

**LANGUAGE STYLE IN THE LYRICS OF THE SONG *TERAMINI* BY
GHEA INDRAWARI**

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Abstract.

Language is a communication tool used to interact. Language is a medium to express a literary work that expresses ideas, thoughts, and feelings. One of the literary works that has beauty in the use of its language style is a song. Gorys Keraf states that language style is a way to express thoughts through a language in a distinctive way that shows the personality and soul of the writer or language user. This study aims to identify and describe the language style in the lyrics of the song '*Teramini*' by Ghea Indrawari. The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative. The data source in the study is the lyrics of the song '*Teramini*' by Ghea Indrawari. The data in this study are in the form of words, phrases, or clauses in the lyrics of the song '*Teramini*' that contain language style. The data collection technique in this study is literature study and notes. The data analysis technique in this study is text analysis. The results of the study found 5 types of language styles, namely personification, antithesis, repetition, metaphor, and assonance. The song "*Teramini*" by Ghea Indrawari contains a style of language that provides affirmation, emphasis, and beauty in its lyrics.

Keywords: Language style, Song lyrics, Semantics.

INTRODUCTION

Language is a medium or tool for communication that is used to interact with fellow humans either spoken or written. Language is used to express ideas, concept, thoughts, and feelings. These languages can be arranged using diction or word choices that contain a certain meaning in order for the listener or reader to understand the purpose of language use. In spoken and written communication, language is the main factor that is important to note. The vocabulary that has been mastered by humans is then assembled into a phrase, clause, to sentence. The sentence that has been assembled then forms an idea or thought that is finally conveyed to others. The use of words and the structure of a typical language will produce a style of writing.

Language is also a medium for expressing a literary work. Literature as one of the branches of art strongly emphasizes the language presented in a distinctive and beautiful. Literature can be used as a medium to convey the ideas, thoughts, and feelings of writers or poets (Faoziah et al., 2019). Language apart from being a medium for pouring ideas and thoughts, it is also used to convey messages or implied meanings contained in a literary work. Therefore, the study of meaning is very important to do so that the messages contained in the literary work can be conveyed and well received by connoisseurs of literary works.

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The meaning contained in a language can be studied with the science of semantics. Semantics is included in linguistics, the discussion of which is the study of meaning. Tarigan stated that semantics examines the signs or symbols that express meaning, the relationship between meaning, and what effect it has on humans and society (Tarigan, 2021).

Gorys Keraf put forward a language is a way to express a thought through a language that typically shows the personality and soul of the author or speaker of the language. Meanwhile, according to Henry Guntur Tarigan, language style is the use of words in writing and speaking to influence or convince readers and listeners. The use of this language style can give rise to a certain connotation (Sucipto, 2018). From the opinion of Keraf and Tarigan, it can be concluded that the sense of language style is the use of words used to express thoughts or feelings of language users so as to create an impression for listeners or readers.

One of the literary works that is synonymous with the beauty of language style is poetry. In life, poems that are often heard by people are songs. A song is a series of beautiful words sung with musical accompaniment (Ramdan & Humaira, 2022). Nurgiyantoro in (Astuti, 2023) revealed that songs, verses, are nothing but poetry. Thus, songs, verses, can also be referred to as sung poems. Song lyrics have a beautiful and meaningful alignment of word choices or diction-diction that leads to a very diverse style of language. In line with the opinion of Jan Van Luxemburg in (Fachrunnisa & Azzahra, 2022) who said the definition of song lyrics or verses can be considered a poem and vice versa.

Song lyrics are a form of expression of feelings as well as poetry. In addition to expressing the author himself, song lyrics can also be used as a delivery of messages in the form of social criticism or cultural reflection of the community. In essence, a song is a sound that has a rhythm. Meanwhile, according to the Indonesian dictionary, lyrics have the meaning of a literary work (poetry) that contains an outpouring of personal feelings; another meaning is the wording of a song.

The lyrics of the song that uses a beautiful language style one of which is found in the song "Teramini" written and popularized by Ghea Indrawari. This song was released in 2024 with a duration of 3 minutes and 40 seconds included in the album "Berdamai". This song is about someone who is going through a difficult situation or a difficult time in his life. Everything that happened turned out not to go as he expected. This song contains a message to let go of everything that is not in accordance with expectations and continue to believe that the prayers that have been said will soon be granted in time.

Based on the background, the problems that will be studied in this research is the language style in the song "Teramini" written and popularized by Ghea Indrawari. In addition, researchers will also reveal the meaning in the lyrics of the song.

LITERATURE REVIEW

There are previous researches on the style of language in song lyrics that are relevant to this research. Such as a study with the title "Analisis Gaya Bahasa dalam Lirik Lagu "Cinta Luar Biasa" Andmesh Kamelang" by Ramdan and Humaira (2022). The aim of this study or the focus is to describe the style of language and meaning in the lyrics of the song "Cinta Luar Biasa". The language styles found are comparative language styles are hyperbole and litotes, affirmation language styles are repetition and climax, and opposition language styles is antithesis.

Research by Galih Lintang Asmarandhana et al. (2023) with the title "Analisis Gaya Bahasa Dalam Lirik Lagu "Hati-Hati di Jalan" Karya Tulus (Kajian Stilistika)". The purpose of this research was to analyze the language style in the lyrics of the song *Hati-Hati Di Jalan* by Tulus so that listeners can understand the meaning of the song. The results of the research found 3 types of language styles, are (1) comparative language styles are hyperbole, personification, and metaphor; (2) affirmation language

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styles are pleonasm, repetition, ellipsis, and rhetoric; (3) satire are irony and cynicism (Asmarandhana et al., 2023).

Another research by Mirza and Dita (2022) with the title “*Analisis Gaya Bahasa pada Lirik Lagu “Rumpang” Karya Nadin Amizah*”. This study also describes the style of language and meaning in the lyrics of the song “*Rumpang*”. The language styles found are allegory, hyperbole, satire, sarcasm, and climax (Mirza & Dita, 2022). The difference of this study with the previous study is the subject of research where the subject of this study is the song “*Teramini*” by Ghea Indrawari.

METHOD

The research method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. Bogdan and Taylor in (Moleong, 2012) said qualitative research methods are research procedures that produce descriptive data in the form of spoken or written words of behavior and people who can be observed. Descriptive research aims to create an overall picture of a particular situation or event. In line with the opinion of Siswanto in (Faoziah, 2018) who said that the descriptive method is a procedure used to solve a problem that is being investigated by describing or describing the state of the subject or object of research. Qualitative research focuses on content analysis, in the sense that qualitative research emphasizes the assessment of content that aims to determine the values in the object of research.

The source of research data is from where the data is obtained. The source of data in this research is the song “*Teramini*” by Ghea Indrawari. This research Data in the form of words, phrases, and clauses in the lyrics of the song “*Teramini*” containing the style of language. Data collection techniques in this research is the study of literature, listen, and record that is by listening to the song “*Teramini*” then record the lyrics of the song and write the words that contain the style of language. Data analysis techniques used in this research are Miles and Huberman theory. After the data collected, the researchers analyzed the data by sorting the data contained language style, classify the data according to the category of language style, analyze and describe according to the data obtained, then interpret the data or provide an explanation.

1.1. Instrument

According to Sugiono in (Sukendra & Atmajaya, 2020) research instruments are tools used to measure a natural or social phenomenon that is observed. The instrument in this research is the researcher himself. Qualitative methods are research methods used to examine the condition of objects naturally, researchers play a key instrument. In qualitative research the main data collection tool is the researcher. Researchers as key in obtaining the required data. Researchers are directly tasked to explore, investigate, listen, study, and then record and describe the findings.

1.2. Procedures

Research procedure is the way in which researchers conducted the study. The following is the research procedure carried out:

1. Listen to and read the lyrics of the song “*Teramini*”.
2. Record song lyrics that contain language style.
3. Classify data according to the type of language style found.
4. Deskripsikan data obtained.
5. Interpret or describe the meaning in the lyrics of the song (analyze).

The data analysis conducted based on the theory of Miles and Huberman in (Saleh, 2017) which is divided into three activities, namely:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is the process of improving data, relating to the reduction of irrelevant data or the addition of data that is considered lacking. In this activity, what is done is to focus, select, simplify, abstract, and transform the data that appears to answer the problems that arise.

2. Presentation Of Data (Data Display)

Data display is process of collecting of information based on the required categories. Data display could be in the form of text or words, graphs, images, or tables. In this study the data is presented in the form of narrative writing to clarify the analysis. Miles and Huberman further say that a presentation is a collection of information that provides an act of inference.

3. Conclusion

Drawing conclusions is the process of formulating the meaning of the research results that are contained in solid and easy to understand sentences. In essence, the activity carried out is to draw conclusions from the results of the study.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Based on the data analysis of *Teramini* songs by Ghea Indrawari, several kinds of language styles were found is personification, antithesis, repetition, metaphor, and assonance.

Personification

Data (1) *Namun hati kecilku terus berbisik*

Data (2) *Ke mana pergi doa-doaku*

From the above two data, the personification language style was found. This style of language describes inanimate objects or things as if they were animate like humans. In data (1), the personification language style appears to give a human-like treatment to *hati kecilku* meaning my little heart. Literally, the heart is an internal organ in the upper right part of the abdominal cavity, the heart or liver does not have the ability to speak because the liver is just a human organ. However, in the lyrics data (1) the heart is personified as if it can speak. The heart is described as if it can whisper a word to itself just as it can be done by humans. The experience of whispering to my little heart deepens a person's situation where his inner voice keeps saying the opposite of what he is thinking, as if he is giving advice. Lyrics in data (1) Describe the anxiety or feeling of a person who oscillates between thoughts and desires. In addition, this lyric also implies the inner conflict experienced by the characters in the song.

In data (2) describes an inanimate object as if it can move like a human. In the above lyrics, the personification language style appears to animate '*doa*' or pray. Literally, pray is supplication, request, and hope to God. Pray is just an expression that does not have the ability to perform an action. However, in the lyrics of data (2), pray is personified as if it has power or ability. Pray is described as if it can move, leave or move somewhere. Pray seems to have the ability to act. This lyric also describes the sadness experienced by the character because the pray that she had prayed to God did not get an answer. She was disappointed that his prayer was not answered. So the use of personification in this lyric describes a deep emotional feeling that implies sadness, disappointment, and despair.

In accordance with the opinion of Keraf (Keraf, 2007), which states that personification describes inanimate things or inanimate objects as if they have a human nature. In line with Tarigan's opinion, personification that gives human characteristics to inanimate objects or abstract ideas. In other words,

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personification is a language style that describes things or inanimate objects as if they have characteristics and could perform actions like humans (Triningsih, 2018).

Antithesis

Data (3) *Jatuh bangun dan berdarah-darah*

Data (4) *Mungkin belum saatnya*

Data (5) *Akan tiba masanya*

In the above data, the antithesis language style is found. In data (3) there is an antithesis language style that is on the word '*jatuh bangun*' meaning falling up. Falling and getting up are two opposite words. The word *fall* in the lyrics describes a situation when a person experiences a failure, difficult times, and in a state of decline. While the word *up* describes a situation when a person experiences success, rises from adversity, and symbolizes courage. The two words are contradictory in meaning, thus confirming the difference. Both of them express comparisons that often occur in life. In the lyrics data (3) clearly describes the struggle of a person to rise in achieving the goals she wants.

The subsequent on data (4) and data (5) in the song lyrics above contradict each other in meaning. *Belum tiba saatnya* meaning the time has not yet come and *akan tiba masanya* meaning it will be, two different times. In data (4) the phrase untimely contains the meaning of something that is not yet time to happen or something that should not have happened. This indicates that it is not yet time for such a condition to occur. In data (5), it is said that the time will come when something will happen. This phrase indicates a good time is about to happen. The two of them differ in time and place. The use of antithesis language in the song "*Teramini*" creates a contrast effect by combining two opposing meanings to describe the changes in time or period that will take place in life.

In accordance with Keraf's opinion, antithesis is a style of language using opposite words or groups of words that contain conflicting ideas. Antithesis is a style of language in the form of a comparison between words that have opposite meanings (Kridalaksana, 2009). In line with Keraf, Kridalaksana defines antithesis as the use of words that contradict or opposite in meaning. In line with Ducot & Todorov's opinion in (Tarigan, 2021) antithesis is a style of language that makes comparisons or comparisons between two antonyms (words that contain conflicting semantic characteristics).

Repetition

Data (6) *Rela relakanlah*

Data (7) *Yang bukan untukmu bukanlah untukmu*

Data (8) *Tenang tenangkanlah*

Data (9) *Yang harus terjadi pastilah terjadi*

From the above data, the repetition language style was found. The Data above is a form of word repetition to give emphasis or affirmation. In data (6) '*rela relakanlah*' meaning *let it go* there is a repetition of the word that is in the word *rela*. The lyrics give emphasis to the meaning that wants to be expressed, namely to let go of something that has happened in the past. The word *rela* means willing sincerely or accepting gladly. Then the word *relakanlah* gives an emotional impression like inviting someone to accept a situation sincerely. In addition, the lyrics in data (6) contain a message to accept reality.

In data (7) '*Yang bukan untukmu bukanlah untukmu*' meaning *what is not for you is not for you* there is a repetition of the word *is not for you*. The lyrics affirm that something that is not destined for us will not be ours. How strong a person's effort, but if fate says otherwise, then what she strives for she will never get. Data lyrics (7) also teaches humans that we have our own destiny. Not everything we want

will get us. Thus, the repetition of the word provides an affirmation that generates an emotional effect to the reader.

In data (8) '*Tenang tenangkanlah*' meaning *calm calm down* there is a repetition of the word that is calm. The lyrics emphasize staying calm in the face of any situation or circumstance. The lyrics also imply to always be patient even in difficult situations. The addition of particles is like inviting someone to control their emotions. In data (9) '*Yang harus terjadi pastilah terjadi*' 'what must happen must happen' there is a repetition of the word that is happen. The lyrics affirm that the things that are destined to happen in our lives will definitely happen without us being able to avoid it. This is supported by the word must and must. Lyrics data (9) also contains a message to let go of something that has happened without being able to change again. The verse above confirms that it is better to accept the situation that befell then face it calmly and wisely.

In accordance with Sumarlan's opinion in (Taopan, 2017) repetition is the repetition of language units such as syllables, words, parts of sentences, or sounds that are important to provide emphasis. In the above data focused on the repetition of the word. While in the Indonesian dictionary, repetition is a style of language that uses keywords at the beginning of a sentence to achieve a certain effect in conveying the meaning of repetition.

Metaphor

Data (10) *Terbawa arus tak tentu arah*

Data (11) *Bahkan selepas badai terbitlah pelangi*

From the above data, the style of metaphorical language is found. In data (10) '*Terbawa arus tak tentu arah*' meaning *carried away by the current* is not the true meaning. In the Indonesian dictionary, *terbawa arus* means the motion of flowing water; flow; motion (flow) of something like flowing water; movement or flow of air (electricity) through an object; circulation. The word current in the context of such lyrics is situation or circumstance. The word 'carried away' refers to a person's condition when she is in a situation that she cannot control. Furthermore, "*tak tentu arah* or indeterminate" refers to uncertainty. The lyrics describe when someone walks anywhere without being able to direct their own path and ends up in an unclear situation. It also describes the confusion in the face of life.

In data (11) '*Bahkan selepas badai terbitlah pelangi*' meaning '*even after a storm a rainbow appears*', the word '*badai* or storm' describes a problem that is full of conflicts, challenges, and difficult. In a journal article written by Karmila and Abdurahman in 2023 with the title "*Analisis Majas dan Diksi pada Lagu Amin Paling Serius yang Dipopulerkan Sal Priadi dan Nadin Amizah*" also said that the storm described a problem or shock experienced by someone (Karmila & Abdurahman, 2023). While the word '*pelangi* or rainbow' symbolizes happiness. Storms refer to problems in life, but a rainbow that appears indicates a problem that has been resolved. So the lyrics have the meaning that a difficult situation is only temporary. Those times will soon pass. The hard times that are going through will end and will be replaced by better times that are full of happiness. The lyrics above also imply to always be optimistic in facing life's challenges.

In accordance with the opinion of Poerwadarminta in (Tarigan, 2021) a metaphor is a depiction of words based on similarities or comparisons in a meaning that is not the true/actual meaning. Keraf said metaphor is a language style that makes an analogy by comparing two things in a short form and omitting the words like. Metaphors are understood to have nonliteral, connotative, figurative meanings, not real meanings, and parables (Prayogi & Oktavianti, 2020).

Assonance

Data (12) *Rela relakanlah*

Data (13) *Yang bukan untukmu bukanlah untukmu*

Data (14) *Tenang tenangkanlah*

Data (15) *Yang harus terjadi pastilah terjadi*

From the above data, assonance language style was found. The above data (4) are in the form of repetition of vowels in different words. In the data (12) is assonance language style that there is a repetition of the vowel sound 'a' as much as 4 times in the lyrics "*Rela relakanlah*". In data (13), there is a repetition of the vowel sound 'u' as much as 8 times, namely "*Yang bukan untukmu bukanlah untukmu*". Furthermore, in data (14), there is a repetition of the vowel sound 'a' as much as 4 times, namely "*Tenang tenangkanlah*". Then in the data (15) there is a repetition of the vowel sound 'i' as much as 3 times and the vowel 'a' as much as 6 times that is "*Yang harus terjadi pastilah terjadi*".

As Keraf argues, assonance is a style of language in the form of repeating the same vowel sound to give the effect of emphasis or just beauty. In the song lyrics data above, the repetition of vocal sounds is used to emphasize and create beauty. In a journal article written by Muhammad Irfan Thahir et al. In 2024 with the title "*Analisis Gaya Kebahasaan dalam Lirik Lagu 'L' Karya Hal Wicaksono*" also said that the use of assonance language style in song lyrics can give the effect of sound harmony and can beautify songs and create aesthetics. This can attract the listener's interest because the sounds sound beautiful and harmonious (Thahir et al., 2024). Thus, the assonance figure of speech used in the song "*Teramini*" reinforces the meaning and message that is intended to be conveyed in an aesthetic or more beautiful way and more touching to the feelings of the listener.

From the results and discussion above, it can be seen that the song "*Teramini*" by Ghea Indrawari contains a language style that provides affirmation, emphasis, and beauty or aesthetics in the lyrics, namely by using the language style of personification, antithesis, repetition, metaphor, and assonance.

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