

Conference Paper

Semantic Meanings in “Demi Raga Yang Lain” “Semua Kan Berlalu” Songs

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ORCID:Evi Aisyah: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4980-5881>**Abstract**

Semantics is a branch of linguistics related to the study of language in its function with regard to organizing and expressing meaning. The discussion is related to the lexical meanings in a song. By listening to songs, we can gain knowledge about literary appreciation and song background. Therefore, the researchers were interested in analyzing the types of meanings in songs that are currently popularly associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. The researchers analyzed two songs: “*Demi Raga yang Lain*”, created by Eka Gustiwana, and “*Semua kan Berlalu*”, by 50 Indonesian artists and created by Maria Shandi. This research used descriptive qualitative methods. The data were obtained by gathering them from the internet, then reading and listening to the lyrics to understand the contents of the songs, and analyzing the data collected and making conclusions. Lexical and contextual meaning were found in the songs.

Keywords: song, lexical meaning, contextual meaning

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1. Introduction

Language is a symbol used by humans to establish communication and this uniqueness distinguishes humans from other creatures. That means that language plays an important role in the order of human life. Language is a sound system consisting of words used by humans to express their thoughts and feelings. Language is a system of speech in the form of arbitrary sound that is understood by its users. Based on this concept, language can be interpreted as sound produced by humans who have meanings. Language symbolizes a feeling, concept, idea, or thought conveyed in the form of sound. Symbols refer to concepts, ideas, thoughts and it can be said that language has meaning

Semantic is a discipline that can be used to find out the message of an interesting song to learn, especially when applied to literary works such as songs, poetry, and prose. Linguistic semantics analyzes how languages organize and express meaning (Kroeger,

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2010: 3). Semantics is a linguistic sub-discipline that focuses on the study of meaning. In this article the lexical meaning will be discussed including the essence of meaning which includes the meaning of denotation and connotation and the development of the meaning contained related to the relationship between words and meanings (Stringer, 2019)

The researcher chooses the song “*Demi Raga yang Lain and Semua kan Berlalu*” to be analyzed and described in details. In addition, the researcher has several reasons to analyze the songs such as, that the songs tell about the struggle of medical personnel. The songs give lexical meaning and contextual meanings about the message that is to respect oneself and the struggle for others. Another reason to uncover the meanings contained in the songs’ lyrics and know the true meanings of the songs as this becomes an important aspect to change our views of what must be done in covid-19 pandemic.

2. Literature Review

Semantics comes from the Greek word “*sema*” which means sign or symbol. The verb “*sema*” is “*semony*”. “which means to signify or symbolize”. In the sense of linguistics, semantics is the study of meaning which is defined as the science of meaning, which is one of three levels of language analysis: phonological, grammatical, and semantic. The word semantics is agreed as a term used for the field of linguistics that studies the relationship between linguistic signs and the things they signify, or fields of study that study meaning or meaning in language: what should be understood with meaning in the context of a particular statement (Nurhalimah, 2018).

In semantics, there are several types that are related to many things-communication systems as a medium of thought, a vehicle for literary expression, social institutions, material for political controversy, as a catalyst for nation-building. In general, humans can speak at least one or more languages and it is difficult to imagine the absence of language due to a significant social, intellectual, or artistic relationship existing in society (Varghese & Punithavalli, 2019).

Each of us has an interest in understanding something about the nature and use of language.

1. Oral Language is all the words spoken by mouth. Computer language and sign language are spoken languages. The term spoken language is a language that is often used in contrast to written language, the most widely used language in the world. (Oktri, Frantika, Rusdi, Rosa, 2019).

2. Our ability to use language is as old as humans, and reflects accurate biological and cognitive modifications in the evolutionary history of our species. Writing language, the representation of graphic signs or symbols is a development of existing cultures. The contrast between speech and intelligence comes into sharper focus when we consider that spoken language is acquired without special formal instruction, whereas writing must be taught and learned through deliberate effort (Trisnantasari, 2011).
3. Sign Language or non-verbal communication is an important part of human communication in general and is very helpful for recognizing and classifying nonverbal signals, especially those related to the interpretation of hidden attitudes consisting of icons and symbols.

3. Research Method

In this study, the researcher uses a qualitative descriptive method. Qualitative method is a method with research procedures that produce descriptive data in the forms of written and spoken words and the purpose of research comes from the views of the community and books. The researcher studies the lexical and contextual meanings of the songs by describing the data in the form of words and using the lyric texts for analysis. Therefore, this is descriptive qualitative research because it relies heavily on the narrations of the song. A qualitative approach is taken because this study is a discussion.

The researcher collects data in the following steps. First, the researcher reads all data sources, then secondly choosing the words to be identified. After this, the researcher chooses lyrics that are included in the songs. Finally, she arranges the data systematically according to the focus of the research. Furthermore, to compile the data, the researcher defines the lexical meaning, and the contextual meaning.

4. Result and Discussion

After collecting the data from the lyrics of the two songs, the researcher analyzes them according to the focus of the study. In this analysis, the researcher uses one word to explain the contents of the terms in song lyrics by Eka Gustiawan and Maria Shandi. There are words or combinations of words used in the lyrics to show their feelings. There are many terms that have different lexical and contextual meanings. This research has a code about one word and another word that we want to analyze. For example, the researcher gives the code for the first stanza as S1. For around the lines in the stanza,

the researcher gives the code for the first line as L1. Then, the next word continues for the code. Thus, the readers understand to read this literary work. Data are presented and analyzed based on lexical and contextual meaning theories. The following are presented below.

The first data are the first song “*Demi Raga Yang Lain*” created by Eka Gustiwana (2019), a single album.

<i>Demi Raga Yang Lain</i> created by Eka G.				
No	Words	Stanza & Line	Lexical	Contextual
1	<i>Menjaga</i>	S1/L2	Having or retaining possession of, continuity or cause to continue in a specified condition, position, course, etc..	Treating patients for Life
2	<i>Bertaruh</i>	S3/L2	an act of risking a sum of money on the outcome of a future event.	no matter the conditions and effects
3	<i>Pedulikan</i>	S3/L3	displaying kindness and concern for others.	not worrying about the conditions that will be experienced
4	<i>Ternilai</i>	S4/L3	so precious that its value cannot be determined.	without ulterior motives, not expecting anything in return
5	<i>Menghela</i>	S5/L2	lifting or hauling (a heavy thing) with great effort.	rest, stop working

The second song entitled “*Semua Kan Berlalu*” by 50 Indonesian artists and created by Maria Shandi.

<i>Semua Kan Berlalu</i> Created By 50 Indonesian Artists				
No	Words	Stanza & Line	Lexical	Contextual
1	<i>Untuknya</i>	S1/L1	given to them, given something they intend	interpreted as giving aimed at medical personnel
2	<i>Mereka</i>	S1/L2	third person plural (he is with another)	covid patient
3	<i>Kamu</i>	S1/L3	you / <i>ka · mu</i> / plural pronoun spoken to; who is called (in familiar or crude terms);	Indonesian Public
4	<i>Terjaga</i>	S1/L4	Stop sleeping; awaken from sleep.	staying healthy and protected from disease
5	<i>Badai</i>	S2/L3	a violent disturbance of the atmosphere with strong winds and usually rain, thunder, lightning, or snow.	intended for current conditions affected by covid-19 disease
6	<i>Tersenyumlah</i>	S2/L4	forming one’s features into a pleased, kind, or amusing expression, typically with the corners of the mouth turned up and the front teeth exposed.	remaining optimistic and enthusiastic against covid-19
7	<i>Ibu Pertiwi</i>	S6/L12	one’s native country, homeland	all people in the country

5. Conclusion

We can easily understand the meaning by using semantic theory in lexical analysis. Based on lexical analysis of the songs “*Demi Raga Yang Lain* and *Semua Kan Berлуу*” the researcher finds lexical meanings such as synonyms, antonyms, polysemy, hyponymy, denotation, and connotation in the songs. An analysis of the classification of lexical and contextual meanings is provided by finding all the words including lexical meanings. The lexical meaning used in the song lyrics does not have any specific meaning that is generally explained in the dictionary.

The researcher explains things in accordance with what is written in the general dictionary. The researcher wants to show that the meaning of the terms used in song lyrics is different from the meaning in the context, different from the lexical meaning. Contextual meaning is a term that explains the actual meaning according to the situation in which they are used. In this case, the situation referred to above is that the terms in the lyrics tending to be nuanced about the conditions in the Covid-19 pandemic situation.

Contextual meaning is usually unclear, implied and has no specific explanation, with additional meanings related to feelings and flares in conveying ideas to the listener. After analyzing all the data, the researcher concludes that both the songs have contextual meanings, using positive connotative meanings with unique characteristics, such as, valuing life, life struggle for someone, endless love, no strings attached, and loyalty to others and sacrifices. The songs also convey a message that we as humans must have the strength and high motivation to deal with life’s problems, especially for covid-19 fighters. Humans must strive to achieve a better life through mutual cooperation dismissing the ego and maintaining total surrender. The researcher finds that the lexical and contextual meanings used in the song lyrics should be understood not only lexically but also in a clear contextual context. In addition, the researcher also finds that the sense of patriotism can be found in the contextual meanings of the song lyrics.

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