ANALYZING LANGUAGE STYLE IN THE LYRICS OF THE SONG LONELINESS BY PUTRI ARIANI

Maria Srifiani Galis

Program Study Bahasa Inggris, Universitas PGRI Delta Sidoarjo

E-mail: mariasrifiani@gmail.com

Abstract

This study aims to determine the language style found in the lyrics of the song Loneliness by Putri Ariani. The study designed using a qualitative descriptive approach model because it is in accordance with the research objectives which emphasize the researcher's ability to analyze language style in song lyrics. The results of this study so that researcher rever to language style based on whether the meaning is direct or not, which are devided into two groups, namely rhetorical language style and figurative language style. Based on 38 song lyrics, there are 8 rhetorical language style used with 29 song lyrics, while there are 4 figurative language style used with 9 song lyrics.

Keywords: Language Style, Song lyrics, Loneliness

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gaya bahasa yang terdapat pada lirik lagu Loneliness oleh Putri Ariani. Penelitian didesain dengan menggunakan model pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif karena sesuai dengan tujuan penelitian yang menitikberatkan kemampuan peneliti terhadap analisis gaya bahasa dalam lirik lagu. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa peneliti mengacu pada gaya bahasa berdasarkan langsung tidaknya makna, yang dibagi menjadi dua kelompok yaitu gaya bahasa retoris dan gaya bahasa kiasan. Berdasarkan 38 lirik lagu, terdapat 8 gaya bahasa retoris yang digunakan dengan 29 lirik lagu, sedangkan gaya bahasa kiasan terdapat 4 gaya bahasa yang digunakan dengan 9 lirik lagu.

Kata Kunci: Gaya Bahasa, Lirik Lagu, Loneliness

A. BACKGROUND

The language style refers to the use of language in a particular way to achieve certain effects. It includes various elements such as word choice, sentence structure, use of figures of speech, typography, and even illustration. In the context of literature, it is the distinctive way in which writers convey their thoughts and feelings through oral or written communication.

Related to stylistics Dale (in Tarigan, 2013: 4) views that stylistics is beautiful language to enhance the aesthetic effect by introducing and comparing specific objects or things with more general ones. In the case of song lyrics,

language style plays a crucial role in building the aesthetic value of the lyrics, both in terms of meaning and the beauty of sound. It is a reflection of the song writer's creativity in expressing their emotions and feelings. Loneliness is a song lyric written by Putri Ariani which was released in 2021.

Analyzing the language style in the lyrics of the song "Loneliness" by Putri Ariani, the aim is to help listeners understand the thoughts and emotions that the creator wants to convey. It also allows us to appreciate the creativity and message is well received by readers and listeners.

Thus, through stylistic analysis, the researcher can explore aesthetic values and gain deeper insight into the meaning that is the basic basis in the lyrics of this song.

B. METHOD

This chapter explains the research design, assessment instruments, data collection techniques, data analysis, data presentation, and previous studies.

Research design

The research design is a structured plan that guides the research process. It provides clear and structured guidance to researcher in conducting their research. The design includes the relationships between variables and aim to provide answers to research questions. It involves creating hypotheses, operational implications, and final analysis (Umar, 2007:6).

There are four key words that need to be considered in research design: scientific methods, data, objectives, and uses (Sugiyono, 2017:3). Research design is a scientific method or technique used to obtain data about a research object with the aim of solving a problem.

Based on how data is processed, data analyzed and how to draw conclusions, the types or kinds of research methods can be viewed from qualitative, quantitative and mixed (qualitative-quantitative) approaches. In this study, the researcher used a qualitative descriptive approach. This approach aligns with the research objective of analyzing language styles in the lyrics of the song "Loneliness" by Putri Ariani.

The qualitative approach is a research technique based on post-positivist philosophy and involves the researcher as the key instrument. Data sampling is done purposively and through snowballing, data collection techniques involve triangulation, and data analysis is inductive or qualitative. The emphasis is on understanding meaning rather than generalization (Sugiyono, 2011:9).

Qualitative methods produce descriptive dta in the form of written or spoken words and focus on individuals and their settings. It aims to understand phenomena holystically through descriptions using various natural methods (Meleong, 2011).

Research Instruments

Research instruments are tools or facilities used by researcher to collect data and make the research process easier (Arikunto, 2019:203).

In this study, researcher used a research instrument in the form of an assessment rubric in table form. In the assessment rubric, the researcher created a table which includes the code columns used in each song lyric such as P=Paragraph (1-7) and L=Line (1-35), while the code in the form of numbers is the number of paragraphs and lines in song lyrics, then includes a column for the types of language styles used in each song lyric. Check mark (√)is a hyphen to adjust song lyrics based on the language style.

The following is the assessment rubric table:

Code	Language style											
	Rhetorical Language Style									Figurative Language Style		
	Polysidenton	Ellipsis	Anastrophe	Hyperbole	Incidenton	Litotes	Assonance	Erotesis	Synecdoche	Ant	Epithet	Personification
P1-L2	√											
P1-L1,L3,L5,L6,L7,L8. P2-L11 P3-L15 P4-L20 P6-L29		√										
P1-L4			√									
P2-L9 P3-L16 P4-L18 P6-L27				√								
P2-L9 P4-L18					√							

P6-L27					
P2-L10		√			
P4-L19					
P6-L28					
P5-L24,L25,L26		√			
P7-L32,L33,L34,L35			√		
P2-L12			√		
P4-L21					
P6-L30					
P2-L13				√	
P4-L22					
P6-L31					
P2-L14				√	
P4-L23					
P3-L17					√

Data Collection Techniques

Data collection involves the process of identifying and selecting individuals for research, obtaining permission to study them, and gathering information through various methods such as asking questions or observing their behavior (Chresswell, 2012).

In this research, the data collection techniques used were as follows: firstly, the researcher sought permission from the head of the STKIP PGRI Sidoarjo English Language Education study program to conduct the research. Second, researcher meet with supervisors who will guide them throughout the research process and arrange time for conducting research. Third, researcher prepare instruments related to problem formulation that are appropriate to the research. Fourth, researcher observe the research process using an assessment rubric regarding the formulation of problems related to research. Fifth, the researcher prepared a simple assessment rubric so that it could be answered easily. Sixth, researcher analyzed the assessment rubric that had been answered. Seventh, researcher collect data from assessment rubrics. Eighth, researcher process data sources from researchers' research using general descriptions and drawing conclusions.

Data Analysis

In the field of research, analyzing data is a crucial task that researcher undertake. Data analysis involves the process of transforming raw data into meaningful insights. It is necessary step to comprehend the characteristics of the data and derive useful solutions, particularly in research-related problems. Data alaysis techniques encompass various analytical activities, such as examining research instrument like notes, documents, and test results. These activities aim to enhance the understanding of the data, ultimately leading to the formation of conclusive findings.

Data analysis involves systematically gathering data from various sources such as interviews, field notes, and documentation. The collected data is then organized into categories, broken down in the smaller units, and synthesized to identify petterns. Through this process, researcher select the relevant and significant information that will be further examined. The ultimate goal is to draw conclusions that are easily comprehensible to both the researcher and other involved (Sugiyono, 2010:335).

In this research, qualitative data analysis techniques were employed. Qualitative data analysis is inductive approach that involves analyzing data based on the patterns or hypotheses developed from the data. The data is continously searched and analyzed until conclusions can be drowm regarding the acceptance or rejection of the hypotheses (Sugiyono, 2018:335). Qualitative data refers to non-numerical data that cannot be quantified. The analysis techniques involve conseptual discussion of the research problem.

Next, in this section, the researcher will discuss in each language style used in the lyrics of the song "Loneliness". Language style refers to the unique way of expressing thoughts through language thet reflects the writer's or language user's personality (Keraf, 2010: 113).

Broadly speaking, there are four parts to language style, namely (1) word choice; (2) tone; (3) sentence structure; (4) whether the meaning is direct or not (Keraf, 116-117). In this study, the researcher focuses on the fourth aspect, which is language style based on whether the meaning is direct or indirect. This aspect can

be further divided into two groups: rhetorical language styles and figurative language styles (Keraf, 2010: 129).

a. Rhetorical language style

Rhetorical language style is a language style in the form of deviations from ordinary constructions in language that are used to create certain effects. Rhetorical language style can only show ordinary language that is still plain, language that contains elements of continuity of meaning, with constructions that are common in Indonesian. The meaning contained in the language used is neither more nor less than its natural value, in the sense that there is no attempt to hide the meaning in it. This language style includes alliteration, assonance, anastrophe, apophasis, apostrophe, accidenton, polysidenton, chiasmus, ellipsis, euphemismus, litotes, hysteron ptoteron. pleonasm and tautology, periphrasis, anticipation, erotesis, silepsis, correction, hyperbole, paradox and oxymoron.

b. Figurative language style

Figurative language style is a language style that has further deviations, especially in the field of meaning. This language style includes a form of figurative language, the use of language that is considered to deviate from standard language as well as comparing something with something else and trying to show the similarities between the two things. Figurative language styles include simile, metaphor, allegory, parable, fable, personification, allusion, eponym, epithet, synecdoche, metonymy, hypalase, irony, cynicism, sarcasm. satire, inuendo, antonomasia, antifrasis and paranomasia.

In this analysis process, the researcher uses the two types of language styles above with several types of language styles that include them. Below, the researcher lists the lyrics of the song Loneliness and describes each language style in it which is analyzed based on the research problem using established theories.

Song lyrics:

[1]*I remember when we were still one*

[2]*Your laugh, your voice, and your bright eyes*

[3]*We're together in this love*

[4]*Promise we'll be forever*

[5]*And now you left me alone*

[6]*Cause you found someone better*

[7]*You're in that way with her*

[8]*And one think I know*

[9]*You break my heart, break my hope*

[10]*Make me so down in a loneliness*

[11]*You left me when I was deep*

[12]*Thought you are my best scene*

[13]*Being my prince, but I was wrong*

[14]*Baby, you change a pink to the blue*

[15]*And what does it mean all the things that we have written*

[16]*The great conversation and a beautiful future*

[17]*Perfect definition of sad flower*

[18]*You break my heart, break my hope*

[19]*Make me so down in a loneliness*

[20]*You left me when I was deep*

[21]*Thought you are my best scene*

[22]*Being my prince, but I was wrong*

[23]*Oh baby, you change a pink into the blue*

[24]*Ooh, ooh, ooh, ooh, ooh, ooh*

[25]*Ooh, ooh, ooh, ooh, ooh, ooh*

[26]*Ooh, ooh, ooh, ooh, ooh, ooh*

[27]*You break my heart, break my hope*

[28]*Make me so down in a loneliness*

[29]*You left me when I was deep*

[30]*Thought you are my best scene*

[31]*Being my prince, (I was wrong) but I was wrong (I was wrong)*

[32]*I was wrong (I was wrong)*

[33]*I was wrong (I was wrong)*

[34]*I was wrong (I was wrong)*

[35]*I do I fall in you?*

a. Policedenton

Polysynthesis is a language style in which several consecutive words, phrases or clauses are connected to each other with conjunctions (Keraf, 2010: 131).

Song lyrics: *Your laugh, your voice, and your bright eyes*

The polysidentical language style in the song lytic above is marked by the conjunction "and".

b. Ellipsis

Ellipsis is a style that takes the form of eliminating a sentence element that can easily be filled in or interpreted by the reader or listener themselves, so that the grammatical structure can fulfill the applicable pattern (Keraf, 2010: 132).

song lyrics :

- *I remember when we were still one*
- *Cause you found someone better*
- *You're in that way with her*
- *And one think I know*
- *You left me when I was deep*
- *And what does it mean all the things that we have written*

The song lyrics (1) can be equipped with the caption "in a romance story" so that the song lyrics become "I remember when we were still one in a romance story". The lyrics of song (2) are equipped with the predicate "walking" so that it becomes "We're walking together in this love". Song lyrics (3) are filled with the caption "here" so that it becomes "And now you leave me alone here". The lyrics of song (4) are filled with the predicate "already, from me" so that it becomes "Cause you have found someone better than me". Song lyrics (5) are equipped with the predicate "walking" so that it becomes "You're walking in that way with her. Song lyrics (6) are equipped with the predicate "bad" so that it becomes "And one bad think I know". Song lyrics (7) is filled with the predicate "loved" so it becomes "You left me when I deeply loved". Song lyrics (8) are filled with the caption "so far" so it becomes "And what does it mean all the things that we have written so far".

c. Anastrophe

Anastrophe is a rhetorical language style that is obtained by reversing the usual word order in a sentence (Keraf, 2010: 130).

Song lyrics:*Promise we'll be forever*

In the lyrics of the song there is a reversal of the sentence structure which should be "we promised to be together forever".

d. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a style of language that contains an exaggerated statement by exaggerating something (Keraf, 2010: 135).

Song lyrics:

- *You break my heart, break my hope*
- *The great conversation and a beautiful future*

In the lyrics of song (1) it is as if "heart and hope" can be destroyed and broken. Meanwhile, the heart is an organ in the body which if destroyed, the human will die and of course cannot write this song. Meanwhile, hope is something that is floating and is only a dream so it cannot be broken directly. In the lyrics of song (2) it is as if the word "conversation" is an object that can act so it is said to be great, while the word "future" seems to have an element of interest so it is called beautiful.

e. Accidenton

Accidenton is a language style in the form of references that are dense and compressed in which several words, phrases or clauses of the same level are not connected by conjunctions (Keraf, 2010: 131).

Song lyrics: *You break my heart, break my hope*

In the song lyrics above, the two sentences are only separated by a comma (,).

f. Litotes

Litotes is a language style used to express something with the aim of demeaning oneself (Keraf, 2010: 132).

Song lyrics: *Make me so down in a loneliness*

In these lyrics, the author of the song seems to be slumped, sad in loneliness which is actually just a feeling.

g. Assonance

Assonance is a language style that takes the form of repeating the same vowel sound to obtain an emphasis effect or simply beauty (Keraf, 2010: 130).

Song lyrics:

Ooh, ooh, ooh, ooh, ooh, ooh

Ooh, ooh, ooh, ooh, ooh, ooh

Ooh, ooh, ooh, ooh, ooh, ooh

The repetition of the "ooh" sound in the song lyrics above is used for emphasis or simply for beauty.

h. Erotesis

Erotesis is a question used in writing with the aim of achieving a deep effect and reasonable emphasis, and does not require an answer at all (Keraf, 2010: 134).

Song lyrics:

I was wrong (I was wrong)

I was wrong (I was wrong)

I was wrong (I was wrong)

I do I fall in you?

The sentences in the song lyrics above do not need to be answered, or in other words, the listener knows some of the answers, namely "because you are perfect, good, etc.".

i. Synecdoche (Totem Pro Parte)

Synecdoche (Totem Pro Parte) is figurative language that uses the whole to express a part (Keraf, 2010:142).

Song lyrics: *Taught you are my best scene*

In these lyrics, the word "scene" describes the entire scene of the songwriter's story.

j. Antonomasia

Antonomasia is a special form of synecdoche which takes the form of using an epithet to replace one's own name by using an official title or position

(Keraf, 2010: 142).

Song lyrics:*Being my prince, but I was wrong*

The use of the antonomasia language style is characterized by the word "prince" which is the name of a title in a kingdom as a substitute for a proper name.

k. Epithet

An epithet is a reference that states a special characteristic or characteristic of a person or thing (Keraf, 2010: 141).

Song lyrics:*Baby, you change a pink into the blue*

The colors pink and blue are used to replace a character that was originally always colored with affection, calm, into sadness and loneliness.

l. Personification

Personification is a figurative language style that describes inanimate objects or inanimate items as if they had human qualities (Keraf, 2010: 140).

Song lyrics:*Perfect definition of sad flower*

The personification language style in the sentence above is marked with "sadly flower", because "sad" is a characteristic that can only be carried out by living creatures.

The following is a table presenting data on linguistic style analysis in the lyrics of the song Loneliness:

Code	Language style											
	Rhetorical Language Style								Figurative Language Style			
	Polysidenton	Ellipsis	Anastrophe	Hyperbole	Incidenton	Litotes	Assonance	Erotesis	Synecdoche	Ant	Epithet	Personification
P1-L2	1											
P1-L1,L3,L5,L6,L7,L8. P2-L11 P3-L15 P4-L20 P6-L29		10										
P1-L4			1									
P2-L9 P3-L16 P4-L18 P6-L27				4								
P2-L9 P4-L18 P6-L27					3							
P2-L10 P4-L19 P6-L28						3						
P5-L24,L25,L26							3					
P7-L32,L33,L34,L35								4				
P2-L12 P4-L21 P6-L30									3			

P2-L13					3	
P4-L22						
P6-L31						
P2-L14					2	
P4-L23						
P3-L17						1

Based on the data presentation in the table above, the language style used in the lyrics of the song Loneliness is dominated by rhetorical language style, because it shows the style of ordinary language which is still plain. The rhetorical language styles used are Polisidenton, Ellipsis, Anastrophe, Hyperbole, Accidenton, Litotes, Assonance and Erotesis. Meanwhile, those used in figurative language styles are Synecdoche (Totem Pro Parte), Antonomasia. Epithets and Personification.

The results of the analysis that researcher have carried out regarding the language styles in the lyrics of the song Loneliness are that there are 12 language styles used in 38 song lyrics, consisting of the language styles Polysidenton = 1, Ellipsis = 10, Anastrophe = 1, Hyperbole = 4, Accidenton = 3, Litotes = 3, Assonance = 3, Erotesis = 4, Synecdoche (Totem Pro Parte) = 3, Antonomasia = 3, Epithet = 3, and Personification = 1. The most dominant language style is the ellipsis style of language because it takes the form of eliminating a sentence element that is easily filled in or interpreted by the listener, so that the sentence structure meets the applicable pattern.

Previous Study

In this sub-chapter, researcher will select preliminary studies from several previous researcher that support this research on "Language style analysis in song lyrics".

The first research was carried out by Trihartiningsih in 2010 with the title "Analysis of Repetition Language Style in Ayumi Hamasaki's Song Texts". The research conducted by Trihartiningsih only focused on the repetition language style and function of Ayumi Hamasaki's songs. The conclusion from Trihartiningsih's research is that there are seven types of repetition language styles, namely 1) Alliteration, 2) Antanaklasis, 3) Epizeuxis, 4) Anaphora, 5) Epistrofa, 6) Simploke, 7) Mesodiplosis.

The second research was conducted by Indrayani in 2011 entitled "Language Style Analysis in the Novel Et Kappa by Akutagawa Ryunosuke". This research discusses the use of language styles which consist of the forms and purposes of using language styles found in dialogue and narration in novels. The conclusion of this research is that there are 8 language styles with 34 data used in the Novel Et Kappa with details of language styles: Metaphor = 5, Simile = 17, Hyperbole = 3, Epizeuksis = 4, Personification = 2, Tautology = 1, Irony = 1, Anagrams = 1.

Furthermore, the similarities between this research and the previous first and second research can be seen from the problem formulation in the analysis used. This research study uses a type of language style analysis. The difference between this research and previous research is that this research used 12 language styles with 38 data on song lyrics, while the first study used 7 language styles, and the second study

used 8 language styles with 34 data on dialogue and narration in the novel. Conclusion The difference between this research and previous research can be seen from the acquisition of language styles with the data and the data sources analyzed.

C. Keywords

- Language style

  Stylistics refers to the use of beautiful language to enhance the aesthetic impact by introducing and comparing a specific object or thing with a more general one (Dale in Tarigan, 2013: 4).

b. song lyrics

  Song lyrics are poetic literary works thet express the emotions and thoughts of the song writer. To create the lyrics, a poet must have a skillful way of manipulating words. The words in songs carry meaning and are accompanied by various rhythmic sounds (Moeliono, 2007:628).

c. Loneliness

  Loneliness is a psychological and emotional state characterized by feelings of isolation and a lack of meaningful connections with others (Bruno, 2000).

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