

SEMANTIC ANALYSIS ON IWAN FALS' SONGS

THESIS

By:
Nila Kurniasari
99320927



ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
LANGUAGE LETTERS FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG
2005

SEMANTIC ANALYSIS ON IWAN FALS' SONGS

THESIS

Presented to
State Islamic University of Malang
In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra

By:
Nila Kurniasari
99320927



ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
LANGUAGE LETTERS FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG
2005

APPROVAL

This is to certify that the advisor for further approval has approved this thesis entitled **Semantic Analysis on Iwan Fals' Songs** written by Nila Kurniasari by the board examiners.

Malang, December 2005

Approved by

Advisor

Prof. Dr. Drs. H. Mudjia Rahardjo, M.Si

LEGITIMATION

This to certify that the Sarjana's thesis entitled **Semantic Analysis on Iwan Fals' Songs** written by Nila Kurniasari has been approved by the examiners as the requirement for the Sarjana Degree in English Department, Language and Letters at State Islamic University of Malang.

The Board of Examiners

1. Prof. Dr. Ahmad Habib, MA (Chair)
2. Dra. Istiadah, MA (Member)
3. Dra. Galuh Nur Rohmah (Member)

Signatures

- 1.
- 2
- 3.

The Dean of
Language and Letters Faculty

Drs. Dimjati Ahmadin, M.Pd

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

There is nothing more valuable than to thank Allah the Almighty who blesses the researcher with guidance, mercy and has given her the ability to finish this thesis.

Her grateful thank goes to Mr. Dimjati Ahmadin as the Dean of State Islamic University of Malang for providing her with a chance to finish her study.

The researcher expresses her sincere gratitude to her supervisor, Mudjia Raharjo who has patiently revised the thesis and given her some valuable suggestion, motivation, and correction during the process of writing the thesis until it finished.

She also extends gratitude to all former lectures of State of Islamic University Malang for their teaching and guidance during the academic years. The expression of gratitude also goes to State of Islamic University librarians who gave kind service and information about books, which she needed.

Furthermore, the deepest thank to beloved parents, sisters who have encouraged, supported and prayed her as long as she wrote the thesis and also to all her companions especially Farid, Yuyun, Lila, and Dian who had encouraged and helped her to accomplish this thesis.

Finally, the researcher realized that this thesis still has weaknesses and is far from being perfect. She hopes any correction and criticism from the readers for the improvement of this thesis.

The Researcher

SEMANTIC ANALYSIS ON IWAN FALS' SONGS

By
NILA KURNIASARI

NIM: 99320927

ABSTRACT

Semantic is the study of linguistics meaning of words, phrases, and sentences. Semantic quite important not only for those who want to communicate better in the society. Semantic also can be used to understand a literary work like songs. Song is any poem even there is an attention of it being set to music. In this thesis, the researcher chooses the literary problem about song. It is Iwan Fals' song especially "*In Collaboration With*" album. The study is limited on meanings and messages and therefore, the title of her thesis is **Semantic Analysis on Iwan Fals' Songs**.

The problems to be discussed are: (1) what are the meanings found in Iwan Fals' songs? (2) What are messages found in Iwan Fals' songs? The objectives of the study are to find out the meanings implied and the messages that exist in Iwan Fals' songs. In this study, the researcher takes ten songs, by the way all of songs in Iwan Fals' songs in the "*In Collaboration With*" album. The design of the study is descriptive qualitative. In the research, the researcher used some books of their works to support this thesis.

The finding shows that in the Iwan Fals' songs have hidden meaning, like his song has title "*Hadapi Saja*" (*let's just accept it*). It is inspired by his son was died.

Finally, the researcher that this thesis still weaknesses and is far from being perfect, therefore, it is suggested that the further researcher conduct similar study with broader scope and more complete discussions. Anyway, she hopes that it will be useful for the readers especially the student of State Islamic University of Malang.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

MOTTO

ABSTRACT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Background of the Study
- 1.2 Statement of Problems
- 1.3 Objectives of the Study
- 1.4 Scope and Limitation
- 1.5 Significance of the Study
- 1.6 Definition of the Key Terms

CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

- 2.1 Semantic
- 2.2 The Important of Semantic
 - 2.2.1 Kinds of Meaning
 - 2.2.1.1 Lexical Meaning
 - 2.2.1.2 Sentence Meaning
 - 2.2.1.3 Utterance Meaning
 - 2.2.1.4 Discourse Meaning
- 2.3 Literature
- 2.4 Song
- 2.5 Lyrics
- 2.6 Biography of Iwan Fals

CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHOD

- 3.1 Research Design
- 3.2 Data Sources
- 3.3 Research Instrument
- 3.4 Data Collection
- 3.5 Data Analysis

CHAPTER IV: MEANING AND MESSAGES

- 4.1 Data Presentation
- 4.2 The Analysis Meaning Iwan Fals' Songs
- 4.3 The Messages Implied in Iwan Fals' Songs

CHAPTER V: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

- 5.1 Conclusion
- 5.2 Suggestions

BIBLIOGRAPHY

CURRICULUM VITAE

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Semantics is one of the branches of linguistics studying about the meaning, and it is considered as a major branch of linguistics devoted to the study of meaning in language (Crystal, 1990: 310). Semantics is the study of linguistics meaning of words, phrases, and sentences (Fromkin, 1924: 164). Semantics roughly defined is the study of meaning. It orders for to be successfully studied, of course it must be clear just what meaning is. Although if we look at the society, most of them are not confusion about the nature of meaning. Semantics is quite important not only for those who want to communicate better in the society. Semantics also can be used to understand a literary work like songs.

Literature is the class of writings expression, aesthetics form, universality of ideas, and permanence are characteristic features, as fiction, poetry, romance, and drama. By studying literature, we gain many advantages; we can learn about life, enrich our sense humanity and we also can learn how to respect other people. Like fine music and art, fine literature is characterized by imagination, which means fullness of expression and forms and techniques.

In our life, we are almost every day listening to songs. Song is poem that is voiced and sung with music. Waluyo says that song is a poem formed which sounded. Song is one of the ways to express our feeling. If we discuss about songs of course, it cannot be separated from music. So, by singing a song we can deliver message to listener and at the same time we can enjoy it. So there are many people say that we cannot life without music.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher choose Iwan Fals's songs to analysis which is focused on the new album "*In Collaboration With*". The researcher chooses it because most of the Iwan Fals's songs tell about life and the beauty love. Iwan Fals is a singer who started his carrier since 1970s. Divinity, world and life, inspires his songs. The researcher is interested in discussing the message of Iwan Fals's songs because it has hidden meaning. Therefore, the writer intends to conduct study entitled "**SEMANTIC ANALYSIS ON IWAN FALS'S SONGS**".

1.2 Statement of Problems

Based on the background of the study, the following of problems of the study are formulated below:

1. What are the kinds of meaning used in Iwan Fals' songs?
2. What are messages found in Iwan Fals' songs?

1.3 Objectives of Study

This discussion is aimed to answer the questions posed in problems of the study above. To be more specific the researcher would like to:

1. To find the kinds of meaning used in Iwan Fals's songs?
2. To find the messages that exists in Iwan Fals's songs?

1.4 Scope and Limitation

In this study the researcher focuses on her study based on the kinds of meaning and the messages that exist in the Iwan Fals's songs. The researcher takes from the new

album “*In Collaboration With*”. The number of songs is ten songs. It was recorded and published by Musica Studio.

1.5 Significance of The Study

The researcher hopes that this study will be useful anyone who want to appreciate the literary work especially songs. For the researcher and the other student who will write a thesis, this work might useful for giving information about how to analysis songs especially to find out the semantic meaning and messages are included in Iwan Fals’s songs.

1.5 Definitions of Key Terms

To make clear and to avoid misunderstanding the researcher gives the definition of key terms.

1.5.1 Semantics

Semantics is one of the linguistics studying about the meaning, and it is considered as a major branch of linguistics devoted to the study of in language, Crystal (1991: 310).

1.5.2 Songs

Songs are the metrical composition or other set of words adapted for singing or intended to be sung. It is the short poems in rhymed stanzas. (Oxford, 1993)

1.5.3 Iwan Fals

Iwan fals is the famous singer is having a long name Virgiawan Listianto. He was born in Jakarta, September 13, 1961. He is began his carrier since 1976.

In other words, the purpose of the study is to looking for meaning and messages in the Iwan Fals songs especially “**In Collaboration With**” album.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

The reviews below cover the discussions about semantics, the importance of semantics, literature, songs, lyrics, Iwan Fals's biography and career, and relevant studies.

2.1 Semantics

In fact, the word of semantics is a technical term aim at studying **meaning**. The meaning means element of language in morpheme form, word and sentence. For example *re-* in *reconstruction* means construction again so we can conclude that *re-* means again. The terms of semantic proportionate to word *semantique* in the French was took from Greek and recognized by **M. Breal**. The word semantics has ultimately prevailed as a name for the doctrine of meaning, in particular, of linguistics meaning. One element of language is word called *symbol*. Symbol in semiotic usually called *sign*. Semiotics is still used, however, to denote broader fields, the study of sign-using behavior in general.

Semantics has been variously described: as the science of signs, of symbolic behavior or of communication-system. It focuses in the scope of the term "communication". There are certain concepts relevant to the investigation of all communication-system, human and nonhuman, natural and artificial. A signal is transmitted from a sender to a receiver (a group of receiver) along channel of communication. The signal will have a particular form and will convey a particular meaning (or message). The connection between the form of the signal and its meaning is

established by what (in rather general sense of the terms) is commonly referred to semiotics as the code: the message is coded by the sender and decided by the receiver.

Semantics is one of the linguistics studying about the meaning, and it is considered as a major branch of linguistics devoted to the study of meaning in language, Crystal (1991: 310).

Semantics is one of the branches of linguistics that study the meaning. Hurford and Heasley (1984:1) say that:

“Semantics is the study of meaning in language. Because of this semantic can not be separated from the so-called word”.

Wittgenstein (1953:31) said, “For a large sense ‘having’...the meaning of a word is its use in the language.

Semantics is the study of how persons respond to words and other symbols. Meaning seems at once the most obvious feature of language and the most obscure aspect to study. (It is obvious because it is what we use language for – to communicate with each other, to convey ‘what we mean’ effectively).

In this century the study of meaning has expanded to include not only the symbols and their relationship (traditional ‘semantic’) but also the behavior that result from our language habit. Alfred Korzbski (1887-1950) believes that “(general semantic) language influenced not only our thinking, but also all of human behavior”.

Take some observations that can be made about the meaning of words and sentences.

1. The word *fly* has more than one meaning in English. The word *moth* does not.
2. The word *hide* can mean the same thing as *conceal*.

3. The words *sister* and *niece* seem to be closer in meaning than are the words *sister* and *girl*.
4. In the sentence that *Monica believes that she is genius. She* refers to either to *Monica* or to someone else. However, in the sentence *Monica believes herself to be a genius herself* can refer only to *Monica*.
5. The sentences *A colorless gas is blue* and *Oxygen is blue* are both false, but they are false for different reasons.

Semantics is appropriate to be used on investigating the meaning of the lyrics of Iwan Fals's as literary work. Because semantics deals with the meaning of language used by people in order to convey their intended meaning of speaking, her is a message of language used.

From the description above semantic is quite important not only language teachers and students but also for those who want to communicate better in the society.

2.2 The Importance of semantics

Semantics is a crucial subject at least if it is seen from two aspects, they are language teaching and communications. Deals with teaching, Wahab (1997:20) states:

“Students, teachers, and scholars interested in linguistics studies realize that semantics is one of significant of the study of language as its two siblings-phonology and syntax. Logically, semantic should not be neglected in the study of language. Despite its important status in linguistics study, in addition to the two others, semantics as a subject has no place in current curriculum of TEFL on a level of the Indonesian higher educational system. Consequently, negligence of semantics may result in inappropriateness in teaching lexical and sentence meaning. On the level of lexical meaning, ignorance of semantics in TEFL may create false concept of synonym, antonyms, and ambiguity. On the level of sentence meaning, problems of grammaticality and acceptability may appear.”

Learning a language includes learning the agreed-upon meanings of certain strings of sounds and learning how to combine these meaning or practical semantics is also needed for those who want to be a good speaker or writer or communication better in their daily life activities. This description shows that semantics as a branch of linguistics devoted to the study is quite important not only for language teachers and students but also for those who want to communicate better and society.

2.2.1 Kinds of Meaning

Semantics is concerned with aspect of meaning in language, work in semantic deals with the description of word- and sentence- meaning. There are certain kinds of meaning in linguistics (Lyon, 1981; 139).

1. Lexical meaning

It is the meaning of a word in isolations. This is the one usually given by the dictionary. The term “Lexical meaning” is to be interpreted as the meaning of lexemes depends upon the meaning of the sentences in which they occur. Lexical meaning gives an explanation to the referential relations.

The meaning of sequence of words is not always (wholly) predictable. Many words are difficult to predict in a clear analysis component such as advice, threat, and warning. The weakness is clear. Semantic feature reviews words of language as ‘a container’ containing ‘sense’ component. In order to give the meaning of words, semantic feature is not used but it needs a deeper analysis among words. This procedure also uses

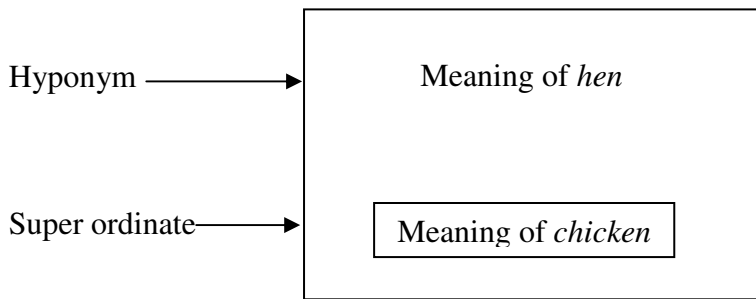
describe semantic called lexical relations. Lexical meaning deals with homonymy, polisemy, and synonymy.

Traditionally, homonyms are said to be different words with the same form. Lyons (1981: 135) said that, "*Homonyms are two different words which are written identically and sound identical*". For examples: 'corn (=grain) and 'corn the foot'; 'meal' (-repast) and meal (-flour), each of which has a different etymology. Polisemy (or multiple meaning) is a property of single lexemes; and this what differentiates it, in principle, from homonymy. For example: the noun 'neck' is treated in standard dictionaries of English as a single lexeme with several distinguishable meanings. For example: "neck 1"= 'a part of the body'; 'neck 2'= 'part of shirt or other garment'; 'neck3' =part of bottle'; 'neck 4'= 'narrow strip of land'. Meaning can be descriptive, expressive, and social, and may lexemes combine two of these or all three. If synonymy is defined as identify of meaning, then lexemes can be said to be completely synonymous if and only if they have the same descriptive, expressive, social meaning. They may described as absolutely synonymous if and only if they have the same distribution and are completely synonymous in all their meanings and in all their contexts of occurrence. For examples: 'broad' and 'wide'; 'Father=dad=daddy=pop'; 'lavatory=toilet=loo=WC.

While two words are synonymous if they have the same sense; that is, if they have the same values for all of their semantic features, or expressions with the same meaning are synonymous. Two points should be paid attention about this definition. First it does not limit the relation of synonymy to lexemes; it follows for the possibility that lexically

simple expression may have same meaning as lexically complex expression. Second, it makes identity, not only similarity, of meaning the criterion synonym. (Lyons: 1995). For examples, the pairs *conceal* and *hide*; *stubborn* and *obstinate*, *big* and *large* seem to be synonymous in English. One of the major difficulties in the study of sense (or core meaning) is determining exactly what constitutes the universal set of semantic properties or features; that is the dimensions human beings use to categories the sense of words. Moreover, in all likelihood there are no two words in any language that constitute absolute synonyms, that is, what that means exactly the same thing in all contexts. For example, even though big and large are (near) synonyms, the phrase *my big sister* *my large sister* certainly do not have the same meaning.

A hyponymy is a word whose meaning contains the entire meaning of another word, known as the super ordinate.



For example, oak is a hyponym of the super ordinate *tree*, *fear* is hyponym of super ordinate *emotion*; and *hen* is the entire meaning of word *chicken*. This relation is schematized in the picture. In general, there are numbers of hyponyms of the super ordinate *chicken*. It is the meaning of each of the two of *cock* and *hen*, 'contains' the meaning of the word *chicken*.

Besides, figurative language is included in the scope of lexical meaning. A **simile** is a direct comparison between things, which are not particularly similar in their sense (Reaske, 1966: 41). A simile is figure of speech that directly compares two apparently unlike things (Macmillan, 1984: 198). These two statements explain the definition of simile, the researcher of this thesis can make summary that simile is a direct comparison of the two things, which are unlike in their sense. For example; *She is like a red rose*. The girl is compared with a red rose by using the connective words (as, like, etc). It probably means to express the beauty girl. A figure of speech that makes a comparison between two seemingly unlike things is called **metaphor** (Macmillan, 1987: 702). In general, the different between simile and metaphor are: simile refers to only characteristic that two things have in common, and there are connective words that are like and as. While metaphor is not patently limited in number of resemblance it may indicates. Sometimes is used indicative word: 'to be', and sometimes it is implicit metaphor, that 'the tenor' of the subject is not stated. For examples: This life is binding and surrounding. Synecdoche is the use of a part of a thing to stand for the whole of it or vice versa (Kennedy, 1983; 489). In a poem the poet uses synecdoche by choosing a part of an object which the important one to represent the whole of the object. Again, just the important part which represents the whole. For example: *Further buys a canary and a pigeon*. **Irony** is the contrast between the actual meaning of word statement and the suggestion of another meaning. The intended implications are often actually a mockery of what being stated (Reaske, 1966: 35). For example: *You come so early. It's better for you to go home now*. **Symbolism** is also included in figure of speech. The definition of symbols stating in Macmillan (1984 : 195) that 'a symbol is a figure of speech in which an object, place,

person, or experience means more than what it is'. The symbol that is given by the poet in his poem usually includes the conventional symbol, for instance: *the national flag is the symbol of the patriotic feeling. Flower is the symbol of the woman hood.* Kennedy (1983: 4870) gives definition of personification that "**personification** is a figure of speech in which a thing, an animal, or an abstract term (truth, nature) is made by human. The researcher of this thesis made conclusion that personification is the process assigning human characteristic into non- human things. For examples: '*the wind is roaring, 'stones are slicing*'. And hyperbole is a figure of speech, which employs exaggeration (Reaske, 1996: 34). While Kennedy (1983: 488) gives definition of hyperbole that is, "a figure of speech which emphasizes a point with a statement containing exaggeration. For example: *His blood spreads out the whole earth.*

2. Sentence meaning

The term of sentence comes from Latin 'centia' that means 'opinion'. A sentence is a set of words expressing a statement, a question, or a command.

House and Herman in Lyon (1981) said:

"Sentence is a word from Latin. That is formed from the word centia means opinion. Here, sentence is a group of related words containing a subject and predicate and expressing a complete and independence unit of thought".

English sentences will consist minimally of a subject noun phrase and a verb phrase as its predicate or complement. Each of these may be a single word as in Bird fly.

Francis in Lyon (1981) states that:

"The common definition of the sentences as 'a group of words containing a subject and predicate' sets up two of them: it requires that a sentence be of more than one word, and that it be a structure of predication".

Even though the term 'formal semantic' might be applied, in every common sense, to refer to a whole set of different approaches to the study of meaning. It is generally used nowadays with particular referent to a certain version of truth conditional semantic, with originated in the research of specially constructed formal language by logicians and has recently been used to the research of natural languages (Palmer; 1981).

The study of truth or truth condition falls into basic categories: the studied of different types included in individual sentence : analytic and synthetic. An analytic sentence is one that is necessarily true as a result of the word in it. For instance: A spinster is an unmarried woman. Based on our English knowledge, the word spinster means an unmarried woman. It is not necessary for us to check on the outside world to prove the truth of this sentence. Another example, a bachelor is an unmarried man. While sentence might be true depending upon how the world is are called synthetic. In contrast analytic sentence, synthetic sentence is not true or false because of the words which are comprise them, they, however do or do not accurately describe some state of affairs in the world. For example, the sentence: My next doors neighbor, Bud Brown, is married is a synthetic sentence. Note that you cannot judge its true or falsity by inspecting the words in the sentence. Rather, you must verify the truth or falsity of this sentence empirically, for example by checking records at the courthouse.

Fillmore (1968) suggests that:

The case notions are a set of universal, presumably, innate, concepts, and proceeds to define them I semantic terms. To begin with he suggest six cases, AGENTIVE (typically animate perceived investigator), INSTRUMENTAL (inanimate being affected), FACTITIVE (object or being resulting from the action or state), LOCATIVE (location or spatial orientation), OBJECTIVE (the semantically most neutral case).

In a latter work (Fillmore 1991a), we find dative renamed EXPERIENCER and factitive being replaced by RESULT, with the addition of COUNTER – AGENT (the force or resistance against which the action is carried out), SOURCE (the place from which something moves) and GOAL (the place to which something moves), in addition there are ‘agents’, ‘objects’, etc, instead of ‘agentive’, ‘objective’.

In addition, locution, illocution, and perlocution develop the idea of speech event constitutes. The concept that is every speech not consists of separate acts; an act of saying something, an act of doing something, an act of affecting someone. Locutionary act is the physical act of producing an utterance. For example, if I say: My watch is broken, the referring of expression is broken. Illocutionary act is the act committed by producing an utterance. Illocutionary act would include stating, promising, apologizing, threatening, predicting, ordering, and requesting. For example is a mother says to her child Take your feet off the table, the illocutionary act is one of ordering. Perlocutionary act is the effect on the listener of what the speaker says. Perlocutionary act would include such effect as persuading, embracing, intimidating, boring, irritating, or inspiring the hearer. For example, if husband says to his wife ten times in five minutes Hurry up, dear, we’re going to be late for the party, the illocutionary act might be one of urging but the perlocutionary act is likely to be one of irritating (Searle; 1969).

3. Utterance Meaning

There is still controversial about the status of utterance meaning. Sentence meaning and utterance meaning have a close sense. But until recently, linguistics have to pay much more attention to lexical meaning than they have to sentence meaning.

Lyons (1977 : 643) has suggested that :

“We should draw a distinction between sentence meaning and utterance meaning, the sentence meaning being directly predictable from...’Sentence meaning clearly fall within the scope of linguistics semantics while utterance meaning (fall outside the province of linguistics semantics, the investigation of utterance meaning is part of pragmatics)”.

At the term ‘utterance’ is misleading. Utterances are usually taken to be unique speech event and no two utterances are the same. If someone says ‘it is a fine day’, although this may be a single utterance, it is interesting only an instance of the sentence ‘it is a fine day’. What Lyons means by utterance meaning, then is a part of the meaning of a sentence that is not directly related to the grammatical and lexical features, but is obtained either from associated prosodic and paralinguistic features or from the context, linguistics and non linguistics, in which it occurs. So it can be said that utterance meaning is product of sentence meaning and context. In general, the meaning of an utterance will be richer than the meaning of the sentence from which it is derived.

Referred to this discussion, it deals with the study in which kinds of meaning play in on analyzing the lyrics of songs. So, kinds of meanings as one of semantic theories are involved in this study.

4. Discourse Meaning

Discourse typically consists of more than a single sentence. A language permits combining sentence together to express complete thoughts and idea. This makes language an excellent medium for communication.

The analysis of discourse is necessarily the analysis of language in used. Generally, there are two kinds of language-spoken and written language. Spoken is differ from writing.

The notion of ‘text’ as printed record is familiar in the study of literature. While the

problems encountered with the notion of 'text' as verbal record of a communication act become a good deal more complex when we consider what is meant by spoken 'text'. The simplest view to assume is that a tape recorder at a communicative act will preserve the 'text'.

Songs as kinds of literary work is included in written one. Discourse analysis usually is question style, appropriateness, cohesiveness, rhetorical force, topic / subtopic structure, differences between written and spoken discourse, well structure coherent, definite article 'the', pronouns, and so on.

2.3 Literature

Literature has roots in the one of the most basic human decides. The simple step to define literature is by analyzing through its name. A Teeuw, in his book sastra and ilmu sastra, Pengantar Teori Sastra says that:

“ the word 'literature' actually comes from a Latin word 'literatura'. And the word 'literatura', is a translation from a Greek word 'grammatika', which is an abbreviation of 'litera' and 'gramma' the mean letter. Thus the word literature means everything that is written (1984: 22).

Renne welleck and Austin Warren (2956: 1) state that:

“Literature is human creativity an art work”

From this statement, it can be said that literature deals with human creation. Another author gives other opinion about literature, Ibrahim (1988: 14) says that:

“Literature is the result of art; and as the result of art literature expresses the comprehension idea, and feeling of the writer about life in imaginative and emotional words”.

Literature will expand or refine our minds or quicken our sense of life. To have a compelling claim on our attention, it must yield not only enjoyment, but also understanding.

For several definitions that are given by experts above, the writer summarizes that literature is the human creative activity dealing with his feeling, emotion, and imagination in expressing the life through language.

2.4 Song

Song is material composition on other set of words adapted for singing or intended to be sung. It is a (short) poem in a lined 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 is one of human works of which is very popular. The interesting songs are depends on the listener her/himself, but commonly the song which is considered as an interesting song is if it has the meaning and beauty lyrics itself.

2.5 Lyrics

Lyrics are the words of songs which are short poems written in the simple and direct style, and usually express personal emotions such as joy, sorrow, and love.

According to the Oxford Dictionary (1974: 846) :

“Lyrics now is the name of the short poem usually divided into stanzas and directly expressing the poet’s own thought and sentimental”.

Greek writers identified the lyrics as poems sung to the accompaniment of a lyre.

(A lyre is a stringed musical instrument used by the Ancient Greeks especially in

accompanying songs and recitations). The term lyric is now used for any short poem with a single speaker, not necessarily the poet himself, who expresses personal thoughts and feelings rather than public events. A lyric is usually stanzaic (or written in stanzas), and euphonic, having sweet sounds which please the ear.

From that statement we can take a concluded that lyrics are an important part of songs. From that statement we can take a concluded that lyrics are an important part of songs.

2.6 Biography of Iwan Fals

Iwan Fals was born in Jakarta, September 13th, 1961. He has a long name “Firgiawan Listianto”. He is the fifth child from nine children. Since child, his talent was to be seen by his hobbies singing and playing a guitar. And it more and more sharp when he was 13 old which is he spent his time with singing on the road in Bandung.

When, the children was the age of him many playing guitar with singing The Rolling Stone’s songs, He was determined of singing song himself. To pull attention, he was deliberate made songs trace funny and destructing other person songs.

After he felt can make a song, moreover can make people laugh so he has wish to looking for more listeners. If there are celebrations, he use chances to singing. Since that his thought more to a guitar so he was forgotten his school. The first, he was often absent so he moved school.

And than there is invitation to try luck from a producer in Jakarta very charming him. So he is selling his motorcycle to cost made master with his friends, they are Toto

Gunarto, Helmi, and Bambang Bule, and he was copying his songs. But his album was down in marketing. He was doing his profession as the road singer.

By Arwah Setiawan, Iwan Fals's songs was copied and produced by ABC records. But again and again that album unsuccessful and just consumed by given person. Until the end, his way is to Musica Studio. Before to Musica, he was copying around 4 – 5 albums. Album "Sarjana Muda" to it music worked by Willy Soemantri.

After he is staying in Jakarta and entering to copying studio, he is still doing his profession as the singer of crossroad. He is looking for livelihood with coming house by house, sometimes in "kaget" market or "blok M".

Many people likes "Sarjana Muda" album so he gets many invitation to singing. When his second child, her name is Cikal was born in 1985, his profession is stopped.

He was active in sport activity. It is karate (he was got 2nd champion at national, 4th champion at national in 1989) and he was learned karate in his campus, it is STP (Sekolah Tinggi Publistik). He was so much active of singing, together with his successful he gets. Moreover his song "Oemar Bakri" popular and became the classic number remember forever.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter is divided into research design, data sources, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1. Research Design

This study is about semantic analysis and information is obtained from Iwan Fals's songs and his biography. So in this study, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative methods. The research here used descriptive qualitative methods because the data is in the form of words or written language rather than number.

3.2. Data Sources

The data sources in this study is the biography of Iwan Fals and his song that is taken from the new album "*In Collaboration With*" recorded and published by Musica Studio in April 18, 2003. The following are the sources of data used by researcher:

1. Aku Bukan Pilihan written by Pongky
2. Senandung Lirih written by Erros
3. Rinduku written by Harry Roesli
4. Hadapi Saja written by Iwan Fals
5. Sesuatu Yang Tertunda written by Piyu
6. Sudah Berlalu written by Kikan
7. Kupu-kupu Hitam Putih written by Iwan Fals

8. Suara Hati written by Iwan Fals
9. Belalang Tua written by Iwan Fals
10. Ancur written by Azis MS

3.3. Research Instrument

In this study, the researcher used the main or key instrument to support the validity of this thesis. The instrument is text of songs and cassette. The researcher has spent much time listening songs on cassette, reading and understanding the texts of Iwan Fals's songs to find out meaning and message hidden in.

3.4. Data Collection

The researcher collects the data from the songs of Iwan Fals. In collecting the data she will take some steps as follows:

1. Collecting Iwan Fals cassettes as source of data.
2. Reading texts and listening to cassettes of Iwan Fals for many times until the researcher understands the content of Iwan Fals' songs.
3. Conducting a survey toward the data by identifying the words, phrases, and sentences in each song.
4. Making a temporary interpretation.

3.5. Data Analysis

To answer the problem of the study, the data will be analyzed systematically using the following steps:

1. Listening and understanding all of Iwan Fals' song.
2. Classifying the data statements into their aspect.
3. Finding meaning and message from Iwan Fals' song.
4. Drawing conclusion and sugesstion based on the data analysis.

CHAPTER IV
MEANINGS AND MESSAGES

4.1 Data presentation

AKU BUKAN PILIHAN

Iwan Fals

Kini ku mengungkap tanya,

Siapakah dirinya yang mengaku kekasihmu itu

Aku tak bisa memahami...

Ketika malam tiba

Ku rela kau berada,

Dengan siapa kau melewatinya

Aku tak bisa memahami...

Chorus: Aku lelaki tak mungkin, menerimamu bila

Ternyata kau mendua, membuatku terluka

Tinggalkan saja diriku yang tak mungkin menunggu

Jangan pernah memilih, aku bukan pilihan...

Selalu terungkap tanya

Benarkah ini dia

Wanita yang kukenal hatinya

Aku tak bisa memahami...

Tak perlu kau memilihku

Aku lelaki, bukan tuk dipilih

(Written by Pongky)

I'M NOT TO BE CHOSEN

Now I am asking a question,

Who is he claiming to be your love

I cannot understand...

Chorus: I am a man, I cannot accept you if

There is someone else you hurt me

Just leave me who cannot wait

Don't ever choose me, I'm not to be chosen...

I always ask a question

Is it really she

The woman whose heart I now

I cannot understand...

You need not to choose me

I am a man, not to be chosen

SENANDUNG LIRIH

Iwan fals

Kau wanita terindah

Yang pernah kutaklukan

Kau...kenapa kau pergi...

Kenapa kau pergi...

Kau wanita terhebat

Yang pernah memelukku

Kau...kenapa kau pergi...

Kenapa kau pergi...

Chorus: Helai udara disekitarku

Senandung lirih namamu

Tiap sudut kota yang kudatangi

Senandung lirih namamu...

Kau wanita termegah

Yang pernah kudapatkan

Kau kemana kau pergi kemana kau pergi

Semoga kau temukan apa yang kau cari

Yang tak kau dapatkan...

Dari aku 2x

Helai udara disekitarku

Senandung lirih namamu

Kemanapun kau akan melangkah

Aku yang slalu mengenangmu

Lay...lay...lay...ho

Lay...lay...lay...ho

(Written by Eross)

SOFTLY HUMMING YOUR NAME

You are the most beautiful woman

I have ever conquered

You...why did you go away...

Why did you go away...

You are the greatest woman

I have ever held

You...why did you go away...

Chorus: The wind blows

Softly humming you name

Every part the city I go

Softly humming your name...

You are the magnificent woman

I have ever had

Where did you go where did you go

I hope you will find what you are looking for

What you cannot get...

From me 2x

The wind blows

Softly humming your name

Everywhere I go

I will always remember you

Lay...lay... lay...ho

Lay...lay...lay...ho

RINDUKU

Iwan Fals

Tolong rasakan ungkapan hati

Rasa saling memberi

Agar semakin erat hati kita

Jalani kisah yang ada

Ku tak pernah merasa jemu

Jika kau selalu disampingku

Begitu nyanyian rinduku

Terserah apa katamu

Rambutmu, matamu, bibirmu kurindu

Senyummu, candamu,tawamu kurindu

Beri aku waktu sedetik lagi

Menatap wajahmu

Esok hari ini atau nanti

Mungkin tak kembali

(Written by Harry Roesli)

MISING YOU

Listen to what my heart is saying

Want to give each other

Want our feelings getting closer

Want to create our own story

I will never get bored

Every time I am with you

That is how I am missing you

Whatever you are saying

Your hair, your eyes, your lips I am missing

Your smile, your jokes, your laugh I am missing

Give me a little more time

To look at your face

Tomorrow or later

I may not be here

HADAPI SAJA

Iwan Fals

Relakan yang terjadi takkan kembali

Ia sudah miliknya bukan milik kita lagi

Tak perlu menangis, tak perlu bersedih

Tak perlu, tak perlu sedu sedan itu

Hadapi saja

Pasrah pada illahi hanya itu yang kita bisa

Ambil hikmahnya, ambil indahnya

Cobalah menari, cobalah bernyanyi

Cobalah – cobalah mulai detik ini

Hadapi saja

Hilang memang hilang wajahnya terus terbayang

Berjumpa dimimpi

Kau ajak aku untuk menari, bernyanyi

Bersama bidadari malaikat dan penghuni surga

(Written by Iwan Fals)

LET'S JUST ACCEPT IT

Let her go

She is now his, not ours anymore

There is no need to cry and to be sad
There is no need to weep
Let's just accept it
Leave it to God, that is all we can do
Learn the lesson, appreciate the attraction
Let's sing and dance
From this moment on
Let's just accept it
She is gone but she is always in our minds
In my dreams
You ask me to sing and to dance
Along with the angels and those people in heaven

SESUATU YANG TERTUNDA

Iwan Fals and "Padi"

Disini aku sendiri Menatap relung – relung hidup
Aku merasa hidupku tak seperti yang kuinginkan
Terhampar begitu banyak warna gelap sisi diriku
Seperti yang mereka tahu
Aku merasa disudutkan kenyataan
Menuntut diriku dan tak sanggup kumelawan

Butakan mataku dan semua tentang keindahan menggugah

Takut, menentang sendiriku

Chorus: Temui cinta lepaskan rasa

Temui cinta lepaskan rasa

Disini aku sendiri masih seperti yang dulu yang takut

Aku merasa hidupku pun surut tuk tumpukan harap

Tergambar begitu rupa samar seperti yang kurasakan

Kenyataan itu pahit

Kenyataan itu sangatlah pahit

(Written by Piyu)

SOMETHING DELAYED

Here I am watching the slides of my life

I think my life falls short of my expectation

There are so many dark sides of me

As they have known

I feel cornered by life

It pushes me and I cannot resist it

It blinds me and everything about beauty awakens

The fear of resisting my loneliness

Chorus: Find your love, sets your spirits free

Find your love, set your spirit free

Here I am alone, being fearful as I was

I think my life lacks of hopes

So vaguely portrayed as I feel it

Life is cruel

Life is so cruel

SUDAH BERLALU

Iwan Fals

Mungkin sudah berlalu

Bersama redup senja

Kita bukanlah satu

Kutak lagi kau puja

Kini takkan lagi

Kuharap indah mimpi

Chorus: Bila tak lagi kau resapi

Cinta hanya

Tuk dua hati

Jangan lagi kau ucap janji

Bila hanya kau dustai

(Written by Kikan)

IT HAS BE DONE

May it has be done

With the dim twilight

We are not one

You adore me no more

No, not anymore

I wish I had sweet dreams

Chorus: When you think about it no more

Love is only meant

For two persons

Promise me no more

When you always break it

KUPU – KUPU HITAM PUTIH

Iwan fals

Menunggu matahari terbit dimusim hujan

Mendung menjadi teman ada juga keindahannya

Butir embun yang ada didaun bagai intan berlian

Lebih riang ia berkilauan

Karena matahari tertutup awan

Iri aku menyaksikan itu

Tapi kutekan aku harus bersyukur
Berguru pada kenyataan pada makhluk Tuhan yang katanya tak berakal
Suara burung – burung didahan nyanyian alam
Bekerja ia mencari makan
Ada juga yang membuat sarang
** Kupu – kupu hitam putih terbang disekitarku
Melihat ia menari hatiku terpatri
Sepasang merpati bercumbu dibalik awan
Kemudian ia turun menekik sujud syukur padaNya.
Mendung datang lagi setelah hangat sebentar
Butir embun hilang aku jadi termenung
Mencari pegangan mencoba untuk bersandar
Langit makin hitam aku jadi berharap pada hujan

(Written by Iwan Fals)

BLACK AND WHITE BUTTERFLIES

I wait for the sunrise in rainy season
Rain clouds my friends, so are their beauties
The leaves was wet with dew glittering like diamonds
Glittering more cheerfully
Because the sun is covered in cloud
Seeing it, I feel jealous

But I force it back, I must thank God
Learn from the realities of the mindless God's creation
The bird song among the trees is the nature song
The works for good
Some build their nests
**Black and white butterflies are flying around me
Seeing their dances, I am moved
A pair of doves' mates behind the clouds
Then they dive down to thank God
Rain clouds come again after the short warm
I get lost in my thought because of the missing dew
I try to find something to hold on and to lean on
The sky becomes darker and I wish upon the rain

SUARA HATI

Iwan Fals

Apa kabar suara hati
Sudah lama baru terdengar lagi
Kemana saja suara hati
Tanpa kau sepi rasanya hari
Kabar buruk apa kabar baik
Yang kau bawa mudah – mudahan kabar baik

Dengar – dengar dunia lapar
Lapar sesuatu yang benar
Suara hati kenapa pergi
Suara hati jangan pergi lagi
Kau dengarkan orang – orang yang menangis
Sebab hidupnya dipacu nafsu
Kau rasakan sakitnya orang yang tertindas
Oleh derap sepatu pembangunan
Kau lihatkan pembantaian
Demi kekuasaan yang secuil
Kau tahukah alam yang kesakitan
Lalu apa yang akan kau
Suarakan suara hati kenapa pergi
Suara hati jangan pergi lagi

(Written by Iwan Fals)

MY CONSCIENCE

How are you, my conscience
It is been so long since the last time I heard you
Where have you been, my conscience
I am lonely without you
Is it good news or bad news

That you have, I hope it is good news
Can you hear the world hunger
Hunger for something true
My conscience, why did you go away
My conscience, do not you go again
Can you hear the people crying
Because they live following their passions
Can you feel the suffering of those being coerced
By the progress of the development
Can you see the massacre
Done for a very small power
Do you know that the nature feels pain
Then, what will you say, my conscience
Why did you go
My conscience, do not you go again

BELALANG TUA

Iwan Fals

Belalang tua diujung daun warnanya kuning kecoklat – coklatan
Badannya bergoyang ditiup angin
Mulutnya terus saja mengunyah tak kenyang – kenyang

Sudut mata kananku tak sengaja melihat belalang tua yang rakus
Sambil menghisap dalam rokokku
Kutulis syair tentang hati yang khawatir
Sebab menyaksikan akhir dari kerakusan
Belalang tua yang tak kenyang-kenyang
Seperti sadar ku perhatikan berhenti mengunyah
Kepalanya mendongak keatas
Matanya melotot melihatku tak senang kakinya mencengkram daun
Empat didepan dua dibelakang bergerigi tajam
Sungutnya masih gagah menusuk langit masih berfungsi sebagai radar
Belalang tua masih saja melihat merah kerahku
Aku menjadi grogi dibuatnya, aku tak tahu apa yang dipikirkan
Tiba-tiba angin berhenti mendesir daunpun berhenti bergoyang
Walau hampir habis daun tak jadi patah
Belalang yang serakah berhenti mengunyah kisah belalang tua diujung daun yang hampir
jatuh tetapi tak jatuh
Kisah belalang tua yang berhenti mengunyah
Sebab kubilang tak kenyang-kenyang
Kisah belalang tua di ujung daun
Yang kakinya berjumlah enam
Kisah belalang tua yang tak henti mengunyah
Sebab kubilang kamu serakah
Oo.. oo.. oo.. oo..

Belalang tua diujung daun
Dengan tenang meninggalkan harta karun
Warnanya hijau kehitam-hitaman
Berserat berlendir bulat lonjong sebesar biji kapas
Angin yang berhenti mendesir
Digantikan hujan rintik-rintik
Aku yang menulis syair
Tentang hati yang khawatir
Tak tahu kapan kisah ini akan berakhir

(Written by Iwan Fals)

THE OLD GRASSHOPPER

An old grasshopper is on the tip of a brownish-yellow leave
His body sways in the wind
His mouth keeps chewing, being always hungry
My eyes by chance catch the greedy old grasshopper
I smoke my cigarette intensely
I write a poem about a restless heart
Because of witnessing the end of the greediness
Of the never-be-full old grasshopper
Noticing I am watching he stops chewing
He raises his head up

He stares at me spitefully, he tightly holds the leave
With hiss four front and two back sharp-serrated feet
His antennas rise high to sky keep functioning as radars
The old grasshopper keeps staring at me spitefully
Making me uneasy, I have no idea what is in his mind
Suddenly the wind stops blowing and the leaves stop swaying
The leave does not fall of although there is piece left
The greedy grasshopper stop chewing, a story of an old grasshopper on a tip of a leave
almost falling off
A story of an old grasshopper that stops chewing
Because I say that he is always hungry
A story of an old grasshopper on a tip of a leave
With his six feet
A story of an old grasshopper that keeps chewing
Because I say that you are greedy
Oo...Oo...Oo...Oo...
An old grasshopper on a tip of a leave
Quietly leaving the treasure
He is blackish-green in colour
Segmented, with mucus, oval, as small as a cotton seed
The wind stops blowing 0
Alternatively, a thin drizzle is falling
I'm the one who write the poem

About a restless heart

I do not know when the story ends

ANCUR

Iwan Fals

Namamu selalu kubisiki

Dalam tidurku dalam mimpiku setiap malam

Hangat tubuhmu melekat dikulitku

Beribu peluk beribu cium kita lalui

Tapi kau kabur dengan duda anak tiga

Pilihan ibumu

Hatiku hancur berserakan, berhamburan

Kaya jeroannya binatang

Ya sudah, kumenangis seadanya, sekuat tenaga

Ya sudahlah...kau memang setan alas

Ga' punya perasaan...ancur

Doaku di akad nikahmu smoga siduda diracun orang

Biar terus mampus

(Written by Azis MS)

BROKEN

I always whisper your name in my dreams

When I sleep every night

I still feel the warm of your body on my skin

Thousands of hugs and kisses we give each other

But you run away with a widower with three children

The man your mother chosen

My heart is broken apart, separately

Like an animal's entrails

So, I cry my heart out

So...you are really a devil

Who have no heart...broken

I pray that somebody poison the widower in you wedding day

And than he dies

4.2 The Analysis Meaning of Iwan Fals' Songs

By reading and listening the songs above, the researcher would try to present meaning and messages implied in that songs. The first song is "Aku Bukan Pilihan" (I am not to be chosen). The meaning is implied in "Aku Bukan Pilihan" (I am not to be chosen) song:

Ternyata kau mendua, membuatku terluka (there is someone else, you hurt me)

In this lyric, we can find out the meaning that his girl friend has relation with others so she were make him broken heart.

Tinggalkan saja diriku yang tak mungkin menunggu (just leave me who cannot wait)

Jangan pernah memilih, aku bukan pilihan (do not ever choose me, I am not to be chosen).

The meaning is he wants to his girl friend go away now and forever, because he does not want to be the second man. He does not want to have a relationship with her again. He wants leave-taking with his girl friend.

Selalu terungkap tanya (I always ask a question)

Benarkah ini dia (Is it really her)

Wanita yang ku kenal hatinya (The woman whose heart I know)

He feels confuse because his girl friend was to be different, does not such as former who always be loyal.

From this song, we can find out the meaning that his girl friend was change. The last time his girl friend was very loving him but she has someone else now. So he did not want to have a relationship her.

The second song is “Senandung Lirih” (Softly Humming Your Name). From the lyric:

Kau wanita terindah (you are the most beautiful woman)

Yang pernah kutaklukkan (I have ever conquered)

From the sentence “*yang pernah kutaklukkan (I have ever conquered)*”, we can take a meaning is I have control over. But from this song, the meaning is ever I love. So the lyrics “*kau wanita terindah yang pernah kutaklukkan*” mean you are a very beautiful woman ever to be my girl friend. By this lyric, we see that maybe he is very love her so for him she is very beautiful and there is no other beautiful woman. In other word, only she is most beautiful woman ever he has love.

Helai udara disekitarku (The wind blows)

Senandung lirih namamu (Softly humming your name)

The meaning is by the wind blows as there is whispering me about your name so you always exist in my heart forever.

Tiap sudut kota yang kudatangi (Ever part the city I go)

Senandung lirih namamu (Softly humming your name)

The meaning of this lyric is wherever I go, I always remember you. I cannot and will not forget you.

We can conclude that this song tell about somebody which cannot forget his girl friend has walked off him is most beautiful for him. What a pity, his girl friend had left him. But he always prays best for her.

The third song is “Rinduku” (Missing You).

Tolong rasakan ungkapan hati (listen to what my heart is saying)

Rasa saling memberi (want to give each other)

Agar semakin erat hati kita (want our feelings getting closer)

The meaning is listening to what I want to say because it comes from the bottom of my heart. He wants to say because it comes from the bottom of my heart. He wants to say his love to his girl friend.

Beri aku waktu sedetik lagi (Give me a little more time)

It is means that I hope you give me a chance although only a little time.

Esok hari ini atau nanti (Tomorrow or later)

Mungkin tak kembali (I may not be here)

It is means that tomorrow or later, I may be go away so far or may be I will die. From this song we can take a conclusion about the meaning. It is yearning felt by the one to his girl friend when they will leave-taking.

The forth song is “Hadapi Saja” (Let’s Just Accept It). This song is different with the other songs because it is written by Iwan Fals to memorize his son was died. His name is Galang Rambu Anarki. The meaning implied in the lyrics:

Relakan yang terjadi takkan kembali (let’s her go)

Ia sudah menjadi miliknya bukan milik kita lagi (she is now his, not ours anymore)

We can find out that the meaning is he was gone, it means died. He does not our mine so we should be able to accept his journey.

Ambil hikmahnya, ambil indahnya (learn the lesson, appreciate the attraction)

Cobalah menari, cobalah bernyanyi (let's sing and dance)

The meaning is doing not always in sorrow, cheer up yours and take the wisdom from incident was happened.

Berjumpa dimimpi (in my dreams)

Kau ajak aku untuk menari, bernyanyi (you ask me to sing and to dance)

Bersama bidadari malaikat dan penghuni surga (along with the angels and those people in heaven)

The meaning of this lyric is when I slept, I was dreamed met you and you like invited me to dancing and singing with the angels and the people in heaven.

The meaning implied in this song is the sorrow of someone caused by death one who loving of him. But he does not wish to bewail his sorrow continuously. Even though he will always memorizing by him.

The fifth song is "Sesuatu yang tertunda" (Something Delayed).

Disini aku sendiri menatap relung – relung hidup (here I am watching the slides of my life)

This lyric means here I am mourning my life have been I through.

Tehampar begitu banyak warna gelap sisi diriku (there are so many dark sides of me)

This lyric means in my life there was many the negative acts I do. Someone feels aloness (solitude) circumtantial in his life.

Aku merasa disudutkan kenyataan (I feel cornered by life)

Menuntut diriku dan tak sanggup kumelawan (It pushes me and I cannot resist it)

Butakan mataku dan semua tentang keindahan menggugah (it blinds me and everything about beauty awakens)

The meaning of this lyric is he does not ready to face fact happen. He feels that his life was meaningless.

Aku merasa hidupkupun surut tuk tumpukan harap (I think my life lacks of hopes)

The meaning is he feels hopelessly in face of fact happen.

We can conclude that it tells about the failure experienced by someone causes he being hopeless. He feels has no expectation in experiencing his life.

The sixth song is “Sudah berlalu” (It Has Been Gone). In this song we can find the meaning in the lyrics:

mungkin sudah berlalu (It has be done)

bersama redup senja

kita bukanlah satu

ku tak lagi kau puja

From this lyrics we can get the meaning that are with to going by the time, the afternoon to be night, we are not couples because you do not loving me again. Love affair of two persons was broken because there is falsehood between them.

The seventh song is “Kupu – Kupu Hitam Putih” (Black and White Butterflies).

Mendung menjadi teman ada juga keindahan (Rain clouds are my friends,
so are their beauties)

The meaning implied in this lyric is the one of beautiful nature including rain clouds. In the lexical meaning, this lyric is included personification. As we know that personification means a figure of speech in which a thing, an animal, or an abstract term (truth, nature) is made a human. And this lyric is comparing rain cloud as a friend. And if we are looking to the lyric:

Butir embun yang ada di daun bagai intan berkilauan (The leaves was wet
glittering like diamonds)

Lebih riang ia berkilauan (Glittering more cheerfully)

It means the dew is so beautiful. And we can categories the lyric “butir embun yang ada di daun bagai intan berkilauan” at the simile. And the lyric “lebih riang ia berkilauan” is at the personification.

Kupu – kupu hitam putih terbang disekitarku (Black and white butterflies
are flying around me)

Melihat ia menari hatiku terpatri (Seeing their dances, I am moved)

The meaning is with looking at those butterflies are flying around. I feel my feeling is touch. From this meaning, we can conclude about the meaning, it is a person try to inspiring the meaning of thank godness to God by phenomenon and reality existing.

The eighth song is “Suara Hati” (My Conscience).

Dengar – dengar dunia lapar (can you hear the world hunger)

Lapar sesuatu yang benar (hunger for something true)

The meaning is all of people in the world want to the truth.

Kau rasakan sakitnya orang yang tertindas (Can you feel the suffering of those being coerced)

Oleh derap sepatu pembangunan (By the progress of the development)

With existence anywhere was made many people especially the pauper suffering because their house was swept away and broken to use build multistoried buildings for the authorities.

Demi kekuasaan yang secuil (Done for a very small power)

Kau taukah alam yang kesakitan (do you know that the nature feels pain)

Just because power (position), there are many abattoir everywhere causing destruction of world.

In this song we can find out the meaning, appearance return of conscience of people what have old disappear. This conscience expected to bring repair to circumstance nation very intrude. But really the conscience go and disappear to return.

The ninth song is “Belalang Tua” (The Old Grasshopper).

Sungutnya masih gagah menusuk langit masih berfungsi sebagai radar (His antennas rise high to sky keep functioning as radars)

Dengan tenang meninggalkan harta karun (Quietly leaving the treasure)

This lyric means although it is still strong although it is old and he always throw it manure where it want.

The song entitled “Belalang Tua (The old Grasshopper)” tells about the human’s greedy is parable grasshopper. It means that they always take whatever there is. They do

not ever thank to God with what they have so they always feel lack. And next time it can destroy them.

The last song is “ancur” (Broken). From the song has a title *ancur* was created by Azis, we also can find out the meaning implied in.

Namamu selalu kubisiki (I always whisper your name in my dreams)

Dalam tidurku dalam mimpiku setiap malam (when I sleep every night)

Hangat tubuhmu melekat dikulitku (I still feel the warm of your body on my skin)

Beribu cium kita lalui (thousand of hugs and kisses we give each other)

Tapi kau kabur dengan duda anak tiga (but you run away with a widower with three children)

The meaning is when he sleep, her shadow always come every night in his dreams. She likes at his side because of he is very loving her but the truth is she was going with a widower has three children.

Hatiku hancur berserakan, berhamburan (my heart is broken apart, separately)

Kaya jeroannya binatang (Like an animal's entrails)

The meaning is I was experience disappointment, I am broken heart. In this lyric we can find out figurative meaning. For the lyric “hatiku hancur berserakan, berhamburan (my heart is broken apart, separately)” conclude in hiperbole because this lyric use the words to exaggerate. As we know that the things exaggerated conclude in figurative language especially hyperbole.

Kau memang setan alas (you are really a devil)

The meaning is implied in this lyric is you are bad because you hurt my heart. So we can conclude that disappointment someone to his sweetheart because his love was betrayed. From this lyric, we also can find out figurative language especially metaphor because in this lyric, we can see that it is comparing between a person with a devil and this comparison did not use standard of comparison like, as, etc. We can conclude that this song tells about disappointed a person to his girl friend was marriage with other. And he is very hate to a person marriage with his girl friend.

4.3 The Message implied in Iwan Fals' Songs

In song entitled “Aku Bukan Pilihan”, we can find out a message is implied to deliver to the listeners. Never there is not person want to be betray and doubles, otherwise as the second one. Each and everyone wish loved by heartfelt. In other word we have to be loyal to our couple.

The second song entitled “senandung Lirih”. The message want to deliver to the listeners is the loyalty is important. The loyalty is not only to the sweetheart but also to other people, because without a loyalty hence the relations will not eternal. And we have to always pray best for other persons especially one whom we love.

The message want to convey by the singer to the listeners from the song entitled “Rinduku” is we have to love the people around us, because we are such as a human do not life forever. So if we was gone or died, there is not hate and revenge.

The message implied in the song entitled “Hadapi Saja” is loss someone or something we love is ill, it is true, but we have to facing the circumstance with surrender to God and we keep our smile, unnecessary crying and sorrowing. We must allow if the

people we love leaving us (die) because every creature will Back to the creator (God).

And we are as one who still life have to always remember him/her.

The fifth song is “Sesuatu yan Tertunda”. The message implied in is as cruel as is this life, we have to face realities with broad-minded. Because the something delayed is early from successfulness.

The message implied in the sixth song entitled “Sudah Berlalu” is never you say promise to everyone if you cannot fulfill it because the promise is a debt.

The seventh song is “Kupu – Kupu Hitam Putih”. And the message implied in is we have to thank to God with whatever we have.

The message implied in “Suara Hati” song is we are a human wish always can do and say the truth without falsehood. We do not ever doing something can hurt and inflicted the loss upon the other people. As we nowadays, there are many people suffering the authorities act.

The message in song entitled “Belalang Tua” is this world full greed, every creatures look for and want to get everything to themselves. So we as creature of God have to always thank to God, so the greed never there is in ours.

And the last song entitled “Ancur”, the message implied in is want to convey in this song to the listener is never betray other people more over to the people we love and believe because that will make ill to them.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

From the previous study that the writer presents in chapter IV, she wants to make conclusions and gives suggestions. On the analysis, the researcher focuses on meaning and message are implied in the album entitled "*In Collaboration With*".

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the analysis in chapter IV, the researcher draws conclusion that having listened and read the Iwan Fals' songs in "*In Collaboration With*" album, the researcher found that the Iwan Fals' songs tells about human life, nature and divinity.

In the songs entitled *Aku Bukan Pilihan*, *Senandung Lirih*, *Rinduku*, *Hadapi Saja*, *Sudah Berlalu*, and *Ancur* tell about love that he was left by the one he love. The song entitled "*Hadapi Saja*" written by Iwan Fals to memorize his son who died. So for Iwan Fals, this song is most special between his other songs. In the song entitled "*Sesuatu yang tertunda*" tells about the failure. By this song, we are expected never hopelessly in face the realities. The songs entitled "*Suara Hati*" and "*Belalang Tua*" tell about the human's greed have authority and power. They use it to do things they want, without take-care of other people (lower class). And the song entitled "*Kupu – kupu Hitam Putih*" tells about the beautiful life and nature. So we expected to thank to God with what we have. With thank to God, our life will be nice forever and we do not always feel lack.

5.2 Sugestions

This study is about meaning study of songs, it is expected that the study becomes a meaningful source for the students of State Islamic University of Malang who wants to know further about literary work especially song. Because, by reading and listening songs the students of State Islamic University of Malang will get more meanings about life that can be grasped from the theme of song.

The researcher hopes that there will be more students of State Islamic University of Malang who are interested in analyzing song to increase the knowledge in song. Therefore, the researcher would suggest other researchers to expand the researcher's research on Iwan Fals songs so that we can help increase the public's appreciation of Indonesian songs.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Ahmadin, Dimjati, "Semantic Analysis on The Meaning of the Glossarious Koran by Marmaduke Pickthail
- Ahmadin, Dimjati. "Teori Semantic". Book
- Ary, Donal.et all. 1979 "Intoduction to Research in Education". New York: Holt Richard
- Baily, Kenneth. D. 1982. "Method of Social Research". New York: Macmillan Publishing Company
- Condon, John C. Jr. "Semantic and Communication".
- Echols, John M. and Shadily, Hasan. 1994. An English – Indonesian Dictionary. Ithaca and London. Cornell University Press.
- Fillmer, H. Thompson; Lefcourt, Ann; Thompson, C. Nell; Coon; E. George and Cramer, R. Barbara. 1977. "Patterns of Language". Level D. United States of America: Litton EducationalPublishing, Inc.
- Fillmer, H. Thompson; Lefcourt, Ann; Thompson, C. Nell; Coon; E. George Cramer, R. Barbara. 1977. "Patterns of Language". Level E. United States of America: Litton Educational Publishing, Inc.
- Fillmore, "Types of Lexical Information"
- Frederick, Juliana Tirajoh Dra. 1988. "English Poetry. An Introduction to Indonesian Students". Jakarta. Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan.
- Hands, Penny. 1998. Chambers English Pocket Dictionary for Learners. Great Britain: British National Corpus.

Hornby, A.S. 1987. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English. Oxford:
Oxford University Press.

<http://www.indonesiaselebriti.com/bio/iwan%20fals/>.

Hurford, J. R. and Heasley, B. Semantic: a Course Book.

Jones, Edward, H. Jr. 1986. "Outlines of Literature". New York: Macmillan Company.

Korzybsky, Alfred. Science and Sanity. An Introduction to Non-Aristotelian Systems and
General Semantics. International Society for General Semantics.

Leech, Geoffrey M. Towards a Semantic Description of English.

Lyons, John. 1995. Pengantar Teori Linguistik". Jakarta. Penerbit PT Gramedia Pustaka
Utama.

Morgan (eds). "Syntax and Semantics". New York. Academic Press. Vol. III

Nambiar, SA. "The Use of Pops Songs in Language Learning Guide Lines.

Palmer, F. R. Semantic 2nd ed

Pateda, Mansoer, Prof. DR. 2001. "Semantic Leksikal". Jakarta. Penerbit Rineka Cipta.
Edisi Kedua.

Reaske, Christopher Russell. 1966. "Analyze Poetry". New York. Monarch Press.

Renkema, Jan. 1993. "Discourse Studies" An Introductory Textbook.

Amsterdam/Philadelphia. John Benjamins Publishing Company.

Samsuri. 1987. "Analisa Bahasa". Jakarta. Penerbit Erlangga.

Sudrisno, Hadi. 1987. "Methodology Research". Yogyakarta. Yayasan Penerbit Fakultas
Psikologi UGM.

Ulman, Stephen, Ph.D. 1977. "Semantics An Introduction to The Science of Meaning".
Oxford Basil Blackwell.

Wahab, Abdul. 1995. "Teori Semantic". Malang. Airlangga University Press. Cet. I

Wardhaugh, Ronald. 1977. "Introduction to Linguistics". Mc Graw Hill, New York.

Wardhaugh, Ronald. 1986. "An Introduction to Sociolinguistics. New York. Basil
Blackwell.

www.google.com

Yule, George. 1985. "The Study of Language. An Introduction". New York Cambridge
University Press.

Zawadowski, Leo. 1975. "Inductive Semantic and Syntax". Paris. Mouton.