

AN ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE STYLE IN THE SONG LYRICS OF "MANUSIA KUAT" TULUS: A STYLISTIC STUDY

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Abstract

The study of language style in the song becomes an analysis that emphasizes how the author's message in song lyrics can be conveyed. This study focuses on analyzing and describing the use of language styles contained in the lyrics of the song "Manusia Kuat" by Tulus. In addition, the research also stated the meaning of each language style that contained in the song lyrics. The research method is descriptive qualitative method using stylistic theory. This study used the technique of listening, reading and taking notes. It means that the writer is the key instrument who makes careful, directed and thorough observations of secondary data sources. The findings of the research are dominated by the affirmation, contradiction, and comparison language style. It is divided into four kinds: those are hyperbole, antithesis, repetition, and climax.

Key words: language style, stylistics, the contextual meaning of the song.

Abstrak

Kajian gaya bahasa dalam lagu menjadi sebuah analisis yang menekankan bagaimana pesan pengarang dalam lirik lagu dapat tersampaikan. Penelitian ini berfokus untuk menganalisis dan mendeskripsikan penggunaan gaya bahasa yang terdapat dalam lirik lagu "Manusia Kuat" karya Tulus. Selain itu, penelitian ini juga mengungkap makna dari setiap gaya bahasa yang terkandung dalam lirik lagu. Metode penelitian yang digunakan yang digunakan dalam metode ini adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan menggunakan teori stilistika. Penelitian ini menggunakan teknik menyimak, membaca dan mencatat. Artinya penulis adalah instrumen kunci yang melakukan pengamatan secara cermat, terarah dan menyeluruh terhadap sumber data sekunder. Hasil penelitian didominasi oleh gaya bahasa afirmasi, kontradiksi, dan perbandingan. Gaya bahasa tersebut terbagi menjadi empat macam yaitu hiperbola, antitesis, repetisi, dan klimaks.

Kata kunci: gaya bahasa, stilistika, makna kontekstual lagu.

INTRODUCTION

The literary style seemed to be a mascot of a literary work. The choice of language style is quite important in writing literary works. It seems to determine how valuable the literary work is. Besides, the style of language is closely related to the character of the author. Oktavia (2017) states that language style is the author's way of

expressing his thoughts which shows the soul and personality of the author specifically through language. In addition, Keraf (2006) states that "Language style as part of diction is related to individual and characteristic expressions, or which have high artistic value."

One of the literary works that contain language style is the song. Song lyrics are poems that conveyed to listeners through singing. The song also uses interesting language combined with

language style. Therefore, it has an aesthetic aspect that adds to the beauty in it. In addition, a poem or song lyric also contains an implicit or explicit message that the author wants to convey. When poetry combined with an attractive tone, it will become a literary work that is expected to touch the listeners' hearts.

Talking about writers, Tulus is an Indonesian writer who is involved in the music world. Its popularity continues to run as the time passes. According to *situstulus.com* (2017), it stated that to date, Tulus' songs have listened to 97.01 million times through a digital streaming service, namely Spotify. He is also the first Indonesian musician to reach 1 million subscribers on the digital streaming, Spotify. Moreover, until now, during the 7-year musical journey, he managed to get 50 awards, both in music and cinematography.

The reason the researchers chose this song was that the song lyrics contained language style. The song '*Manusia Kuat*' is one of Tulus's songs which are quite popular. It released in 2016, is one of the songs from the album 'Monochrome'. An interesting thing about this song is that this song was written directly by the singer himself, Tulus. In his blog, *situstulus.com* (2017), it stated that this song talks about the soul. Tulus expressed his belief that no human being can truly break the good steps of another human being. It makes it interesting for further research. The lyrics are very appropriate when used as special material on character education so that students are aware that they are strong souls.

Based on the above background, we made the lyrics of the song Tulus '*Manusia Kuat*' the object of our research. This study aims to analyze and describe the use of language style in the lyrics of the song Tulus "*Manusia Kuat*" using a stylistic perspective.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Previous studies which relevant to this research can be used as a starting point in conducting research, knowing comparisons, and their relevance using this research. Previous studies that are relevant to this research include the following.

Tiva and Danu (2018) in their research discuss the study of stylistics in song lyrics using the theory proposed by Tarigan. They found a metaphorical language style to dominate Maudi Ayunda's "moment" music album. According to them, the metaphorical language style shows a poetic element as a form of expression of the author's feelings at moments in his life. Apart from that, the researcher also found the diction that dominated the "moment" album. The most widely used diction is abstract diction. According to researchers, the use of abstract diction aims to convey feelings towards readers or listeners. At the end of the discussion, the researcher expressed his hope that the results of his research could become a reference for other researchers in conducting research on language styles and diction in songs.

Yusniar, Murjianto, Hastuti (2019) in his research on stylistic studies in song lyrics, found the use of various aspects of language elements in the album "Determining Direction" by Sheila On 7. The first aspect is diction, which includes the typical greeting words of personal names, absorption words, vulgar words, and objects of natural reality. The second aspect is language style, including assonance language style, repetition language style, anaphoric language style, and also some figures of speech. In the end, the researcher also explained that the album "Determining the Direction of the work" Sheila On 7 has elements that are relevant to be used as one of the teaching materials for Indonesian in grade VII SMP. This is because the album fulfills the criteria in the VII grade syllabus of SMP.

Language style is a characteristic that exists in a text (Luxemburg, 1990). Language style can also be referred as rhetoric in which the use of a language style can have an influence on the reader (Tarigan, 1985). A language style can be said to be good language style if it contains three elements. The first is honesty, the second is politeness and the third is attractive (Keraf, 1981). Language style is divided into several categories.

Comparative Language Style

Comparative language style is a language style used by comparing one object with another object. Comparative language styles are divided into several types:

1. Personification

Personification is a style of language used to show the nature of inanimate objects with human nature as if he were alive. Example: The stars and the moon are calling me to come.

2. Euphemism

Euphemism is a style of language used to replace words that have a rougher connotation to become smoother. Example: The man was caught in a murder case. Tomorrow he will face the court.

3. Metaphor

Metaphor is a style of language used to compare two things directly. Example: He is a loan shark.

4. Similes

Simile is a style of language that is used to compare an object by juxtaposing the object with an expression sentence. Example: The girl is beautiful like her mother. The fruit doesn't fall far from the tree.

5. Allegory

Allegory is a style of language used to juxtapose an object with an expression. Example: Wishing to have you is the same as wishing to hold the moon and stars

6. Metonymy

Metonymy is a style of language used to indicate a language with words that are common or often used. Example: I brush my teeth using Pepsodent.

7. Symbolic

Symbolic is a style of language that uses expressions in the form of comparing one subject with another. Example: His body is very nice like a Spanish guitar.

8. Association

Association is a figurative language that compares two objects by adding the word like or like. Example: His face shines like the full moon

9. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a linguistic style that is used to exaggerating or exaggerating objects from the facts. Example: My goals are very high, as high as heaven.

Contradictory Style

1. Paradox

Paradox is a style of language used to compare a condition that has the opposite meaning. Example: On a sunny morning, I feel the

darkness of the night if I have to be alone without you.

2. Antithesis

Antithesis is a style of language used to describe pairs of words that have different meanings. Example: It doesn't matter whether young or old, rich or poor, big or small, everyone has the right to a decent life.

3. Contradiction

Contradiction is a figurative language used to refute the previously mentioned statement. Example: Our government system is very good. But only on the top layer, not the bottom.

4. Litotes

Litotes is a style of language used to express the opposite of the reality of a thing. Example: If you pass here, please stop by our hut.

Affirmation Language Style

1. Rhetoric

Rhetoric is a style of language that uses a question pattern but does not require an answer. Example: Is it true that prayer is an obligation?

2. Repetition

Repetition is a style of language that has the characteristic of repeating words. Example: The woman is very beautiful, she is smart, she is also talented, and she is the one who taught me to always be passionate about learning.

3. Pleonasm

Pleonasm is a style of language that uses words repeatedly, the word does seem ineffective. However, the repetition of the word aims to emphasize the repeated word. Example: Once you backtrack, you will lose.

4. Climax

Climax is a style of language used to mention things in sequence from a lower level to a higher level. Example: The inspection process carried out by the KPK starts from the lowest level, namely the RT, then the village and so on up to the presidential level.

5. Anti climax

Anticlimax is a style of language that is used to say things in sequence from a high level to a lower level. Example: This morning the vaccination activity was carried out at the hospital. Fresh sane. The vaccination process starts from the elderly, adults, teenagers, children and finally toddlers.

6. Parallelism

Parallelism is a style of language that uses word repetition techniques with the aim of explaining that the definition of the word is different. Example: Knowledge is like light, knowledge is like a sword in a battlefield, knowledge is like wings that make doves fly.

7. Tautology

Tautology is a style of language that uses repeated words in the form of synonyms to explain something. Example: A girl who is beautiful, smart and also has good character.

METHOD

In this research, the research method used is descriptive qualitative method using stylistic study theory. Qualitative research is research that examines the object of scientific study where the researcher is the main instrument in the research process (Tiva, F., & Danu, A. K, 2018). In this case, researchers used descriptive qualitative methods, namely research presented in descriptive form. In the qualitative descriptive research process, the researcher displays the results of the data according to what has been analyzed without any manipulation or other treatment.

Regarding the data source, this study examines the song lyrics of Tulus "*Manusia Kuat*" in the form of descriptive text. As for the data collection process, data sources that can be used are primary data sources and secondary data sources. Primary data is data obtained by researchers directly such as questionnaires, interviews, etc. Meanwhile, secondary data is data obtained by researchers through existing sources such as data obtained from magazines, songs, and so on (Al Putri, A., Astri, N.D, 2020). When viewed from the data source, this study uses secondary data sources where the researcher obtains data from pre-existing song lyrics and information obtained from trusted media.

Talking about data collection techniques, this study used the technique of listening, reading and taking notes. It means that the writer is the key instrument who makes careful, directed and thorough observations of secondary data sources. In compiling this research, the authors used several stages. The library technique is the first stage that must be done by listening and reading the lyrics of the song Tulus "*Manusia Kuat*".

Next, understand the lyrics of the song to get an idea of the language style contained in it. The next stage is analysing the language styles that have been found. Then, describe the lines that show the style of the language in the song. As for the last stage, researchers make conclusions from the findings.

FINDINGS

The song lyrics entitled "*Manusia Kuat*" by Tulus are the main object of study in this study, from the song lyrics are analyzed and described based on the use of language styles contained therein. Munir (2013) stated that language style is a way of using language in an essay, or how author expresses something that will be stated. It suggests the use of language in certain contexts by certain authors, and for certain studies. In addition, Tarigan (2013) explains in general the types of language style which are categorized into four parts, namely comparative, linkage, contradiction, and repetition language style. From these kinds of language style, the researcher found 4 language styles contained in the lyrics of the song "*Manusia Kuat*" by Tulus including: hyperbole, contradiction, repetition, and climax.

Table 1: contained in the lyrics of the song "*Manusia Kuat*" by Tulus

LANGUAGE STYLE	QUANTITY	PERCENTAGE
Hyperbole	3	30%
Antitesis	3	29%
Repetition	3	29%
Klimaks	1	12%
Total		100%

DISCUSSION

1. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a type of contradiction that uses exaggerating words, this makes something seem exaggerated than the fact. Hyperbole is a figure of speech that is used with the aim of exaggerating or exaggerating something (Keraf, 2006). Based on the results of the analysis, it was found that the use of hyperbole language style was found 3 times or 30% of the text.

Example:

Kau bisa patahkan kakiku

In the sentence above the writer uses the word "*patahkan kakiku*", it shows that there is a dramatic element in the delivery. In addition, the sentence also seems exaggerated and does not

match the facts. The use of hyperbole in the sentence also shows the impossibility that someone will break a leg. This analysis has the same pattern as Keraf's explanation of hyperbole in the sentence "Kemarahanaku sudah menjadi-jadi hingga hampir meledak aku". In this sentence, the choice of the word *meledak* indicates a dramatic element that exaggerates the fact that someone will not explode just because of anger has already flared up (Keraf, 2006)

Example :

Kau bisa lumpuhkan tanganku

In this sentence the author uses the sentence "lumpuhkan tanganku". The word choice used shows the fact that the situation is exaggerated. The word "lumpuhkan" also indicates an exaggerated action that to break the spirit of a hand must be paralyzed. Tiva and Danu also gave a similar explanation regarding the sentence "Gunung akan dipindahkan". The word choice of "dipindahkan" shows that it is impossible for humans to have the ability to move mountains (Tiva and Danu, 2018)

Example:

Kau bisa merebut senyumku

In this sentence the author uses the word "merebut senyumku". The word of "merebut" indicates that the facts are exaggerated. The word "merebut" refers to the loss of a smile due to a lost spirit. The choice of vocabulary shows that there are dramatic elements in one line of the lyrics. The same thing is also found in the lyrics of the song *Forty* in the lyrics "Meradang tangisku ". The choice of the word "meradang" indicates an exaggerated fact that an excessive cry can make inflammation (Putri et al, 2007)

2. Antitesis

In the findings section, it was stated that there were three forms of antitetic language style which were expressed 3 times as a percentage of 29% in the song lyrics of Tulus '*Manusia Kuat*'. Antitesis belongs to one style of language based on sentence structure. Antitesis is a style of language that contains opposing ideas which are usually characterized by the use of words or groups of words that are opposite to each other. (Keraf, 2006)

Example :

Kau bisa patahkan kakiku

Tapi tidak mimpi-mimpiku

In the lyrics above, there are the words "kau bisa" and "tapi tidak" which are opposite words. This illustrates the antitetic style of language because, in the first line, it is written that "kau bisa patahkan kakiku" but in the next sentence he continues with the sentence "tapi tidak mimpi-mimpiku". The author wants to tell listeners that even if you can break his leg, his dream cannot be broken. In this sentence, he uses two contradictory words which mean *bisa patahkan* and *tidak bisa patahkan*. He uses the antitesis of figurative language to beautify figurative language.

Another example:

Kau bisa lumpuhkan tanganku

Tapi tidak mimpi-mimpiku

In the two sentences above, we can see the words "kau bisa" and "tapi tidak". The words "bisa" and "tidak" are opposite words. In the lyrics above, Tulus hints that even if a person can paralyze his hand, but his dream will not just be paralyzed. The word *no* here refers to not being able to paralyze dreams. In this sentence, he uses two contradictory words which mean *bisa lumpuhkan* and *tidak bisa lumpuhkan*.

3. Repetition

Repetition is an affirmation figure of speech in the form of repetition of sounds, syllables, words or parts of sentences that are considered important to put pressure in an appropriate context (Keraf, 2006). Based on the results of the analysis, there are 3 repetition figures in the lyrics of the song "*Manusia Kuat*" by Tulus which were expressed as a percentage of 29% of all the figure language that contained in it. Keraf (2006) divided repetition into 8 kinds, those are epizeusis, tautosies, anafora, epistropa, simpleke, mesodiplosis, epanalepsis, and anadiplosis. In the lyrics of song "*Manusia Kuat*", the researcher finds two repetition figureheads including epistrophe repetition and anadiplosis repetition.

a. Epistrophe Repetition

Epistrophe repetition is repetition in the form of repetition of words or phrases at the end of successive lines or sentences (Keraf, 2006). An example is found in the first stanza:

Kau bisa patahkan kaki ku

Tapi tidak mimpi-mimpi ku

Kau bisa lumpuhkan tangan ku

Tapi tidak mimpi-mimpi ku

The example above shows the use of epistrophe repetitive language style, because the word is written repeatedly in one verse of the song lyrics. This is shown in the use of the word "ku" which is at the end of the sentence in the first stanza in sequence. The repetition of the word "ku" at the end of the sentence shows the stylistic style that forms the rhyme a-a-a-a which aims to beautify the lyrics of the song. The word "ku" which is used shows the affirmation of the previous 2 stanzas that a person's dream cannot be changed even if his physical body is damaged or destroyed by someone else. It is different with the previous study about majas in a collection of song lyrics Barasuara which briefly discusses the repetition figurehead in that song. the researcher analyze figure of language in general which not mention the kinds of repetition in the journal. Besides that, the repetition is explained through one lines of the songs (Muflikhul, 2012).

b. Anadiplosis Repetition

Anadiplosis repetition is the last word or phrase of one clause being the first word or phrase of the next clause (Keraf, 2006).

Example:

Kau bisa patahkan kakiku,

Patah tanganku rebut senyumku.

Hitamkan putihnya hatiku,

Tapi tidak mimpi-mimpiku.

The example above shows the use of anadiplosis repetition language style. It is refers to the use of the word "patah" at the end of the clause which is repeated at the beginning of the next clause. The repetition of word "patah" in the verse is an affirmation that the songwriter wants as a way for the listener to understand the meaning of each verse in the song. It means that a person's dream will not be destroyed even though his body and life are destroyed by other people. This analysis is related with the previous study by Purwanti (2019) about figureheads of the song lyrics in cartoon film era 90-an in Indonesian version. In the result discussed a figure of

language which explain about anadiplosis that included in affirmation figure of language.

c. Klimaks

In the findings section, it was stated that there was a form of climax language style which were expressed 1 times as a percentage of 12% in the song lyrics of Tulus 'Manusia Kuat'. The sentence above is an example of one of the language styles based on the sentence structure, namely the klimaks. Keraf (2006) defines the climax language style as a periodic language style that contains sequences of thoughts that increase in importance each time from previous ideas.

Example :

Bila bukan kehendakNya

Tidak satu pun culasmu akan bawa bahaya

The sentence "tidak satu pun culasmu akan bawa bahaya" is a continuation or the next sequence of thoughts from the sentence "bila bukan kehendaknya" It means that when God does not will something, then none of all 'culas' of his creatures will bring him or lead him to danger. Therefore, this example is relevant to the definition of klimaks that Keraf describes because it contains sequences of thoughts.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis and discussion of the language style in the song lyrics "Manusia Kuat" by Tulus, it can be concluded that there are various kinds of language style that are expected to motivate the listeners. There are 4 language styles in the song lyrics "Manusia Kuat" which are divided into 3 hyperboles, 3 antithesis, 3 repetitions, and 1 climax. The kind of repetition language style that found in that song included epistrophe and anadiplosis repetition. From the data, it can be seen that the 4 language style is included into 3 groupings of figurative language, those are comparison, contrast, and affirmation. Besides that, the meaning contained in the lyrics of the song can motivate every listener where the lyrics tell about the achievement of one's dream that will not be destroyed by the treatment and opinions of others. As long as a person believes in his dream, surely it will come true even though many problems come to hinder them.

The use of affirmative language is one of the dominant language styles in the lyrics of this

song. It shows that this song is a call for listeners to never give up in life. Through this song, we know that no one can break and hinder the good steps of others to achieve their dreams. Meanwhile, the use of comparative language style are also found in this song. It proved by the finding of 3 hyperbole language style. It showed that one's dream will never waver eventhough many others do not like or even want to destroy it. So that, the songwriter uses hyperbole as a proof that dreams will be achieved although the someone's body is not perfect and the happiness has been taken by someone else.

Other than that, the researcher hopes this research will become a source or reference for other researchers in analyzing language styles, especially stylistic studies. For further researchers, it is hoped that they will be able to analyze the style of language in song lyrics by using an in-depth stylistic study and more styles of language that are the object of analysis. Besides that, the uses of language style should be paid in order to obtain more objective and detailed analysis results.

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