

Semantic Analysis On Harris J's Song Lyrics

As Related To The Holy Qur'an Values

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ABSTRACT

This research discussed the analysis of lexical meaning and contextual meaning on Harris J's song lyrics that have related values in the Quran. The purpose of this study to describe the kinds of class of words, the lexical and contextual meaning and the Qur'an values which are presented to Harris J's song lyrics in *SALAM* Album. This research employed qualitative research and descriptive method because it was used to describe the contextual meaning found in song lyrics of Harris J. The writer used the contextual meaning theory by Mansoer Pateda to conduct this research. The data were taken from first album *SALAM* by Harris J, five songs they are *Salam Alaikum*, *Rasool'Allah*, *I Promise*, *The One* and *You Are My Life*. The first results showed that there are seven kinds of class of words, consisting of; noun, noun phrase, verb, verb phrase, adjective, adjective phrase and adverb. Also the writer found that noun phrase and verb are more dominantly found in song lyrics in the Album *SALAM*. Second, the contextual meaning in lyrics of the song had the meaning according to the context, but not all people know that contexts. From five songs by Harris J, there were fifteen words, phrases, or sentences found as the context. Third, there are twelve surah and fourteen verses in the Qur'an that the values of the verse relate to the song lyrics from *Salam* Album.

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1. Introduction

Semantics is considered as a study of meaning in language. It deals with the expression of linguistic objects such as word, phrases and sentences. It does not pay attention to the syntactic arrangement or pronunciation of language objects. Meaning involves the relationship among the words in the language, their referents in the real world. Kreidler stated that there are three disciplines are concerned with the systematic

study of “meaning” in itself: psychology, philosophy and linguistics.¹ The meaning of words or sentences can be found not only in daily conversations, but also in literary works, such as; poems, song lyrics, novels, short stories, and movies.

Song lyric is the people’s expression of something that has been seen, heard, or experienced. Song lyrics have messages in words forms and sentences that can be used to create a certain situation and imaginative imagery to the audience. The messages in the song lyrics can have varieties of both oral and written forms. Song lyrics have form of words or sentences that can be used to create certain atmosphere and imagination to the audience, so it also can create diverse meaning. The meaning in the song lyrics depend on the context or songwriter’s situation.

Today music has become a part of human life, many people use music for various purposes; as a media of communication, a means of entertainment, education, a media for preserving the culture of an area, or even being used as a media for the propagation of a religion. As in Islam the music or song can be used as a means of da'wah. Although there is still a lot of debate about the law rather than the music itself, so there are some musicians who create a music or song with lyrics that feel Islamic. In this era there are many famous international Muslim musicians, one of them is Harris J. The songs he brought were Islamic songs, one of which was titled *Salam Alaikum*. Here on example class of word, lexical and contextual meaning in the lyrics and what Qur’anic value that presented in there: “*I just want to spread love and peace*”. The words “peace” in lyric “Salam Alaikum” considered as noun. The lexical meaning of word “peace” is freedom from disquieting or oppressive thoughts or emotions. The context “peace” in lyric “I just want to spread love and peace”, in contextual meaning means spread goodness on earth. Then the value indicated from this word (peace) is supported by surah 15 - Al-Hijr (MAKKA): Verse 46 “Enter therein in peace and secure.” Based on Jalalayn tafsir the verse means “And it shall be said to them ‘Enter them in peace that is safe from all danger - or it means enter with the greeting of ‘Peace!’, so based on the explanation, the values that exist in the surah and verse are related to the contextual meaning in the song lyrics.

2. Literature Review

A. Semantics

Semantics is one of the most important fields in the field of linguistics. If phonetics examines the sound of a language and morphology examines the formation of words, then semantics analyzes the meaning of the language. Kreidler states that “semantics is the systematic study of meaning and linguistic semantic is the study of how languages organize and express meaning”.² Suwandi state that “*Semantik adalah Ilmu tentang makna. Semantik merupakan suatu komponen yang terdapat dalam linguistik, sama seperti komponen bunyi dan gramatika. Semantik merupakan bagian dari linguistik karena makna menjadi bagian dari bahasa.*”³ According to Chaer, semantics is a linguistic study which concentrates on the research of meaning in the words or sentences.⁴ It means that semantics does not only study about meaning, but also how to interpret the meaning of language.

¹ Kreidler, Charles W. 2002. *Introducing English Semantics*. New York: Routlaedge Taylor and Francis Group. p.2.

² Kreidler, Charles W. 2002. *Introducing English Semantics*. p.3.

³ Suwandi, Sarwiji. 2011. *Semantik Pengantar Kajian Makna, cet.1*. Media Perkasa.p.5.

⁴ Chaer, Abdul. 2012. *Linguistik Umum (Edisi Revisi)*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta. p.284.

When constructing meaning, a word may not only have a literal meaning, but also have multiple meanings based on the context of the word in the sentence. The context is determined by a set of meanings corresponding to each sentence used in the context. When certain words are already included in a sentence, they can find their meaning. This is a word related to context. If the word has other words before or after the word, it will have meaning.

B. Kinds of Meaning

According to Abdul Chaer 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.⁵ Types of meaning based on semantic context, for example; lexical meaning, contextual meaning, grammatical meaning, conceptual meaning, indicative meaning and connotative meaning. From all of those kinds of meanings, the writer only focused on lexical and contextual meaning. Because in this research the writer only analyzed lexical and contextual meaning in the song lyrics of Harris J and what the Holy Qur'anic values presented in the song lyrics.

1. Lexical Meaning

Lyon states that lexical meaning is a term that is equivalent with term 'word meaning' and it has another technical term, 'lexeme' is dictionary-words. The noun 'lexeme' is of course related to the words 'lexical' and 'lexicon' that has the same meaning as 'vocabulary' or 'dictionary'. A lexeme is a lexical unit: a unit of the lexicon. Supporting Lyons, Djajasudarma said, "*makna leksikal (bahasa Inggris – lexical meaning, semantic meaning, external meaning) adalah makna unsur-unsur bahasa sebagai lambang benda, peristiwa, dll; makna leksikal ini dimiliki unsur-unsur bahasa secara tersendiri, lepas dari konteks atau semua makna (baik bentuk dasar maupun bentuk turunan) yang ada dalam kamus disebut makna leksikal.*"⁶

2. Contextual Meaning

According to Pateda in his book "Semantik Leksikal (Edisi Kedua)", said: "*Makna kontekstual atau makna situasional muncul sebagai akibat hubungan antara ujaran dan konteks.*"⁷ Contextual meaning is the meaning according to the context. 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 larger expression containing its explanation. In this study, the researchers only used contextual meaning to analyze lyrics as data objects. Contextual meaning is the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences based on context. According to Mansoer Pateda, contextual meaning could be regarded as a situational meaning. It appears as a result of the relationship between speech and context.⁸

3. Grammatical Meaning

In Merriam Webster Grammatical Meaning is the part of meaning that varies from one inflectional form to another (as from *plays* to *played* to *playing*).⁹ Grammatical

⁵ Chaer, Abdul. 2012. *Linguistik Umum (Edisi Revisi)*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta. p.289.

⁶ Djajasudarma, Fatimah. 2003. *Analisis bahasa sintaksis dan semantik*. Bandung: Fakultas Sastra, Universitas Padjajaran.p.13.

⁷ Pateda, Mansoer. 2001. *Semantik Leksikal, Edisi Kedua*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta. p.116.

⁸ Pateda, Mansoer. 2001. *Semantik Leksikal*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta. p.116.

⁹ <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/grammatical%20meaning> accessed on 08/11/2019

meaning also could be regarded as a structural or functional meaning, or internal meaning.

4. Conceptual meaning

Conceptual meaning is essential in the language. According to Pateda, conceptual meaning could be known after we connect or compare the level of language.¹⁰ So, conceptual meaning regarded as a major factor in every language.

5. Denotative meaning

According to Harimurti in Mansoer Pateda book based on the denotative meaning is straightly designation on something outside the language or that are based on certain conventions.¹¹

6. Connotative meaning

The connotative meaning is to express the communication value to the goal, and the content beyond the above is purely conceptual. Therefore, it is opened like an allegorical meaning, and only our knowledge and belief in nature are also opened. According to Kreidler, connotation refers to the personal aspect of meaning, the emotional association that the word aroused. Connotation of individuals have common experience, some people has a shared word connotations.¹²

C. Words

1. Class of word

a. Noun

Nouns exclusively pair up with Number, a category about individuation and quantity.¹³ This is a word used to name people, places, things, or ideas. For example: *books, fans, chairs, etc.*

b. Pronouns

Pronouns can act as subjects, direct objects, indirect objects, prepositional objects, etc., and replace any person, place, animal or thing. For example: *are he, she, you, me, I, we, us, this, them, that.*

c. Verbs

Verbs exclusively pair up with Tense, a category about anchoring events in time.¹⁴ For example: *run, drink, watch, etc.*

d. Adverbs

Adverbs are very broad in form and are used to add notes to many other parts of speech. For example: *incredibly, just, too, quickly, kindly, etc.*

e. Adjectives

Adjectives provide the reader or speaker with more information about the noun or define it in some way. For example: *big, rotten, foreign, etc.*

2. Phrases

a. Noun phrase

Noun phrases are phrases that play the role of nouns. The subject in a noun phrase may be a noun or a pronoun.

b. Verb Phrase

¹⁰ Pateda, Mansoer. 2001. *Semantik Leksikal*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta. p.114.

¹¹ Pateda, Mansoer. 2001. *Semantik Leksikal*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta. p.98.

¹² Kreidler, Charles W. 2002. *Introducing English Semantics*. p.45.

¹³ Panagiotidis, Phoevos. 2015. *Categorial Features A Generative Theory Of Word Class Categories*. United Kingdom by Clays, St Lves Plc. p.7.

¹⁴ Panagiotidis, Phoevos. 2015. *Categorial Features A Generative Theory Of Word Class Categories*. United Kingdom by Clays, St Lves Plc. p.7.

Verbs are words that indicate actions, such as singing, dancing, smelling, talking, and eating.

c. Adjective phrases

Adjective phrases can be placed before or after the noun or pronoun in the sentence. For example, *this movie is not too long*.

d. Adverb phrases

Adverb phrases are just two or more words that act as adverbs.

e. Prepositional phrase

A prepositional phrase is a group of words consisting of a preposition, its object, and any words that modify the object.

D. Songs

According to Merriam Webster, song is a melody for a lyric poem or ballad.¹⁵ In the most basic sense, a song is a short piece of music, usually with words. It combines melody and vocals, although some composers' instrumental works or musical works without words imitate the quality of singing voice. As such a history, songs are used for many purposes: telling stories, expressing emotions, or expressing belief in faith. Sometimes they will give instructions or help to make the tedious and repetitive work less tiring.

E. Lyrics

The words of a song are called lyrics. Lyrics can include a series of verses, the longer part of the song that tells the story, and adverbs, which are short phrases repeated at the end of each verse. According to Indonesian Language Dictionary (KBBI), *lirik* or lyrics is a work of literature (poetry) containing the outpourings of personal feelings. The lyrics are also the composition of words in a song.¹⁶

F. The Holy Qur'an Values

The Qur'an is the holy book of which contains revelation from Allah that was given to the prophet Muhammad SAW. In general, values can be defined as the beliefs of an individual or culture and it tends to influence attitude and behavior. They can be considered as subjective and may differ among people and cultures. Personal values are values that can develop and change over time while cultural values. The values are shared by members of groups or societies even if their personal values may differ.¹⁷ By this, the religious values can be defined as all of the values which are set out by a religion. Islamic values are values written in the Qur'an and practice of Prophet Muhammad peace be upon Him. They can be considered as the cultural values as Muslim communities way of life. The Islamic values such as ways of communicating, interacting and socializing with family members, friends, neighbors, young people, and elderly such as teachers, employers and leaders that are specifically designed by Allah to build spiritually healthy individual and society can be realized if the Muslim put them

¹⁵ <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/song> accessed on 08/11/2019

¹⁶ Rizqiyah, Nena Siti, Maman Lesmana. 2018. "Islamic Religious Values in Maher Zain's Songs". *IOSR Journal Of Humanities And Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)*. Vol. 23. p.18.

¹⁷ Yestiani, Yeli. 2016. *Integrating Religious Values In English Teaching Among The Junior High School Students: The Case Study Of The English Teaching Of Smpit Bina Insani Metro Academic Year 2015/2016*. Lampung: State Islamic College (STAIN) Of Jurai Siwo Metro. p. 10.

in to practice.¹⁸ Islam religion consists of three components; those are *Aqidah*, *syari'ah* and *akhlaq*.¹⁹

a. *Aqidah*

Aqidah is built on the main points of belief in the six things commonly called the pillars of faith. *Aqidah* is trust and recognition of the oneness of Allah (*Tawhid*) which is the foundation of faith in other faiths such as the faith in angels, apostles, books, the hereafter, and *qadha* and *qadar*.

b. *Syari'ah*

According to Mahmud Syaltut, *Syari'ah* as rules prescribed by Allah or dictate its principles so that humans themselves use them in dealing with their Lord, with their fellow Muslims, mankind and the universe, and with life. Thus, study of *Syari'ah* is based on the problem of the rules of Allah SWT based on Al-Qur'an and Hadith. These rules govern humans in dealing with their Lord (*hablun minallah*) and in dealing with others (*hablun minannas*).

c. *Akhlaq*

Etymologically, the word *Akhlaq* (morality) comes from the Arabic *al-akhlaq*, which is a plural form of *khuluq* which means ethics, morals, behavior and character. There are Morals scope in Islam include human relations with God as the creator, the morals of fellow humans in one religion, morality between religious people and morality with the universe.²⁰

G. Previous Related Research

There are some researches that have discussed about contextual meaning. One of the researches is journal by Ripta Permata Nuary entitled "*A Semantic Analysis On Maher Zain's Lyrics As Related To The Holy Qur'an Values*". She is from Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati, Bandung 2017. This research uses Lyon's semantic theory to analyze lyrics. The author attempts to link Lyon's (1983) lexical meaning and contextual meaning theory, find value from lyric poems, and then take value-related scriptures. The data which have been analyzed are taken from Maher Zain's Lyrics "Thank You Allah" Album.

The second research "*Study of Lexical Meaning on Bob Marley songs*" by Dwiki Rifardi. He is from English Letters Department, Humanities Faculty, The State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang 2017. The thesis analysis about The lexical and contextual meaning of Bob Marley's songs explain the context of his songs. The focus of this research is to describe the context found in the vocabulary and contextual meaning devices.

The third research by Maya Dewi Lestari, the title is "*An Analysis Contextual Meaning of Songs by Shane Filan*", from English Department, Faculty of Letters and Humanities, State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surahbaya 2016. This research involves Shane Filan's situational analysis of songs to explain the situation in his songs.

¹⁸ Hasyim, Umar Alfaruq A, Suhono. 2017. "Restoring Moslem identity by integrating Islamic values in English speaking class". *Attarbiyah: Journal of Islamic Culture and Education*. Vol. 2, No. 1. p. 5.

¹⁹ Daud, Ali Muhammad. 2011. *Pendidikan Agama Islam*. Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada. p. 133.

²⁰ Sari, Tia Puspita. 2019. *The Role Of Islamic Rules In Teaching English (A Case Study at SMP IT Khoiru Ummah Curup in Academic Year 2019-2020)*, Curup: ISLAMIC STUDIES (IAIN) CURUP, p. 18.

This research is made up of questions about whether they describe the type of context used and interpret it as Shane Filan's song contextual meaning.

3. Method Of Research

A. Design of Research

The writer used qualitative research and used the descriptive method to accelerate in analyzing the problems (Qualitative Descriptive Research). In analyzing this topic, the writer applied a qualitative research, in particular describing and explaining the data collected from Harris J's *SALAM* album. Based on the data, the author classifies the words, phrases, and sentences used in each song contextually. Then the writer recognized them as contextual meanings and describes their meanings. The descriptive method was suitable for this research, because the purpose of this research was to find the context in the lyrics and describe the meaning of the lyrics through its lexical and contextual meaning.

B. Source of the Data

In this study, the author obtained data from the lyrics of Harris J songs. The author took data from internet social media and the song lyrics are taken from the music player and JOOX application, because it has the most complete music collection and is equipped with lyrics from each song making it easier for users. The songs that used for the data source of this research are:

No.	Title	Album	Award
1.	Salam Alaikum	SALAM (2015)	Platinum Award (2016)
2.	Rasool Allah	SALAM (2015)	
3.	I Promise	SALAM (2015)	
4.	The One	SALAM (2015)	
5.	You Are My Life	SALAM (2015)	

C. Technique of Data Collection

In the collection of this research the write used library research, to collection the data with the documentation. The data can be get trough do directly observation toward the object or books, reports, pictures, and films that directly related to the object.

D. Technique of Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the author analyzed the data. In qualitative research, technical analysis data is used to answer the statement of the question. The writer analyzed them by using descriptive analysis.

4. Finding And Analysis

A. Findings

From the data the writer found seven kinds of class of words, they are; noun, noun phrase, verb, verb phrase, adjective, adjective phrase and adverb. Those kinds of class of words which indicated 26 data as noun, 127 data as noun phrase, 163 data as verb, 52 data as verb phrase, 21 data as adjective, 6 data as adjective phrase and 22 data as adverb. The writer also found the lexical and contextual meaning from the selected words, phrases or sentences, there are fifteen words, phrases or sentences as context and three data for each song's lyrics. And from fifteen words, phrases, or sentences found as the context, they were twelve surah and fourteen verses.

B. Analysis

1. Kinds of Class of Words

a. *Salam Alaikum*

Words, Phrases / Sentences	Stanza	Line	Class word
Peace	Third	One	Noun
The love	Fifth	Two	Noun phrase
Be kind	Fifth	Five	Adjective phrase

b. Rasool Allah

Words, Phrases / Sentences	Stanza	Line	Class word
The Archangel came	Second	Two	Verb phrase
The way	Third	Two	Noun phrase
To Proclaim	Fourth	Three	Verb phrase

c. I Promise

Words, Phrases / Sentences	Stanza	Line	Class word
You're my circle of life	Second	Three	Verb phrase
Hit a wall	Fourth	Two	Verb phrase
The place I call home	Fourth	Eight	Verb phrase

d. The One

Words, Phrases / Sentences	Stanza	Line	Class word
A bird without its wings	First	Six	Noun phrase
A beautiful message	Third	Five	Adjective phrase
The truth	Fifth	Tree	Noun phrase

e. You Are My Life

Words, Phrases / Sentences	Stanza	Line	Class word
The Light	First	Two	Noun phrase
Words	Fourth	Two	Noun
Count on You	Fourth	Eight	Verb phrase

2. The Meanings

Not all of his songs have contextual meaning. There are only a few words, phrases or sentences that have contextual meaning in them. This following are the data that the writer found. In this journal the writer only includes two of the five song lyrics used as data in the research, namely: *Salam Alaikum* and *Rasool Allah*.

a. Salam Alaikum

1) Peace

The first context or word that the writer found in the song *Salam Alaikum* is *peace*, which is located in the third stanza line one of the *Salam Alaikum* song lyrics.

Assalamu Alaikum, Alaikum yeah!
I just want to spread love and peace
And all of my happiness, yeah
To everyone I that meet

The context “*peace*” in lyric “*I just want to spread love and peace*”, in lexical meaning is freedom from disquieting or oppressive thoughts or emotions. In contextual meaning means spread goodness on earth. It means the singer would like to invite the listeners of his song to spread the goodness in life together, so that makes everyone feel alive in peace, security and peace without any sense to hurt each other. The supporting context exist in second stanza line one “*Assalamu Alaikum, Alaikum yeah!*” that means peace be upon you in Islam. The next supporting context can be found in the third stanza, in line two “*And all of my happiness, yeah*” means spread all happiness he felt to everyone he met.

2) The love

The second context or word that the writer found in the song *Salam Alaikum* is *the love*, which is located in the fifth stanza line two of the *Salam Alaikum* song lyrics.

Cherish the love, that is around us
Spread peace on the earth
Treasure the love, let it surround us

The context “*love*” in lyric “*Cherish the love, that is around us*”, in lexical meaning is strong affection for another arising out of kinship or personal ties. in contextual meaning means the singer invites listener to respect everyone who gives love or happiness around us. The supporting context exist in fifth stanza line three “*Spread peace on the earth*” means spread sense of calm in life, and also spreads goodness without considering race, religion, and ethnicity. The next supporting context can be found in fifth stanza, in line four “*Treasure the love, let it surround us*” means respect the love that is given by other people towards us and keep that feeling around us.

3) Be kind

The third context or word that the writer found in the song *Salam Alaikum* is *be kind*, which is located in the fifth stanza line five of the *Salam Alaikum* song lyrics.

Treasure the love, let it surround us
Always be kind, always remind one another
Peace on the earth everyday

The context “*be kind*” in lyric “*Always be kind, always remind one another*”, in lexical meaning is a sympathetic or helpful nature. In contextual meaning means the singer reminds listener to love everyone with always doing good and gives happiness to others without considering

race, religion, and ethnicity, so that we can live peacefully. The supporting context exist in fifth stanza line fourth “*Treasure the love, let it surround us*” means respect the love that is given by other people towards us and keep that feeling around us. The next supporting context can be found in fifth stanza, in line six “*Peace on the earth everyday*” means spread goodness and calmness on earth every day.

b. Rasool Allah

1) The Archangel came

The first context or word that the writer found in the song *Rasool Allah* is *The Archangel came*, which is located in the second stanza line two of the *Rasool Allah* song lyrics.

*And one night in that cave
When the Archangel came
And your life in this world
Would never be the same*

The context “*the Archangel came*” in lyric “*When the Archangel came*”, in lexical meaning is to move to or towards a person or place. In contextual meaning means The angel referred to in this context the angel Jibreel, who in the belief of Muslims is in charge of conveying revelations to prophets or messengers who are blessed by Allah. the Angel Jibreel revealed Allah’s words in the form of the Qur’an to the Prophet Muhammad. The supporting context exist in second stanza line one “*And one night in that cave*” means the night he received the first revelation of the Qur’an from Allah in a cave called *Hira*, because in the history of Muslims it has been stated that the place where the angel Jibreel conveyed revelations to the Prophet Muhammad was in the cave of Hira.. The next supporting context can be seen in second stanza, in line three and four “*And your life in this world, Would never be the same*” means after he received the first revelation, he became Rasool which meant he has different duties from prophet.

2) The way

The second context or word that the writer found in the song *Rasool Allah* is *the way*, which is located in the third stanza line two of the *Rasool Allah* song lyrics.

*Rasool'Allah, Habib'Allah
Your light is always showing me the way
Rasool'Allah, Habib'Allah
I'm longing for the day I see your face*

The context “*the way*” in lyric “*Your light is always showing me the way*”, in lexical meaning is a method, style or manner of doing something. In contextual meaning means the way that shows the truth that brings happiness in the world and the hereafter brought by the Prophet Muhammad to Muslims. The supporting context exist in third stanza line one “*Rasool'Allah, Habib'Allah*” means messenger of Allah for spread the teachings of Islam to Humanity. The next supporting context can be seen

in third stanza, in line four “*I’m longing for the day I see your face*” means the desire to meet with the Prophet Muhammad.

3) To proclaim

The third context or word that the writer found in the song *Rasool Allah* is *to proclaim*, which is located in the fourth stanza line three of the *Rasool Allah* song lyrics.

*Eyes that could light up any soul
You became the Chosen One
To proclaim the world of God, O Muhammad!*

The context “*To proclaim*” in lyric “*To proclaim the world of God, O Muhammad!*” in lexical meaning is to declare or declare to be solemnly, officially, or formally. In contextual meaning means Prophet Muhammad as a chosen human being as a messenger and apostle was sent to proclaim to humanity that the only god who must be worshiped is Allah who created the universe. The supporting context exist in fourth stanza line one “*Eyes that could light up any soul*” means the views that emanated from the Prophet are gift and path of guidance for those (people who are hostile to Islam) by the will of Allah. The next supporting context can be found in fourth stanza, in line two “*You become the Chosen One*” means Muhammad as a human being chosen as a messenger and a prophet to spread the religion of Allah. .

3. The Qur’an Values

In this research, the writer used the Quran Explorer to find surah and verses that match with the contextual meaning of lyrics in the song by using words, phrases or the intent of the lyrics as the key words. The author also uses Tafsir al-Jalalayn to support the meaning of the verses used to fit the contextual meaning of the song lyrics.

a. Data 1: *Salam Alaikum*

1) Peace

As explained before, *Peace* in this context means spreading goodness so that it makes everyone feel safe and peaceful. Then this can be found in the Quran Surah Al-Hijr:15:

“Enter therein in peace and secure.”

Based on Jalalayn tafsir the verse means “And it shall be said to them ‘Enter them in peace that is safe from all danger - or it means enter with the greeting of ‘Peace!’ in other words say ‘Peace’ and then enter secure!’ from all terror.” So based on the explanation, the values that exist in the surah and verse is related to the contextual meaning in the lyrics that explained living in peace that is free from danger and terror. This value is included in the *syari’ah* component.

2) The love

As previously explained, *The love* in this context means respect the love that is given by other people towards us and keep that feeling around us. Then this can be found in the Quran Surah Al-Balad: 17. [“The will he be of those who believe, and enjoin patience, \(constancy, and self-restraint\), and enjoin deeds of kindness and compassion.”](#)

Based on Jalalayn tafsir the verse means “while being *thumma kāna* is a supplement to *iqtahama* ‘he assaulted’; *thumma* is for the ordering of things to be mentioned in other words what is meant is that at the point of the assault he was one of those who believe and enjoin one another to steadfastness in pursuing obedience and in refraining from disobedience and enjoin one another to compassion *marhama* means *rahma* towards creatures.” So based on the explanation, the values that exist in the surah and verse is related to the contextual meaning in the lyrics that explained to love each other to every creature of Allah because all of them are brothers. This value is included in the *akhlaq* component.

3) Be kind

As previously explained, *Be kind* in this context means love everyone with always doing good and gives happiness to others without considering race, religion, and ethnicity, so that we can live peacefully. Then this can be found in the Quran Surah Al-Qasas:77.

“But seek, with the (wealth) which Allah has bestowed on thee, the Home of Hereafter, not forget thy portion in this world: but do thou good, as Allah has been good to thee, and seek not (occasions for) mischief in the land: for Allah loves not those who do mischief.”

Based on Jalalayn tafsir the verse means “but seek in that which God has given you of wealth the Abode of the Hereafter by expending it in obedience to God and do not forget your share of this world that is do not forget to strive in it for the sake of the Hereafter; and be good to people by giving voluntary alms just as God has been good to you. And do not seek to cause corruption in the earth by committing acts of disobedience. Surely God does not love the agents of corruption’ meaning that He will punish them.” So based on the explanation, the values that exist in the surah and verse are related to the contextual meaning in the lyrics that explained to love everyone by always doing good and gives happiness to everyone. This value is included in the *akhlaq* component.

b. Data 2: Rasool Allah

In the second song *Rasool Allah*, there are several words, phrases or sentences that have contextual meaning related to the values in the Al-Quran, including:

1) The Archangel came

As previously explained, *The Archangel came* in this context means the Angel *Jibreel* revealed Allah's words in the form of the Qur'an to the Prophet Muhammad. Then this can be found in the Quran Surah Al-Mursalat: 5.

“And by the angels that bring the revelations to the Messengers.”

Based on Jalalayn tafsir the verse means “by the casters of the remembrance that is by angels that descend with the revelation upon the prophets and messengers casting the revelation onto the various communities of mankind.” So based on the explanation, the values that exist in the surah and verse are related to the contextual meaning in the lyricsthat explained the Angel *Jibreel* came to deliver revelations to the Prophet Muhammad. This value is included in the *Aqidah* component.

2) The Way

As previously explained, *The way* in this context means the way that shows the truth that brings happiness in the world and the hereafter brought by the Prophet Muhammad to Muslims. Then this can be found in the Quran Surah Az-Zumar:33.

“And he who brings the Truth and he who confirms (and supports) it-such are the men who do right.”

Based on Jalalayn tafsir the verse means “And he who brings the truth and that is the Prophets and those who confirm it namely the believers here *alladhī* ‘he who’ has the significance of *alladhīna* ‘those who’ those they are the ones who guard themselves against idolatry.” So based on the explanation, the values that exist in the surah and verse are related to the contextual meaning in the lyrics that explained Prophet Muhammad was sent into the world to bring people to the path of truth. This value is included in the *Aqidah* component.

3) To proclaim

As previously explained, *To proclaim* in this context means Prophet Muhammad as a chosen human being as a messenger and apostle was sent to proclaim to humanity that the only god who must be worshiped is Allah who created the universe. Then this can be found in the Quran Surah An-Nahl: 36.

“And verily, We have sent among every Ummah (community, nation) a Messenger (proclaiming): ‘Worship Allāh (Alone), and avoid (or keep away from) Tāghūt[] (all false deities, etc. i.e. do not worship Tāghūt besides Allāh).’ Then of them were some whom Allāh guided and of them were some upon whom the straying was justified. So travel through the land and see what was the end of those who denied (the truth).”

Based on Jalalayn tafsir the verse means “And verily We sent forth among every community a messenger just as We have sent you forth among these Meccans to say ‘Worship God profess belief in His Oneness and shun false deities’ graven images and do not worship them. Then among them were some whom God guided and they believed and among them were some who deserved to be in error according to God’s knowledge and so they did not believe. So travel O disbelievers of Mecca in the land and observe the nature of the consequence of those who denied their messengers in that they were destroyed.” So based on the explanation, the values that exist in the surah and verse are related to the contextual meaning in the lyrics that explained Rasool are prophet who were chosen to tell people about Allah’s religion. This value is included in the *Aqidah* component.

5. Conclusion

The writer found there are seven kinds of class of words in five songs by Harris J. consist of; noun, noun phrase, verb, verb phrase, adjective, adjective phrase and adverb. The kinds of class of words found 26 data as noun, 127 data as noun phrase, 163 data as verb, 52 data as verb phrase, 21 data as adjective, 6 data as adjective phrase and 22 data as adverb. Also from five songs by Harris J, there were fiveteen words, phrases, or sentences found as the context. They were; peace, the love, be kind, The Archangel came, the way, to proclaim, you’re my circle of my life, hit a wall, the place I call home, a bird without its wings, a beautiful message, the truth, the light, words and count on

You. From fifteen words, phrases, or sentences found as the context, they were twelve surah and fourteen verses. They were They were Al-Hijr verse 46, Al-Balad verse 17, Al-Qasas verse 77, Al-Murslat verse 5, Az-Zumar verse 33, An-Nahl verse 36, Al-Isra verse 24, Al-Isra verse 23, Al-Isra verse 24, Az Zumar verse 62, Al-Hadid verse 9, Ar-Room verse 60, Al-Noor verse 35, Ash-Shura verse 52, At-Talaq verse 3.

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