

Study of Figurative Language Style in The Album "Tanpa Aku " by Panji Sakti

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Abstract

This research uses a song as a research object. In the song, there are some words known as lyrics that contain a message. Through the song lyrics, the writer conveys ideas, thoughts, and feelings. This research aims to describe the form and meaning of figurative language style. This research applied Library Research with a qualitative approach and content analysis was applied as a method. The data were collected by using literature techniques, observation, and documentation. Meanwhile, data validity techniques used in this study increase persistence and references. Based on the results of the research in song lyrics on the album "Tanpa Aku" the writer found that there were seven types of figurative language styles with twenty-five forms of figurative language styles. Moreover, the writer found twenty-five forms of figurative language meaning in seven kinds of language style.

Keywords: *Language style; song lyric.*

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Introduction

In the modern era, literature is one of the choices favored by their enthusiasts, especially in modern literary works such as songs, poetry, short stories, novels, and dramas. Some of these literary works already have their platforms for enthusiasts. According to Welek & Waren, literature is a creative activity known as a work of art. Also, Welek & Waren define that the limitations of literature are everything that is written or printed. Therefore, literature works are often adapted from a person's life experience, because literature is a written or expressed work in beautiful and engaging language.

A song can be defined as a literary work that contains beautiful lyrics. It usually often raises about human life, it could be other humans or the author himself. From time to time songs can not be separated from daily life which presents to entertain the listeners and is used in both formal and informal circumstances. According to Prastyo, songs have a function as a medium of expression, educational entertainment, motivation, and social criticism. From the statement it can be concluded that beside used in educational field such as learning medium in language teaching songs also used as a tool

for self-expression.

Whereas, the phenomenon of songs recently is that they have a minimal language style, one of the factors that cause the phenomenon is that songwriters prefer to express lyrics using the actual meaning rather than using poetic language. This is the reason the writer chose Panji's Sakti song in album the "Tanpa Aku". The "Tanpa Aku" Album by Panji Sakti became popular around 2022, this song managed to rival other popular songs.

This was influenced by the background of the singer who was born on January 13, 1976, he has had an interest in writing since he was in high school, besides that Panji Sakti is also a poet, his book has been published and sold. Besides the lyrics being meaningful and beautiful, Panji Sakti's songs especially in the album "Tanpa Aku" contain worship songs about faithfulness for his god, which can be seen from several songs on this album that the writer analyzes. Furthermore, besides being known for having deep and beautiful lyrics, Panji Sakti songs also contain forms of figurative language style which is in line with the topic that the researcher discusses. For this reason, the author is interested in discussing more deeply the Panji Sakti song in the album "Tanpa Aku".

Figurative language also known as *majas* is language's style that is often used in poetry or song, because figurative language can create an imaginative impression for readers and listeners, according to Art figurative language is also called *majas* used to create certain effects such as an imaginative impression for the listeners or speakers. According to Art, *Majas* or figurative language can be divided into several parts, namely comparison *majas*, opposition *majas*, and linking *majas*. Comparison *majas* is divided into three types, namely simile, metaphor, and personification. In conclusion, there are several reasons the author chose to analyze Panji Sakti's song in the album "Tanpa Aku" those are because Panji Sakti's work contains poetic language, connotative as well as figurative language. Based on the discussion above, the writer is interested in discussing deeply the Study of Figurative Language Style in the Album "Tanpa Aku" by "Panji Sakti" to find out the meaning and form of figurative language style.

Method

This research applied library research with content analysis method, which analyzes certain texts or discourses, it can be the form of actions or writings to obtain certain facts. The method used in this research is the *content analysis* method. Library research was applied in this research because the writer focuses on analyzing the content of the song especially the lyrics on the album "Tanpa Aku" by Panji Sakti and it's in line with the purpose of content analysis. According to Gusti, content analysis is research that explores the content of information on mass media. However, in audio media, it must be listened to first before being written down

This research applied a qualitative approach. According to Ajat, the qualitative approach is research that produces descriptive data in written or spoken words. It can be said that the qualitative approach is the approach that aims to analyze descriptive and non-quantitative data. This is in line with the writer's purpose of using the word a result to describe the use and the meaning of figurative language styles. Moreover, in collecting data the writer applied some techniques namely library techniques, observation techniques, and documentation techniques. Meanwhile, the data validity techniques in this research are increasing persistence and using reference materials. For analysis, the data writer applied Miles and Huberman who stated three types of model which consist of three steps those are data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion

drawing.

Results and Discussion

Results

A. Forms of Figurative Language Style in Song Lyric on the Album “Tapa Aku”.

In the song lyrics on the album “Tanpa Aku”, several figurative language styles are obtained. At this stage the writer discusses the form of figurative language style that is found in ten songs on the album “Tanpa Aku”, the following explanation:

1. Personification

The personification language style contained in the song lyrics on the “Tanpa Aku” Panji Sakti album is as follows:

No	Song Lyric	Song Title	Analysis
1.	Wahai <i>air mata yang berlinang</i> <i>Utarakanlah ikhwal cintaku</i> Yang semakin berkembang kepada taman itu (<i>O tears that flow</i> <i>Tell me of my growing love</i> <i>for that garden</i>)	<i>Wahai Air Mata Yang Berlinang</i>	This lyric contains a personification language style because tears are inanimate objects that were depicted to have life and act like humans, in the lyrics tears express their love.
2.	Kau lah andalan, saat aku <i>dicumbu badai gelombang</i> (You are the mainstay, when I was tempted by <i>the stormy waves</i>)	<i>Fragment Perahu</i>	The data contains the personification language style because the storm and waves act as animate objects that seem to have human characteristics
3.	Beri aku <i>benih yang tumbuh di jari manismu</i> (Give me the <i>seed that grows on your sweet finger</i>)	“ <i>Tanpa Aku</i> ”	The song lyrics also contain the personification language style which means the ring finger is an inanimate object that seems to be alive, it acts as if it grows something.
4.	Dia sedang asyik <i>bercengkrama dengan semesta</i> yang membuatnya tiada (He was engrossed having a <i>conversation with the universe</i> which makes him disappear)	<i>Dia Danau</i>	The song lyrics are included in the personification language style because the universe seems to be animate as if it can have a conversation with the author.
5.	Jiwaku sekuntum <i>bunga kemboja</i> (My soul is a <i>Frangipani Flower</i>)	<i>Jiwaku Sekuntum Bunga Kemboja</i>	The data shows that the personification language style because the Frangipani flower seems to be a human soul, even though the Frangipani flower is an inanimate

6.	Ke Halaman hatimu (<i>To the courtyard of your heart</i>)	Sangen	The lyrics show the personification language style because the heart is an inanimate object that seems to have a page or courtyard.
7.	Dengan cahaya bulan Mengiris kegelapan (By moonlight hewing through the Darkness)	Sangen	This lyric contains the personification language style because moonlight is an inanimate object that seems to have a life, it explained that moonlight can hew the darkness.
8.	Berbisik di inti lambungku (<i>Whispering in the core of my abdomen</i>)	Inti Lambung	The song lyrics contains the personification language style because the abdomen is an inanimate object or organs, which as if it were alive and listen the whispers.

2. Menotonymy Language Style

The table below shows the Metonymy Language style contained in Panji Sakti's Work in "*Tanpa Aku*" album.

No	Song Lyric	Song Title	Analysis
1.	Dan jika suatu nanti Kau ingat malam-malam kita. Tolong lupakanlah , Mohon maafkanlah. (<i>And if one day You remember our nights. Please forget it, Please forgive</i>)	Wahai Air Mata Yang Berlinang	The data shows the Metonymy language style because the lyrics are substituted for another word, in conclusion, it is contiguous. The data shows a word that expresses the cause and effect which is the characteristic of metonymy. The cause in the lyrics is " <i>And if you remember our nights</i> " As a result of " <i>Please forget, please forgive</i> ".
2.	Kau yang mendayung menghembuskan angin. Menyalakan jiwa lelaki dingin (<i>You're the one rowing in the wind. Ignite the soul of a coldmen</i>)	Fragmen Perahu	The lyrics contain the Metonymy language style. It shows that the lyrics are associated or contiguous thus forming the cause and effect. Cause " <i>rowing blows the wind</i> " is The result of " <i>Ignite the soul of cold men</i> ".
3.	Tanpa-mu nelangsa aku (<i>Without you I'm helpless</i>)	Ruang Menuju	The lyrics contain the Metonymy language style because in the lyrics there is a word that expresses another thing thus forming cause and effect. cause " <i>without you</i> " effect " <i>I feel miserable</i> ".

4.	<i>Denganmu tiada aku (With you, i am missing)</i>	<i>Ruang Menuju</i>	The lyrics are included in the Metonymy language style, because the lyric is substituted for another word or contiguous, thus forming the cause and effect. The Cause " <i>with you</i> " the Effect " <i>I am missing</i> ".
5.	<i>Andai kau tak datang malam ini. Biarkan aku mati sekali lagi. (If you hadn't come tonight. Let me die one more time</i>	<i>Malam ini</i>	The lyrics contain the Metonymy language style. The lyric shows a word that replaces or expresses another thing with a word closely related which forms the cause and effect. The cause " <i>If you hadn't come tonight</i> " effect " <i>Let me die one more time</i> ".
6.	<i>Andai kau tak datang malam ini Biarkan aku (biarkan aku) Biarkan aku Biarkan aku lebur berkali-kali (If you hadn't come tonight. Let me Let me ruined many times)</i>	<i>Malam ini</i>	The lyrics contain the Metonymy language style because their lyrics express another thing with a closely related lyric which forms the cause and effect. The Cause " <i>If you don't come tonight</i> " effect " <i>Let me die one more time</i> ". Cause " <i>if you don't come tonight</i> " effect " <i>let me be ruined many times</i> ".
7.	<i>Kau dan aku saling mencari Saling menemukan (You and I are looking for each other, we are Finding each other)</i>	<i>Sangen</i>	The lyrics show the Metonymy language style because the lyrics have a word that expresses another thing, with a closely related form of cause and effect. The cause is " <i>you and I are looking for each other</i> " the effect is " <i>we are finding each other</i> ".
8.	<i>Lelaki itu menghampiri aku. Melapangkan Kagaku (That man approached me dilating my chest)</i>	<i>Inti lambung</i>	The lyrics contain a Metonymy language style. The data shows lyrics that express another thing with a closely related lyric which form the cause and effect the cause " <i>the man approached me</i> " the effect " <i>It dilates my chest</i> ".
9.	<i>Di atas perahu yang kau lubangi Aku cemas sendiri (On the boat that you hollowed out I'm worrying myself)</i>	<i>Fragmen Perahu</i>	The lyrics contain the Metonymy language style. The lyrics show a word that expresses another thing with a closely related word which forms the cause and effect the cause. The cause is " <i>the boat you hollowed out</i> " and the effect is " <i>I worrying myself</i> ".

3. Simile language style

This table shows the Simile Language style which is contained in “*Tanpa Aku*” album by Panji Sakti as follows :

No	Song Lyric	Song	Analysis
1.	<i>Seperti burung yang sedang membuat sarang Dari rumput dan ilalang Kususuri setiap keindahan Di wajah-mu kusematkan. (Like a bird making a nest Of grass and weeds. Explore every beauty On your face I pin)</i>	<i>Kepada Noor</i>	The song lyrics show the simile language style. In this lyric, the songwriter equates his nature with birds. The bird's diligence in making a nest is likened to the writer's diligence in studying the face of her lover.
2.	<i>Rindu adalah perjalanan mengurai waktu (Longing is a journey to unravel time)</i>	<i>Kepada Noor</i>	The lyrics contain the simile language style because the songwriter equates the longing and the journey of unraveling time, which is meant That the longing and the journey of unraveling time are both considered as a long process.
3.	<i>Sanggupkah aku menghibur-mu. Sepeti kau lakukan padaku (Can I comfort you Like you did to me)</i>	<i>Fragmen Perahu</i>	These lyrics contain the simile language style because the songwriter equates the treatment of me and you.
4.	<i>Musim dingin atau musim semi. Apa bedanya bila rindu bertilam rindu. (Winter or spring. what difference does it make if the longing is still miserable)</i>	<i>Sangen</i>	The song lyrics also show the simile language style. It shows that the songwriter equates winter and spring. what difference does it make if the longing is still miserable?

4. Cynicism Language Style

In the table below shows the Cynicism Language style which is contain in Panji Sakti's Work in “*Tanpa Aku*” album which follow :

No	Song Lyric	Song	Analysis
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|----|--|---------------------------|---|
| 1. | <i>Semoga kau tak
biarkan ku sendirian.
(May you not leave me
alone)</i> | <i>Fragmen
Perahu</i> | The lyrics of the song contain cynicism language style. The lyrics show the insinuation in the form of doubt that contains mockery of sincerity. In the lyrics, the songwriter insinuates someone to not leave him alone. |
|----|--|---------------------------|---|

5. Synecdoche (Pars Prototo) Language Style

No	Song Lyrics	Song	Analysis
1.	<i>Begitu lebih baik Dari apapun dariku. (So much the better Of anything from me)</i>	<i>Ruang menuju</i>	The lyrics contain a synecdoche language style. The lyrics show the indirect comparison, connotation also known as untrue meaning. In this lyric, the word "from me" refers to the songwriter.

6. Antonomasia Language Style

The following table is an example of the antonomasia language style contained in Panji Sakti's song in the album "*Tanpa Aku*"

No	Song Lyrics	Song Title	Analysis
1.	<i>Pada dia pemilik semesta. (To him who owns the universe)</i>	<i>Jiwaku Sekuntum Bunga Kemboja</i>	The song lyrics contained the antonomasia language style because the word "owner of the universe" is used as an epithet to replace a god who owns the universe.

7. Satire Language Style

The table below shows the Cynicism Language style which is contained in Panji Sakti's song in "*Tanpa Aku*" album as follows:

No	Song Lyrics	Song Title	Analysis
1.	<i>Segala kerendahan adabku. (All my humble manners)</i>	<i>Wahai Air Mata Yang Berlinang</i>	The song lyrics are included in the satirical language style or satire because the lyrics show the expression of laughing at or rejecting something that contains criticism about human weaknesses for improvement. In the song lyrics, the songwriter criticizes his weakness.

B. The Meaning Of Figurative Language Style In Panji Sakti Song Lyric On Album

1. Connotation meaning of personification Language Style in Panji Sakti Song Lyric on the Album "*Tanpa Aku*".

No	Song Lyric	Connotation Meaning
1.	<i>Wahai air mata yang berlinang Utarakanlah Ikhwal cintaku Yang semakin berkembang pada taman itu (O tears that flow. Tell me of my growing love for that garden)</i>	The tears were trying to express his growing love for someone he loved.
2.	<i>Kau lah andalan, saat aku dicumbu badai gelombang. (You are the mainstay, when I was tempted by the stormy waves)</i>	You are the one who is always beside me through the thick and thin.
3.	<i>Beri aku benih yang tumbuh di jari manismu. (Give me the seed that grows on your sweet finger)</i>	Give me good things
4.	<i>Dia sedang asyik bercengkrama dengan semesta. Yang membuatnya tiada. (He was engrossed in having a conversation with the universe which makes him disappear)</i>	He was so engrossed in the life of the world that he lost himself.
5.	<i>Jiwaku sekuntum bunga kemboja. (My soul is Frangipani Flower)</i>	A fragile soul like a frangipani flower
6.	<i>Ke halaman hatimu. (To the courtyard of your heart)</i>	The “page of the heart” means the person he admires.
7.	<i>Dengan cahaya bulan mengiris kegelapan. (By moonlight hewing through the Darkness)</i>	The moonlight illuminates the darkness.
8.	<i>Berbisik di inti lambungku. (Whispering in the core of my abdomen)</i>	The core of the stomach or abdomen is defined as the place where all emotions and feelings gather.

2. The connotation meaning of metonymy language style in Song lyrics on the Album “Tanpa Aku”.

No	Song Lyric	Connotation Meaning
1.	<i>Dan jika suatu saat nanti Kau ingat malam-malam kita. Tolong lupakanlah Mohon maafkanlah. (And if one day You remember our nights. Please forget it, Please forgive)</i>	If someday you remember the events of those nights, I ask for an apology and forgiveness.
2.	<i>Kau yang mendayung menghembuskan angin. Menyalakan jiwa lelaki dingin. (You're the one rowing in the wind. Ignite the soul of a cold man)</i>	You are the one who energizes the weary soul.

3.	<i>Tanpa-mu nelangsa aku (Without you I'm helpless)</i>	I'm sorrow without you.
4.	<i>Dengan-mu tiada aku (With you, I am missing)</i>	With you, I die.
5.	<i>Andai kau tak datang malam ini Biarkan aku mati sekali lagi (If you hadn't come tonight. Let me die one more time)</i>	If you don't come tonight I will die
6.	<i>Andai kau tak datang malam ini Biarkan aku (biarkan aku) Biarkan aku, Biarkan aku lebur berkali-kali. (If you hadn't come tonight. Let me Let me (Let me) let me ruined many times)</i>	If you don't come tonight I will die let me ruin many times
7.	<i>Kau dan aku saling mencari Saling menemukan. (You and I are looking for each other, we are Finding each other)</i>	Two people who love each other.
8.	<i>Lelaki itu datang menghampiri aku Melapangkan dadaku. (That man approached me dilating my chest)</i>	The man came to me and cut open my chest.
9.	<i>Di atas perahu yang kau lubangi Aku cemas sendiri. (On the boat that you hollowed out I'm worrying myself)</i>	You're the one giving me trouble I'm the one who's worried.

3. Connotation Meaning of Simile Language Style in song lyrics on the album "Tanpa Aku"

No	Song Lyric	Connotation Meaning
1.	<i>Seperti burung yang sedang membuat sarang Dari rumput dan ilalang Kususuri setiap keindahan Di wajah-mu kusematkan. (Like a bird making a nest Of grass and weeds. Explore every beauty On your face that I pin)</i>	similarity between the diligence of birds in making nests and the diligence of humans when observing their lovers.
2.	<i>Rindu adalah perjalanan mengurai waktu. (Longing is a journey to unravel time)</i>	Explaining that longing is long, and likened equates the longing and the journey of unraveling time
3.	<i>Sanggupkah aku menghiburmu Seperti kau lakukan selalu. (Can I comfort you Like you did to me)</i>	Am I able to repay your generosity?

4.	<i>Musim dingin atau musim semi Apa bedanya bila rindu bertilam rindu. (Winter or spring. what difference does it make if the longing is still miserable)</i>	Winter and spring are the same if this longing is never conveyed
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4. Connotation meaning of Cynicism Language Style in Panji Sakti Song Lyric on the Album “Tanpa Aku”

No	Song Lyric	Connotation Meaning
1.	<i>Semoga kau tak biarkan aku sendirian. (May you not leave mealone)</i>	Don't leave me alone

5. Connotation of synecdoche Language Style in Panji Sakti Song Lyric on the Album “Tanpa Aku”.

No	Song Lyric	Connotation Meaning
1.	<i>Begitu lebih baik Dari apapun dariku. (So much the better Of anything from me)</i>	All of them are better than me who is nothing

6. Connotation meaning of Antonomasia Language Style in Panji Sakti Song Lyric on the Album “Tanpa Aku”

No	Song Lyric	Connotation Meaning
1.	<i>Pada dia pemilik semesta. (To him who owns the universe)</i>	God who created the whole world

7. Connotation meaning of Satire Language Style in Panji Sakti Song Lyric on the Album “Tanpa Aku”

No	Song Lyric	Connotation Meaning
1.	<i>Segala kerendahan adabku. (All my humble manners)</i>	Does not have norms of courtesy

Discussion

After analyzing the data the writer found 7 types of figurative language styles contained in the song lyrics in the album “Tanpa Aku” out of 16 types of figurative language according to Gorys Keraf. Detailed information about the 7 types and meanings of figurative language style will be discussed below:

1. The form of Language Style in the song Lyric on the album “Tanpa Aku”

After collecting the data and analyzing the result, the writer found several forms of figurative language styles that were obtained in the song lyrics in the album "Tanpa Aku", Those are: (a) Personification Language Style (b) Metonymy Language Style (c) Simile Language Style (d) Cynicism Language Style (e) Synecdoche Language Style (f) Antonomasia Language Style (g) Satire Language Style.

From the ten songs on the album "Panji Sakti" there are 25 (twenty-five) language styles consisting of 2 personifications language styles contained in the song "Sangen", 1 personification language style in the song "Wahai Air Mata Yang

Berlinang", 1 personification language style in the song "Fragmen perahu", 1 personification language style in the song "Tanpa Aku", 1 personification language style in the song "Dia Danau", 1 personification language style in the song "Jiwaku Sekuntum Bunga Kemboja", and 1 personification language style in the song "Inti lambung", 1 style of metonymy in the song "Air Mata Yang Berlinang", 2 styles of metonymy in the song "Ruang Menuju", 2 styles of metonymy in the song "Fragmen Perahu", 1 style of metonymy in the song "Malam Ini", 2 styles of Metonymy in the song "Sangen" and 1 style of Metonymy in the song "Inti Lambung" 2 styles of simile in the song "Kepada Noor", 1 style of simile in the song Fragmen Perahu, and 1 style of simile in the song sangen. 1 style of cynicism in the song "Fragmen Perahu", 1 style of synecdoche in the song "Ruang Menuju", 1 style of antonomasia in the song "Jiwaku Sekuntum Bunga Kemboja", and 1 style of satire in the song "Wahai Air Mata Yang Berlinang".

From the ten songs in the album "Tanpa Aku" the writer found that there are 8 forms of personification language style, consisting of 2 in the song Sangen, 1 contain in the song Wahai Air Mata Yang Berlinang, 1 in the song Fragmen Perahu, 1 in the song Without Me, 1 in the song Dia Danau, 1 in the song Sekuntum Bunga Kemboja and 1 contain in the song Inti Lambung. From the data, the writer found that personification is a language style that makes an inanimate object or element seem to have a life. Moreover, 9 data use Metonymy language style these are 1 in the song Wahai Air Mata Yang Berlinang, 2 contained in the song Ruang Menuju, 2 in the song Fragmen Perahu, 1 in the song Tonight, 2 in the song Sangen and 1 in the song Inti Lambung.

Furthermore, 4 data use Simile Language Style consisting of 2 in the song Kepada Noor, 1 in the song Fragmen Perahu, and 1 contained in the song Sangen. Meanwhile, In the Cynicism Language Style, 1 data contains this language style, which is found in the Fragmen Perahu song. In the synecdoche Language Style, 1 data was found in the song Ruang Menuju. For the Antonomasia Language Style, 1 data found in the song Jiwaku Sekuntum Bunga Kamboja. Then, In Satire Language Style, 1 data is contained in the song Wahai Air Mata Yang Berlinang.

As defined by Gorys Keraf there are 16 types of language styles, meanwhile, in this study there are only 7 types of language styles are found in the panji Sakti song on the album "Tanpa Aku". The writer undiscovered 9 other language styles in the existing song, because the characteristics or features of the remaining 9 types of language styles did not exist in the panji Sakti song on the album "Tanpa Aku". This is also supported by Fahrurozi and Andri Wicaksono in the book Overview of Indonesian Language which defines figurative language and requires in-depth research to capture the message and meaning of the author. Therefore, not all words or sentences are considered figurative language. Thus, the writer found 7 types of language styles in Panji Sakti's song on the album "Tanpa Aku".

2. The meaning of figurative Language Style in Panji Sakti's Song Lyric on the Album "Tanpa Aku"

Based on data analysis, the author found several connotations in the album "Tanpa Aku". The connotation is the use of a word to indicate a different correlation than its literal meaning, in conclusion, the connotation is the meaning that describes explicitly. In this study, the writer elaborates on several

connotations based on the data analysis, (1) The connotation of the personification language style *Kau lah andalan, saat aku dicumbu badai gelombang* (*You the mainstay when I was tempted by the stormy waves*) which means You are the one who is always beside me through the thick and thin. (2) The connotation of the Metonymy language style *Tanpa-mu nelangsa aku* (*Without you I'm helpless*) which means without you i feel miserable (3) The connotation of the simile language style *Rindu adalah perjalanan mengurai waktu* (*Longing is a journey to unravel time*) which means That the longing and the journey of unraveling time are both considered as a long process. (4) *The connotation of the language style of cynicism* *Semoga kau tak biarkan aku sendirian* (*May you not leave me alone*) which has the meaning Don't leave me alone (5) The connotation of the language style of synecdoche *Begitu lebih baik Dari apapun dariku* (*So much the better Of anything from me*) has the meaning Everything is better than me who has nothing (6) The connotation of the language style of Antonomasia *Pada dia pemilik semesta* (*To him who owns the universe*) has the meaning of God who created the whole world (7) The connotation of the language style of satire *Segala kerendahan adabku* (*All my humble manners*) which has the meaning of the expression of laughing or rejecting something that contains criticism about human weaknesses for improvement.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research "The Study of Figurative Language Style in album "Tanpa Aku" by Panji Sakti" the conclusion summarized by the writer based on findings and data analysis in the previous chapter that consists of:

1. From the research result, the writer found seven types of figurative language styles. Among the seven types of language styles, twenty-five forms of language styles in the whole song lyrics on the album "Tanpa Aku" consists of, (a) eight personification language styles (b) nine Metonymy language styles (c) four simile language styles (d) one cynicism language style (e) one synecdoche language style (f) one antonomasia language style and (g) one satire language style.
2. From the findings, there are twenty-five connotations found in each language style consisting of (a) eight connotations of personification language style (b) nine connotations of Metonymia language style (c) four connotation of simile language style (d) one connotation of cynicism language style (e) one connotation of synecdoche language style (f) one connotation of antonomasia language style and (g) one connotation of satire language style.

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