Grammatical and Lexical Analysis of the Lyrics of the Song Takut by Brigita Meliala

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to describe how thw forms of grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion in the lyrics of the song Fear by Brigita Meliala. This analysis uses a qualitative approach, because this study includes detailed and clear explanations of sentences. The data source used was the lyrics of the song Fear by Brigita Meliala which were then analyzed by the researcher. Based on the results of this study, the researcher found some data on aspects of grammatical cohesion and aspects of lexical colletion in song lyrics by Brigita Meliala. In terms of grammatical collections found in the lyrics of the song Fear by Brigita Meliala, they are repetition, affaxation, reference, and chaining. Meanwhile, the aspect of lexical collection found in the lyrics of the song Fear Brigita Meliala is epizeukis repetition cohesion. The grammatical cohesion of reference foud in the lyrics of the song Fear is the word tuebulent, the repetition cohesion is the word twists and dreams, and the cohesion contained in the lyrics of the song Fear is the repetition of epizeukis, namely the words and, I'm afraid.

Keywords: Grammatical, lexical, and lyrics fear.

A. Introduction

Language is a tool that humans use to communicate. The ability to master a language is very important because that way a person will easily interact with other people. Indonesia has many tribes and cultures, therefore there are many types of languages in Indonesia depending on each culture. The language used by each region is different in terms of their first language, where their first language depends on the local community. According to Wilhem Von Humboldt's theory, in the book Abdul Chaer (2015:41) emphasizes that human dependence on language, the outlook on life and culture of a society is determined by their own language. The first language is used when we interact with the local community itself, while when we

interact between regions, the language used is the state language, where our state language is Indonesian.(Chaer, 2014)

Discourse is an abstract theoretical construct whose meaning is studied in relation to the context and situation of communication. Context is a language element that is referred to by a purpose. Therefore, discourse exists at the language level while text is the realization of a discourse. Based on this, what is mean by text in the text is a discourse. There are two types of discourse, namely written discourse and oral discourse. After knowing the discourse, we then analyze the discourse, both written discourse and spoken discourse.

Discourse analysis is an approach or method used to analyze written and spoken texts with the aim of understanding how language is used to form meaning and reflect ideology, social structure and cultural context. The aim of discourse analysis is to reveal hidden meanings in texts, analyze text structures, and identify linguistic and rhetorical patterns used in forming meaning. Discourse analysis not only pays attention to the words used, but also pays attention to the social context, ideology, values and interests behind the use of language in the text. Carrying out discourse analysis, we can understand how language is used to influence world views, build identity, strengthen power, and form shared understanding.

The grammatical aspect is the meaning of a word which is said to change because it undergoes a process of addition, repetition, compounding which is adapted to the form of language and is tied to the context of place, time and environment. The grammatical aspect of a discourse can be seen in terms of the form and structure of the discourse. Grammatical aspects include references, substitutions, ellipsis and conjunctions. So the grammatical aspect focuses on language rules.

Meanwhile, the lexical aspect refers to an approach to studying and analyzing discourse with a focus on the lexical aspects of the words used. According to Dedi (2018), the lexical aspect focuses on the meaning of the inner elements of a discourse. Grammatical aspects include repetition (repetition), hyponymy (upper and lower relationships), and equivalence (equivalence of forms). Therefore, grammatical and lexical aspects have a relationship with each other.

Muzakka (2008:29) states that songs are sounds that are pitched and rhythmic when singing. A song is a work of vocal and musical art arranged in an orderly manner. Songs usually use words or lyrics sung or chanted by singers accompanied by musical accompaniment. Songs can contain various types of musical genres such as pop, rock, jazz, and many. Songs are often used as a medium to express feelings, convey messages, and entertain listeners. Apart from that, songs are also an important part of the culture and musical traditions of a society.(Muzakka, 2020)

The meaning contained in the song Takut by Brigita Meliala expresses feelings of anxiety regarding the difficult development of adult life. The lyrics of this song reflect disappointment that the reality that has been constructed does not match the situation. The lyrics of this song also refer to the anxiety of someone growing up. This fear starts from being afraid to start something and being afraid to make a decision, even though what you want to achieve is not small.

The reason the researcher took this title was that the song lyrics taken were something that the researcher felt. Researchers also feel that there is a lot to be achieved but everyone is worried about something failing. Adulthood makes researchers afraid to live this whole life. The lyrics of the song Takut created by Brigita Meliala can also be analyzed using grammatical and lexical discourse, so the researchers chose this title.

B. Research Methods

Method is a way of understanding an object, the method used by the author is a qualitative method. Qualitative research because this research includes detailed and clear explanations of sentences. Qualitative methods are research approaches used to understand and explain phenomena in a deeper context. This method focuses on collecting and analyzing data such as words, images, sounds, and actions, with the aim of understanding those meanings. The data source was obtained from directly analyzing the lyrics of the song Takut by Brigita Meliala.(Anggito, 2018)

C. Research Results and Discussion

1. Grammatical Analysis of the Text of the Song Takut by Brigita Meliala

    Grammatical is the meaning of words which are said to change because they undergo a process of referring, affixing, repeating, compounding which is adapted to the form of language and is tied to the context of place, time and environment.

    a. Reference (reference)

    Reference, also known as reference, refers to the way language uses words or phrases to refer to certain people, objects, or concepts in text or conversation. There are two important concepts in grammatical reference, namely reference and referent. References refer to words and phrases used to refer to certain entities, while referents are actual entities in the real world or in the context of communication. The following is included in the reference to the text of the song Fear by Brigita Melina.

    1) My ambitions are in turmoil
    2) I have many dreams to chase
    3) I'm afraid I'll be disappointed
    4) I'm still breathing
    5) Even though I don't feel free
    6) I'm an adult
    7) I'm already disappointed

    Data numbers 1-7 are grammatical references found in the lyrics of the song Takut by Brigita Meliala. This data is a personal reference which is realized through personal pronouns (person's pronouns). The word I is a reference because I don't know who is meant here.

    b. Addition

    Affixation is a type of grammatical cohesion in the form of affixations in the form of prefixes, confixes and suffixes. The following is some data contained in the text of the song Takut by Brigita Meliala.

1) My ambition is turbulent, my enthusiasm is incoherent

   The first data obtained from the grammatical discourse analysis of the affixes in the lyrics of the song Takut by Brigita Meliala is the word bergejolak. Bergejolak is a prefix because there is an affix at the beginning of the word in the form of ber- and the basic word is turmoil. Turmoil means an outburst of blazing fire.

2) Trying to suppress the fact that

   The second data obtained from the analysis of the grammatical discourse of affixes in the lyrics of the song Takut by Brigita Meliala is the word reality. Reality is a confix because there are affixes at the beginning and at the end of the word in the form of Ke- and -an, the basic word for reality is real. Real means something that really exists and is actually proven.

3) Many dreams are buried, sacrificing sleep time

   The second data obtained from analysis of the grammatical discourse of affixes in the lyrics of the song Takut by Brigita Meliala is sacrificing. Sacrifice is a confix because there are affixes at the beginning and end of the word in the form of Me- and –kan, the basic word for sacrifice is victim. Sacrifice means a gift to express resurrection, loyalty, and so on.

c. Repetition

   Repetition is a type of grammatical cohesion in the form of the process or result of repeating words or word elements. The following is some data contained in the lyrics of the song Fear by Brigita Meliala:

1) The twists and turns of the journey

   Data obtained from analysis of the grammatical discourse of repetition in the lyrics of the song Takut by Brigita Meliala are twists and turns. Twists and turns are repetitions of words that change sound. Twists and turns means having a meaning in life that has many experiences, both joy and sorrow.

1) I have many dreams to chase

The data obtained from the analysis of the grammatical discourse of repetition in the lyrics of the song Takut by Brigita Meliala are dreams. Dreams are reduplications, dreams have meaning as something that is seen when we sleep.

d. Conjunction (conjunction)

Grammatical conjunctions are a type of word used to connect words, phrases or clauses in a sentence. These conjunctions help build relationships between elements in a sentence. Grammatical conjunctions have an important role in forming sentence structures and expressing the relationship between various parts of a sentence. The following are included in the conjunctions in the text of the song Takut by Brigita Meliala.

1) And your steps will feel free
2) And your heart will feel free
3) And your soul will feel free

The data above is a conjunction found in the lyrics of the song Takut by Brigita Meliala. In the data above, the conjunctions include the words and.

2. Lexical Analysis of the Text of the Song Takut by Brigita Meliala

The lexical aspect is a tool in discourse that is related to the relationship of elements in discourse systematically, not grammatically. Lexical discourse means systematically, not grammatically. Lexical cohesion is repetition (repetition), synonymy (similar words), antonymy (opposite word), and hyponymy (top-down relationship).

a) Repetition

Repetition is the repetition of lingual units that are considered important to provide emphasis in an appropriate context. In the lyrics of the song Takut by Brigita Meliala there is a repetition of epizeukis. Epizeukis repetition is a rhetorical figure that consists of repeating the same words or phrases sequentially in a sentence. This repetition is intended to provide an emphasis or intensity effect on the words or

phrases that are repeated. Here are some of the repetitions of the text of the song Takut:

     1) Fear of growing up

     2) Afraid I'll be disappointed

     3) Afraid it's not as beautiful as I thought

     4) I'm an adult

     5) I'm already disappointed

     5) And your steps will feel free

     6) And your heart will feel free

     8) And your soul will feel free

In the epizeukis repetition, the word fear is in numbers 1-3, the word I is in numbers 4-5, and the word and is in numbers 5-6.

D. Conclusion

Based on the discussion above, the researcher found grammatical and lexical analysis of the song Takut by Brigita Meliala. The grammatical context found includes references, additions, repetitions and conjunctions. Meanwhile, the exical coherence in the text of the song Takut by Brigita Meliala is epizeukis repetition. So the song text can use grammatical and lexical aspects when we want to analyze discourse.

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