

## AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN SUMBAWA SONGS

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### ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis bahasa kiasan yang terdapat dalam lagu-lagu Sumbawa. Untuk menentukan jenis bahasa kiasan, peneliti menggunakan teori Keraf. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif. Ada empat cara untuk mengumpulkan data, yaitu observasi video, dokumentasi dan wawancara. Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan reduksi data, display data dan penarikan kesimpulan/verifikasi. Penelitian ini menemukan lima jenis bahasa kiasan yaitu simile, repetisi, hiperbola, sinekdoke, dan personifikasi dalam lagu Sumbawa.

**Kata kunci:** Bahasa Kiasan, Makna, Lagu Sumbawa

### ABSTRACT

*This study aims to determine the types of figurative language contained in Sumbawa songs. To determine the type of figurative language, the researcher uses Keraf's theory. The method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method. There are four ways to collect data, namely video observation, documentation, interviews and recordings. Data were analyzed using data reduction, data display and drawing conclusions/verification. The study found five types of figurative language contained in Sumbawa Songs such as simile, repetition, hyperbole, synecdoche, and personification.*

**Keywords :** Figurative, Meaning, Sumbawa Song

### INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool used to communicate and interact between people. Through these interactions, we can transfer the ideas we have, give opinions, exchange ideas, and obtain a variety of information. Fitria (2018, p.70) states that language is a way to communicate with others; it can not be replaced by anything. In daily life, we need language to communicate with others because we are as social beings. Besides, language also works in some parts of our lives, for example in literature. Literature is a tool used by an author contains ideas on works of art (Adampe, 2015, p.3). According to Fitria (2018, p. 70) literature is everything that has been written such as poetry, play, comic, novel and song lyric. In another sense, literature is a beautiful and imaginative work that describes social life based on the researcher's experience, knowledge, interpretation and song lyrics are an example. One of example of literature is song and usually a person expresses something that is seen, heard or experienced through a song. According to Hornby (2000, p.1281), song is a short piece of music with words that you sing. Lyrics can include a series of words created by their creator. In song lyrics usually contain an outpouring of the heart of the song author or the story of another person who is then poured into a song.

The lyrics of a song created by a person are frequently a message or feeling conveyed to the listener. The words and sentences in the song lyrics can be used to create certain situations and imaginative imagery for the audience. In other words, the lyrics are expressions of feeling that the songwriter wants to convey. It commonly use figurative language with the meaning contained in it so that the reader uses imagination to understand its meaning. Moreover, Ibrahim, et al (19, p. 119) mentioned that figurative language become necessary in song lyrics because songwriters can convey messages that show the beauty and uniqueness of the song to people who hear and read it. In another word, figurative language applied in lyrics will enrich the song lyric itself.

Furthermore, figurative language defines as a language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation (Nurhaida & Marlina, 2017). Furthermore, Zia et al (2018, p.232) said that figurative language is a literary tool used by writers to bring the reader into a fantasy. It is concluded that figurative

language is a language that uses words or expressions that bring the reader's imagination to describe the form of beauty rather than the actual meaning. Several types of figurative languages frequently used in songs such as, hyperbole, litotes, metaphor, etc.

There are many studies that have been conducted to find out the use of figurative language in songs, one of which was conducted by Surbakti (2019) entitled "A Description of Figurative Language Found in Christina Perri's Lyrics of Song". It found 36 use of figurative language which consist of hyperbole 12 forms, rhetorical 11 forms, repetition 10 forms, personification 1 form, paradox 1 form, parallelism 1 form. The analysis also shows that hyperbola, rhetoric and repetition are the most figurative languages that appear in Cristina Perry's lyrics. However, figurative language does not only found in Western songs but also found in Sumbawa song.

For example, the lyric "*mengas mara bulan les*" use simile. The word *mengas* in the lyrics denotatively means *bright*, *maras* means *as*, *bulan* means *moon*, *les* means *out*. Connotatively, the meaning of the lyrics is *the man's face is shining*.

Based on that phenomenon, this research needs to be conducted to know deeply types of the figurative language applied in Sumbawa Songs. Then, the purpose of this research was to know the number of types of figurative language in Sumbawa Songs.

### Formulation of The Problem

The formulation of the research problem is what types of figurative language are found in Sumbawa songs ?

### Research Purposes

This study aims to determine the types of figurative language contained in Sumbawa songs

## RESARCH METHOD

This research is descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive qualitative method is data collected by researchers in the form of words, pictures, and not numbers (Moleong, 2013, P. 11). Besides Creswell (2016, p. 4) stated that qualitative research is the methods to explore and understand the meaning that some individuals or a group of people think comes from a social or human problem. This research focused on analyzing figurative language on five Sumbawa songs such as *Lala Jinis* (Ace Let Luar), *Sumpeng Kemang* (Lonto Engal), *Kemban Rasate* (Lonto Engal), *Tanjung Menangis* (Oby Pamungkas), and *Kemang Desa* (Yayan). The data were collected through video observation, documentation and interview. Furthermore, in analyzing the data, it was applied some stages namely data reduction, data display and drawing conclusion.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Reseacher has found the types of figurative language in Sumbawa songs based on Keraf's theories. Based on the results of research finding, there are 23 fragments of lyrics that are included in the types of figurative language. There are five types of figurative language used in Sumbawa songs such as simile, repetition, personification, hyperbole, and synecdoche. For more details, the types of figurative language could be seen in following the table:

**Table 1 Findings the types of Figurative Language in Sumbawa Songs**

Songs Title	Song Lyrics	Types of Figurative Language
<i>Lala Jinis</i>	<i>Batata bulan satangal</i>	Simile
	<i>Ramata den kali bemang kabalik</i>	Simile
	<i>La balong, la balong, la balong</i>	Repetition
	<i>Bakidat semet bariring</i>	Simile
	<i>Bariset gasal tu tembok</i>	Simile
	<i>Rabiwer mara malam tu benter</i>	Simile
	<i>O... la balong batian galona satekal</i> <i>O... la balong rabokong dulang sakudi</i> <i>O... la balong rabetes rembong katuntang</i> <i>O... la balong barepa kalong tu bokek</i>	Repetition
	<i>Batian galona satekal</i>	Simile
	<i>Rabokong dulang sakudi</i>	Simile
	<i>Rabetes rembong katuntang</i>	Simile
	<i>Barepa kalong tu bokek</i>	Simile
	<i>Sumpeng Kemang</i>	<i>Mengas mara bulan les</i>

		<i>Rapang ku gita parana</i>	Simile
	<b>Kemban Rasate</b>	<i>Mara rembu jendring ola</i>	Simile
		<i>Osap renas saruntung ne</i>	Personification
	<b>Tanjung Menangis</b>	<i>Ai awak bantal ila</i>	Personification
		<i>Na mole daeng na mole</i>	Repetition
		<i>Ai mata paning tanjung</i>	Hiperbole
	<b>Kemang Desa</b>	<i>Ada leng poto jambangan</i>	Synecdoche
		<i>Mampes na saser desa ta</i>	Synecdoche
		<i>Ku layar mana ku rugi</i>	Hiperbole
		<i>Mana pitu dadi lili</i>	Hiperbole
		<i>No ku rela, no ku rela</i>	Repetition

In this section, the researcher discussed types of figurative language using Keraf's theories. Based on the research findings from five Sumbawa songs, there are five types of figurative language used in Sumbawa songs such as simile, repetition, hyperbole, synecdoche, and personification.

In five of the songs, the type that appears the most is simile. Simile is a figure of speech that equates one thing with another by using comparative words such as "like". For example, in **Lala Jinis**'s song, there are nine fragments of song lyrics that include simile, namely on lines one until three, lines five until seven, lines eleven until fourteen. In addition, the use of simile is also contained in the lyrics of **Sumpeng Kemang**'s song, namely in lines ten and eleven.

Another types of figurative language that frequently appear are repetition. Repetition is a figure of speech that the writer uses to repeat several words in a sentence. There are four fragments of song lyrics that include repetition, such as in **Lala Jinis** song. There are two fragments of the lyrics contain repetition. Those are **La Balong, La Balong, La Balong** in line four and **O... La Balong** in line eleven until fourteen. In **Tanjung Menangis** song, there is one fragment of song lyrics, namely **Na mole Daeng na mole** in line seventeen. In **Kemang Desa** song, there is also one fragment of the lyric that includes repetition, namely **No ku rela, no ku rela**.

The third type of figurative language is hyperbole. Hyperbole is a figure of speech that exaggerates something from the actual meaning. In these songs, four lyric fragments are included hyperbole. This type appears in **Tanjung Menangis** song. One fragment of the lyric namely **Ai mata paning Tanjung**, and two lyric fragments in **Kemang Desa**'s song, namely **Ku layar mana ku rugi** and **Mana pitu dadi lili**.

The fourth type of figurative language is personification. Personification is the process of determining human characteristics to become non-human or assigning human characteristics to inanimate objects. Two fragments lyrics included personification, namely **Osap renas saruntung ne**, in line eight of **Kemban Rasate** song. In addition, in **Tanjung Menangis** song, in line twelve, **Ai mata paning Tanjung** also includes personification because it describes inanimate objects as if they have life (having human nature).

The fifth type of figurative language is synecdoche. Synecdoche is a word or phrase which part something is used to represent a whole is used to represent a part something. In this study, the researcher found two lyric fragments that include synecdoche, namely **Mampis kemang leng desa ta**, and **Ada leng poto jambangan**. Those fragments appear in **Kemang Desa** song in lines nine and ten.

Of the five songs, the types of figurative language that appear the least are personification, and synecdoche because in these songs they use comparisons or express something directly, such as the parable word "like" which is included in characteristics of simile.

## CLOSING

### Conclusion

Based on the finding and discussion of the research, it can be concluded there are five types of figurative language in Sumbawa Songs such as simile, repetition, hyperbola, synecdoche, and personification. Types of figurative language most widely used of the five songs Sumbawa is simile.

### Suggestion

For further researchers, they can examine more types of figurative language and other meanings other than those presented in this research, so that they can provide new knowledge for students, society, and public.

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