

Lexical Diction in Indonesian Pop Song Lyrics by Ebiat G Ade with Environmental Theme

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Abstract. The purpose of this study was to explain the lexical diction contained in the lyrics of the song Do'a Sepasang Petani Muda, Bahasa Matahari, Berita kepada Kawan, Apakah Mungkin, and Nyanyian Burung dan Pepohonan by Ebiat G Ade. In this study, data took the form of song lyrics from the five songs. Qualitative methods are used in this study whose implementation includes three strategic stages, namely data acquisition, data analysis, and presentation of data analysis results. From the results of data analysis, the results showed that the five song lyrics used as the object of the study used lexical diction in the form of synonyms, antonyms, hyponyms, and hypernyms. The purpose of using lexical diction in the form of synonyms, antonyms, hyponyms, and hypernyms is to beautify and give deep meaning related to the intention to be conveyed.

1 Introduction

Language is an arbitrary system of sound symbols, used to cooperate, communicate, and identify [1,2,3]. One of the main purposes of language use is to communicate. One of the communications can be done through song lyrics which are then performed or sung. The arrangement of song lyrics to be able to achieve a deep impression and beautiful / pleasant to listen to certainly cannot be done haphazardly. For that, a songwriter, of course, must be able to choose the right words that can accommodate the concept to be conveyed and pleasant to hear. Therefore, in this study will be studied lexical diction in song lyrics.

The main study in this study is lexical diction/word choice contained in song lyrics by a legendary musician in the world of Indonesian popular music, namely Ebiet G Ade. Ebiet G Ade to date has created quite a lot of song lyrics contained in 25 compilation albums. The creation of song lyrics carried out by Ebiet G Ade of course in it there are various types of word choices used. There are five song lyrics used as objects in this study, namely *Do'a Sepasang Petani Muda*, *Bahasa Matahari*, *Berita kepada Kawan*, *Apakah Mungkin*, and *Nyanyian Burung dan Pepohonan*. The five lyrics of the song were taken on the grounds that the five lyrics of the song are the work of Ebiet G Ade which is full of criticism – both for oneself and others--, contains values related to morals, and related to the surrounding environment.

According to Gorys Keraf, the understanding of diction can be divided into two, namely (1) Diction is the choice of words or about the understanding of which words are used to convey an idea, the right expression, and a better style of word delivery according to the situation and (2) Diction is the ability to distinguish precisely the nuances of meaning from the ideas conveyed and the ability to find a form that suits the situation, and the value of a sense shared by community groups, listeners, and readers. Meanwhile, according to Mansurudin, the understanding of diction is the choice of words. The use of precise, careful, and correct diction can help give value to a word. The choice of appropriate words in other words is appropriate to prevent different misinterpretations. In line with that, Widyamartaya defines diction as a person's ability to distinguish precisely a nuance of meaning that is right with the ideas he conveys, and that ability that is in accordance with the will with the situation and taste values possessed by the community group and listeners or readers. Similarly Enre, the notion of diction is the use of appropriate words in representing thoughts and also feelings that want to be expressed in a pattern for sentences. In KBBI, diction is defined as the selection of words that have the right and harmonious meaning or in their use have compatibility in expressing ideas with the subject matter, events and audiences of readers or listeners of word choices.

Finally, it can be determined that the main study in this study is the lexical diction contained in the lyrics of songs by Ebiet G Ade with environmental themes, including *Do'a Sepasang Petani Muda*, *Bahasa Matahari*, *Berita kepada Kawan*, *Apakah Mungkin*, and *Nyanyian Burung dan Pepohonan*..

2 Method

The method used in this study is qualitative method. In order for the implementation of this study to be more comprehensive, two methods are used simultaneously. The two methods used are 1. Methods are used in literature and linguistics, and 2. The method commonly used in stylistics.

These two methods are used in connection with the application of structural theory. The application of structural theory using these two methods in its application is carried out as follows. Related to the application of structural theory of language, the method used is a distributional method carried out by paying attention to the assessment of the internal structure of correlation between elements in one word in song lyrics; Related to the application of literary structural theory, the method used is the intrinsic element method, which in its implementation is carried out by paying attention to the intrinsic interweaving elements forming song lyrics.

In its implementation, this study follows the main guidelines in phasing out research. The phasing of the implementation of this research is based on three strategic stages of research, namely 1. Data acquisition stage, 2. data analysis stage, and 3. Presentation of Data Analysis Results [7]

3 Results and Discussion

After the data was obtained/collected, then classified and analyzed, in the lyrics of the songs *Do'a Sepasang Petani Muda*, *Bahasa Matahari*, *Berita kepada Kawan*, *Apakah Mungkin*, and *Nyanyian Burung dan Pepohonan* by Ebiet G Ade's found various types of lexical diction. The full description can be read in the presentation of the following research results.

3.1 Lexical Diction

3.1.1 Synonim

Based on the *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI)*, synonyms are defined as forms of language whose meaning is similar or the same as other forms of languages. Synonyms can also be given the following meanings, (1) a study of various words that have the same meaning, or (2) the state of two or more words that have approximately the same meaning [5]. It is said to be more or less the same because there are almost no words that have 100% identical meanings. The lyrics of Ebiet G Ade's songs have

environmental themes with lexical diction that uses synonymous words. Consider the following data (1) through (4).

- (1) Kadangkala aku memilih berdusta
mengkhianati *suara hati*
Sesungguhnya *kejujuran*
dapat menangkal semua malapetaka
("Bahasa Matahari")
- (2) Kadangkala aku memilih *berdusta*
mengkhianati suara hati
Sesungguhnya kejujuran
dapat menangkal semua malapetaka
("Bahasa Matahari")
- (3) Tetapi semua *diam*
Tetapi semua *bisu*
("Berita kepada Kawan")
- (4) Sambil menjaga mendung di langit
Agar *tak ingkar*, agar *tak pergi* lagi
("Doa Sepasang Petani Muda")

In data (1) to (4) there is the use of lexical diction in the form of Synonyms. Data (1) which is a fragment of the lyrics of a song titled "Bahasa Matahari", The use of synonymous lexical diction can be seen from the use of the phrase *suara hati* which is synonymous with *kejujuran*. It is said to be synonymous because conscience or conscience is the birthplace of honesty. So, the phrase *suara hati* in data (1) is synonymous with *kejujuran*. Similarly, in data (2) which is a fragment of the lyrics of a song called "Bahasa Matahari", the word *berdusta* in the context of the song's lyrics is synonymous with *mengkhianati*. Then in data (3) which is a fragment of the lyrics of a song entitled "Berita kepada Kawan", there is a word *diam* synonymous with the word *bisu*. And in data (4) which is a fragment of the lyrics of a song entitled "Berita kepada Kawan", the use of synonyms is found in the phrase *tak ingkar* which has the same meaning when compared to the phrase *tak pergi*.

3.1.2 Antonyms

In this study also found another type of lexical diction, namely antonyms. According to the *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (KBBI), antonyms are words whose meanings are opposite to other words. Quoted from a book entitled *EYD Seputar Kebahasaan Indonesia* by Waridah, antonyms come from the word 'anti' or 'ant' which means opponent and 'onoma' which means 'name'. So, the definition of antonyms is interpreted as words whose meanings are different or opposite. Antonyms are two or more words

whose meanings are opposite from other words [5]. See data (5) and data (6) below.

- (5) Kadangkala aku memilih *berdusta*
mengkhianati suara hati
Sesungguhnya *kejujuran*
dapat menangkal semua malapetaka
("Bahasa Matahari")

use of antonyms in data (5), as seen from the fragment of the song lyrics titled "Bahasa Matahari" by Ebiet G Ade, which appears in the use of the word *berdusta* which from the point of meaning is contrary/opposite to the combination of the word *kejujuran*. With the use of antonyms, of course, the lyrics of the song will feel more interesting and not monotonous.

- (6) Apakah mungkin *engkau* merasakan
rindu seperti yang *aku* derita?
Jauh terbentang *bukit* dan *lautan*
Waktu pun seperti berhenti berdetak
("Apakah Mungkin").

Then the use of antonyms is also contained in a fragment of the lyrics of a song entitled "Apakah Mungkin" by Ebiet G Ade in data 6, namely the word *engkau* with the word *aku* and *bukit* with *lautan*. So, it is described that when I feel longing, you also feel longing as I do. Similarly, in the lyrics of the song, it is described that the longing turns out to be stretched between two opposite themes, namely between a towering hill and an expunging ocean.

3.1.3 Hyponyms

A hyponym is a kind of relationship between words that is either top-down or in a sense contained a number of other components. Hyponyms are also called superordinates. So there are those who are in the position of superordinate and there are other units that are members of the superordinate. [5] Consider the following data.

- (7) *isyaratmu* lewat *cuaca*
Matahari, *ombak di laut*
sering membisikkan
yang bakal terjadi
("Bahasa Matahari")

In data (7) above, there are words that are superordinate to other words or in other words to lead to other words. The word is *isyaratmu*. Your cue words in the lyrics of a song called "Bahasa Matahari" cover or include other words in the next line, namely *cuaca*, *matahari*, and *ombak di laut*. Superordinate Similarly in data (8) below.

- (8) Mari kita mencoba bersahabat dengan *alam*,
bumi, *langit* dan *matahari*
("Bahasa Matahari")

Data (8) which is a fragment of the lyrics of Ebiet G Ade's song entitled "Bahasa Matahari" also contains the use of hyponyms. The use of hyponyms can easily be found in the word *alam* which contains a top-down relationship or is a superordinate of the words found in the next line, namely *bumi*, *langit*, and *matahari*. So, if you make a diagram, it will look as follows.

In the following data (9), the use of lexical diction in the form of hyponyms is also found.

- (9) Sesampainya di *laut*
Kukabarkan semuanya
Kepada karang kepada ombak
Kepada matahari ("Berita kepada Kawan")

Data (9) above is a fragment of the lyrics of a song called "Berita kepada Kawan". The use of hyponyms appears in the word *laut* which includes the next other words, namely *karang*, *ombak*, and *matahari*. The use of lexical diction in the form of hyponyms is also found in the fragment of song lyrics in the following data

- (10) Mungkin Tuhan mulai bosan
Melihat *tingkah kita*
Yang *selalu salah dan bangga*
dengan dosa-dosa ("Berita kepada Kawan")

Data (10) above is a fragment of the lyrics of a song by Ebiet G Ade entitled "Berita kepada Kawan". The use of hyponyms appears in the phrase *tingkah kita* which includes the next other word, which is *selalu salah* and *bangga dengan dosa-dosa*. See the following diagram.

3.1.4 Hypernyms

In this study also found lexical diction in the form of hypernyms. Hypernyms can be defined as words whose meaning or meaning is part / member of another word or also called subordinate [5]. Take a look at the following (11) data.

- (11) Basahi *ladang kita yang butuh minum*
Basahi sawah kita yang kekeringan
Basahi jiwa kita yang putus asa
Kemarau ini begitu mencekam
("Doa Sepasang Petani Muda").

In the lyrics of the song entitled "Doa Sepasang Petani Muda" there is a use of hypernyms, namely there is a combination of the words *ladang kita yang butuh minum*, *sawah kita yang kekeringan*, *jiwa kita yang putus asa* which are all covered in the word *kemarau*. So, as we understand, the signs of drought are indeed as shown in the lyrics of the song, namely *ladang kita yang butuh minum*, *sawah kita yang kekeringan*, and mentioned also include our *jiwa kita yang putus asa*.

4 Conclusion

The conclusions that can be drawn based on this research are as follows:

1. In the lyrics of the environment-themed song by Ebiet G Ade found the use of lexical diction.
2. The lexical diction contained in the lyrics of Ebiet G Ade's environmental-themed song *Do'a Sepasang Petani Muda, Bahasa Matahari, Berita kepada Kawan, Apakah Mungkin, dan Nyanyian Burung dan Pepohonan* are synonyms, antonyms, hyponyms, and hypernyms. The four types of lexical diction are used to beautify and to give a deeper meaning related to the meaning to be conveyed.
3. With the right choice of words, the song lyrics become more beautiful when sung and bring the listener to the song immersed in the atmosphere built in the songs.

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