

Analysis of Language Styles in Fiersa Besari's Songs Based on Hermeneutic Study

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the style of language and describe the meaning of songs by Fiersa Besari through a Hermeneutical approach based on the theory of Friedrich Ernst Daniel Schleiermacher with the theory of Grammatical Interpretation and Psychological Interpretation. This type of research method is descriptive qualitative. Data collection methods and techniques used in this study, namely library methods and field methods where the techniques used, namely recording techniques, observing techniques and note-taking techniques. The data analysis technique focuses on the workings of hermeneutics in discussing the interpretation of meaning. The results of this study the authors conclude that the lyrics of the song Fiersa Besari use a lot of figurative language such as metonymy, hyperbole, pleonasm, personification, metaphor, sarcasm, eroticism, assonation, polysyndeton, epithet, satire, cynicism, and irony. The meanings contained in the lyrics of the song are: (1) about a long-distance love story, (2) a devotional song to improve attitudes towards the Indonesian homeland, (3) a story of unrequited love, (4) satire to the people and the government of Indonesia.

Keywords: *Language Style, Fiersa Besari, Hermeneutics*

INTRODUCTION

Literary work is the result of imaginative human creation, one form of literary work that requires meaning is song lyrics. Song lyrics are part of the language produced by the author who pours his work into writing so that it has a certain meaning. Song lyrics are formed from communication or conditions between songwriters and listeners in the sense of song connoisseurs, namely the community as written discourse because it is conveyed with written media on the album cover as well as oral discourse via cassette or VCD. Song lyrics are someone's expression from within about something good that has been seen, heard or experienced.

Song lyrics have their own characteristics compared to poetry because the pouring of ideas through song lyrics is strengthened by melodic strains and the type of rhythm that is adjusted to the song lyrics.

Awe (2003:51) argues, "Song lyrics are a person's expression of something that has been seen, heard or experienced. In expressing his experiences, the poet or songwriter plays with words and language to create attractiveness and uniqueness to his lyrics or poetry. Lyric poetry in the form of a song can be in the form of expressing the heart story of the author himself or describing something else, such as a phenomenon that is happening at a certain time. This is what makes songs classified as special in literature because the tempo of a song shows every depth of meaning. Disclosure of a meaning is written explicitly and even implicitly contained in the lyrics of a song. Songs can be themed happy, sad, gratitude, humor, love, serenity, and hope that can be recognized by all levels of society. Nowadays, the song genre has developed in terms of refreshment. This is because listeners are getting bored with songs with the same theme. As well as the saturation felt by poets towards music in Indonesia also encourages renewal in the world of music. Folk music genre is often referred to as folk music which is full of simplicity and everydayness in its songs. The theme is social and environmental issues that appear in society.

Folk music is closely related to indie bands or musicians. The reason is none other than because many songs with this genre are created by indie musicians. The emergence of indie musicians is a positive impact of technological developments. One of these musicians is Fiersa Besari, an indie solo musician as well as a folk songwriter. Songs by Fiersa Besari in the Indonesian music scene during the new era are now very influential because they create songs with deep and poetic meanings and are also not only about love. In this new era, social life is very developed in listening to songs or music as entertainment and there are various types of genres and songs available. However, today's songs are not as beautiful and meaningful, in contrast to the era of songs from the 1980s which were full of diction and meaningful language styles in the lyrics of the songs. Most of today's era, song lyrics are influenced by DJ music (disc jokey). Which is a type of music that mixes songs, causing inequality in interpreting the meaning of the song. Today's listeners of children's songs, teenagers, and adults listen to these songs or music (DJs) which make them entertainment. But they don't understand the meaning of the song because there are many mixes and rules of songs or music that are not structured the same, giving rise to the thoughts of today's people being mixed up and it is not clear which way their thoughts will go.

And musician Fiersa Besari tries to influence today's music entertainment industry market by creating songs based on word choice, language style, and meaning. So that there are songs that can be structured based on themes of joy, sadness, gratitude, humor, love, serenity, and hope. The songs by Fiersa Besari that will be examined in this scientific work are: (1) the song *Celengan Rindu*, (2) the song *Garis Terdepan*, (3) the song *Napak Tilas*, and (4) the song *Folklore*. This study raises two issues to be discussed, namely: (1) What is the style of language used in the lyrics of Fiersa Besari's songs? (2) What is the meaning of the lyrics of Fiersa Besari's songs using a hermeneutic approach? The aim of this research is: (1) Describe the style of language used in songs by Fiersa Besari. And (2) to describe the meaning contained in the songs by Fiersa Besari.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Language style

Language style is a way of expressing thoughts through language that is unique to the wearer. The uniqueness that can reflect the ideas and feelings of the wearer can then lead to deep language expressions both in terms of expressing emotions, creativity, inspiration, or motivation (Kerraf, 2006: 112-113). Language style is a beautiful language that is used to enhance effects that can change and cause certain connotations (Dale in Tarigan, 1985: 5). According to Larousse (1999: 969), language style is a special or distinctive way of expressing ideas, emotions, and feelings. Therefore, figurative language is often used in song lyrics to bring out the ideas and feelings of the author so that listeners of the song can easily enjoy them. Through language style the reader can assess the author's personality and ability, the better the style of language used, the better the assessment of him. It is often said that language is an author who is recorded in the work he produces. Therefore every author has his own style. Thus it can be concluded that the meaning of language style is the use of language in a stylistic manner with the aim of creating artistic effects in expressiveness and creating the charm of language.

With regard to language style, it can be viewed from various points of view, but in general, a review of language style can be divided into two, namely: non-language and linguistic aspects. Both have their respective roles in the study of language style. In order to find out style broadly, a non-language review is needed, but to know the abilities and skills of using language style, a review is needed from a language perspective (Kerraf, 2006: 115). This research will use a review of figurative language in terms of language because the subject of this research is song lyrics in figurative language which includes the use of figurative language in it.

The style of language in terms of language and the elements of the language used can be divided into four (1) style of language based on word choice, (2) style of language based on the tone contained in the discourse, (3) style of language based on sentence structure, and (4) style of language based on the direct or indirect meaning. This study examines the style of language based on the direct or indirect meaning because the song lyrics contain meanings that are expressed indirectly by the author. Language style based on whether or not the direct meaning is divided into two, namely rhetorical language style and figurative language style.

Hermeneutics

Etymologically, Hermeneutics comes from the Greek word *Hermeneuein* which means interpreting, giving understanding, or translating (Palmer, 2005:14). According to Wilhelm Dilthey, hermeneutics is a key word for all sciences about humanity and society; he believes that we can understand all aspects of human life not by scientific methods, but through subjective interpretation (Mulyana, 2013: 242). According to Heidegger, hermeneutics is the art or method of viewing objects as texts that hold meaning. Our logical thinking certainly says that interpreting means not letting objects speak for themselves, but uncovering what is hidden behind them (Adian, 2003:54).

According to Schleirmacher, there are two hermeneutic tasks which are essentially identical to one another, namely, grammatical interpretation and psychological interpretation. Grammatical language is a requirement for everyone's thinking. Meanwhile, the psychological aspect of interpretation allows one to capture the author's personal 'point of light'. Therefore, to understand the speaker's statements one must be able to understand his language as well as understand his psychology. The more complete one's understanding of a language and the author's psychology, the more complete the interpretation will be. Schleirmacher himself stated that the hermeneutic task is to understand the text "as well or better than the author himself" and "understand the author of the text better than understanding himself".

Meaning

Meaning according to Ferdinand de Saussure (in Chaer 2014: 285-286) every linguistic sign or language sign consists of two components, namely the significant or "meaningful" component whose form is in the form of sound sequences, and the signified component or "which is interpreted" whose form is understanding or concept (which is owned by significant).

METHODS

The method in this study is descriptive qualitative, according to the definition of qualitative research put forward by Bogdan and Taylor that a qualitative method is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from the people and actors observed. According to them, this approach is directed at the background and the individual in a holistic (whole) manner. So, in this case it is not permissible to isolate individuals or organizations into variables or hypotheses, but it is necessary to view them as part of a whole (Moleong, 2014:3).

The data in this study are the style of language and the meaning or meaning of the song lyrics by Fiersa Besari. The data sources for this research are songs by Fiersa Besari entitled : (1) Piggy Bank Rindu (2) Frontline, (3) Footprints, and (4) Folklore. The listening and note-taking technique was used in this study, in which the researcher listened to the four songs by Fiersa Besari and recorded the words that intersect with the style of language and the meaning contained in the songs.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Longing Piggy Bank Song

This song is the output of the album *Where I Go Home* Release date: May 15, 2013 consisting of 14 songs. The song "Celengan Rindu" itself is the song most in demand by Indonesian music connoisseurs, so many cover songs or are sung again by other people and released in the form of new recordings or the latest videos via a Youtube account.

From the text of the lyrics of this song, the researcher interprets that Fiersa Besari tells about his experience of having a long-distance dating relationship, such as the long-

distance obstacle that makes it difficult to meet his girlfriend face to face, the time that must be taken if the two of them want to meet each other in person and the emergence of suspicion when seeing the partner's activity on social media when carrying out "mention" activities with another person who is suspected of replacing his position as his partner's lover. In addition, the researcher interprets that Fiersa Besari considers time to be a good thing and a bad thing. Time is a good thing when Fiersa Besari can meet face to face with his girlfriend to pass the time, while time becomes a bad thing when Fiersa Besari separates from his girlfriend to wait for the next meeting to come. So from the analysis of the researcher's prejudice, the song "Celengan Rindu" has a meaning if long-distance dating relationships have various good and bad impacts that occur. However, this can be balanced with commitment, patience and mutual trust between partners who are in a long-distance relationship. The language styles contained in the lyrics of this song are metonymy, pleonasm, hyperbole, metaphor, personification, and sarcasm. And the meaning of this song discusses the problem of the love story of a couple who has a long distance relationship.

Napak Tilas song

This song is the output of the album *Where I Go Home* Release date: May 15, 2013 consisting of 14 songs. Together with the song "Piggy Bank Rindu" but the song "Napak Tilas" is still less popular than the song Piggy Bank longing. The word footprint is a non-standard form of footprint and in KBBI means traces or traces of roads that have been traversed. Fiersa Besari is not only involved in the world of music, but he is also an adventurer whose hobby is mountain climbing in Indonesia. And this song is a reflection of his legacy to Indonesia Fiersa Besari before he went on an adventure throughout Indonesia. From the text of the lyrics of this song, the researcher interprets that Fiersa Besari tells about his experiences exploring Indonesia. Seeing the state of Indonesia, there are so many natural beauties and their homeland. However, it lacks management and is now being colonized by greedy individuals. Don't think about the lower classes or the poor. And the songwriter invites listeners or the public to protect Indonesia's homeland. And maintain a brotherhood that knows no race, ethnicity and religion from the tip of Sumatra to the Land of Papua. To maintain the integrity of the Indonesian State which cannot be separated from the values of Pancasila. The style of language contained in the lyrics of this song is Erotic, Personification, Assonation, Polysyndeton, and Sarcasm. And the meaning of this song explains the state of the Indonesian homeland which is grieving and the songwriter asks listeners to rise and build a spirit of nationalism.

Frontline Song

This song is the output of the album *Conspiracy of the Universe* released: October 29, 2015 consisting of 14 songs. The song "Garis Terdepan" is of course the most popular on this album because it has the theme of unrequited love, which sometimes really resonates with the hearts of Indonesian music lovers who are upset.

From the lyrics of this song, the researcher interprets that Fiersa Besari tells about one-sided love. The person in this song will continue to fight for the person he loves, he will always be at the forefront, to always be there even though he is only considered a friend. It can also be interpreted as telling about the struggle of someone's love sincerely. He always tries to give his best for the good of someone he loves, sincerely, without expecting anything in return even though he always hopes because he loves him so much. The language styles contained in the lyrics of this song are Hyperbole, Assonation, and Epithets. And the meaning of this song explains the story of unrequited love or unrequited love.

Folklore Song

This song is an output from the album 20:20 released: December 20, 2020 consisting of 16 songs. The song "Cerita Rakyat" is quite popular on this album because the lyrics are very deep and really touch the hearts of the Indonesian people. This song with a nationalist theme is a satire on the State of Indonesia.

From the lyrics of this song, the researcher interprets that Fiersa Besari tells about the state of Indonesia in terms of natural resources, the condition of society, and criticism of the government system. The style of language contained in the lyrics of this song is Assonation, Hyperbole, Irony, Sarcasm, Satire and Cynicism.

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