A Semantic Study : Figurative Language Used In Payuh Teduh Songs Lyrics

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Abstract: *This research aims to analyze the style of figurative language and reason used in the song lyric of Payung Teduh. This research is expected the result of this study will be useful for the reader especially in knowing what kinds of figurative language are and reasont of contextual meanings of figurative language used in the song lyric by Payung Teduh. In this research use descriptive qualitative method that the data of songs are Payung Teduh Album got from kapanlagi.com. The result found that there are some kinds of figurative language used in Payung teduh song entitle angin pujaan hujan, kucari kamu, diujung malam, tidurlah, berdua saja, resah and Akad that limited to simile, metaphor, personification and irony. The contextual which means of each figurative language is also noted clearly.*

Keywords: *Figurative Language; Payung Teduh; Song*

I. Introduction

Language is used by different groups of people for different purposes. Each community has different standards of linguistic conduct (Wardhaugh, 2006). It is commonly known as social norms of language. In additiion, Wardhaugh the existence of different norms in language demanded the society to speak to each other by giving a mutual understanding to prevailing norms of each language. Language is one of significant instruments of human creatures to communicate one another. Without language, individuals will never able to communicate one another. Individuals require language to communicate, to associated, and to induce data from others. In learning and understanding language, individuals don't as it were get it the shape of language, but too the meaning in it.

There are numerous ways individuals do in conveying their thought to other every individuals so that individuals can get it and capture the meaning of thought up. One of the ways that can be utilized is by melody. Numerous individuals figure out their ideas and feeling into a melody. A tune may be a composition of voice performed by a artist or by melodic instrument. There are numerous messages conveyed in a tune. Through tune, individuals can pass on his voice to numerous individuals, so that individuals can know his sentiments and thought. As of now, numerous tunes can express our sentiments, such as melody with topic of adore.

Song could be a portion of writing. In some cases, individuals discover troubles to get it what composer implies in a melody, since what expectedly says isn't continuously the same as what he intends to precise. A composer ordinarily put the meaning certainly. Within the endeavor to get it the meaning of what composer implies within the song, a advance information is needed. Song as a rule comprises of metaphorical language. The metaphorical language is kind of language that the speaker says less than what he implies. Metaphorical language is commonly connected in scholarly works.

One of the researcher works is song. Turner (2011) states that, customarily, metaphorical language has been portrayed in terms of categories: simile, metaphor, personification and irony. There are a few thinks about which have done by past analysts.started by Imro'atul Husna Afriani (2014), she explored the investigation of metaphorical language in Michael Jackson verse Mend the World. Her discoveries appeared that there are metaphorical language her research found the use of figurative languages in John Legend's song. Due to interest in the study of figurative language, this study focused on figurative languages which are used mainly in the song lyric of Payung Teduh.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher will take a research Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Payung Teduh Therefore, the present study attempted to address the following research questions: what figurative language are used in by Payung Teduh and reasont of contextual meanings of figurative language used in the song lyric by Payung Teduh.

II. Review of Literature

Semantics could be a department of linguistic which relates with meaning. A study about of meaning in language is considered as semantics. Words, expressions and sentences incorporate as the expression of linguistic objects. Grammatical course of action or articulation of linguistics protest does not matter or does not require genuine consideration. Semantics has developed and became valuable study.

There are two elements that make semantics emerge as essential and worthwhile study. First, meaning is strictly related to communication. A certain that means can be conveyed in verbal exchange that plays important role in our life.

Second, the use of reasoning and grasp in intellectual capacity is as the system of human tries to recognize the nature of meaning. Semantics is not solely the middle of conversation study but additionally the core of the learn about of the human thought thinking processes, cognition, conceptualization-all these are intricately sure up with the way in which we classify and covey our trip of the world thru language.

Leech (2014) states that semantic has often seemed baffling because there are many different approaches to it, and the ways in which they are related to one another rarely clear, even to writes on subject. It has also seemed bluffing because it is cogniting turning in upon itself'. Abrams (1999) defined figurative languages a conspicuous departure from what users of a language apprehend as the standard meaning of words, or else the standard order of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect. Figures are sometimes described as particularly poetic, but they are critical to the functioning of language and vital to all modes of discourse.. When the sentence has hidden the meaning, non-literally meaning or figurative that means exists beside it. Non-literal meaning would be more difficult to understand without knowing the context, the situation or atmosphere of sentence being expresses. As stated by Crystal (1999) figure of speech is an expressive use of language where words are used in a non-literal way to suggest illuminating comparisons and resemblances. Figurative language is often found in literary works, such as; articles in newspaper or magazine, ads, novels, s, etc. Figurative language is the use of phrases that go past their normal meaning. It requires the usage of the imagination to figure out the poet's meaning. When a researcher makes use of literal language, he or she is sincerely pointing out the statistics as they are. Figurative language, in comparison, uses exaggerations or alterations words to make a precise linguistic point There are many types of figurative language.

According to Larson (1997), states that the figurative senses can't commonly be translated with a literal structure of the word. It means, we have to think about the other translation of the word. We can't use the literal meaning of the word and we have to find another meaning. Perrine (1988:565), says figurative language is the language cannot be taken actually (should now not be taken actually only) and say some thing other than ordinary way

or announcing one component and suggest another. It potential the figurative language is the way of saying some thing other than everyday way, or different from the original one. Because, nearly day-to-day humans constantly categorical figurative language to engage with some other human beings to make distinctive impact extra understandable what is being told. Meanwhile, Matthews (1997), explains that figurative language now not intended to be interpreted in a literal sense. Appealing to the imagination, figurative language provides new ways of searching at the world. It capability we should find a new which means of the word that exists in figurative sentence. The that means of the word or phrase in the figurative sentence does no longer exist in the sentence. It continually makes us assume about a contrast between extraordinary things. Figurative language is using figures of speech to be extra effective, persuasive and impactful. Figures of speech, such as metaphors, similes, allusions go past the literal meanings of the phrases to supply the readers new insights.

On the different hand, alliterations, imageries, or onomatopoeias are figurative units that attraction to the senses of the readers. Figurative language can appear in more than one forms with the use of specific literary and rhetorical devices. According to Merriam Webster's Encyclopedia, figurative language has five distinct forms: understatementor emphasis, relationship or resemblance, figures of sound, errors and verbal games. Figures of speech are resourceful tools in each literature and regular communications used for explaining speech beyond its typical usage. The Collins English Dictionary (2006) defines figure of speech as "an expression such as a simile, in which phrases do not have their literal meaning, however are classified as multi-word expressions that act in the textual content as units" (Alhasnawi, 2007).

Leech (2014) has classified figurative meaning into eight types. They are: personification, simile, metaphor, hyperbole, irony, litotes, metonymy and oxymoron.. Meanwhile, Abrams (1999) divides it becomes ten kinds; they are metaphor, simile, synecdoche, personification, metonymy, allegory, overstatement (hyperbole), irony, symbolism, and paradox There are two sorts of meaning, they are literal meaning and non-literal meaning.

Saputri (2014) states that literal meaning is when the poet says something that has natural meaning or does not have other meaning. While, nonliteral meaning is a kind of meaning which means something different from what the word means. Non-literal meaning occurs when the speaker capability special from the word or sentences actually meaning. According to Childs & Fowler (2006:181), seem to be necessarily frequent in critical writing but various in their senses. Song use certain language it is ordinary language that people use everyday. It takes an origin from emotion recollected in tranquility. To beautify the song usually people use certain language.

III. Research Methods

In this research is designed to identify figurative languages used by Payung Teduh in understanding the general meaning when they are used in the lyric song. The researcher directly observed the songs lyric by Payung Teduh . In this research, the writer analyzed the songs lyric to find the figurative language used in songs and to find the meaning of that figurative language used.

Descriptive qualitative approach contains sentences or description of the objects and does not display the detail arithmetic calculation and statistic (Creswell, 2012). This research used the descriptive qualitative because this research used non numeral statistics that had reason to describe and analyze the sorts and which means of figurative language used in Payung Teduh songs lyrics

Data Source The researcher focused on analyzing the song lyric of Payung Teduh. The researcher took it from the website kapanlagi.com.In this research, those songs were analyzed

based on their kinds and meanings of figurative language used in Data Collection the data if this research is songs by Payung Teduh. The process of the data collection was choosing 7 songs of Payung Teduh band in payung teduh album. The researcher got the songs: Angin Pujaan Hujan, Kucari Kamu, Diujung Malam, Tidurlah, Berdua Saja, Resah Dan Akad. (Wind the love of Rain, I find you, At the end of the night, Sleep, The two of us, Restless and Akad.)

The researcher took those because that songs are familiar and getting interest to find the implicit meaning of those songs. After getting the music lyric, the researcher started by means of reading the lyric and listening to song. Next the researcher attempted to discover the word, phrase, and sentence which contain of figurative language and greedy the meaning of every figurative language use in that song. After that, the researcher made a be aware which is one of the figurative language. Finally the researcher categorized the records into kinds of figurative language then analyzed it.

Data Analysis After finding the figurative language in the data source, the first step in the analysis is identifying the types of figurative language such as personification, metaphor, simile, personification,. The next step is analyzing the meaning of each figurative language. And the last is making conclusion.

IV. Result and Discussion

4.1 .The Types Figurative Language Found In Payung Teduh Song Lyrics

The types of figurative language found in the song lyrics created by Payung Teduh are (i) personification, (ii) simile, (iii) metaphor, and (iv) irony.

a. Personification

Personification is a figurative language style that describes inanimate objects or inanimate objects as if they have human characteristics. Personification is a special feature of metaphor, which decorates inanimate objects acting, acting, speaking, like humans. Personification contains an element of similarity. If metaphor (as a general term) makes a comparison with something else, then in the realization of another thing it is inanimate objects that act and act like humans, or human manifestations. Types and Functions of figurative language style in song lyrics that has human form, both in actions, feelings, and human manifestations (Yule, 2010).

The Personification Language Style in the Lyrics of the Payung Teduh Song. The following is the personification language style found in the song lyrics in the album Payung Teduh : (1) Angin Pujaan Hujan (Wind the love of Rain)

(a) Datang dari mimpi semalam (Come from the last night dream) (b) Bulan bundar bermandikan sejuta cahaya (The round moon bathed in the light) (c) Di langit yang merah (In the red sky) (d) Ranum seperti anggur (Ranum like Wine) (e) Wajahmu membuai mimpiku (Your face feed my dream) (f) Sang pujaan tak juga datang (The love never comes) (g) Angin berhembus bercabang (Wind blows fork) (h) Rinduku berbuah lara (My longing creates lara)

Data (1) shows two figurative language styles of personification, namely (1b) and (1h). In (1b) it is said that Bulan bundar bermandikan sejuta cahaya is an inanimate object that cannot carry out bathing activities. Likewise with data (1h) Rinduku berbuah lara. Missing is a form of inanimate feeling, while according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, missing is really wanting and hoping to be true to something. It cannot bear fruit. Lyricists humanize inanimate objects.

b. Simile

Simile is an explicit comparison. What is meant by an explicit comparison is that it immediately states that something is the same as something else. For that, it requires efforts that explicitly show this similarity, namely words: like, equal, as, like, like, and so on

(Yule,2010). Some equations contain details regarding the nature of the equation and some do not contain details regarding the nature of the equation. Then the reader is expected to think for himself the nature of the equation.

The Simile Language Style in the Lyrics of the Payung Teduh Song the following is the simile language style found in the song lyrics in the album Payung Teduh: (2) Kucari Kamu (I look for you)

(a) Kucari kamu dalam setiap malam (I look for you in every night) (b) Dalam bayang masa suram (In the shadow of bleak times) (c) Kucari kamu dalam setiap langkah (I look for you in every step) (d) Dalam ragu yang membisu (In the silent doubt) (e) Kucari kamu dalam setiap ruang (I look for you in every room) (f) Seperti aku yang menunggu kabar dari angin malam(Like I wait for news from night wind) (g) Aku cari kamu (I look for you) (h) Di setiap malam yang panjang (In every long night) (i) Aku cari kamu (I look for you) (j) Kutemui kau tiada (I can't find you) (k) Aku cari kamu (I look for you) (l) Di setiap bayang kau tersenyum (You smile in every shadow) (m) Aku cari kamu (I look for you) (n) Kutemui kau berubah (I find you changed) (o) Kucari kamu dalam setiap jejak(I look for you in every trail) (p) Seperti aku yang menunggu kabar dari matahari (like I wait for news from the sun)

In data (2), the simile language style is shown in four different lines of lyrics but with similar sentences. The first, at (2e) to (2f) I look for you in every room as I wait for news from the night wind and the second, at (2o) to (2p) I look for you in every trail like I wait for news from the sun.

c. Metaphor

Metaphor is an analogy comparing two things directly, but in a shortened form. For example: national flowers, land crocodiles, children, souvenirs, and so on (Yule,2010). Metaphors as direct comparison do not use comparative words as in similes, so that the first point is directly connected to the second subject. This metaphor states that something is the same or worthwhile with other things, which are not the same (Pradopo, 2012: 66).

Metaphorical Language Styles in Payung Teduh Song Lyrics

The following is the metaphorical language style found in the song lyrics in the album Payung Teduh: (3) Di Ujung Malam (In the end of the night) (a) Di ujung malam, di antara lelap dan sadar (I the end of the night, in between sleep and wake) (b) Mulailah sekarang bernyanyilah bersamaku (Let's sing with me) (c) Di ujung malam, di antara lelap dan sadar(I the end of the night, in between sleep and wake) (d) Mulailah sekarang menarilah bersamaku (Let's dance with me) (e) Sunyi ini merdu seketika (This silence is melodious instantly) (f) Sunyi ini merdu seketika (This silence is melodious instantly) (g) Sunyi ini merdu seketika (This silence is melodious instantly) (h) Di ujung malam, di antara lelap dan sadar (i) Mulailah sekarang menarilah bersamaku (j) Sunyi ini merdu seketika (This silence is melodious instantly) (k) Sunyi ini merdu seketika (This silence is melodious instantly) (l) Sunyi ini merdu seketika (This silence is melodious instantly) (m) Sunyi ini merdu seketika (This silence is melodious instantly) (n) Sunyi ini merdu seketika (This silence is melodious instantly) (o) Sunyi ini merdu seketika (This silence is melodious instantly).

In data (3), the metaphorical language style shown in this silent sentence is melodious at once. Silence is likened to a melodious sound that is only instantaneous. There that is shown not the comparison, still but its comparative nature.

d.Irony

Irony is a reference that wants to say something with a meaning or meaning different from what is contained in the series of words. As a figurative language, irony is a reference that wants to say something with a meaning or meaning different from what is contained in the series of words. Intentionally or not, the sentence used denies its true meaning. Irony will

be said to be successful if the reader or listener can find and know the real meaning behind the sentence. Irony Language Styles in Payung Teduh Song Lyrics In this analysis, there is no ironic language style in the song lyrics created by Payung Teduh.

4.2 Reason Use Figurative Language in Payuh Teduh Song Lyrics

The function of figurative language style in the song lyrics created by Payung Teduh, namely (i) beautifying the song lyrics, (ii) hiding something, (iii) creating a certain atmosphere, and (iv) having the aim of persuading, reminding, or convincing,

a. Beautify the Song Lyrics

Songs are created with an aesthetic to convey beautifully. Songwriters don't create lyrics as if they are writing news. The words used are adorned with a certain language style to make it appear more poetic. In fact, it is not uncommon for some songwriters to adopt the poetry. they write to make a song. Function of Beautifying Song Lyrics in Payung Teduh Song Lyrics. the function of beautifying the song lyrics: (4) Tidurlah (go sleep) (a) Akhirnya malam tiba juga (finally the night comes)(b) Malam yang kunanti kan sejak awal (the night that i wait from the start) (c) Malam yang menjawab akhir kita (the night that answer our end) (d) Inikah akhir yang kita ciptakan (is tis the end that we made) (e) Dan pagi takkan terisi lagi (and morning will not be filling again) (f) Lonceng bertingkah sebagaimana mestinya (bells acting as they should) (g) Membangunkan orang tanpa membagi (waking up people without sharing) (h) Sedikit asmara untuk memulai hari (bit of love for beginning the day) (i) Tidurlah (go sleep) (j) Malam terlalu malam (the night is too late) (k) Tidurlah (go sleep) (l) Pagi terlalu pagi(the morning is too early). Data (4) uses the phrase "bells acting" to embellish the song lyrics. "Bells" are used as a substitute for the subject commonly used for humans.

b. Hiding Something

There are some song lyrics that are difficult to find meaning. Usually, the writer is very careful in writing the lyrics of the song so that the audience of the song is difficult to find the meaning. Songwriters want song lovers to enjoy the melodies they make rather than searching for the meaning of the lyrics. Songs are also created to convey something, so songwriters use language styles to convey these things indirectly.
The function of hiding something in the song lyrics of Payung Teduh The following are the lyrics of the song on the album Payung Teduh which has the function of hiding something: (5) Berdua Saja (the two of us) (a) Ada yang tak sempat tergambarkan oleh kata(There's something that can't be described by the word)(b) Ketika kita berdua (when the two of us) (c) Hanya aku yang bisa bertanya (only me can asking) (d) Mungkinkah kau tahu jawabnya (will you know the answer) (e) Malam jadi saksinya night becomes witness) (f) Kita berdua diantara kata (we are between word) (g) Yang tak terucap (that unspoken) (h) Berharap waktu membawa keberanian (hope times bring brave) (i) Untuk datang membawa jawaban (come for bringing the answer) (j) Mungkinkah kita ada kesempatan (will we have the chance) (k) Ucapkan janji takkan berpisah selamanya (say promise not to break up forever). data (5) on the sentence "malam jadi saksinya " and " berharap waktu membawa keberanian untuk datang membawa jawaban "Hides the meaning that" I "hope that something that is being asked in him will be answered at a good time later.

c. Creating a Certain Atmosphere

Creating a Certain Atmosphere Song lyrics are a means to convey something. Figurative language is one way of speaking a song's lyrics. Figurative language exists as an

atmosphere creator. The atmosphere in question can be various, for example romantic, happy, sad, disappointed, etc.

Function of Creating a Certain Atmosphere in the Song Lyrics of Payung Teduh The following are the song lyrics on the album Payung Teduh which have the function of creating a certain atmosphere: (6) Resah (worry)

(a) Aku ingin berjalan bersamamu (i wanna walk with you) (b) Dalam hujan dan malam gelap (in the rain and dark night) (c) Tapi aku tak bisa melihat matamu (but i can't see your eyes) (d) Aku ingin berdua denganmu (i wanna be with you) (e) Di antara daun gugur (in between the autumn leaves) (f) Aku ingin berdua denganmu (i wanna be with you) (g) Tapi aku hanya melihat keresahanmu (but i only see your worries) (h) Aku menunggu dengan sabar (I'm waiting in patient) (i) Diatas sini melayang-layang (up here drifting) (j) Tergoyang angin, menantikan tubuh itu(shaken by wind, waiting forward the body). data (6) shows a sad mood in a romantic nuance. Shown in the lyrics that use "rain", "night", "autumn leaves", and "wind".

d. Persuading, Reminding, or Convincing

Persuading, Reminding, or Convincing Through a lyric, the musicians speak their activities in their own way, one of which is to influence others. A figurative language style exists to speak in a more beautiful and refined manner. Some of the goals to be achieved from the song's lyrics are persuading, reminding, or convincing.

Functions of Persuading, Reminding, or Convincing the Lyrics of Payung Teduh The following song lyrics on Payung Teduh's album have the function of persuading, reminding, or convincing: (7) Akad

(a) Berjalan bersamamu (walking with you) (b) Menarilah denganku (let's dance with me) (c) Namun bila hari ini adalah yang terakhir (but if today is the last day) (d) Namun ku tetap bahagia (yet im still happy) (e) Selalu kusyukuri (i always thankful) (f) Begitulah adanya (that's how is it) (g) Namun bila kau ingin sendiri (but if you wanna be alone) (h) Cepat cepatlah sampaikan kepadaku (tell me quick) (i) Agar ku tak berharap dan buat kau bersedih (so that i won't hope and make you sad) (j) Bila nanti saatnya t'lah tiba (when the times has come) (k) Kuingin kau menjadi istriku (i want you to be my wife) (l) Berjalan bersamamu dalam terik dan hujan (walk with me in the sweltering and raining) (m) Berlarian kesana-kemari dan tertawa (running everywhere and laughing) (n) Namun bila saat berpisah t'lah tiba (but if the separation has come) (o) Izinkanku menjaga dirimu (let me take care of yourself) (p) Berdua menikmati pelukan di ujung waktu (alone enjoying hugs in the end of time) (q) Sudilah kau temani diriku (Will you accompany me) (r) Namun bila kau ingin sendiri (but if you wanna be alone) (s) Cepat-cepatlah sampaikan kepadaku (tell me quick) (t) Agar ku tak berharap dan buat kau bersedih (so that i won't hope and make you sad) (u) Bila nanti saatnya t'lah tiba (when the time has come) (v) Kuingin kau menjadi istriku (i want you to be my wife) (w) Berjalan bersamamu dalam terik dan hujan (walk with you in sweltering and raining) (x) Berlarian kesana-kemari dan tertawa (running everywhere and laughing) (y) Namun bila saat berpisah t'lah tiba (but when the separation has come) (z) Izinkanku menjaga dirimu(let me take care of yourself)(aa) Sudilah kau temani diriku (will you accompany me). On data (8) allusions were used to persuade and convince her lover to marry her. on data (7) figurative language style is used to persuade and a convinced his lover to marry him.

4.5 Discussion

The discussion explains about the data the researcher found and analyzed. After analyzing the data, the researcher found the figurative language use in Payung Teduh Album. Besides discovering types of figurative language used in that song, the researcher also explains the which means of each figurative language use in. There are some types of figurative language used in Payung Teduh in Payung Teduh's Album, such as simile, metaphor, irony,

and personification. The researcher located seven songs content of figurative languages. The most dominant figurative language that determined in this lookup is simile. The figurative language is form of language that the speaker says much less than what he means. Payung teduh makes use of some sorts of figurative language in Payung Teduh Album. The figurative language is used by using Payung teduh to make the track more lovely and quality to be listened. The implicit meanings are mentioned in the figurative language. The use of figurative language is also used to signify emotions and express the message. Payung Teduh Album songs mostly trying to tell the listener to know who they are and find the spirit and soul in their life. This song invites people to always spirit in running their life and never give up in facing troubles faced. Payung teduh shows the boom of spirit. This song expects people to always keep the spirit shine. Even it should be brighter than the moon. Nobody will help us when we have problem except ourselves. So we need to find best way in solving every single problem.

Some previous researches are also cited to this lookup to aid the findings. First by Imro'atul Husna Afriani, she investigated the analysis of figurative language in Michael Jackson lyric Heal the World. Her findings showed that there are figurative languages determined in lyric heal the world by Michael Jackson and described the contextual which means of figurative language in the song. Another lookup carried out by Khadijah Arifah, She performed her lookup entitled Figurative Language Analysis in Five John Legend's Song. Her research located the use of figurative languages in Jhon Legend's track and Gaya Bahasa Kiasan Dalam Kumpulan Cerpen Juragan Haji Dan Kelayakannya di SMA by Anteng Rairiati Lalanissa that her discovering This lookup showed that out of seventeen brief memories in Juragan Haji brief story collections located the use of the language fashion simile, metaphor, personification, allusions, eponymous, epithet, sinekdoke pars seasoned toto, sinekdoke totem seasoned parte, metonymy, antonomasia, irony, cynicism, sarcasm, and antifrasis. Overall the characteristic of figurative language fashion is used to express sure feelings, evoke dramatic outcomes of positive events, and as a pointer of someone's social status

After seeing the result, the researcher concluded that there are some types of figurative language use in Payung Teduh. The figurative languages are used to express message to the listener. The contextual meaning is also explained by researcher of the figurative language used in song by Payung Teduh.

V. Conclusion

In the discussion of the types and Reasin of the figurative language style found in the song lyrics of Payung Teduh, based on the sample determined by the researcher, it was found that there three out four types of figurative language styles found in the lyrics of the song Payung Teduh, namely (i) personification, (ii) simile or equation , (iii) metaphor, The song lyrics created by Payung Teduh use a personified language style of ten songs. In addition, the reason of figurative language style contained in the lyrics of the song Payung Teduh, namely (i) beautifying the song lyrics, (ii) hiding something, (iii) creating a certain atmosphere, and (iv) having the aim of persuading, reminding, or convincing.

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