An Analysis of Message Meaning in Iwan Fals' Songs: *Terminal and Sore Tugu Pancoran*

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to determine the figurative language, the contextual meaning, and also the message of Iwan Fals' songs from the figurative language used in that song based on theory from Hatch and Brown (1995), symbol, and also oxymoron. The researcher uses qualitative analysis as a research design. The source of data is taken from website named abclyric.com which consists of two songs from Iwan Fals with the title Terminal and Sore Tugu Pancoran. The instrument of this study is the researcher himself. There are several steps to collect the data namely searching, downloading, reading, identifying, classifying, and also encoding. The researcher uses a model from Miles and Huberman (1994) in order to analyze the data. The result shows that contextual meaning of each figurative language in two songs of Iwan Fals is clearly stated. In addition, this study concludes that there are several types of figurative language used by Iwan Fals in his songs, which are personification, synecdoche, irony, simile, metaphor, and paradox.

Keywords:
Pragmatic, Figurative Language, Song Lyrics by Iwan Fals.

1. Introduction

Figurative language is difficult to understand or to learn, causing its meaning to make people confused about the true meaning of figures of speech. Figurative language should not be taken easily or instinctively because in figurative language, words or expressions with different meanings from literal interpretations are used (Arp, Perrine, and Johnson, 2005). There are many forms of figurative language used in communication, such as poetry, novels, magazines, newspapers, songs, or even in everyday life conversations. Figurative language is generally applied in literary works. One of the literary works is a song. The song is one of the literature or sounds of language that contains meaning through the human senses known to the listener's ear. Dudrah and Desai (2008, p. 149) state that songs are part of literary works. This is the human way of life. If the important event is eating, singing is the spice, so if the song is not there, the food is not complete without it. In a song, we can find lyrics that complement and beautify the song, making the listener even more interested in listening to it. One of the very interesting songs is a song related to human life that can provide lessons.

The researcher is interested in doing this research because in general readers,

including the author himself, sometimes have difficulty in understanding the meaning of the lyrics of the song. The researcher is interested in analyzing meaning and message of figurative language in songs because most people in listening to songs do not understand the meaning of the song, and only rely on musical instruments, the beauty of the singer's voice, so this research can provide new learning to the listeners.

Besides, this study focuses on the analysis of contextual meaning. Pragmatic is learning that had hone student learning in analyzing contextual meanings using figurative language. Pragmatics is the study of a speaker's meaning. This means that the speaker has a specific purpose and purpose from what they say. So, listeners must be able to analyze it to understand the speaker's intent. Second, pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. Contextual meaning is the meaning of a word or lexeme that is in a description or sentence which can contain or add clarity of meaning, which is influenced by the situation, place, time, environment in which the word is used. This means that the emergence of contextual meanings can be caused by the situation, place, time, and environment.

Researcher is interested in Iwan Fals' songs because they are written based on social phenomena by involving humans as objects. Some Iwan Fals songs actually portray the dehumanization experienced by Indonesian people, and the essence of dehumanization in Iwan Fals's lyrics have the potential to foster a refined, virtuous, and cultured soul. Since music or songs become entertainment for the community, it creates many perceptions of a song. In addition, Iwan Fals' songs are meaningful and fun for listeners to enjoy. Song lyrics are usually poetic and rhyme. That is because the songs are sung using figure of speech to make them more interesting to remember, and aesthetically pleasing. All the songs sung by Iwan Fals have a very deep meaning. Iwan Fals is also famous for his songs that contain criticism, social life and uses his sensitivity to express his imaginative feelings.

Iwan Fals' songs contain a lot of figurative languages and also have meanings that often make people confused in understanding their meaning and have certain messages so that the songs in Iwan's works are very suitable in this study.

Several studies on figurative language have been carried out. The first, (Retnayanthi, 2012) he analyzed figurative languages in Adele song lyrics. As a result of the research in Adele's song lyrics, the authors found figurative languages namely personification, metaphor, synecdoche, hyperbole, figurative, paradoxical, symbolic, and metaphorical. Another study was conducted by Apriono (2017) who analyzed figurative languages used in Scorpion song lyrics. He analyzed two Scorpion songs from the album Crazy World and Love. He discovered several types of figurative languages namely personified, simile, metonymy, and metaphor.

This study has similarities and differences from those previous studies. The similarities are from the method used, but this previous study had differences, namely in terms of theory, objects, results and also differences in analyzing. The difference between this study and previous studies that all discussed figuratively, but this study also has differences in the results of the analysis based on the type of figurative language used and previous studies that used novel objects and songs

that were different from this study.

2. Methods

This study used qualitative research in the form of text analysis which focused on analyzing the song from Iwan Fals where there are many figurative of speech in the verses. The researcher used information about song lyrics from website namely *abcsonglyrics.com*, an official site that provides information about songs and this site has an extensive disc and can choose the type of song we want. In this study, the researcher used instrument tools to complete this research namely the researcher himself.

In collecting data, the researcher used several steps namely searching, downloading, reading, identifying, classifying, encoding. After finding a song that was included in the figurative language type and knowing its meaning, the researcher provided a code to the data directly by using italic code on words that contained figurative language type as a marker. The researcher used a model proposed by Miles and Huberman (1994) which consisted of three steps, namely data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing or verification as the technique of data analysis.

3. Result

Table 1. Kinds of Figurative language found in "Terminal" Song

No.	Lyric	Type of Figurative Language	Line	Stanza
1	*The warmth of the sun burn the sole of the foot*	Personification	1-2	1
2	*The face of a tangled padestrian cursed the Day*	Personification	4	1
3	*The stiff finger of the flirty conductor mutually from the stall next to a public Restroom*	Personification	5-6	1
4	*Malay rhythm sounded Familiar*	Synecdoche	7	2
5	*Accompanied the roar of the mechine tears that yesterday*	Irony	8	3
6	*Gaze the beggar like a cannon in a war*	Simile	12	4
7	*I coming throught the Song*	Synecdoche	17	6

8	*I come to you , my sky still blue*	Metaphor	18	7
9	*Song of sorrow, like Song*	Metaphor	19	7
10	*Dance of sorrow ,like Dance*	Metaphor	20	7

The table above illustrates the number of figurative languages which are found in *Terminal* song. The table allows the comparisons between each figurative language found in this song. There are 3 metaphors, 3 personification, 2 Synecdoche while the least figurative languages used are irony, simile, which contributes only 1 figurative language each. Overall, *Terminal* song contains more metaphors than the other figurative languages.

Table 2. Kinds of Figurative language found in "Sore Tugu Pancoran" Song

No.	Lyric	Type of Figurative Language	Line	Stanza
1.	*Little Budi moody callculate Earnings*	Irony	6	1
2.	*The evening newspaper sold the night*	Paradoks	7	2
3.	*Such a small boy fight with time*	Personification	9	3
4.	*For the sake of dream than often disturb your sleep*	Synecdoche	10	3
5.	*Than little boy had time to enjoy*	Synecdoche	11	3
6.	*Forced to break the weak rock of your finger plaited*	Irony	12	3

The table above illustrates the number of figurative languages which are found in *Sore Tugu Pancoran* song. The table shows that the most frequently used figurative language is 2 irony, 1 paradox, 1 personification, and 2 Synecdoche.

4. Discussion

The researcher had broken down the table and given the analysis of each types of figurative language contained in *Terminal* song. The analysis is provided as follows:
Data 1
*The warmth of the **sun burn** the sole of the foot* is p**ersonification**

It likes a human nature to objects or creatures outside of humans, and we can see in this verse that the sun burns the feet and burning is a trait possessed by humans. In data 1, literally in this lyric *The warmth of the sun burn the sole of the foot* provides an exploration of a figurative form of personification because in this verse that the sun burns the feet and burning is a trait possessed by humans. Semantically there is not change in the lyrics, but pragmatically there is a change in meaning because it does not only discuss sentences but also in terms of context so that there is a change in meaning.

Data 2

*from the stall next to a public restroom **Malay rhythm** sounded familiar* is Synecdoche.

Based on the lyrics, it contains synecdoche type because this lyric provides an explanation of figurative language as part of something to express the whole and vice versa. Semantically, there is not change in meaning, but if studied pragmatically there is a change in meaning because pragmatically it is about context.

Data 3

*Accompanied the roar of the mechine **tears** that yesterday* is **Irony**.

Based on the lyrics, it contains a type of irony because this lyric provides an explanation of a figurative language where the utterance has a different meaning from the actual meaning. Semantically, there is not change in meaning, but if studied pragmatically there is a change in meaning because pragmatically it is about context.

Data 4

*Gaze the beggar **is like** a cannon in a war* is **simile.**

Based on the lyrics, there is a simile type of figure of speech because this lyric provides an explanation of comparisons with conjunctions such as comparing something with something else. Semantically, there is not change in meaning, but if studied pragmatically there is a change in meaning because pragmatically it is related to the context and also the purpose of the lyrics.

Data 5

*I come to you , my **sky is** still **blue*** is **metaphor.**

Based on the lyrics, there is a metaphorical type of figure of speech because this lyric provides a direct comparison explanation without any connecting words such as comparing something with another. Semantically, there is not change in meaning, but if studied pragmatically there is a change in meaning because pragmatically it is related to the context and also the purpose of the lyrics so that there is a change in meaning.

The message of this song tells about social life, namely folklore during the New Order era with all the policies given by the government that were not in accordance with the wishes of the people which were the actions of officials so that through this song they could warn the government.

In this research, the researcher had analyzed Iwan Fals' song, namely *Sore Tugu Pancoran*. The figurative language used in that song can be seen below:

Data 1

Little Budi moody callculate earnings is **irony**

Based on the lyrics, it contains an irony because this lyric provides an explanation of a figurative language where the utterance has a different meaning from the actual meaning. Semantically, there is not change in meaning, but if studied pragmatically there is a change in meaning because pragmatically it is about context.

Data 2

The evening newspaper sold the night is **paradox**

Based on the lyrics, it contains a type of paradox because it gives an affirmation with the intention of giving satire and affirmation that is different from the actual meaning. Semantically, there is not change in meaning differently if studied pragmatically there is a change in meaning because pragmatics is a science that examines meaning based on the context of the situation.

Data 3

Such a small boy fight with time is **hyperbole**

Based on the lyrics, it contains a hyperbole type because it emphasizes something that is very excessive with the intention of giving an exaggerated emphasis on something. Semantically there is not change in meaning, but if studied pragmatically there is a change in meaning because it is pragmatically related to the context of the situation in the lyrics and also the purpose of the lyrics.

Data 4

For the sake of dream than often disturb your sleep is **Synecdoche**

Based on the lyrics, it contains a synecdoche type because this lyric provides an explanation of figurative language that uses part of something to express the whole and vice versa. Semantically, there is not change in meaning, but if studied pragmatically there is a change in meaning because pragmatically it is about context.

The song *Sore Tugu Pancoran* by Iwan Fals is a picture of the journey of a child who has to carry a heavy burden at a young age. Budi, who is still in school, must be hading to divide his time working until the evening to make ends meet and survive until there is no time to have fun. At a young age he had to enjoy the hope of being in the city and to play with his friends without thinking about making money but he could get nothing. Budi Hanus carried a heavy burden. She had to live in two systems as a schoolboy and as a woman who worked hard to earn money.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion that have been discussed in the previous chapter, it can be concluded as follows: *Terminal* song has 3 metaphors, 3 personification, 2 Synecdoche, and figurative language which is lacking is irony and simile, each of which only contributes 1 figurative language. Overall, *Terminal* song contains more metaphors than any other figurative languages. While *Sore*

Tugu Pancoran song has 2 ironies, 1 paradox, 1 personification, and 2 synecdoches. The meaning of figurative language found mainly uses situational context.

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