

Analysis of meaning of Keisya Levronka's song Tak Ingin Usai

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Abstract

This research focuses on the lexical and grammatical meanings in the lyrics of Keisya Levronka's song "Tak Ingin Usai". This study uses a semantic approach. The purpose of this study is to first explain the grammatical meaning in the lyrics of the song "Tak Ingin Usai" by Keisya Levronka. The second explains the lexical meaning in the lyrics of Keisya Levronka's song "Tak Ingin Usai". The research method used is descriptive qualitative method. This research is descriptive qualitative which means using interpretation (interpretative). The source of the data used is the song "Tak Ingin Usai" by Keisya Levronka. The data analysis technique used is note-taking, namely by analyzing the grammatical and lexical meanings contained in the lyrics of the song "Tak Ingin Usai" by Keisya Levronka. The data in this study are all words, phrases, clauses, and sentences contained in the lyrics of Keisya Levronka's song "Tak Ingin Usai" which contain grammatical and lexical meanings. The results of the research conducted by the researcher concluded that there were 40 data, namely the first data of grammatical meaning, there were 22 data. Then the second data about lexical meaning there are 18 data.

Keywords: *lexical, grammatical, song*

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INTRODUCTION

Semantics is the science of meaning which studies the relationship between signs or symbols and the things they signify. According to (Aziz 2009) semantics is a field of study that discusses meaning in linguistics which consists of several grammars more specifically related to the structures contained in language, for example the study of phonology, morphology, and syntax. The object of semantic study is the meaning in language. Language is an arbitrary sound symbol system. So that language has two meanings, namely the vowels produced by the human speech apparatus and the meaning contained in sounds that have arbitrary or arbitrary characteristics. According to Djojuroto (2007: 272) language is a tool for the thought process of

speech content. Meanwhile, according to (Keraf 1989:3) the functions of language are as a means of self-expression, as a means of communication, to build social integration and adaptation, as well as as a means of social control. Agree with (Azhari 2014:152) that the process of communication means transferring information or messages (*pesan*) to the recipient of the message for the communicator and as a communicant for the recipient.

Songs are compositions of tones and sounds combined with musical instruments that contain sequences and combinations that contain rhythm and have unity (Ningsih Tamnge et al. 2021:38). Songs can be sung solo, two (*duet*), three (*trio*) and together (*choir*). Songs are also used to convey one's feelings and emotions, with the intention of listeners feeling the value set forth in each of the lyrics.

Song lyrics are an expression of the contents of the heart as outlined by the author with the selection of appropriate diction and every word in the song lyrics has meaning (Awe 2003:51). Meanwhile, according to (Lubis et al. 2022:203) song lyrics are an arrangement of words or a series of words made in a certain language style and sung melodiously so that it is interesting and can be enjoyed by listeners. Song lyrics are literary works consisting of a series of words written by the author. Song lyrics are also an expression that arises from someone to what is seen and felt.

Tak Ingin Usai is the fourth album (single) from Keisya Levronka which will be released in May 2022, under the Universal Music Indonesia label and it became Keisya's viral album on Keisya's own YouTube channel, namely the Keisya Levronka Channel and has been watched by ± 193 million viewers. This song tells the story of someone who is reminded of the past with his girlfriend, who was always there in any situation. But those are just memories that are over, all the beautiful things that have ever happened have been destroyed because the lover left to break up with love just like that. So that makes someone sad, crying but still hopes that one day they can meet their lover again. This research is focused on discussing the lyrics of the song "*Tak Ingin Usai*".

According to (Krisdalaksana 2001:132) meaning is the relationship, the purpose of the conversation, the influence of language units with the understanding of human behavior or groups of people and all the things that it shows. In the opinion of (Chaer 2009:62) grammatical meaning is the meaning that arises as a result of affixation, reduplication, and composition processes. According to (Putrayasa 2008:5) Affixation or (*pengimbuhan*) is the process of forming words by affixing affixes (*imbuhan*) in a single or complex form. Example affixes meN-+putar become /memutar/. The word /memutar/ undergoes a process of dissolving because all the phonemes /k,t,s,p/ will melt if they meet the affix meN- so that the phoneme p melts into mem-, affixes ter-+luka become /terluka/, affixes di-+putar become /diputar/, putar+affixes -an become /putaran/.

Reduplication or repetition is the repetition of the form of a linguistic unit either in whole or in part, for example *menari-nari*, *cepat-cepat*, *gunung-gunung*, *serba-serbi*, *sayur mayur*, *lauk pauk*. While composition or *pemajemukan* is the process of joining 2 or more morphemes which creates a new meaning. For example *kamar tidur*, *buku gambar*, *mata kaki*, *kaki tangan*. According to (Chaer 2009:60) lexical meaning has characteristics that are lexeme, lexicon, and word. This lexical meaning can be called the meaning of the results of sensory observation or the actual meaning according to the dictionary. Meanwhile, according to (Djajasudarma 1999:13) lexical meaning is an element of language that functions as a symbol of an object, event, and

others. An example of a lexical meaning is the word */manusia/* according to the KBBI online human means an intelligent being. Another example of the word */bahagia/* according to KBBI online has the meaning of a state or feeling of peace which has a real meaning.

METHOD

This study entitled "*Analysis Makna pada Lagu Tak Ingin Usai Karya Keisya Levronk*" uses a qualitative descriptive research method. According to (Moleong 2010:6) Qualitative research is research that produces analysis that does not use quantification or numbers means using descriptions in the form of words, phrases and sentences. This research is descriptive qualitative which means using interpretation. The data source uses the lyrics of the song "*Tak Ingin Usai*" by Keisya Levronka with an analysis of the semantic approach which analyzes meaning with a focus on 2 meanings, namely grammatical and lexical meanings. The data analysis technique used is note-taking, namely by analyzing the grammatical and lexical meanings contained in the lyrics of the song "*Tak Lagi Usai*" by Keisya Levronka. The data in this study are all words, phrases, clauses, and sentences contained in the lyrics of Keisya Levronka's song "*Tak Ingin Usai*" which contain grammatical and lexical meanings.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of this research and discussion are presented sequentially through Keisya Lenvronka's "*Tak Ingin Usai*". To optimize the explanation, the researcher uses a research instrument in the form of data coding which is presented in tabular form with an explanation of code B1 meaning the first line of the song lyrics and so on. The first data about grammatical meaning amounted to 22 data, then the second data about lexical meaning amounted to 18 data so the total of all data is 40 data. The research data was obtained by listening, writing and analyzing song lyrics *Tak Ingin Usai* through video clips on Keisya's YouTube.

Table 1.1 Grammatical Meaning

No	Data code	Data	Interpretation
1.	B1	Berdiri	There is an affixation process, namely the addition of a prefix/ <i>awalan</i> to the word self/, namely <i>ber-+diri</i> according to KBBI online means upright not lying down.
2.	B2	Memutar	There is an affixation process, namely the addition of a prefix/ <i>awalan</i> to

			the word <i>/putar/</i> namely <i>meN-+putar</i> according to KBBI online means to move so that it rotates.
3.	B3	Teringat	There is an affixation process, namely the addition of a prefix/ <i>awalan</i> to the word <i>/ingat/</i> that is <i>ter-+ingat</i> , according to KBBI online, it means to suddenly remember, remember, come to mind.

4.	B6	Sandar	There is an affixation process, namely the addition of a suffix/ <i>akhiran</i> to the word / <i>sandar</i> /, namely <i>sandar</i> + <i>-an</i> according to the KBBI online means support, a place to lean on.
5.	B6	Ternyaman	There is an affixation process, namely the addition of prefixes to words <i>nyaman</i> , namely <i>ter-nyaman</i> according to KBBI online means healthy, fresh.
6.	B8	Tersadar	There is an affixation process, namely the addition of prefixes to words <i>sadar</i> namely <i>ter-sadar</i> according to KBBI online means already aware of, awake, awakened.
7.	B10	Merenungi	There is an affixation process, namely the addition of confixes or a combination of prefixes and suffixes to words <i>renung</i> namely <i>me-+-renung+-I</i> according to KBBI online means to look at it for a long time
8.	B12	Putarkan	There is an affixation process, namely the addition of a suffix/ <i>akhiran</i> to

			the word / <i>putar</i> /, namely <i>putar</i> + <i>-kan</i> according to the KBBI online means to lean on, a place to lean on.
9.	B13	Semuanya	There is an affixation process, namely the addition of a suffix/ <i>akhiran</i> to the word / <i>semua</i> /, namely <i>semua</i> + <i>-nya</i> according to the KBBI online means everything.
10.	B14	Hentikan	There is an affixation process, namely the addition of a suffix/ <i>akhiran</i> to the word / <i>henti</i> /, namely <i>henti</i> + <i>-kan</i> according to the KBBI online It means not moving or stopping doing something.
11.	B15	Terluka	There is an affixation process, namely the addition of a prefix/ <i>awalan</i> to the word / <i>luka</i> / namely <i>ter-+ luka</i> according to KBBI online means KBBI online suffered an injury, has been injured, etc.
12.	B15	Meningis	There is an affixation process, namely the addition of a prefix/ <i>awalan</i> to the word / <i>tangis</i> / namely <i>meN-+tangis</i> according to KBBI online gives birth to feelings of sadness

			(disappointment, regret, etc.)				namely the addition of a prefix/ <i>awalan</i> to the word <i>/ingat/</i> namely <i>meN-+ingat</i> means remember.
13	B16	Keputusan	There is an affixation process, namely the addition of confixes or a combination of prefixes and suffixes to words <i>/putus/</i> namely <i>ke-+putus+-an</i> according to KBBI online stipulations, final attitude (steps that must be carried out)	18.	B24	Inilah	There is an affixation process, namely the addition of a suffix/ <i>akhiran</i> to the word <i>ini/</i> namely <i>ini+-lah</i>
14.	B18	Menant	There is an affixation process, namely the addition of a prefix/ <i>awalan</i> to the word <i>/nanti/</i> namely <i>me-+nanti</i> according to KBBI online means waiting	19.	B24	Jalannya	There is an affixation process, namely the addition of a suffix/ <i>akhiran</i> to the word <i>/jalan/</i> namely <i>jalan+-nya</i> .
15	B19	Tinggalkan	There is an affixation process, namely the addition of a suffix/ <i>akhiran</i> to the word <i>/tinggal/</i> namely <i>tinggal+-kan</i> means to leave something	20.	B25	Berpisah	There is an affixation process, namely the addition of a prefix/ <i>awalan</i> to the word <i>/pisah/</i> namely <i>ber-+pisah</i> according to KBBI online means divorced
16.	B20	Tertahan	There is an affixation process, namely the addition of a prefix/ <i>awalan</i> to the word <i>/tahan/</i> namely <i>ter-+tahan</i> It means to stop, to be obstructed.	21.	B34	Berharap	There is an affixation process, namely the addition of a prefix/ <i>awalan</i> to the word <i>harap/</i> namely <i>ber-+harap</i> means to happen.
17.	B21	Mengingat	There is an affixation process,	22.	B35	Bertemu	There is an affixation process, namely the addition of a prefix/ <i>awalan</i> to the word <i>/temu/</i> namely <i>ber-+temu</i> means to meet.

Table 1.2 Lexical Meaning

Word	Kind of meaning	Analysis
Tak	Lexical	Word /tak/ it means the same as the word no or for denial, denial, denial, etc.
Ingin	Lexical	Word/ <i>ingin</i> / According to KBBI means

		willing, wanting.
Usai	Lexical	Word /usai/ means disband, end, finish, etc. In this case the author does not want the relationship to break up or end (break up).

No	Data code	Data	Interpretation
1.	B2	Waktu	Word /waktu/ according to KBBI online means a certain time to do something.
2.	B3	Kamu	Word /kamu/ according to KBBI online refers to the person being spoken to or in this case the lover of the author himself.
3.	B4	Dulu	Word /dulu/ according to KBBI online is a word that is not standard from the word /dahulu/ which has the meaning of the past.
4.	B5	Ada	Word /ada/ according to KBBI online

			means present, ready
5.	B7	Lemah	Word /lemah/ according to KBBI online means not strong, not powerful.
6.	B7	Lelah	Word /lelah/ according to KBBI online means tired, tired, tired, not energized.
7.	B9	Tinggal	Word /tinggal/ according to KBBI online means still in place, always there.
8.	B9	Sendiri	Word /sendiri/ according to KBBI online means alone, not with other people.
9.	B11	Tak	Word /tak/ it means the same as the

			word no or for denial, denial, denial, etc.
10.	B12	Bisa	Word /Bisa/ according to KBBI online means capable (power to do something).
11.	B13	Bahagia	Word/ <i>bahagia</i> / according to KBBI online means a state or feeling of peace
12.	B13	Hilang	Word / <i>hilang</i> / according to KBBI online means no more, vanished, invisible.
13	B16	Terima	Word / <i>terima</i> / according to KBBI online means to welcome, to receive
14.	B19	Jujur	Word /jujur/ according to KBBI online means not lying.
15	B19	Engkau	Word / <i>engkau</i> / According to KBBI online, it means the one who is spoken to, who is greeted or in this case the lover of the songwriter.

16.	B19	Pergi	Word / <i>pergi</i> / according to KBBI online means to leave somewhere or something.
17.	B21	Cinta	Word / <i>cinta</i> / According to KBBI online, it means to really like it, it's a shame really.
18.	B24	Aku	Word / <i>hilang</i> / according to KBBI online means no more, vanished, invisible.

DISCUSSION

From the results that have been analyzed in the table in the lyrics of Keisya Levronka's song "Tak Ingin Usai", grammatical and lexical meanings are found. An example of grammatical meaning is found in the lyrics with code B1, namely the word *berdiri* in KBBI means upright not lying down (KBBI 2016). In data B1 it is explained that the word */berdiri/* has a grammatical meaning, the word has undergone a process of affixation or *pengimbuhan*, namely the addition of a prefix/*awalan* to the word */diri/*, namely the affix *ber-+diri* (base word) which is one of the reasons the word */berdiri/* is classified as grammatical meaning. Then data B2 on the lyrics *ku memutar waktu*. The word */memutar/* includes a grammatical meaning because it undergoes an affixing process, namely a prefix (*awalan*). The affix *meN-+putar* (base word) so that there is a process of removing the phoneme *p* if it meets the affix *meN-* it becomes */memutar/*.

In the lyrics in code B16 namely in the lyrics of the song " *semua keputusan yang engkau buat*". In the word */keputusan/* there is an affixation process, namely the addition of confixes (prefixes/*awalan* and suffixes/*akhiran*) to the word */putus/*, affixes *ke- +putus+-an* according to KBBI online */keputusan /* have meaning stipulations, the final attitude (steps that must be carried out). So that the word */keputusan/* contains a grammatical meaning.

An example of lexical meaning is found in the lyrics with code B2 on the two line in the song lyric *berdiri ku memutar waktu*, namely in the word */waktu/*, the word */ waktu /* is classified as a lexical meaning because it has the actual meaning or according to the dictionary and there is no process of affixation, reduplication, or composition. So the word */waktu/* is included in the lexical meaning. Then in code B7 on the seventh line in the song lyrics *disaat ku lelah*. The word */Lelah/* includes the lexical meaning because it contains the actual meaning or according to the dictionary and does not occur in the process of affixation, or reduplication, or composition.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis of the lyrics of the song "Tak Ingin Usai" by Keisya Levronka, the researcher can conclude that there are two indicators in semantic studies, namely grammatical meaning and lexical meaning. There are 22 grammatical meanings in the lyrics of the song "Tak Ingin Usai" by Keisya Levronka, and from these 22 data there is only an affixation process, whether adding prefixes (*awalan*), suffixes (*akhiran*), or confixes (*gabungan*). Grammatical meaning is the meaning that occurs due to the process of affixation or affixation, reduplication or repetition of words, and composition or compounding of words. There are 18 lexical meanings in the lyrics of the song "Tak Ingin Usai" by Keisya Levronka. The lexical meaning itself is the actual meaning according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, so it is called the dictionary meaning.

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