pit” could not be interpreted as a lexical meaning, but in the contextual meaning has different meaning. The contextual meaning is difficult situation and unpleasant experience. Actually, in this first stanza has a conclusion that he is in difficult condition that has not ending. He cannot do anything but he arises and he wants a freedom.

“But my hand was made strong, By the hand of the Almighty” This lyric there is in S2 and L1. The word “hand” in the lyric, the lexical meaning is human body. Also, in this lyric “hand” could not be interpreted as human body, but in the contextual meaning has different meaning. The contextual meaning is strength, power, potency, or force. It was added by “strong” word. It shows that his power is full. “By the hand of the Almighty”. There is in S2 and L2. The word “Almighty” has adjective class. “Almighty” analyzes about the God power to do everything. In context, it has same meaning. “We forward in

this generation, Triumphantly.” This lyric there is in S2 and L3. The word “triumphantly” is about adverb. The root is “triumphant” that is adjective class. In the lyric, this “triumphant” analyzes about lexical meaning is having achieved a great victory. In this lyric, “triumphant” could not be interpreted as lexical meaning, but in the contextual meaning has different meaning. The contextual meaning is freedom that shows in the chorus of the song, “These songs of freedom”. In conclusion, in this second stanza, he begins in a good condition. He gets the power of pray and struggle in his era. He gets what he wants.

“Won’t you help to sing” there is in S3 and L1. The word “help” is verb class. Lexically, it is to make it possible or easier for someone to do something, by doing part of the work yourself or by providing advice, money, support, etc. In this context, it looks same. Also, the word “sing”, it was verb class. Lexically, it is to make musical sounds with the voice, usually a tune with words. In the other hand, contextually, it was exclamation in order to make a sound, uniform. “These songs of freedom” there is in S3 and L2. The word “freedom” is noun class. Lexically, freedom is the condition or right of being able or allowed to do, say, think, etc. whatever you want to, without being controlled or limited. Contextually, it is clear. It is same as lexical. “Cause all I ever have” there is in S3 and L3. This lyric is clearly enough. “Redemption songs” there is in S3 and L4. Redemption is noun class. Redemption has lexical meaning. It is when someone is saved from suffering. Contextually, “redemption” is a freedom. Redemption song is a freedom song. In conclusion, he invites us to get that freedom because we have had them completely.

“Emancipate yourself from mental slavery” this lyric there is in S4 and L1. The word “emancipate” is verb class. It was about liberated and set free. In the lyric, this analyzes about lexical meaning is giving people social or political freedom and rights. Also, the word “slavery” in the lyric, it could be interpreted as contextually that the activity of having slaves or the condition of being a slave, a person who is legally owned by someone else and has to work for them. “None but ourselves can free our mind.” No one can change our minds but ourselves that can change it. There is in S4 and L2. The lyric “free our mind” contextually, is about to set us free in everything we have and done. But, in lexical we got empty thought. “Have no fear for atomic energy”. There is in S4 and L3. “atomic energy” is noun clause. The lexical meaning is about either atomic power or atomic bomb. An extremely powerful bomb that uses the explosive power that results from splitting the atom. It is related to the energy that is produced when atoms are split; related to weapons that use this energy. In contextual, “atomic energy” means that do not be afraid to face the inhibition or may be rules of government or something others that must be passed by us in our life. “Cause none of them can stop the time” there is in S4 and L4. Contextually, it means that there is no person who has stopped time. We do not know when the time will end. Only god can stop it. So, Bob as a song-writer has an intention to make us moving forward because the time cannot stop by everyone. In summary, he commands that we should not fear anything if we are in right way. He wants that we are free soon through his lyric.

“How long shall they kill our prophets,” there is in S6 and L1. The word “prophet” is noun class. Lexically, it means someone who speaks by divine inspiration. It likes

Muhammad SAW in Islam. But contextually, “prophet” is his leader as a Rastafarian. It means that “they” will end our guide or our leader. Then, it will explain in the next lyric, “While we stand aside and look?” in S6 and L2. In lexical, “stand aside” is verb class. It means that to step sideways to make a space for someone else. In context, it has meaning. We must move forward. Do not be silent. Do not be calm. If we do, we do our astray life. “Some say it's just a part of it” there is in S6 and L3. Last, “We've got to fulfill the book.” There is in S6 and L4. “book” is noun class. Lexically, “book” is a collection of sheets of paper bound together to hinge at one edge, containing printed or written material, pictures, etc. Contextually, “book” is a story. Overall, Bob invites the other Rastafarians to make a story to fight for freedom. They must make a movement to make better life. Actually, something great is caused by history.

After the researcher analyzes the data, the researcher wants to discuss the data about the story of these lyrics song by Bob Marley. The first data is about “Redemption Song” with “Uprising” 1980 album. This song has a profound lesson. It teaches and shows us how history and time has changed. The merchant ships at first where loaded with slaves which were bound to serve a person of money. As time passes, we see how humans have altered the innocence of another being, making him able to see that slavery is something normal, and we must obey no matter what, even if threatened by nuclear bombs. When he says the book must be fulfilled, he clearly mentions the bible as events are happening according to the bible. Nowadays Bob Marley declares that slavery is within our minds, and we must overcome this with the help of a higher authority, God the almighty. Overall, this song contains about the solicitation to change. Singer invites to transform from mental slaves

through their own mind and hard work. One of the lyrics is "emancipate yourselves from mental slavery, none but ourselves can free our minds." Singer has a message that calls every citizen to change their minds. Singer invites to change mental slaves, to be mental fighters. Fighters will sacrifice for their country and nation. Song is explained very plainly, that the main enemy of every human is himself. Against yourself is not easy. A fight that can awake, that often, our mindset is wrong. It takes enlightening and liberating motivation. Do not despise ourselves. We can take responsibility for doing what we want, that we are the determinants of our own destinies. "Redemption song" it means that the song for people who are set them minds independent and free.

4.1.2 No, Woman, No Cry

Bob Marley - No, Woman, No Cry

Said I remember when we used to sit
 In the government yard in Trenchtown
 Observing the hypocrites
 As they would mingle with the good people we meet
 Good friends we have had, good friends we've lost along the way
 In this bright future you can't forget your past
 So dry your tears I say

No, woman, no cry
 No, woman, no cry

said I remember when we used to sit
 In the government yard in Trenchtown
 And then Georgie would make the fire light
 Log wood burnin' through the night
 Then we would cook corn meal porridge
 Of which I'll share with you

My feet is my only carriage
So I've got to push on through
But while I'm gone...

Everything's gonna be alright
Everything's gonna be alright

The second data is “No, Woman, No Cry” by “Bob Marley” lyrics in “Live!” (1975) album. Not all words are analyzed by writers but only those that have both lexical and contextual meaning. The researcher takes this word in this lyric, only the word has a real meaning to be understood for the reader. Because there is a word that has a lexical meaning, but not suitable with the context that there is in the lyrics.

“Said I remember when we used to sit” this lyric there is in S1 and L1. The word “sit” in the lyric, this analyzes about lexical meaning is sitting down and looking around. It is clearly and has no contextual meaning. This lyric is written. The writer remembers when he usually sits around with his friend. “In the government yard in Trenchtown” this lyric there is in S1 and L2. The word “government yard” in the lyric, this analyzes about lexical meaning is a place that has full of busy people. In the lyric “government yard” could be interpreted as a lexical meaning. It has no contextual meaning. It was written. According to *Rolling Stone* magazine, “In the government yard in Trenchtown” refers to the Jamaican public-housing project where Marley lived in the late ‘50s. “Observing the hypocrites” this lyric there is in S1 and L3. The word “hypocrites” in the lyric is analyzed by lexical meaning. Lexical meaning is about someone who practices hypocrisy, who pretends to hold beliefs, or whose actions are not consistent with their claimed beliefs. In contextual, it

means that wicked person acting contrary to what one teaches and preaches. They have two faces.

“As they would mingle with the good people we meet” this lyric is in S1 and L4. In context, that lyric means that wicked persons want to mix or combine with good persons. So, Bob just explains to woman, it just a phenomenon. “Good friends we have had, good friends we've lost along the way” this lyric there is in S1 and L5. Lyric can be interpreted as a lexical meaning. It means that they lost their closely friends which has obtained by the wicked persons. We meet good friends, and we lose them in this journey of life. “In this bright future, you can't forget your past” is in S1 and L6. It is clearly enough in lexical, that woman cannot forget his past moment although a beautiful future awaits us ahead, we must not forget the past where we are born and raised. Therefore, do not cry in the next lyric. “So dry your tears I say” lyric has contextual meaning. It is in S1 and L7. It means that its phenomenon will be remembered for long, the phenomenon that has bad story. A person changes other mindset persons. Bad person can persuade others to be part of them. So, Bob asks woman to detain to cry expressing the phenomenon that is happened. Concluded, in this stanza Bob and his woman remembers about the beautiful moment at the past, but that beautiful moment is gone then will be worst start now. Bob tries to persuade woman to stop crying looking this something remarkable.

“No, Woman, No Cry” is the chorus of the song. It is in S2 and L1 or L2. The original line of the song is “No, Woman, Nuh Cry”. Nuh is Jamaican for “do not”, so what is meant by the lyrics is “No, Woman, Do not cry”. He is leaving and reassuring her that

slum they live in will not get her down, that everything will be alright and “do not she, do not tear”.

“And then Georgie would make the fire light” this lyric there is in S3 and L3. The word “fire” In the lyric, this analyzes about lexical meaning is chemical reaction involving the bonding of oxygen with carbon or other fuel, with the production of heat and the presence of flame or smoldering. In the lyric “fire” could not be interpreted as chemical reaction or lexical meaning, but in the contextual meaning has different meaning. The contextual meaning of “fire light” is spirit. Georgie moves attention to be spirit in making resistance. Georgie wakes up Bob and his woman spirit. Georgie is a man who spent several years around Marley. He produced more music that is positive for the youth of the society. The man who Bob Marley mentions in one of his songs. ”Log wood burnin' through the night” this lyric there is in S3 and L4. The word “burnin” is present participle of “burn”. The word “burnin” in the lyric, this analyzes about lexical meaning is the act by which something burns or is burned. In the “burning” but in this lyric “burnin” could not be interpreted as lexical meaning, but in the contextual meaning has different meaning. The contextual meaning is more spirit to make a change, flare up.

“Then we would cook corn meal porridge” this lyric there is in S3 and L5. The word “cook” In the lyric, this analyzes about lexical meaning is preparing food for a living. In the lyric “cook” could not be interpreted as preparing food for a living or lexical meaning, but in the contextual meaning has different meaning. The contextual meaning is thinking deeply about something. “Of which I'll share with you” this lyric there is in S3 and L6. The word “share” In the lyric, this analyzes about lexical meaning is giving part of what one has

to somebody else to use or consume. In the lyric “share” could be interpreted as telling, dividing, and distributing to another or lexical meaning. So, in this stanza Bob begins to forget bad moment and starts to make movement to be better life. Georgie and Bob’s woman plays a greatly role in the behind of life of Bob Marley.

“My feet is my only carriage” this lyric there is in S4 and L1. “Feet” is a noun class, it is plural form of foot. Lexically, it is a biological structure found in part of leg. Contextually, feet are foothold of life. Bob’s legs are the only ones that takes with him in the course of life. “Carriage” is a noun. Carriage means of conveyance in lexical. Contextually, carriage is life itself. “So I've got to push on through” is in S4 and L2. Lexically, it is clear enough. It means that Bob must move forward. “But while I'm gone” this lyric is in S4 and L3. “Gone” is verb class. It is past participle form of “go”. Lexically, word of “go” is moving or traveling in order to do something, or to do something while moving, leaving, or move away. But contextually, “go” can be interpreted by situation that Bob will not come back or death. It will be explained in the next lyric. “Everything's gonna be alright” is in S5 and L1 or L2. It is written meaning. Lexically, it is clear enough to be understood. Everything will be alright when Bob was gone. His vision is very great. So, in this stanza, Bob wants to go forward, but he ensures that when he was gone everything will be okay.

The second data is about “No, Woman, No Cry” with “Live!” 1975 album, this lyrics story about contrary to popular belief "No Woman, No Cry" was not a song written about getting over a girl. They are the words Bob Marley sings to his woman to assure her that he will return. Basically saying, No woman, don't cry. In the song, the man is a

travelling minstrel telling his woman he will come back for her. In addition, the song is about the strength in the mama of course, strength in the ladies. We love woman with a backbone, something like a wishbone. They have to be like a she lion. Strong woman is not depending on the man. Of course, the man is there to help woman, then for every successful man, there is a good woman. This song is often misunderstood as the song of the singles, who can live quietly without sadness, if there is no woman beside of them. Actually, this song is a social song that tells of poverty. This song is a message Bob Marley to his wife named Rita. By the time his name got started, Bob reminded Rita that they were once of poor people. They live in suffering and distress. Eating must also be sharing. Therefore, when their futures have improved, they must not forget their origins. They must not forget that the difficulties in life will always come under any circumstances. That is why, according to records, Bob Marley is one of the most generous artists. He buy homes for his poor friends, and contributed heavily to social activities.

Summing up, the song “No, Woman, No Cry” lyrics seems to give us a message, Indonesian people, that all the economic difficulties we face is better than the difficulties faced by others. There are many people whose destinies are much more miserable than us. Bob Marley inspires us to keep coming forward, that whatever happens, everything will be fine. When all is well, we must not forget those who are still in trouble. A song full of messages, hopes, and loves from the “prophet”.

4.1.3 Three Little Birds

Bob Marley – Three Little Birds

*"Don't worry about a thing,
'Cause every little thing gonna be all right.
Singin': "Don't worry about a thing,
'Cause every little thing gonna be all right! "*

*Rise up this mornin',
Smile with the risin' sun,
Three little birds
Pitch by my doorstep
Singin' sweet songs
Of melodies pure and true,
Sayin', ("This is my message to you-ou-ou: ")*

*Singin': "Don't worry 'bout a thing,
'Cause every little thing gonna be all right."
Singin': "Don't worry (don't worry) 'bout a thing,
'Cause every little thing gonna be all right! "*

*Rise up this mornin',
Smiled with the risin' sun,
Three little birds
Pitch by my doorstep
Singin' sweet songs
Of melodies pure and true,
Sayin', "This is my message to you-ou-ou: "*

*Singin': "Don't worry about a thing, worry about a thing, oh!
Every little thing gonna be all right. Don't worry! "
Singin': "Don't worry about a thing" - I won't worry!
"Cause every little thing gonna be all right."*

*Singin': "Don't worry about a thing,
'Cause every little thing gonna be all right" - I won't worry!
Singin': "Don't worry about a thing,
'Cause every little thing gonna be all right."
Singin': "Don't worry about a thing, oh no!
'Cause every little thing gonna be all right!"*

The third data is “Three Little Birds” by “Bob Marley” lyrics in Exodus 1977 album. Transitioning from positive words to a narrative in “Three Little Birds”, Bob Marley utilizes soft imagery, detailed point of view, and a happy tone in order to convey the message that there is nothing to worry about and that “every little thing gonna be all right”. Lexical and contextual meaning that the researcher analyzes, not all words that will be analyzed. The researcher took this word in this lyric, only the word has a real meaning to be understood for the reader. Because, there was a word have a lexical meaning, but not suitable with the context that there was in the lyrics.

“*Don't worry about a thing*” this lyric there is in S1 and L1. The word “worry” is adjective class. In the lyric, this analyzes about lexical meaning is a strong feeling of anxiety. The word “thing” is noun class that means considered to exist as a separate entity, object, quality or concept. They do not have contextual meaning. They are purely lexical. “Cause every little thing gonna be alright” that is lexically. It has clearly meaning. Lexically, anything will be okay.

“Rise up this morning” this lyric there is in S2 and L1. The word “rise up” in the lyric is verb class, this analyzes about lexical meaning either to rebel or to rise to the surface. Also, “rise up” was to rear of a horse, etc. In the lyric “rise up” could not be interpreted as to rebel or to rise to the surface but in the contextual meaning has different meaning. The contextual meaning is reaching. In this lyric, its mean that he would always be best and he will always reach dreams. “Smile with the rising sun” this lyric there is in S2 and L2. The word “smile” is verb class. In the lyric, this analyzes about lexical meaning is a facial comprised by flexing the muscles of both ends of one’s mouth, often showing the

front teeth, without vocalization, and in humans is a common involuntary or voluntary expression of happiness, pleasure, amusement or anxiety. In the lyric “smile” could not be interpreted as lexical meaning, but in the contextual meaning has different meaning. The contextual meaning is spirit of the day and make it great. “smile with rising sun” shows fun in any conditions.

“*Three little birds*” this lyric there is in S2 and L3. The word “little birds” is noun class. In the lyric, this analyzes about lexical meaning is a creature with feathers and wings, usually able to fly. In the lyric “birds” could not be interpreted as lexical meaning in this context, but in the contextual meaning has different meaning. The contextual meaning is about happiness, honesty, and peacefulness. “*Pitch by my doorstep*” this lyric there is in S2 and L4. The word “pitch” is noun class. In the lyric, pitch is used in phrases like *to pitch tent* or to set up camp. So, it probably means to take up a position. “*Singin' sweet songs*” this lyric there is in S2 and L5. In the lyric, this analyzes about lexical meaning. Its meaning has written clearly. “*Of melodies pure and true*” this lyric there is in S2 and L6. The word “melodies” is noun class. “Pure and true” is adjective class. In the lyric, this analyzes lexical meaning is a good tune, often forming part of a larger piece of music. In the lyric “melodies” could not be interpreted as a tune or lexical meaning, but in the contextual meaning has different meaning. The contextual meaning is a message or may be an advice of truth and justice. Melody and message has similar character. They are both can be listened. It explains in next lyric that has clearly meaning.

“*Sayin', "This is my message to you-ou-ou"*” this lyric there is in S2 and L7. The words “message” is noun class, this analyzes lexical meaning is a short piece of

information that you give to a person directly. In the lyric “message” could not be interpreted as short piece of information or lexical meaning, but in the contextual meaning has deep meaning. The contextual meaning is about survive is one way to always keep the justice and truth, repeating lyrics above. In this song, Bob melodies take us to enjoy the ease condition. He makes sure that the problem solved as soon as possible. Complaint and fear cannot be solution. We better to good think and believe that we are in problem. Smile and good behavior influences on solving problem.

Three little birds a classic reggae song presented by Bob Marley is a wonderful song. The tone sets up the song to be positive and it conveys a message of happiness. The imagery helps paint a picture of the song with the word choosing and the set up of the lyrics. Point of view in this song is just as important because it assists in telling the listener what is happening through the artist’s eyes. All three devices were well done and made this a relaxing song to listen to. The songs purpose is to show that no matter how ruff things are in life, it can always be much worst. I enjoy listen to this song when I am in bad moods because it really helps. Perhaps, Marley was trying to warn us about dealing with reality. For example, we can be upset about one thing, but in reality, the thing we are mad about may be the best thing possible. This song truly is a life reminder, that shows us to not, “Worry about a thing /Cause every little thing gonna be all right!”.

The third data is about “Three Little Birds” with “Exodus” 1977 album. This lyrics story about trying to say is the same as "Let It Be" by The Beatles. When we try to control things that are not under our control, we start feeling down, etc. But once you accept the fact you can't control them that you "let them be", you can't start to feel happy or at least

not unhappy. Because at the end of the day, every little thing's gonna be alright". In Bob Marley's classic song "Three Little Birds" the ideas revolving around transcendentalism are extremely evident. Transcendentalism was a school of philosophy that developed in the eastern United States in the 1820s to the 1830s. This stream believes that man and nature have an indivisible good. This flow grew as a form of protest against the flow of intellectualism and spirituality. He ties in both the idea of taking in nature as well as being an individual. Throughout the song, he has two main lines. One line is, "Three little birds, pitch by my doorstep, singing sweet songs, of melodies pure and true". In this line, it is clear that Bob Marley is guided by nature in life. He takes the time to listen to the answers that lie within nature. Even though many answers that can be found in nature are often silent, in this case the birds deliver Bob Marley his message to help him. The message that the birds give him, which is also the other main line, is, "Don't worry, 'bout a thing, cause every little thing, is gonna be alright". I take this line as meaning that the birds are telling him that he does not need to worry about the things in life that don't really matter. Our lives are consumed with many unnecessary worries and Bob Marley is being given the message that he does not need to let the little things get to him. This line could also be interpreted as meaning that he should not let society worry him and bring him down, but rather he needs to continue on the path of his own life and maintain his distance from society. This song clearly depicts the ideas during the transcendentalism era. Bob Marley found his peace and truth within nature.

4.1.4 One Love

Bob Marley - One Love (People Get Ready)

One Love! One Heart!
 Let's get together and feel all right
 Hear the children cryin' (One Love!)
 Sayin'
 Give thanks and praise to the Lord
 And I will feel all right
 Sayin'
 Let's get together and feel all right
 Wo wo-wo wo-wo!

Let them all pass all their dirty remarks
 (One Love!)
 There is one question I'd really love to ask
 (One Heart!)
 Is there a place for the hopeless sinner?
 Who has hurt all mankind just to save his own beliefs?

One Love!
 What about the one heart?
 One Heart!
 What about - ?
 Let's get together and feel all right
 As it was in the beginning
 (One Love!)
 So shall it be in the end
 (One Heart!)
 All right!
 Give thanks and praise to the Lord
 And I will feel all right;
 Let's get together and feel all right
 One more thing!

Let's get together to fight this Holy Armagiddeon
 (One Love!)
 So when the Man comes there will be no, no doom
 (One Song!)
 Have pity on those whose chances grows t'inner
 There ain't no hiding place from the Father of Creation

The fourth data is "One Love" by "Bob Marley" lyrics in "Exodus" (1977) album.

"One Love/People Get Ready" expresses the Rastafari credo, "One God, One Aim, and One Destiny". The song calls for peace and harmony through helping others, "Have pity on those who chances grow thinner," and also comes with a warning, "There is no hiding place from the father of Creation." Lexical and contextual meaning that the researcher analyzes, not all words that be analyzes. The researcher takes this word in this lyric, only the word has a real meaning to be understood for the reader. Because, there is a word have a lexical meaning, but not suitable with the context that there was in the lyrics.

"One Love! One Heart!" In the lyric, this lyric there is in S1 and L1. The word "love" and "heart" In the lyric are noun class, this analyzes lexical meaning is a profound and caring affection towards someone for "love". "Heart" is an emotions, kindness, moral effort, or spirit in general. In the lyric "love" and "heart" could be interpreted as lexical meaning, but in the contextual meaning has different meaning. It has written meaning. "Let's get together and feel all right" is in S1 and L2. It has clearly meaning. "Hear the children cryin'" is in S1 and L3. "Hear" and "crying" is a verb class. Lexically, "hear" is perceive sounds through the ear. But it cannot be interpreted by just lexically. Contextually, "hear" is caring. The song-writer invites to care to children that are in trouble. Trouble is described by "crying" in this lyric in contextual meaning. Lexically, "crying" is an action of the verb cry. "Give thanks and praise to the Lord" is in S1 and L5. Lexically, it has clearly meaning that Bob invites listener to keep thanks God to be grateful. There is no contextual meaning anymore. So, in this stanza, Bob asks to be united because it has powerful. But, it has to remember that anyone must help another in trouble.

“Let them all pass all their dirty remarks” In the lyric, this lyric there is in S2 and L1. The word “remarks” is noun class. Lexically, “remarks” is an act of pointing out or attentively noticing; notice or observation. But, in this situation, it cannot be interpreted by lexically. In this context, “remarks” is a verbal abuse. “There is one question I'd really love to ask” is in S2 and L2. Lexically, it has written meaning. It has clearly meaning to be understood. “Is there a place for the hopeless sinner?” is in S2 and L3. “Hopeless” is adjective class. Lexically, “hopeless” is without hope, do not be expecting anything positive. It is giving no ground of hope; promising nothing desirable. There is no contextual meaning. “Sinner” is noun class. Lexically, “sinner” is a person who has sinned. There is no contextual meaning anymore in this situation. “Who has hurt all mankind just to save his own beliefs?” is in S2 and L4. “Mankind” is noun class. Lexically, “mankind” is the human race in its entirety. Humankind is synonym of people. It has no implicit or contextual meaning. Then, “beliefs” is plural form of belief. Beliefs are noun class. Lexically, belief is mental acceptance of a claim as likely true. In this context, beliefs is interpreted by negative meaning. Because started by “who has hurt all mankind”, it has no positive meaning. Something believed is false. Concluded, in this stanza, Bob Marley pleads to all of humankind to engage in One Love and that together, everything will be all right.

“Let's get together to fight this Holy Armagiddyon” is in S4 and L1. “Fight” is verb class. Lexically, “fight” is to strive for; to campaign or contend for success. In context, it has different meaning. Contextually, it means survive. “Holy Armagiddyon” is noun class. Contextually, it means purified disaster. “So when the Man comes there will be no, no doom” is in S4 and L2. It is written meaning. It has lexical meaning. “Have pity on those

whose chances grows t'inner" is in S4 and L3. "Pity" is noun class. Lexically, "pity" is a feeling of sympathy at the misfortune or suffering of someone or something. There is no contextual meaning. "Thinner" is adjective class. It is comparative form of thin. Lexically, it is something that thins. But, in context, it means people that are suffering. "There ain't no hiding place from the Father of Creation" is in S4 and L4. "Father of Creation" is noun class. Contextually, it is Allah SWT for Muslim. In this stanza, Bob reminds that disaster will come.

The fourth data is about "One Love" with "Exodus" 1977 album, this lyrics story about One love is about unity, coming together as one and overcoming hatred, war, and the ever increasing atrocities we are witnessing and victim too. This song is about unity, self-consciousness, love and respect of all, fear and respect of God and his creation. One cannot hide his wrong doings from the Lord. A unitary world is a happy world. One Love. Overall, everyone must be ready to face it because we cannot avoid the disaster. We must do good thing such as helping each other. We need to sympathy to people that need our helps. "One Love / People Get Ready" is the impressions song. It contains many elements of Marley's message: unity, spirituality, and struggle. There is a deeper meaning behind the song than a simple call for unity. Some of the lyrics are about oppression and how sinners will pay for their evil deeds in the end. For many listeners, the deeper message is lost in the overwhelming chorus.

4.1.5 Get Up, Stand Up

Bob Marley – Get Up, Stand Up

Get up, stand up: stand up for your rights!
Get up, stand up: don't give up the fight!

Preacher man, don't tell me,
Heaven is under the earth.
I know you don't know
What life is really worth
It's not all that glitters is gold
Alf the story has never been told:
So now you see the light, eh!
Stand up for your rights. come on!

Get up, stand up: stand up for your rights!
Get up, stand up: don't give up the fight!

Most people think,
Great god will come from the skies,
Take away everything
And make everybody feel high.
But if you know what life is worth,
You will look for yours on earth:
And now you see the light,
You stand up for your rights. jah!

We sick an' tired of-a your ism-skism game –
Dyin' 'n' goin' to heaven in-a Jesus' name, lord.
We know when we understand:
Almighty god is a living man.
You can fool some people sometimes,
But you can't fool all the people all the time.
So now we see the light (what you gonna do?)
We gonna stand up for our rights! (yeah, yeah, yeah!)

The fifth data is “Get Up, Stand Up “by “Bob Marley” lyrics in “Burnin” (1973) album. Like many other songs, it utilizes music as a form of protest and social commentary.

This song is about taking action to avoid oppression where the author had to fight for respect and acceptance for Rastafarian religion. In this song lyric, lexical and contextual meaning that the researcher analyzes, not all word that be analyzed. The researcher takes these words in this lyrics, only the word has a real meaning to be understood for the reader. Because, there was a word have a lexical meaning, but not suitable with the context that there is in the lyrics.

“Get up, stand up: stand up for your rights!” this lyric there is in S1 and L1. The word “get up” and “stand up” is verb class. In the lyric, “get up” analyzes lexical meaning is moving in an upwards direction. In the lyric “get up” could not be interpreted as moving in an upwards direction or lexical meaning, but in the contextual meaning has different meaning. The contextual meaning is being aware. “Stand up” analyzes lexical meaning is rising from a lying or sitting position. “Stand up” could not be interpreted as rising from a lying or sitting position or lexical meaning, but in the contextual meaning has different meaning. It means movement. It can be seen as a rallying call to stand up and demand respect for the Rastafarian religion. “Get up, stand up: don't give up the fight!” this lyric there is in S1 and L2. The word “fight” In the lyric, this analyzes lexical meaning is contending in physical conflict, either singly or in war or battle. In the lyric “fight” could not be interpreted as contending in physical conflict, either singly or battle or lexical meaning, but in the contextual meaning has different meaning. The contextual meaning is being struggle to get back rights. In this part, Bob invites to be aware and make a movement for the rights.

“Preacher man, don't tell me“ this lyric there is in S2 and L1. The word “preacher” in the lyric, this analyzes lexical meaning is someone who preaches a worldview, philosophy, or religion, especially someone who preaches the gospel. Bob did not believe that the real paradise is the death. In contextual meaning, the lines suggest hanging on to freedom of thought rather than the words of religious leaders. “Heaven is under the earth” this lyric there is in S2 and L2. This lyric is clearly enough. It can be analyzes by lexically because it has written meaning. “I know you don't know” is in S2 and L3. This lyric has written meaning. In contextual meaning, not all preachers believe the same doctrine. People, not only believers, do not know how truly to appreciate life and its creation. From the extinction of animals, trees, and human beings (genocide) we have failed miserably to actually hold true worth and value to life. “What life is really worth” is in S2 and L4. The word “worth” is noun class. It is analyzes by lexically, it means value. “It's not all that glitters is gold” is in S2 and L5. The word “glitter” and “gold” are noun class. “Glitters” analyzes by lexically, it means a bright, sparkling light, and brilliancy. “Gold” is a heavy yellow elemental metal of great value as lexically. But contextually, it means shining. All that glitters are not gold. He is saying that everything is a miracle. It is amazing how everything in this world works and everything we have in life is a blessing and has worth. “Alf the story has never been told” is in S2 and L6. It is clearly. “So now you see the light, eh!” is in S2 and L7. “Light” is noun class. Lexically, light is natural medium emanating from the sun and other very hot sources, within which vision is possible. But contextually, light is rights that Bob and Rastafarian fight. In this stanza, Bob reminds that every work has a result.

“Most people think” is the lyric in S4 and L1. People is noun class. Think is verb class. Lexically, it has clearly meaning. There is no contextual meaning anymore. “Great God will come from the skies” is in S4 and L2. Great God is noun phrase, great is adjective class and God is noun class. Lexically, it has clearly meaning. “skies” is noun class. Skies is plural form of sky. Lexically, sky is the atmosphere above a given point, especially as visible from the ground during the day. But contextually, sky means heaven. Heaven is synonyms of skies in this context because it is begun by God. “Take away everything” is in S4 and L3. “Take away” is verb class. Lexically, it removes something and put it in a different place. “Everything” is pronoun, lexically, it means all the things under discussion. Many or most things. “And make everybody feel high” is in S4 and L4. High is adjective class. Lexically, high is elevated in position or status; above many things. Contextually, feel high is a reference to the unimaginably great feeling any given human being would acquire upon learning that they are going to heaven.

“But if you know what life is worth” is in S4 and L5. The word “worth” is noun class. It is analyzes by lexically, it means value. In contextual meaning, not all preachers believe the same doctrine. People, not only believers, do not know how truly to appreciate life and its creation. From the extinction of animals, trees, and human beings (genocide) we have failed miserably to actually hold true worth and value to life. “You will look for yours on earth” is in the next lyric, it is in S4 and L6. Contextually, it means that if you know what the eternal life in heaven is worth, you will look for the Great of God.

“We sick an' tired of-a your *ism-schism* game –“ is in S5 and L1. *Ism* is basically ideologies ending with *-ism*, like *racism*, *capitalism*, *Nazism*, *nationalism*, *communism*.

Isms are not very popular in the Rastafari movement, as they separate, divide, and put people in different groups. *Schism* is a division or a split, usually between groups belonging to a religious denomination (subgroup). Contextually, this lyric means that we are tired of all the philosophies and religions that only serve to divide people. “Dyin' 'n' goin' to heaven in-a Jesus' name, lord” is in S5 and L2. It is lexically meaning. “We know when we understand: Almighty god is a living man.” is in S5 and L3/L4. It has clearly meaning. “You can fool some people sometimes, But you can't fool all the people all the time.” is in S5 and L5. In context, basically, if you are full of shit someone will notice sooner or later. Apparently, this is a quite popular quote.

The fifth data is about “Get Up, Stand Up” with “Burnin” 1973 album. Today, “Get Up Stand Up” serves as the official anthem of Amnesty International, the first name in human-rights activism. Living strong for those who are unable to defend themselves, may those of us who are able to listen freely be forever reminded of the message behind “Get Up, Stand Up”: Wherever there are hungry people who need to eat, wherever injustice is being served, the Wailers’ song is there, waiting to be sung. Overall, this song tells people that they should not stay passively waiting for divine intervention if they want to better their lives. They should not have to wait for the afterlife either. God is not going to “take away everything, and make everybody feel high” take away all the pain and problems, provide bliss for each of us. God in the mind of this lyricist is a “living man” and he requires us to take action ourselves. We should not let ourselves be talked down to in church. No. “Stand up for your right!”.

From the discussion of the data above, the researcher could be discussion that the lyrics of the song “Bob Marley” told about the smallest story. After the researcher find out the lexical meaning and contextual meaning, the researcher gave a short story about this song. Because, not all people only known about the lexical and contextual meaning but also they are known about the short story. Besides, the researcher gives to know about the theme of this song. Theme of patriotism in a song today while demand among the young. Therefore, in this research, the researcher chooses the theme of patriotism because of the researcher feels that the current youth is more interested in this theme.

4.2 Discussion of the data

After obtaining the data and analyzing them based on the Daniel Parera’s theory, the next part is the discussion of the whole data to answer the problem proposed in the previous chapter. Daniel Parera theory is used to analyze lyrics produced by Bob Marley. It provides the basic theory of how people use language in written or spoken form. In accordance with theory, the information obtained from the data shows that in Bob Marley’s songs there are many lexical and contextual meaning, mostly in his lyrics used lexical meaning.

4.2.1 LEXICAL MEANING

1. Synonym is word that sound different but have the same or nearly the same meaning.

A. Redemption Song:

1. Old Pirates = Merchant Ships = a criminal who plunders at sea, commonly attacking merchant vessels.
2. Hand was strong = Hand of the Almighty = Having very great power, unlimited.
3. Triumphantly = Redemption = In a triumphant manner or something redeemed.

4. Emancipate yourself from mental slavery = Free our minds = To set free from bondage.

B. No, Woman, No Cry:

1. Hypocrites = Lost along the way = Who pretends to hold beliefs, or whose actions are not consistent with their claimed beliefs.
2. Make fire light = Cook = Prepare something by heating.

C. Three Little Birds:

1. Morning = Rising sun = The part of the day from dawn to midday.
2. Sweet songs = Melodies pure and true = Having a pleasant taste of songs.
3. Pure = True = Conforming to the actual state of reality or fact.

D. One Love:

1. Give thanks = Praise = Expression of surprise, disbelief, happiness, thankfulness.
2. Love = Heart = A profound and caring affection towards someone.
3. Lord = Father of creation = God
4. Doom = Sinner = Destiny, especially terrible.

E. Get Up, Stand Up:

1. Glitter = Gold = A bright, brilliant, and showy luster.
2. Stand up = Don't give up = To speak or act in support or defense of (a person, a cause, a belief, or the like.)
3. Get up = Stand up = To move in an upwards direction.

2. Antonym is word that are opposite in meaning.

A. Redemption Song

1. Sold = Provide services >< Took = To get into one's hands.
2. Slavery = A condition of servitude >< Free = Unconstrained.

B. No, Woman, No Cry

1. Future = The time ahead >< Past = The period of time that has already happened.
2. Hypocrites = Someone who practices hypocrisy >< Good people = Pleasant person.
3. Remember = Recall from one's memory >< Forget = Unable to remember things well.

C. Three Little Birds

1. Worry = To be troubled >< Alright = Acceptable order

D. One Love

1. Beginning = Take the first step into something >< End = The final point of something.
2. Doom = Terrible >< Pity = Something regrettable.

E. Get Up, Stand Up:

1. Stand up = Up and set into standing position >< Give up = Surrender of something.
2. Sometime = Indefinite time >< All the time = Always; Constantly.

3. Homonym = Different words are pronounced the same, also different meaning but may or may not be spelled the same.

A. Redemption Song

1. Look (See) / Book (Paper)
2. Old (Long period) / Sold (Transfer)

B. No, Woman, No Cry

1. Wood (Branches of a tree) / Would (Wished)

C. Three Little Birds

1. Sing (Produce musical) / Thing (Object)

D. One Love

1. Thinner (Extent) / Sinner (Person sinned)
2. Right (Straight) / Fight (Contend in physical conflict)

E. Get Up, Stand Up

1. Gold (Yellow metal) / Told (Narrate)
2. Think (Ponder) / Thing (Object)

4. Hyponym is the relationship between a general term and the specific instance of it.

A. Redemption Song

1. Ship = Pirates, Pit
2. Religion = Almighty, Prophets

B. No, Woman, No Cry

1. Time = Future, Past.
2. Food = Corn, Meal, Porridge.

C. Three Little Birds

1. Weather = Morning, Rising sun.
2. Adjective = Worry, Sweet, Pure, True.

D. One Love

1. Emotion = Love, Heart, Cry, Thank, Hopeless,
2. Religion = Lord, Sinner, Belief, Holy Armageddon, Father of Creation.

E. Get Up, Stand Up

1. Religion = Preacher, Heaven, God, Jesus, Lord, Almighty.
2. Condition = Sick, Tired, High, Fool.

5. Denotation is the dictionary meaning or meanings of the word. Connotation is what it suggests beyond what it expresses: its overtones of meaning.

A. Redemption Song

1. Denotation = *Pirates* is someone in a sea pirate. Connotation = *Pirates* is an enemy, and that enemy is himself and herself (ourselves).
2. Denotation = *Slavery* is social practice of owning human beings as property, especially for use as forced laborers. Connotation = *Slavery* is free thinking.
3. Denotation = *Atomic energy* is either atomic power or atomic bomb. The energy released by an atom in a nuclear reaction. It is related to the energy that is produced when atoms are split; related to weapons that use this energy.

Connotation = *Atomic energy* means that do not be afraid to face the inhibition or may be rules of government or something others that must be passed by us in our life.

4. Denotation = *Book* is a collection of sheets of paper bound together to hinge at one edge, containing printed or written material, pictures, etc. Connotation = *Book* is a story.

B. No, Woman, No Cry

1. Denotation = *Hypocrite* is someone who practices hypocrisy. Connotation = *Hypocrite* it means that wicked person acting contrary to what one teaches and preaches. They have two faces.
2. Denotation = *Way* is a road and a direction. Connotation = *Way* is a mannerism.
3. Denotation = *Past* is period of time that has already happened. Connotation = *Past* is experience.
4. Denotation = *Fire* is chemical reaction. Connotation = *Fire* is spirit.

C. Three Little Birds

1. Denotation = *Rise up* is either to rebel or to rise to the surface. Connotation = *Rise up* is reaching.
2. Denotation = *Smile* is a facial expression. Connotation = *Smile* is spirit of the day and make it great.
3. Denotation = *Melody* is a tune. Connotation = *Melody* is a message or an advice.

D. One Love

1. Denotation = *Hear* is perceive sounds through the ear. Connotation = *Hear* is caring, sympathize with.
2. Denotation = *Thinner* is a something that thins. Connotation = *Thinner* means people that are suffering.

E. Get Up, Stand Up

1. Denotation = *Get up* is moving in an upwards direction. Connotation = *Get up* is being aware.
2. Denotation = *Light* is a source of illumination. Connotation = *Light* is the state of being free. Rastafarian right.
3. Denotation = *Sky* is the atmosphere above a given point, especially as visible from the ground during the day. Connotation = *Sky* means heaven.
4. Denotation = *High* is elevated in position or status; above many things.
Connotation = *High* is a reference to the unimaginably great feeling any given human being would acquire upon learning that they are going to heaven.

Parera in his book (2004) reveals that the lexical meaning is the meaning that belongs to or exists in the lexeme even without any context. For example lexem 'pencil' has a lexical meaning, which is a kind of stationery made of wood and charcoal. Thus, the lexical meaning is the true meaning, the meaning that corresponds to the results of our sensory observations or the meaning of what they are. The dictionaries usually contain only the lexical meaning possessed by the word he describes. Therefore, many people say that lexical meaning is the meaning that is in the dictionary.

In the previous study, *Illah's* study finds that the songs are mostly dominated by hyponymy and followed by connotation to the Encore album of Eminem used in the lyrics of Eminem. The regretless (social message) also dominates the messages faced by Eminem. Then, *Maimunah's* study finds that there are forty six kinds of idiomatic expressions with their lexical and contextual meaning used in *Jalalluddin Rumi's* poems from ten data which

are presented in this study. Lexical meaning of idiomatic expressions used in the poem of *Jalalluddin Rumi* presents how the meaning of words in general as written in the dictionary, while the meaning of idiomatic expressions contextually is the meaning of idiomatic expressions according to the situation where they are used. The writer found that most of the contextual meaning of idiomatic expressions has the same meaning with lexically. Moreover, from the twelve data, the contextual meaning dominated the meaning of idiomatic expressions than lexically. Last, *Khulala's* study finds that there are some parts of lexical meaning of Surah Al-Muzammil such as: synonymy, antonymy, connotation, polysemy, hyponymy, and repetition. Most of the words in this Surah have connotation and repetition meaning.

Further, this study reveals that the five songs of Bob mostly are found lexical meaning as stated in the problems study. All of Parera's theory is used in Bob songs but the songs are mostly dominated by synonymy used in the lyrics of Bob. The message of the lyric can be delivered in various ways, not only lexically but also contextually. Therefore, the composer has the right to express his mind to make songs into various words.

4.2.2 CONTEXTUAL MEANING :

According to Parera, contextual meaning could be regarded as a situational meaning. It arises because of the relationship between speech and context. There are context of organs, context of situation, context of purpose, formal or informal context in conversation, mood context of speaker or listener, context of time, context of place, object context, context of completeness in speak or hear from speaker or listener, linguistic

context, and context of language. From five songs of Bob Marley, there were six types of contexts that are found as follows:

1. Context of language.

a. Get Up, Stand Up

1. “We sick and tired of a your ism-schism game” In this context, either of the speaker or listener, *Rastafarian* understand the language used. This lyric means that Bob as a Rastafrian is tired of all the philosophies and religions that only serve to divide people.

2. Context of situation

a. Redemption Song

1. “But my hand was made strong” Bob in a fine condition. It supports by other lyrics in this stanza. He is in enthusiastic.

b. No, Woman, No Cry

2. “Observing the hypocrites” Bob is in a tragic situation. He looks what is happening around him. It is supported by other lyrics in this stanza. In last line, the lyric “So dry your tears I say” confirms this situation.
3. “My feet is my only carriage” Bob feels that he is weak, but he wants to be strong. He forces himself. It is supported by other lyrics in this stanza. “So, I’ve got to push on through, but while I’m gone”.

c. Three Little Birds

4. “Rise up this morning, smile with the rising sun” Bob is in a beautiful morning. Bob has a high confidence in this situation.

d. One Love

5. “Hear the children crying” this lyric shows sad condition then Bob asks to feel it together.

3. Context of purpose = is asking or expecting something.

a. Redemption Song

1. “Won’t you help to sing” Bob asks to be united.
2. “Emancipate yourself from mental slavery” Bob asks to set a free.
3. “Have no fear for atomic energy” Bob expects to do not be afraid.
4. “While we stand aside and look” Bob asks to make a movement.
5. “We’ve got to fulfill the book” Bob expects to make history.

b. No, Woman, No Cry

6. “No, woman, no cry” Bob asks woman to be strong.

c. Three Little Birds

7. “Don’t worry about a thing” Bob asks to be calm and confidence that everything is fine. It shows in the next lyric “Cause every little thing gonna be all right”.

d. One Love

8. “Let’s get together and feel all right” Bob expects to be unity and feel the same there is no differentiation between us.
9. “Let’s get together to fight this Holy Armagiddyon” Bob invites us to respect and help each other. There is no bad and good person, everyone is same. It is supported by “Have pity on those whose chances grows thinner”.

4. Mood context of speaker or listener

a. One Love

1. “Give thanks and praise to the Lord” Bob is grateful mood to God that he is not in bad situation. It is showed by lyric before, “Hear the children crying”.
2. “There is one question I’d really love to ask” Bob is in curious then he explains what he wants to know in the next lyric, “Is there a place for the hopeless sinner?”. In this lyric, he cannot accept social inequality.

5. Context of time

a. Three Little Birds

1. “Rise up this morning, singing sweet songs of melodies pure and true” Bob conveys that we must start the day by honesty.

6. Context of object.

a. Get Up, Stand Up

1. “Preacher man don’t tell me, heaven is under the earth – stand up for your rights” this lyric focuses on the struggle. This lyric talks about the struggling is not always go well but many sacrifices are rarely told.

The researcher finds six types of context and nineteen contexts in five songs of Bob Marley. Context of language, context of situation, context of purpose, mood context of speaker or listener, context of time, and object context, they are types of context that find in five songs of Bob Marley. The context found in those songs are one in context of language, five in context of situation, nine in context of purpose, two in mood context of

speaker or listener, one in context of time, and one in object context. This research finds that context of purpose dominated in Bob's song. It is caused by the theme of the Bob songs is revolution so Bob uses a lot of invitation sentences in his lyrics for listeners.

In the previous study, *Maimunah's* study finds that most idiomatic expressions stated from the ten data are in the form of idiomatic phrase that contains the combination between verb and preposition or verb and adverb. Overall, from the view of meaning from the ten data, the contextual meaning dominated the meaning of idiomatic expressions than the meaning lexically. The other previous studies are *Khulala* and *Illah's* study. They have not to find what are contextual meaning that has in their studies. But, they must explains what the messages contained in their object studies.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

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

5.1 Conclusion

We can easily understand the meaning by using semantic theory on lexical analysis. Based on the lexical analysis of the Bob's songs that the researcher finds the lexical meanings such as synonym, antonym, polysemy, hyponymy, denotation, and connotation in the songs. Musician uses them to make the lyrics more beautiful by the composer.

In chapter four, the analysis about the classification of lexical and contextual meaning is given by finding all of words that includes in the lyrics of Bob Marley's songs. For lexical meaning, the researcher uses dictionary to comprehend it meanings. Lexical meaning used in the lyrics of *Bob Marley* songs have no certain meaning which generally described in the dictionary. The researcher explained those as suitable as written in general dictionary. The researcher wants to show that the meaning of the term used in the lyrics of *Bob Marley* songs from the lexicon or general dictionary is fairly different from the meaning in the context.

It is different from the lexical meaning. The contextual meaning is the terms explained the actual meaning according to the situation in which they were used. In this case, the situation meant above is terms in the lyrics of *Bob Marley*. This discussion recommends to be learned in order to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpreting. Five

lyrics of his song are taken as the samples of analysis. Contextual meanings has unclear meaning, it is implicit and has no explanation in the dictionary, sometimes, it has an additional meaning related to the sense of feeling, sometimes people use to tell his or her ideas to the hearer.

After analyzing the whole of the data, it is concluded that in Bob Marley's song has many contextual meaning, mostly in his song uses positive connotative meaning and has unique characteristics, for example, emancipate from mental slavery, the struggle of life to reach happiness, endless love and the loyalty with others. The songs also convey a message in which we as human must have strength and high motivation to face the problem of life. In fact, Bob Marley's song mostly expresses that human should attempt to achieve a better life.

After analyzing the lyric of the song that are composed by *Bob Marley*, the researcher make conclusion. The listeners would interpret with various kinds of meanings. There are so many terms that have different meanings between lexical meaning and contextual meaning. The researcher finds that the lexical and the contextual meanings used in the lyrics of *Bob Marley* Song. The lyrics should have been comprehended not only lexically but also in an obvious contextual terms.

The researcher discusses the lyrics of the song *Bob Marley* told about the smallest story. After the researcher find out the lexical meaning and contextual meaning, the researcher gives a short story about this song. Not all people have known about the lexical and contextual meaning but also, they have known about the short story. Besides, the researcher gives to know about the theme of this song. Theme of patriotism in a song today

while demand among the young. So, in this research, the researcher chooses the theme of patriotism. Because of the researcher feels that the current youth is more interested in this theme.

5.2 Suggestion

This study is only limited in five songs of Bob Marley. The researcher expects for further researches to examine the messages on the other songs of Bob that have not been done in this study. There are many people who have not been able to understand correctly about the intent of Bob Marley songs. For example, No, Woman, No Cry song, many people interpret this song as No Woman, No Cry that without a lover (Woman) he remains tough. Actually, the song means that Bob strengthens a woman to be strong in facing all conditions. That is the case that the researcher expects for further research. This thing needs to be straightened by the next researcher.

In the significant of the research and the result of the research, the researcher proposes some suggestions. The researcher expects that this research is useful for the further researcher especially the young researchers of English department at State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. It is important for further researcher to conduct their researches not only limited on two kinds of discussion but also, expands deeply analysis about semantics. Finally, the researcher realizes that this researcher was still far from being perfect. So, the researcher will listen to all of good criticism and suggestion about this research in under to be more perfect.

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