Djaga Depari's Song Lyrics Based on the Tautology Figurative Language.

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ABSTRACT

The objectives of the study are to find the figurative language, and the most dominant figurative language in Djaga Depari's Songs, Bulan Purnama 'full moon' and Bunga Pariama 'The Pariama's flower'. The study was conducted by collecting any relevant data and information about the topic or problem of the study from internet and books that are available for the analysis. The collection of the data used by the following steps: searching the songs from the internet, and then selecting the data that used the figurative language. Then find the dominant used of the figurative language in the songs. Meanwhile the method used in this study is qualitative descriptive method for the writer got the data from documents and interviews . It means that this research does not calculate the data but descript the figurative languages that are related to the Djaga Depari's songs. It is done by writing the song lyrics, classifying the figurative language, and then giving reasons. The results of this research are to find the figurative languages (personification, metaphor, hyperbole, simile, repetition, and tautology), then found the dominant figurative language is Tautology. Its conclusion shows to the readers or the listeners that using the figurative languages in the songs make the songs are very interesting to listen and to enjoy, and the listeners are helped to understand the songs.

Keywords: *Djaga Depari, Songs lyrics, Tautology Figurative language,*

1. Introduction

1.1 The Background of the Study

In this study, the writers try to analyze many types of figurative language used in Depari song lyrics. As the part of literature, the figurative language is needed to create the sentences beautifully, impressively, lively, harmoniously. As Tarigan, (1985:112) described figurative language:

"A beautiful language used to enhance the effect by introducing and comparing a thing or thing with more general object or thing".

There are many kinds of figurative languages that could be found in literature, such as hyperbole, simile, personification, etc., as well as more meaningful and understandable.

As a follower of music, especially for the traditional one the writers interested in Depari's famous song which are titled *Bulan Purnama* 'Full Moon',and *Bunga Pariama* 'The Pariama Flower'

. After listening the song,and read the lyrics it can be seen that the songs are very interesting because they contain of several figurative languages that can affect the listener's mood, and also motivate the listeners or the readers to do the good things in the society.

Depari, is one of the legend composers from Batak Karonese. He was not the romantic composer only, but he wrote about Bildung either especially about the struggle of the people against the colonizers/invaders of foreign nations in Karonese's region.

After reading the Depari's song lyrics, the writers found out the accurate selection and the right usages of figurative language in his song lyrics easily recognized by the music lovers because every verse of his lyric has a power to touch the feelings of people who listen to the song. Most of his songs came from the reality of life which were more acceptable in the society. Such as, knights that is why the works of Depari could be accepted by the public especially *knights* from the past who participated in the war in struggling for the Indonesians independence. And also, his song can be used by the young generation to participate in defending the independence of Indonesia at the present time.

Regarding to the explanation above, the writers would like to emphasize the importance of the figurative language in literary works,in this case to the song lyrics. Without it the reader have difficulties to find the meaning behind the lyrics. It will also be rather monotonous and thus will make the whole contents unable to touch the feelings nor give any challenges and pleasures to the listeners.

In collecting the data, the writer conducts Qualitative Descriptive method for it is more easier to find the meaning inside the lines by lines of the song lyrics.

1.2 The Problems of the Study

The writers formulated the problems as follows:
- How many kinds of figurative language are found in Depari song lyrics?
- What is the most dominant of figurative language used in the Depari's song lyrics?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are as follows:

- To find out the kinds of figurative language that are used through Depa[...] song lyrics.

- To find out the most dominant figurative languages through Depari's s[...] lyrics.

- **2. Theoritical Review**

2.1 The previous research

There are some researchs could be found about lyric song, such as:

- Girsang, Martina. 2016. "*The Stylistic and Gender Equality in Toba Batak Lyric Song*".

  In this dissertation the writer discussed about The Lyric of the song have the characteristic of use of diction,repetition,style of language or figurative language, andung-andung, and from gender equality found the role, responsibility, and struggle of women Toba Batak by working in the domestic and public sphere in order to provide the best education for children, as well as an implementation that supports of the ideals achievement of Toba Batak citizens or communities"

- Witherow, Jean. 2006. Anger and heat: A Study of figurative language". Through this writing the writer talked about The new metaphorical event is based in experiental gestalt related by similarity to the actual event, while methonomy is choosen from within the particular gestalt in a contiguous process.

The above researchs show us that no one written about the Figurative Language through Djaga Depari's Songs.

2.2 Figurative language

In daily life, human beings are never separated from communication. This refers to the reality that human beings are social creatures who need to establish communication with others by which they build and maintain a good relationship among them.

In communication,every people has his/her own style and own way in giving some message to the recipient.In conducting communication,people sometimes have to appropriate kinds of figurative language to help them to express some certain situations and conditions quiet impressively.

Tarigan, through his book *Teaching Semantics* (1985:112); Welss, Andrea L (2006 : 4) described figurative language:

"A beautiful language used to enhance the effect by introducing and comparing a thing or thing with more generalobject or thing".

Based on his book, both of them describe the importance of the figurative language's usage of in writing to make the writing not seem too monotous.

2.3 Song Lyrics

Lyrics is derived from Greek *lyriko,* which has the meaning "sing for the mandolin", which commonly describes things subjectively due to the writer's point of view.

. According to Blasting, Mutlu K (2007 : 20) "The lyric is a universal genre and it is the foundational genre in diverse language. It is as old as recorded

literature. Given it's original connection to song". It means that the lyric as a kind of literature has a connection to song. Morever,Girsang,Martina (2015:21) said that '*kajian lirik lagu dapat memberi pemahaman dan pencerahan kepada pembaca atau pendengar bahwa setiap penulis lagu mempunyai ciri,cara,dan gaya tersendiri untuk menyampaikan kandungan pesan dari lirik lagu tersebut* (Analysing a song lyric shares an understanding and enlightenment towards the readers and listeners that each of the song writers has his/her own characteristic,way,and style in delivering the lyric's messages)".

Due to the statement above, it is clear that lyrics is arrangement of words that has some special functions, and that also gives some effects to the song.

2.4 Kinds of Figurative Language:

2.4.1 Personification

Personification, basicly come from Latin "*persona* ", which means human, and "*fic*" which means create. On further understanding, personification itself has the main meaning "Humanized".

Goris Keraf in his book entitled Diction and Style of Language (2006:140), personification, furthermore,is explained as:*"Personification is a kind of figurative language style that depicts inanimate objects or inanimate items as it they possess human traits.*"
From the statement above,it can be seen that the main purpose of using the personification is to humanize things that is why they really looks like they do human's activity.

2.4.2 Metaphor

Another kind of figurative language is Metaphor. Metaphor itself is derived from a Greek word, which has the meaning "move", and consists of the word meta,which means "above",also pherein which has meaning "carry".So,we can say that Metaphor,is a kind of figurative language that compares two things that brings similarity, which does not use the words as *if,seems,like,etc.*

In this book *Diction and Style of Language (*1984:139), Keraf described metaphor as: *"Metaphore is the kind of analogy that compares two things directly, but in short form."* According to his statement, we are able to state that in metaphor, a writer uses this kind of figurative language to show similarity between one thing another, also similarity in the uses and its function.

2.4.3 Hyperbole

Hyperbole comes from *Greek* words, which means "lavish", consisting of the word hyper, means "over", also *ballein* which means "throw". Talking about hyperbole, according to Tarigan, in his book *Pengajaran Semantik* (1985:128),explained that: *"Hiperbola adalah sejenis majas yang mengandung pernyataan yang melebih-lebihkan jumlahya, ukurannya, atau sifatnya dengan memberikan maksud memberi penekanan pada suatu pernyataan atau situasi untuk memperhebat, meninggalkan kesan dan pengaruhnya.(*Hiperbole is a kind of figure of speech which consists of an exaggerated statement of something for the sake of magnifying the impression)".

2.4.4 Simile

Simile, is a kind of expression used to compare a thing to another thing by using the words such as: like, same as, etc.

Referring to simile, McCrimmon (1983:282), contended: *"A simile compares two things A and B by asserting that one is like the other*. A simile usually contains the word like, as, or so, and is used to transfer to A the qualities or feelings we associate with B. "McCrimmon indicates simile as a kind of figurative language which makes a comparison between two different things by using the words such as like, as so, etc.

2.4.5 Tautology

According to Sir Ernest Gowers'statement, as stated in *Fowler's Modern English Usage* (1968:615), *"To repeat the words or the substance of a preceding sentence or passage may be as impressive as an a stroke of rhetoric, or wearisome, and a sign of incompetence, mainly according as it is done deliberately or unconciously."*

Based on the statement of Sir Ernest Gowers:"Tautology is a kind of figurative language which is used to give repetition on the specific part of a sentence to give a deeper impression."

2.4.6 Repetition

Referring to the opinion of Sir Ernest Gowers in the dictionary *Fowler's Modern English Usage* (1968:517), it is known that the *"Faulty repetition results from want of care; faulty avoidance results from incapacity to tell good from bad, or servile submission to a rule of thumb-far gaver defects than carelessness".*From these quotation, it can be seen that the success or failure of a repetition effect depends on the method used in repetition.

Finally, in repetition, the accuracy in choosing words that will be used as the repetition is the main point, that is why the purpose of the repetition can succeed.

2.4.7 Song Lyrics

The most important thing in composing a song is not only the music pitch, but also the well-selected words used in song, as they are commonly termed as song lyrics. As what has already been explained above, we can see that song lyrics are a combination of words especially selected by the composer in order to interested in the song so that the listener of the song will get interested in the song can really understand the message conveyed.

Based on Webster's New World Dictionary by Victoria Neufeldt and David Guranik; 4"Lyrics are the words of a song as distinguished from the music.

Meanwhile, just like poetry, song lyrics are often expressed in figurative language in order to emphasize ideas, feelings, emotions, etc. Shortly, song lyrics are the well-selected and arranged words of a song, as distinguished from the music, used to create a beautiful harmony in which ideas, thoughts, feelings desires emotion, etc, are emphasized impressively

3. Methodology

The writers used descriptive qualitative research method in conducting the research for according to Fraenkel;Wallen (2000:380) said a research explores about the quality of relationship,activities,situation,or material. The qualitative method uses descriptions,and categories (words),such as : interviews,and documents analysis. By using this kind of method, it helps the writers to discover and find out the figurative languages through the lyrics of the songs.

4. Data Analysis

Kinds of Figurative language in Djaga Depari's Song Lyric

Just like the poem, every song written by Depari also has deep meaning, because his song lyrics are expressed in figurative language. The use of figurative language is also on target because the selected type is adjusted to the actual situation and condition described by the composer of the song lyrics. After explaining briefly about the figurative language and its kinds furthermore, the writer would able to draw a straight line associated between figurative language and the songs.

Song lyrics are an expression of art which is manifested in the form of song to express the composer's feelings, desires, emotion, ideas, thoughts, etc as his/her response to a certain circumstances.

In composing a song lyric, a composer frequently uses figurative language with a purpose to create a beautiful harmony that will touchfull the feeling and arousing the imaginations of the listeners.

That is why, the song lyrics that using a proper types of figures of speech will be more lovable and enjoyable to the listeners. Depari as one of the most well-known composer in Indonesia especially in Batak Karonese,who has reached his popularity by written Karonese traditional songs, and also he is the one of Karonese composer who get successful in his entire carrier, and use lot of figurative languages in his song lyrics for sure.It can be seen by the following songs.

Bulan Purnama'Full Moon'

Sourch Language	Target Language
Marjata-jata embunna mbnentar martega	The white dew is hand in hand
Bagina cirem tertawa bulanna purnama	The full moon seems to smile

Nerang-nerangi kepulon Indonesia enda	Shining the Indonesian archipelago
Nambahi jilena rikut mulia	Make it more beautiful and nobler
Tempa mejamu sinasa bintang margore	As if chasing the stars shine
Tempa mesuku kal angina, si rembus	As if blew by the wind
Rembus medale-dale manje erdile-dile	The wind blows breezely
Cawir terangna bulan, bulan puranama e	The moon is very bright,full moon

The *Bulan Purnama* 'The full moon' song tells about the beauty of the moon which represents of someone who smiles at an interesting thing.Actualy in the real meaning it is impossible for a full moon smiles at something for basically the moon is one of the space object which cannot smile,but in this lyric,the moon is personified that is able to smile. It can be seen by the lyric of the song *"Bagina cirem tertawa bulanna purnama"* represents a person who can feel happy to see a beautiful place.and literally,this sentence belongs to personification.

There is also a line of the lyric which represents the personification that says if the white dew is hand in hand,such as : *Marjata-jata embunna mbnentar martega*'The white dew is hand in hand'.In the reality the white dew can not do hand in hand because the dew is not a human being.

Furthermore in this lyric songs it can be seen some repetition words that lead toward tautology. The repetition is more varied,because it does not use the same word , but on the other hand it shares the song more colorful and more varied so that the listeners enjoy it . It can be seen by the following underlines lyrics :
Tempa mejamu sinasa bintang margore
Tempa mesuku kal angina, si rembus
Rembus medale-dale manje erdile-dile
Cawir terangna bulan, bulan puranama e

Based on the song above,two varied phrases " medale-dale" and" erdile-dile" seem to be used to put an emphasis on the author's intention telling that the situation at that time was so wonderful and so peaceful.

Bunga Pariama'The Pariama Flower'

Source Language	Target Language
Miap-miap bulung pariama	The Pariama'leaves are waving
I embus angin deleng seh jilena	Is blew by the wind so beautiful
I duru lingling bage kidah turahna sisada	By the wallI can see it grows
I deher sabah tineka sabah tineka	Close to the tineka'rice field
I deher sabah tineka sabah tineka	Close to the tineka'rice field
Teptep jelma lit sura-surana	Every one must have an ambition
Erban mehuli ku japa gia	To make it better everywhere
Tapi mekatep salah bage jadinya	But most of the time it is wrong
Isuan rudang, duri kidah salihna	Flower is planted,it becomes thorns
Isuan rudang, duri kidah salihna	Flower is planted,it becomes thorns
Makana ise kal kin nge si man salahen kin ndia	So who will be blamed
Kuneken serbut meremang tangkelen-tangkelenku	If has distructed mind it will have much problem
Janah pe ise kal kin nge si man pujin kin nina	Then who will be proud of
Kuneken sikap ras jore cibal geluhna	If he/she has good life
Kuneken sikap ras jore cibal geluhna	If he/she has good life
Miap-miap bulung pariama	The Pariama'leaves are waving
I duru lingling turahna sisada	By the wallI can see it grows
Maka terbeluh gekah kita bas doni enda	So we must be grateful
Makana lit kal bage simalem-malemma	So hope there will be a heart conditioning
Makana lit kal bage simalem-malemma	So hope there will be a heart conditioning

In **Bunga Pariama'The Pariama Flower'**
Through out this song the writers find out there are two sentences of the lyric song using the personification such as : *Miap-miap 'wave' bulung pariama.* The author of the lyric song conveyed as if the leaf of a tree waving like human being did. Then in the second line,he also created as if the wind can waft like the human being did ,such as : I embus angin 'is exhaled wind' *deleng seh jilena.*
There are some repetition words can be seen by some lines of the song lyrics that implemented tautology. The purpose of the author setting the tautology through his song lyrics are to stress the important's sense, to make the lyrics beautifully. It can be seen by the following underline words:
I duru lingling bage kidah turahna sisada
I deher sabah tineka sabah tineka

I deher sabah tineka sabah tineka

Isuan rudang, duri kidah salihna
Isuan rudang, duri kidah salihna
Makana lit kal bage simalem-malemma
Makana lit kal bage simalem-malemma

Kinds of Figurative Language

No	Lyrics	Kinds
1	*Bagina cirem tertawa bulanna purnama*	Persenofication
2	*Rembus medale-dale manje erdile-dile*	Persenofication
3	*Miap-miap bulung pariama*	Persenofication
4	*I embus angin deleng seh jilena*	Persenofication
5	*Tempa mejamu sinasa bintang margore*	Tautology
6	*Tempa mesuku kal angina, si rembus*	Tautology
7	*Rembus medale-dale manje erdile-dile*	Tautology
8	*Cawir terangna bulan, bulan puranama e*	Tautology
9	*I duru lingling bage kidah turahna sisada*	Tautology
10	*I deher sabah tineka sabah tineka*	Tautology
11	*Isuan rudang, duri kidah salihna*	Tautology
12	*Makana lit kal bage simalem-malemma*	Tautology

From the table above it can be seen that between the two songs, *Bulan Purnama*'Full Moon' and *Bunga Pariama*'The Pariama Flower', there are four of the song lyrics in personification and eight of the song lyrics in tautology.

The Dominant Figurative Language

After finishing doing the analysis about the Figurative language through Depari's song lyric,the writers find out that the most dominant figurative language is tautology for there are eight (8) of repetition in figurative language that function to give certain emphasis on the songs. As Sir Ernest Gowers said :"Tautology is a

kind of figurative language which is used to give repetition on the specific part of a sentence to give a deeper impression."

5. CONCLUSSION

After analyzing the data the writers come into the conclusions:

a. A figurative language ,is a kind of language which is used to create a new-meaningful sentence in order to give some certain effects by expressing in such a way in order to make the reader get more impressed using figurative language. It is an author's own strategy or technique in delivering his/her messages in which his her ideas,thoughts,feelings desires,etc,can be smoothly reflected into the reader's/ listener's mind, in this case through both the two songs lyric.

b. The writer has found that the most dominant figurative language used in Depari's song lyrics, in this case *Bulan Purnama*'Full Moon' and *Bunga Pariama' The* Pariama Flower' are Tautology.

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