

LANGUAGE STYLE AND MEANING IN LYRICS OF SONG WORKSSAL PRIADI IN THE ALBUM "HEARTED"

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Abstract: This study aims to describe the use of Language Style and Meaning in the lyrics of Sal Priadi's songs in the album 'Berhati' which consists of 11 song titles. The research method used is a descriptive qualitative research method by describing the diction of meaning and language style of the song lyrics in the form of written words from 11 songs in the album, namely nyalak, 1-2-Cha-Cha, Malam Malam, Ubud, Di Timur, Melebur Semesta, Kultusan, Ikat Aku Di Tulang Belikatmu, Amin Paling Serius, Dalam Diam, Jelita, Nyalak. This study uses stylistic theory from Geoffrey Leech and Mick Short in his book entitled Style in Fiction. The findings are a total of 301 data. The use of language styles in the lyrics of Sal Priadi's songs in the album "Berhati" is divided into four parts, namely comparison, opposition, linkage, and repetition with the results presented, namely 124 song lyrics including comparison language styles, 39 song lyrics including conflict language styles, 112 song lyrics including linkage language styles, 25 song lyrics using repetition language styles and 1 song lyric not including language styles. The meaning of the song lyrics by Sal Priadi in the album "Berhati" is divided into 185 song lyrics including connotative meaning and 116 song lyrics including denotative meaning.

Keywords: *Language style, Learning, Song Lyrics.*

INTRODUCTION

Music is a creative result that combines sounds in the form of songs or compositions that describe the ideas and emotions of the creator using its elements, namely, rhythm, melody, harmony, form or structure of the song, and expression as a whole. Music as a collection of artistic aesthetics is the result of a beautiful human image of nature and is subjective, so that the problem of music must be translated as an expression if music includes various components in the form of symbols that are related to a person's feelings, but can also be the acquisition of rational ideas.

According to Kant in Sema (2021), music is described as "a form of artistic auditory feeling," and Hanslick describes it as "a form that moves according to the tone." This shows that the listener has a personal view of music. Music is "an expression of self-feeling manifested through a series of sounds that move according to subjective feelings in order to achieve inner satisfaction." According to Schopenhauer (Sema, 2021), music is seen as a direct representation of the will that is the main essence, while other art forms only reflect the shadow of that will,"

which shows that all sounds or combinations of sounds are used in expressing emotions. In this paper, music is defined as a collection of sounds that occur in the dimension of time through long and short rhythmic patterns, and exist in an aural space characterized by high and low melodies.

Songs have captivating, beautiful lyrics, and a message the creator wants to share. Lyrics are a collection of writings that come from various sources. This inspiration comes from the things we do every day. Song lyrics can express what is beyond human beings. According to Semi (Rizky Suhermanto et al., 2023), song lyrics are defined as short poems that express emotions. Lyrics can be used not only for entertainment but also to share news or opinions regarding problems that exist in society or the region. Song lyrics do not only include lines or words; but also something implied in the poem or words.

Style encompasses the choice of words, structure, and use of words that result from the emotions of the writer or producer of a song, making the listener feel involved in the atmosphere. In general, language functions as a tool for communication and conveying thoughts, opinions, and information. Not only useful as a means of interaction, language can be useful as a place to create enchanting literary works if composed using the right type of language or words (diction). Style, according to Tarigan in Uut Utmawati (2022), is a form of aesthetic language used to strengthen meaning by presenting and comparing one thing with another, more commonly known thing. According to Harimurti (Isnaini, 2019), style is the ability to use a wide variety of language in speech and writing, especially the use of specific language varieties to achieve that effect. This is an aesthetic effect that produces artistic value.

According to Keraf in Susiati (2020), style encompasses all levels of language, including word choice (diction), phrases, clauses, sentences, and discourse. Meanwhile, Pradopo (Susiati, 2020) states that there are five elements of style, namely (1) intonation, (2) sound, (3) words, (4) sentences, and (5) discourse. Susiati (2020) states that diction, imagery, and syntax are the main components of an author's individual style in their writing. According to Keraf (Aulia et al., 2020), the study of style allows for the evaluation of individual character, authorial ability, and the person using the language.

According to Hadid and Saddhono (Hidayat, 2017), song lyrics fall into the category of literary works, possessing language composed of a series of enchanting sentences, possessing elements of beauty, and containing a message the author wishes to share. A series of sentences combined in a melody is called song lyrics. In short, a song is a way to convey a message packaged in rhythm. Songwriters can use song lyrics as a platform to convey their feelings and innovations. Writing song lyrics uses a variety of styles. Styles of language can create reactions or influence the minds of readers and listeners. They can also bring sentences to life (Saputry et al., 2023). Poetry and song lyrics are both poets' expressions of their lives or experiences.

This reason makes the author more interested in conducting research on the style of language and meaning in the album "Berhati" by musician Sal Priadi. The album "Berhati" was published in 2020, in the album there are many uses of style of language that touch the hearts of

its listeners. The songs by Sal Priadi in the album entitled "Berhati" are Kultusan, Ikat Aku Di Tulang Belikatmu, Melebur Semesta, Dalam Diam, 1-2- Cha-Cha, Jelita, Di Timur, Nyalak, Malam-Malam Ubud, Nyala, Amin Paling Serius. The use of words in the title has attracted readers to listen further about the content.

Based on the description above, this research aims to examine the language style and meaning of Sal Priadi's songs. These songs are generally widely listened to by the public, especially millennial youth. This reasoning served as the basis for the researcher's research into the language style and meaning of Sal Priadi's songs from the album Berhati.

METHOD

This research is a descriptive qualitative study. Bogdan and Taylor (Ramdani et al., 2022) explain that qualitative research aims to analyze data in descriptive form, whether in the form of speech, text, or individual behavior. This approach is oriented towards an in-depth understanding of a problem. The procedure in this study began by describing the lyrics of Sal Priadi's song in the album "Berhati" then analyzing its style and meaning. The data source for the researcher's analysis began on the YouTube music platform, which can be found in the album on Sal Priadi's original channel. The lyrics contain style and meaning in the songs. The album was released or published in 2020 and contains 11 songs. In the analysis, the researcher used a library technique, namely listening and taking notes, to collect data. Mahsun (Wahyuni et al., 2018) stated that the listening method collects data by observing how language is used. This technique can be used for written or spoken data, but in this case, the researcher used written data from each lyric. Thus, the note-taking technique is a supplementary method when the listening method is used. In addition, the researcher used a work analysis table to systematically, clearly, and simplify this research.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The data used in this study are the song lyrics by Sal Priadi in the album "Berhati". Based on the selected object, the researcher examines the use of language style and meaning. Based on the results of research conducted on the song lyrics by Sal Priadi in the album "Berhati" the researcher found that the use of language style in each song title almost entirely uses language style, more dominant in the use of comparative language style, with the number of findings being 124 song lyrics of comparative language style dominated by personification and metaphor. Meanwhile, the use of meaning in the song lyrics by Sal Priadi in the album "Berhati" is more dominant in the use of connotative meaning, because many specific intentions are according to the conditions of the reader or song connoisseur. With the number of findings being 185 song lyrics of connotative meaning and 116 song lyrics of denotative meaning.

1) The use of language style and meaning in the lyrics of the song entitled 'Nyala'

In the song Nyala, the type of personification comparative language style is in the lyrics of the song in lines 2, 17, 22, 25, 27, 30, and 36. This is due to the description in the use of sentences or diction. Another thing is also because the lines describe that inanimate objects

seem to be alive like humans. In the words for example in line 2, namely "Kau nyala api", the word kau here is meant to be a human object which means alive and can move while nyala api means producing light and heat that can only be felt not touched.

Then, the oxymoron style of language includes lines 11, 16, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 28, and 29. The sentences in lines 19 and 20 are the lyrics:

Just so you know. It feels like almost being stabbed to death

Describing how it feels to almost die from being stabbed, it makes it a figure of speech that is contradictory, namely oxymoron because the description of the story in the lyrics combines words to achieve a contradictory effect and is sharper and more concise. In contrast, in lines 5, 6, and 7, which also include a type of contradictory figure of speech, namely paradox, because the description of the story makes the contradiction more real with the actual situation and attracts attention with its facts. Here are the lyrics of the song:

Let's celebrate jealousy. It's at its most ferocious attack. Right in the heart.

The connected sentence is a contradictory description because the story is increasingly real about what actually happened with a sharper nature, in the words 'who was fiercely attacking' that something that concerns feelings cannot be seen directly but it does happen in real circumstances. Then, which includes the type of repetition language style in lines 1, 3, 8, and 10. Because the figure of speech repeats the same words, phrases, and clauses in a sentence, repetition is a figure of speech that describes something by repeating the same group of words or phrases.

Next, still with the repetition style of language, namely simploke, namely in lines 32, 33, 34, and 35. Because this is related to the repetition of consonants from the beginning and end of several lines (consecutive sentences), which also function as emphasis or additional lyrical sentences:

Do you listen to that voice? Do you listen to that voice? Do you listen to that voice? Do you listen to that voice?

Furthermore Line 4 includes the anastrophe style of language, because anastrophe is a rhetorical style of language that is obtained by reversing the order of words in a sentence or changing the order of syntactic construction elements. The song lyrics are as follows:

Dead Again

ThenFurthermore, hyperbole is still included in the contradictory style of language in lines 9 and 13. Because the rhetorical style of language contains an exaggerated statement by exaggerating something. In the song lyrics, line 9 "boisterous applause" describes a condition that invites a group to applaud loudly or noisily. Meanwhile, in line 13 "from your tears that began to swell" describes the analogy of someone who is crying so hard that his tears are very "flooded" or abundant.

Then what follows is a metaphorical comparative language style in lines 14 and 15, because it is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly but in a short form with an embodiment metaphor. As in the lyrics of line 14 "when you are in love" is a description of the lover's condition which states to his partner that he really loves him. Meanwhile, in line 15 "under the perfectly round moon" is a metaphor for the condition or position of the lover right under the perfectly round moon.

Furthermore, lines 12, 21, 26, and 31 include the asyndeton linking style. This is because it is a dense reference where words, phrases, and clauses of equal rank are not connected by conjunctions, such as the lyrics in lines 12 and 21.

Rushing, packing, sailing
Heartbroken

The findings from the use of language styles in data 1 are that there are 9 song lyrics using comparative language styles, 4 song lyrics using linking language styles, 8 song lyrics using repetition language styles, and 15 song lyrics using contrasting language styles.

2) The use of language style and meaning in the lyrics of the song entitled 'Ubud Nights'

This song is included in the type of personification and simile comparative language style, the personification comparative language style is the song lyrics lines 1, 2, 4, 5, and 8. This is based on the findings of figurative language style that describes inanimate objects or lifeless objects as if they can behave like humans. In lines 1 and 2 "I command the sky" and "to ask for the sun" describes someone who commands the sky to ask for the sun. Including personification comparative language style because no one can command the sky and the sun including inanimate objects that only exist in the universe is impossible to ask for.

Meanwhile, the simile comparative language style is in lines 9 and 17. This is based on the findings of figurative language in the form of statements of one thing with another by using comparative words, explicitly this type of language style is marked by the use of words: like, as, ibarat, umpama, bak, laksana, and similar. In lines 9 and 17 "like magic, our two lips" includes a simile comparative language style because at the beginning of the word there is the word 'like'.

Next in lines 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, and 20. Related to the style of language of synecdoche, rhetoric, and asyndeton. In lines 6 and 7 are the style of language of synecdoche linkage, synecdoche is divided into 2 types, namely, synecdoche pars pro toto is the disclosure of part of the object to show the whole object and synecdoche totem pro parte is the disclosure of the whole object even though what is meant is only part. In lines 6 and 7 include synecdoche pars pro toto because the disclosure of part of the object to show the whole "kumaikan lagu romantisnya" and "ditanah ubud" means a couple who are in the land of ubud and one of the couple plays a romantic song for his lover.

Then, in the song lyrics, lines 10 and 18, they include asyndeton linking style of language because they are in the form of a sentence or a construction that contains parallel words but are not connected by connecting words. In lines 10 and 18, "elegantly swinging, approaching, attached" describes someone who moves gracefully dancing, getting closer and attached.

In lines 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, and 20. This is related to the rhetorical linking style of language because the question is expressed where the answer is already contained in the question, this affirmation uses the sentence question-not-ask to achieve the effect of repeating without requiring an answer because the answer is already implied there.

Our hearts are out of rhythm. What is it called?

Could this be the language?

For people like me? Is it possible?

Is this what I've been waiting for?

The lyrics above describe someone asking a question but already knowing the answer. Line 3 of the lyrics then incorporates the assonance repetition style. Line 3 exemplifies assonance repetition because it repeats vowels in a word or several words, either at the beginning, middle, or end, to create emphasis. Line 3, "I'm back home, I'm back home," repeats the previous sentence, adding aesthetic value and enhancing the music.

The findings of the connotative and denotative meanings in data 2 are that the connotative meaning is 11 lines of the lyrics of the song Malam Malam, Ubud and the denotative meaning is 9 lines of the lyrics of the song Malam Malam, Ubud from a total of 20 lines of song lyrics.

3) The use of language style and meaning in the lyrics of the song entitled 'Melebur Semesta'

In the song Melebur Semesta, it is included in the type of metaphorical comparative language style, namely the lyrics of songs 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 12, 15, and 16. Based on the findings, there is a form of comparison that directly analogizes two things in a figurative form of its manifestation, such as in the lyrics of the song lines 2 and 3. This is the meaning of the metaphorical comparative language style that describes the sweat from hard work that falls on the forehead of his partner and a slightly hoarse voice regulating his breath.

Furthermore, data 3 which includes the synecdoche linking style of language is divided into 2, namely totum pro parte synecdoche, which is the disclosure of the entire object or sentence even though what is meant is only a part and pars pro toto synecdoche, which is the disclosure of part of an object or sentence to show the whole.

In data 3 which includes the totum pro parte synecdoche in lines 4, 5, 11, and 17. Because this is based on the disclosure of the entire object or sentence even though what is meant is only a part. Then in data 3 which includes the pars pro toto synecdoche, namely the

song lyrics in lines 7, 8 13, and 14. Because there is a partial disclosure of the object or sentence to show the whole.

The findings from the use of language styles in data 3 are comparative language styles in 9 song lyrics and linking language styles in 8 song lyrics out of a total of 17 song lyrics. The connotative and denotative meanings in the song Melebur Semesta:

1. *For the rhythm of our heartbeat*
2. *And your sweat falls on my forehead*
3. *And the panting of your voice controls your breath*
4. *You scream my name so loud*

The data above includes connotative meanings, namely 1, 2, 3, and 4. This is related because each line contains an implied meaning, a meaning that is not the actual one. For example, in line 1, it means that "for the rhythm of our bed," the word "bed" in the song lyrics is an object for a base under a mattress or bed and if interpreted as a whole, the lines of the song lyrics describe the sound of the sound from their mattress base.

4) The use of language style and meaning in the lyrics of the song entitled 'Jelita'

This song includes a comparative style of language, namely metaphor and correction, the metaphorical comparative style of language is the song lyrics lines 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 11, 14, 19, and 20. Based on the existence of a kind of analogy that compares two things directly but in a short form with a metaphor of embodiment. For example, in the song lyrics lines 1, 2, and 3 it reads.

*In an effort to apprehend
The cause of your hoarse voice
Blue and puffy mess*

Then, the comparative style of language included in the correction is in lines 12, 13, 21, and 22. Because the lyrics in line 13 are an affirmation of the previous sentence whose meaning is unclear, so there needs to be a re-emphasis to complete the previous sentence whose meaning or purpose is unclear. This is the same as the meaning of correction, namely, at the beginning, confirming something and in the following sentence correcting it.

Data 4 which includes the linking style of language is synecdoche and epithet. The synecdoche style of language is divided into 2 types, namely the totem pro parte synecdoche which is the disclosure of the whole object even though what is meant is only a part, such as in lines 7, 8, 16, and 17. While the pars pro toto synecdoche is the disclosure of part of the object to show the whole, such as in the song lyrics lines 9 and 18. Furthermore, the epithet linking style of language is the song lyrics line 4. This is because there is a reference that states a special nature or characteristic of a person or thing.

In the song lyrics, lines 6 and 15 include anastrophe opposition style of language, because it is related to the meaning, namely rhetorical style of language obtained by reversing the order of words in a sentence or changing the order of syntactic construction elements. The findings

from the use of language styles in song lyrics data 4 are comparative language styles in 13 song lyrics, opposition language styles in 2 song lyrics, and linking language styles in 7 song lyrics.

In this study, two types of meaning were used: connotative and denotative. Each lyric contains both explicit and implicit meanings. Based on the four data sets, the researchers obtained the following results.

*In an effort to apprehend
 The cause of your hoarse voice
 Blue and puffy mess
 Jelita you have to be beautiful again.*

The lyrics above are included in the connotative meaning which has an implied meaning, because this is related to the findings of the use of the language style, namely the metaphorical comparison style, meaning a kind of analogy that compares two things directly but in a short form with a figurative embodiment. The description of the meaning in the lyrics of the song lines 1, 2, and 3 describes a woman who recovers from her illness, an illness that causes her voice to change like she has the flu and has messy watery voice.

The denotative meaning in line 4 relates to the epithet linking style of language, namely a reference that states a special characteristic or trait of a person or thing. Line 4 depicts the true meaning: the beautiful person referred to is his partner who is struggling to recover and return to her pre-illness beauty.

5) The use of language style and meaning in the lyrics of the song entitled 'Tie Me in Your Shoulder Bones'

The lyrics of the song Ikat Aku di Tulang Belikat Mu include comparative language styles, namely there are 2 comparative language styles of metaphor and personification, data 5 which includes comparative language styles of metaphor are in the lyrics lines 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, and 22. Because it is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly but in a short form with the metaphor of embodiment, while the comparative language style of personification is in lines 4, 7, and 15. Because it is a figurative language style that describes inanimate objects or lifeless objects as if they can behave like humans.

Then next in data 5 which includes the contradictory language style, namely hyperbole and paradox, data 5 which includes the hyperbolic language style is the song lyrics lines 1 and 2. Because the rhetorical language style contains an excessive statement and exaggerates something. The paradoxical contradictory language style is found in lines 9, 10, 17, and 18. Because the language style that contains a real contradiction with existing facts or paradox can also be interpreted as all things that attract attention because of its existence.

The lyrics of the song Ikat Aku di Tulang Belikat Mu include the linking style of language, namely the euphemism and synecdoche style of language, in data 5 which includes the euphemism style of language in lines 5 and 6. Because the expression of softer words as a substitute for expressions that are considered harsh which are considered detrimental or

unpleasant. In addition, there are 2 types of synecdoche linking style of language, namely, totem pro parte synecdoche in the line Because the disclosure of the entire object even though what is meant is only a Part, while pars pro toto synecdoche in lines 8 and 16. Because the disclosure of Part of the object to show the whole.

The findings of the use of language styles in data 5 are comparative language styles in 11 song lyrics, linking language styles in 5 song lyrics, and conflicting language styles in 6 song lyrics. In this study, two types of meaning were used, namely, connotative meaning and denotative meaning. Every song lyric must have a meaning, whether explicit or implicit, in data 5 the researcher obtained the following results.

- 1) *Stay longer*
- 2) *From the sun*
- 3) *All happiness will last forever*
- 4) *In summary, the existence of your appearance*
- 5) *With our clever strategy*
- 6) *'Il float all the evil feelings*

The lyrics are included in the connotative meaning which has an implied meaning or a meaning that is not the real one, namely lines 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6. The description of the meaning is a picture of someone asking the person in question to always be with him and they throw away all the evil feelings they feel.

- 7) *Tie me to your shoulder blades*
- 8) *Let me lie down and be calm*
- 9) *While listening to your story*
- 10) *My Story*
- 11) *About how I found*
- 12) *Constellations in your eyes*
- 13) *So that I know where to go*
- 14) *I have to go home*

The lyrics above are included in the connotative meaning, namely the lyrics of the song in lines 7, 12, and 14. It has the meaning of someone who wants to continue to be close to the intended person, who has beauty in his eyes that makes an attraction to make someone want to continue to see him, and Return home to his loved one. in lines 8, 9, 10, 11, and 13. It has the meaning of a pair of lovers who lay their lover's body on the bed while exchanging stories with each other and the lover who is looking for a way to know where he is going.

- 15) *Tie me to your shoulder blades*
- 16) *Let me lie down and be calm*
- 17) *While listening to your story*
- 18) *My Story*
- 19) *About how I found*
- 20) *Constellations in your eyes*
- 21) *So I know where to go*

22)I have to go home

The lyrics above have the same connotative and denotative meaning as data 5.b, namely in lines 15, 20, and 22 are included in the connotative meaning and in lines 16, 17, 18, 19, and 21 are included in the denotative meaning. Because based on the song lyrics, data 5.c is a repetition of the previous song lyrics for the purpose of adding beauty value and also perfecting the music. The findings of the connotative and denotative meaning of data 5 are that the connotative meaning is 11 lines of the song lyrics 'Ikat aku di tulang belikatmu' and the denotative meaning is 11 lines of the song lyrics 'ikat aku di tulang belikatmu' from a total of 22 lines of song lyrics.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The use of diction in these songs demonstrates distinctive and expressive word choices, reflecting the poet's personal feelings and experiences, which he wishes to convey in depth. The dominant figurative language employed is similes such as metaphor, personification, and hyperbole, which serve to strengthen the aesthetic value and deepen the emotional meaning of the lyrics. Meanwhile, the meanings that emerge are more connotative, depicting feelings of love, loss, and reflection on life in poetic and symbolic ways.

These findings demonstrate that Sal Priadi's works possess high literary value and can be used as learning resources in Indonesian language learning, particularly in the area of literary appreciation, such as poetry. Analysis of the diction, meaning, and style of the songs on the album "Berhati" can help students understand the beauty of language, enrich their vocabulary, and foster sensitivity to the meanings of modern literary works.

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