

Analysis of Associative Meaning in The Mini Album Song *Kalah Bertaruh* by Nadin Amizah

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Abstract

The rapid development of language not only has an impact on its use but also has an impact on changes in the meaning of words. Therefore, currently changes in meaning appear in various types, one of which is associative meaning. Associative meaning is defined as the meaning of a word that correlates with the context outside the language. Associative meaning consists of connotative meaning, stylistic meaning, effective meaning, collocative meaning and reflective meaning. This research aims to reveal whether or not there is associative meaning in the songs contained in the mini album lose bets by Nadin Amizah, this is also the research data used in this research using documentation type data collection techniques as well as reading and note taking. The results of the analysis concluded that the mini album losing bets by Nadin Amizah contained 23 data with associative meanings. The types of associative meaning include 9 data containing connotative meaning which is also interpreted as figurative meaning, 3 data containing collocative meaning because they relate to a word that was born from another word in the same context, 6 data containing stylistic meaning because they relate to the style of word choice. or social differences, 1 data contains a reflective meaning because it causes an automatic reaction so that it forms another meaning and the last is an effective meaning of 1 data because it reflects emotions related to something that is heard or discussed. The researcher then described these data using qualitative descriptive research.

Keywords: Language, Associative Meaning, Song

Article history

Received:
25-01-2024

Revised:
15-02-2024

Accepted:
31-03-2024

Published:
06-04-2024

Introduction

For language users, language is very important because it forms situations by describing real events that have occurred (Hermendra, 2022). Language and human life have a close continuity that cannot be separated between the two. Language is a tool used by humans to establish verbal and nonverbal communication with other people to convey a message or meaning. (Nurhidayah, 2023). With this, the language used by humans in communicating cannot be separated from the meaning of a word or sentence. When

communicating, if the person being communicated with is able to understand the message and its meaning, then the communication is considered successful (Lembunai, 2023). As technology develops, the way of communicating also develops. Communicating is not only done verbally but can also be done through media, such as electronic media, mass media and other media (Zain, 2021). Like music, namely through a song. According to Safitri (Triastuti, 2023) When listeners or music lovers are able to decipher the message or meaning of a song, it can be said that the communication between the singer and the listener has been effective.

According to Nugraha (Harnia, 2021) Song lyrics are a meaningful verbal communication tool. Meanwhile, according to Meoliono (Yulianda & Chaniago, 2021) Song lyrics are a combination of language and sound art which includes melody, type and color of the singer's voice. A song is created based on the feelings of its creator which are then wrapped in a song that represents the soul of the writer. Song creators, or what are often known as musicians, package thousands of meanings of an event into a song lyric in an effort to attract the listener's attention. Therefore, a song is composed of words full of meaning that come from the thoughts of the author. However, not everyone is able to appreciate a song because not all listeners can understand the meaning of the song's lyrics. Basically, some people enjoy songs just because they like the music genre that is popular at the time, without caring about the deeper meaning of the song. Therefore, a songwriter must pay attention to the language used in his song so that the purpose and meaning of a song can be conveyed correctly.

In Indonesian, linguistics refers to language and concepts related to language, the meaning of language and linguistics (Zuhro, 2020). The meaning of language can develop and change along with how a language is used in a community because meaning is dynamic. The evolution of language communities produces various shifts in meaning in various categories. Associative meaning is one of them. Most aspects of society, including entertainment value such as a song lyric, contain associative meaning. This is in line with opinion (Ramdani & Yuniseffendri, 2022) which defines songs as works of art that are composed of people's thoughts and can be enjoyed. The meaning contained in a song is of course inseparable from the social situation of its creator. One type of meaning found in a song is associative meaning. Associative meaning refers to meaning related to situations that occur outside of language that are closely related to moral principles and messages, as well as a worldview that is based on linguistic communities and relationships with values that generate happiness. (muzdalifah, 2023).

Associative meaning, according to Geoffrey Leech, is a meaning that is not constant because it depends on a person's personal experience. Thus, associative meaning is defined as a word whose meaning is connected to a situation that exists outside of language. Therefore, association is associated with a shift in meaning. caused by the shared characteristics of a word. In this case, the language community expresses other concepts that are equated with the nature, state or characteristics of the concept from which the word originates using associative meaning. Leech then categorizes associative meaning into 5 types, namely connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflective meaning, and collocative meaning.

Based on the explanation above, song lyrics are categorized as one of the areas of language arts that use associative meaning. As time goes by, song lyrics in Indonesia continue to develop. Many talented musicians have achieved success in their careers as songwriters both on a national and international scale. One of them is Nadin Amizah who

is a singer and musician. Most of the songs that Nadin creates are based on his personal experiences which are then packaged poetically into songs with implied meanings that are interesting to study scientifically.

Method

This research uses a qualitative descriptive research type. In this case, researchers are required to be more careful about what is the focus of the research and describe accurately the associative meaning contained in the mini album song lose bets by Nadin Amizah. The data source used is the mini album song Losing Bets by Nadin Amizah using documentation data collection techniques as well as reading and note-taking. The data that researchers have is in the form of song lyrics which are then classified based on predetermined categories. The data is then presented in the form of tables and descriptions. Next, conclusions are drawn as the final form of the data that has been presented.

Discussion

The results of the analysis show that the songs on the mini album Losing Bets by Nadin Amizah contain types of associative meaning. In this case, 5 types of associative meaning were found in the 5 song lyrics contained in the mini album. For the type of connotative meaning, 9 data were found, 5 data for collocative meaning, 7 data for stylistic meaning, and 1 data each for reflective meaning and effective meaning. The following is an explanation of each data that researchers found:

1. Connotative Meaning

Conatative meaning is a type of meaning that results from words spoken or heard and is based on the presence or absence of sense value in its use. Figurative meaning is a general term used to describe connotative meaning. The results of the analysis show that the mini album losing bets by Nadin Amizah contains 9 data which can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. *Type of connotative meaning*

No	Quote	Type
(1)	Like a dance, which never finished (Nadin: A Dance That Never Finishes)	Connotative
(2)	Even though the song can no longer be heard, You've been unwilling for a long time (Nadin: A Dance That Never Finishes)	Connotative
(3)	Looking for a way, never reaching the destination It's already scorched and falling apart (Nadin: Crying on the way home)	Connotative
(4)	Respect for the winds that come with the seasons Cold and then taken, he left (Nadin: Respect to the wind)	Connotative
(5)	Let my song call you home	Connotative

	(Nadin: Respect to the wind)	
(6)	I remember again in this room We dream of becoming (Nadin: As our destiny is written)	Connotative
(7)	Uncertain dreams chirping bravely As our destiny is written (Nadin: As our destiny is written)	Connotative
(8)	How about your sleep? Is it still entangled with me? (Nadin: As our destiny is written)	Connotative
(9)	How about your wake? Is it still hard or not? (Nadin: As our destiny is written)	Connotative

In the first table above, data No. 1 states that there is a type of connotative meaning, which is located in the first data, precisely in the word dance. The meaning of the word dance in the KBBI is a rhythmic body movement. But in the context of this song, the word dance has the meaning of a cycle of dating relationships. This lyric fragment describes a cycle of dating relationships that has no definite direction or goal.

Data No.2 shows that there is a connotative meaning, namely the word song which has a meaning beyond its conceptual meaning. The word song in the KBBI means a rhythmic sound, but in the lyric fragment the word song means news from someone. Overall, the lyric fragments mean that even though the person has not exchanged news for a long time, for some reason he still cannot reconcile the departure of the person he used to be with.

The connotative meaning in data No.3 is shown in the word road which is a fragment of the lyrics from a song entitled crying on the way home. Road generally means a means used to pass through, but in the context of this song, road has the meaning of a solution where Nadin is likening a couple who are looking for solutions to the problems that arise in their relationship.

The next connotative meaning is shown in data table No. 4, namely in the words wind//season. In the KBBI, wind means the movement of air from high to low pressure, while season means climate conditions. However, in the context of the song, wind//season means a difference that creates problems. The songwriter describes the situation of a dating relationship that respects each other's differences even though these differences ultimately trigger problems which then result in one of the partners leaving.

Data No.5 shows that there is a connotative meaning in the word my song which means a sound that rhymes. However, in the context of the song, the word my song has the meaning of prayer, in this case the prayer contains the hope for the return of someone who was once together. Data No.6 shows that the

connotative meaning lies in the word room which means a bed for sleeping. However, this meaning does not apply the same to the lyric fragments found in songs with titles such as our written destiny, because the word room in the context of the song has the meaning of a dating relationship. In this case, the songwriter describes the condition of a person who is remembering his past where he still has a special relationship with people in his past.

Data No. 7 shows that the connotative meaning lies in the word chirping, which in the KBBI means the sound of a bird. However, in the context of the song, chirping means promises that are not certain when they will be fulfilled. In this case, Nadin Amizah depicts a pair of lovers who feel confident and make promises and hopes that they can make come true.

Data No.8 connotative eating lies in the word sleep? . This word means a state of rest, but in the context of the song, the word sleep? has meaning to your days. Where the songwriter is describing the condition of someone who is daydreaming by asking about the condition of the person he was with before, whether in his current days he still remembers him or not?

Data No.9 which is also the last data for the connotative meaning shown in the word wake up? which means to rise or stand. But in the context of the song do you wake up? It is likened to a person's condition after breaking up, where in this condition the songwriter seems to question whether he has been able to let go of his previous lover or whether his condition is still bad because he keeps remembering the person he used to be with.

The data above falls into the category of connotative meaning in large part because the meaning of the word is out of its conceptual meaning and the word does not contain any emotional value when used.

2. Stylistic Meaning

Stylistic meaning is the meaning related to the style of word choice and is also called the communication aspect related to the context in which speech occurs. In this analysis, 6 data were found that contained stylistic meaning, as follows:

Table 2. *Types of stylistic meaning*

No	Quote	Type
(1)	I heard your name <i>Far</i> I don't know (Nadin: A Dance That Never Finishes)	Stylistics
(2)	Who's who sings the song? Don't know where to go (Nadin: A Dance That Never Finishes)	Stylistics
(3)	<i>Furious</i> obviously the winner We no longer want to be brilliant (Nadin: A Dance That Never Finishes)	Stylistics
(4)	I'll go first You'll follow (Nadin: And finished)	Stylistics

(5)	I've brought it all Heavy on the shoulders (Nadin: And finished)	Stylistics
(6)	<i>Windlisten</i> Don't take him Be kind (Nadin: Respect to the Wind)	Stylistics

The data in the table above shows that there is a stylistic meaning, precisely in data No. 1 there is the word far which in the KBBI means length between. However, in this song the use of the word distant describes the strange feelings of someone who used to know each other closely but now these feelings have changed and become distant.

Data No.2, the meaning of stylistics is shown in the word song, which in the KBBI means a type of sound that has rhythm. But in the context of the song, the song is described by the musician as a cycle of dating relationships, where a pair of lovers use their uncertain relationship as a reference to a more serious level, even though it is clear that this is just an attempt that will only end in vain. -drain.

The next stylistic meaning is in data No. 3 which is shown in the lyric fragment with the word furious which is synonymous with the words angry, furious and furious. These words show stylistic differences in the use of language styles. In the context of this song, the word furious has the meaning of emotion and hatred, namely the feeling that arises when a pair of lovers who are in a dating relationship are having an argument when resolving a problem in their relationship, even though they both understand that their desire is to always be together and solve it. Emotional problems will only lead them to separation, but they cannot control this.

In data No. 4, the stylistic meaning is shown in the word go, which means moving away from its original location. However, in the context of this song, what is meant by leaving is not referring to the object that is leaving, but the composer describes a situation where the word leaving means a feeling of affection for someone who is slowly fading and forgetting the story of the past. The next data that shows the stylistic meaning lies in data No. 5, namely the word shoulder. The word shoulders means parts of the human body, but in the context of the song the words shoulders have the meaning of memory where the composer of the song describes the condition of a person who, even though he no longer has a relationship with his former lover, will not forget his feelings and memories and will keep them in his memory no matter what. This will only burden his mind.

Data No. 6 is the last data that shows the stylistic meaning, namely the word wind which is located in the song lyrics with the title respect for the wind. The word wind means moving air, but in the context of the song, the wind is described as God, where in this case the songwriter describes someone who is praying sincerely to God through his prayers so that the destiny that God has determined does not separate the two of them.

The data above shows that there is a stylistic meaning in the mini album song *Losing Bets* by Nadin Amizah because the lyric fragments, especially the words in italics, describe a situation and condition that the songwriter wants to convey to his listeners.

3. Affective Meaning

Affective meaning is meaning that reflects the speaker's emotions, related to how he feels about the listener or about what will be discussed. The results of the analysis show that there is only 1 data that contains effective meaning. This can be seen from the following table:

Table 3. *Affective type of meaning*

No	Quote	Type
(1)	Then, then, then, then How did time stop stupid in the past? (Nadin: As our destiny is written)	Effective

The data contained in the table above shows the number of effective meanings in the mini album *Losing Bets* by Nadin Amizah, specifically in the song entitled "Our Destiny Is Written". The effective meaning in the song's lyrics lies in the word *stupid* which has a negative meaning and is related to the character's personal feelings, namely feeling stupid if he continues to be trapped or stuck in his past. So according to the definition above, the context of the meaning of the word *stupid* is part of the effective meaning because the word describes a feeling.

4. Collocative Meaning

Collocative meaning refers to a word that arises from the meaning of words that appear within the scope of that word. This meaning is also called the meaning related to the use of words in the same context

Table 4. Types of collocative meaning. From the results of the analysis carried out by researchers, 3 data were found that contained collocative meaning. These things can be seen in the following table:

Table 3. *Types of collocative meaning*

No	Quote	Type
(1)	And Senayan became a witness Foolishly and unfortunately our destruction happened (Nadin: Crying on the way home)	Collocative
(2)	<i>Disrespect each other, hurt each other</i> Forgot the meaning of the word love (Nadin: Crying on the way home)	Collocative
(3)	<i>Tired, fed up</i> Our storm will not subside (Nadin: Crying on the way home)	Collocative

The data contained in the table above contains a collocative meaning, to be precise in data No.1 the collocative meaning is shown in the lyric fragment with

the word shattered which experiences a shift in meaning and appears in the same word scope. The word destroyed in the KBBI has the same meaning or meaning of the word, namely destroyed, destroyed. However, in the context of the song, breaking down describes the situation of a pair of lovers who are in the phase of a dating relationship that is too complicated and cannot find a solution to their relationship problems, resulting in the relationship ending or breaking up.

The next collocative meaning is found in data No.2 in the lyric fragment of mutual reproach, mutual injury which also experiences a shift in meaning but is in the same environment. This can be seen from the words blemish and wound which have the same meaning, namely something related to pain. However, when seen specifically in the context of the song's lyrics, the words *Saling Cela*, mutual wounds have the meaning of mutually hurting each other, which causes a pair of lovers to forget the feelings of affection that exist between them.

The next collocative data is in data No. 3, namely in the lyric fragment *I'm tired, I'm fed up* which experiences a shift in meaning in one scope. To be precise, the words *tired* and *fed up*, which in the KBBI have the same meaning, namely feeling powerless. However, in the context of the song, the lyric quote from the songwriter describes the situation of a couple who are bored and resigned to the end of their relationship because of the problems that arise and cannot find the right solution, which leads them to feel bored. The words in italics above indicate a collocative meaning because these words are in the same scope.

5. Reflective Meaning

Reflective meaning is a meaning that arises from the double meaning of a word, which causes several automatic reactions to form another meaning. This type of meaning proves that one word used can contain more than one meaning. The results of the analysis show that there is only 1 data that contains reflective meaning, as follows:

Table 5. Reflective type of meaning

No	Quote	Type
(1)	Songs and curses can be heard in your car Choking each other, digesting curse words (Nadin: Crying on the way home)	Reflective

The data in the table above shows that there is a reflective meaning in the words *strangle* and *digest* because these two words appear as a result of a response to the previous sentence or lyrics. Apart from being an automatic response, the words *strangle* and *digest* in the song's lyrics also have a double meaning. The word *strangle* has the meaning of gripping the neck while the word *digest* has the meaning of swallowing. However, in the context of the lyric fragment, *choking* and *digesting* is interpreted as a pair of lovers who are hurting each other through the curse words they throw at each other. Therefore, the words *strangle* and *digest* are forms of associative meaning, a type of reflective meaning.

Conclusion

The use of associative meaning in a song lyric is used by a musician as a sweetener and also to strengthen the meaning so that the song lyrics can be classified as unique. The

results of the analysis carried out by researchers show that there is associative meaning in the mini album losing bets by Nadin Amizah. The researchers found 20 data, including 9 connotative meanings, 3 collocative meanings, 6 stylistic meanings, 1 reflective meaning and finally only 1 effective meaning. The most dominant types of meaning that researchers found in this analysis were connotative meaning and stylistic meaning. The meanings that are least used in this research are collocative, reflective and effective types of meaning.

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