Language Styles in The Song Lyrics of "Citra Cinta", "Sifana", "Less Salt", and "Corona Virus" by Rhoma Irama

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Abstract. This study aims to describe the language style contained in the lyrics of the song Citra Cinta, Sifana, Lack of Salt, and the Coronavirus by Rhoma Irama. The research data is in the form of song lyrics from the four songs. The method used in this study includes three strategic stages, namely the stage of data collection, data analysis, and presentation of the results of data analysis. The results showed that in the four-song lyrics which were used as the object of the study, there were language styles of the affirmation, comparison, and contradictory groups. The affirmation language style group includes parallelism, enumeration, pleonasm, repetition, climax, interruption, correction, and asidenton. For the comparative language style group, there are similes, litotes, metaphors, allusions, and groups of contradictory styles that have only one type, namely antithesis.

1 Introduction

Currently, almost all parts of the world are still in a state of the Covid-19 pandemic. For this reason, in order to deal with the Covid-19 virus, various efforts are needed to increase and maintain body immunity. One way to increase the body's immunity is to make the mood cheerful and happy [1, 2, 3]. Based on various studies that have been conducted, a happy atmosphere can actually increase the body's immunity. One way to make a happy mood is by listening to a song. Song lyrics that are composed of words in a certain language style can create feelings for listeners or connoisseurs.

The focus of this research is to examine song lyrics by a legendary musician in the world of Indonesian dangdut music and has earned the nickname "King of Dangdut", namely Rhoma Irama. Rhoma Irama, to date, has created more than 1000 songs, and of course, in the creation of these songs, there are various styles of language used. In this study, only four songs were used as objects, namely Citra Cinta, Sifana, Less Salt, and Corona Virus. The four songs were taken because the four songs could represent Rhoma Irama's works based on the decade of creation. The song Citra Cinta was created in 1981, Sifana in 1994, Less Salt in 2014, and Corona Virus in 2020.

Language style has three meanings, namely: 1. the use of language assets by someone in speaking or writing; 2. the use of certain varieties to obtain certain effects; and 3. the overall characteristics of the language of a group of literary writers [4]. The language style is also a way of expressing thoughts through language in a typical way that shows the soul and

personality of the writer (language user) [5]. In addition, language style is also a typical way of expressing thoughts and feelings in the written or spoken form [6].

Previous research related to language style in song lyrics was among others conducted by Umarni (2009) entitled "Discourse Analysis of the Use of Language Style in Purple Songs Lyrics: Stylistic Studies", Pratiwi (2018) entitled "Types and Functions of Figurative Language Style in Lyrics Band song Naif and Payung Teduh", and Putri (et al.) (2020) entitled "Analysis of Language Style in the Song Lyrics of FOURTWNTY: Stylistic Studies".

The focus of the discussion in this study is the types and functions of language styles contained in the lyrics of the songs "Citra Cinta", "Sifana", and "Less Salt", and "Corona Virus" by Rhoma Irama.

2 Method

In the implementation of this research, two methods were used simultaneously in order to be more comprehensive. The two methods used are 1. Using methods commonly used in linguistics and literature, and 2. Utilizing methods commonly used in stylistic studies. Both methods are used in relation to the application of structural theory.

The application of structural theory using the two methods mentioned above in its application is carried out as follows.

a. In the application of the structural theory of language, the method used is a distributional method which is carried out by paying attention to the assessment of the internal structure of the correlation between the elements in one word in the song lyrics;

b. In the application of the structural theory of literature, the method used is the intrinsic element method, which in practice is carried out by paying attention to the intrinsic elements forming the song lyrics.

The implementation of this research refers to the main guidelines in the phasing of the research. The stages of the implementation of this research are based on three strategic stages of research, namely 1. the data collection stage, 2. the data analysis stage, and 3. the stage of presenting the results of data analysis [7].

3 Results and Discussion

Based on data analysis, in the lyrics of the songs "Citra Cinta", "Sifana", and "Less Salt", and "Corona Virus" by Rhoma Irama, there are all kinds of language styles. A complete description can be seen in the presentation of the following research results.

3.1 Language Style of Affirmation

3.1.1 Parallelism

Parallelism is the use of words or phrases that have the same function in the same grammatical form to make parallel usage [5]. Example

(1) Kala makhluk itu datang menyerang dan mematikan ("Virus Corona").

'When the creature comes to attack and is deadly ("Corona Virus")'

Parallelism is used in Example (1), it appears that the use of the verb *menyerang* and *mematikan* in the sentence shows a parallel. It is called parallel because these words have the same affix, which is the prefix *-me*.

3.1.2 Enomeration

Enomeration is a language style which states that several events are related to form one unit. Example:

(2) Hampir di segenap negeri, mereka menutup diri, Isolasi, bersembunyi, ketakutan tak terperi ("Virus Corona").

'In almost all parts of the country, they close themselves, isolate, hide, fear beyond measure ("Corona Virus").'

He mentioned of related events which then forms unity in example (2), namely in the words of *menutup diri, isolasi, bersembunyi* which then creates unity, namely *ketakutan tak terperi*.

3.1.3 Pleonasm

The second word in pleonasm is already summed up in the first word. [5].

(3) Kengerian yang mencekam melanda segenap alam ("Virus Corona")

'A gripping horror pervades the whole world'

Pleonasm style language is used in example (3) the gripping horror that engulfs all nature. Horror means horror and fear while gripping means pressing and terrible [1]. As a result, gripping horror describes the tremendous fear that humans feel due to the corona virus.

3.1.4 Repetition

Repetition is the repetition of sounds, syllables, words, or parts of sentences that are considered important to emphasize in an appropriate context [5]. Example:

(4) Betapa memukau betapa menawan, Betapa memukau betapa menawan. ("Sifana").

'How astonishing how charming, How astonishing how charming. ("Sifana").'

In data (4) there are the words *betapa*, *memukau*, and *menawan* which are repeated for emphasis. The same can be seen in the following examples (5), (6), and (7).

(5) Dari zaman ke zaman sepanjang zaman, dari zaman ke zaman sepanjang zaman ("Sifana")

'From age to age throughout the ages, from age to age throughout the ages ("Sifana")'

(6) Coba mencoba lagi, kau mencoba; Goda menggoda lagi, oh, kau menggoda ("Sifana").

'Try trying again, you trying; Flirt again, oh, you tease ("Sifana").'

(7) Semakin tua semakin gaya, Semakin banyak yang tergila-gila. ("Sifana").

'The older the style, the crazier. ("Sifana").'

In example (6) there is a repetition of the word *zaman* repeatedly. The words *mencoba* and *menggoda* in Example (6) are repeated for added emphasis. Likewise, in example (7), the word *semakin* is also repeated to give more emphasis to what is considered important.

3.1.5 Climax

The climax is a style of language that contains a sequence of thoughts that each time increases in importance from previous ideas [5]. Example:

(8) emas permata (memang indah) dan mutiara (juga indah) tapi ahlak mulia perhiasan terindah ("Kurang Garam")

'gold gems (indeed beautiful) and pearls (also beautiful) but noble morality the most beautiful jewelry ("Less Salt")'

In data (8) there is an order of thoughts from the lowest, namely *emas*, then *permata*, *mutiara*, and increases to the most beautiful jewelery, namely noble morals. Likewise, in sentence (9) below.

(9) Bila datang rasa cinta, hati-hati dan waspada, Jaga, pelihara, serta kuasailah ("Citra Cinta")

'When it comes to love, be careful and alert, take care, nurture, and control it ("Image of Love")'

In data (9) above, there is an increasing sequence, starting with *jaga*, then *pelihara*, and finally *kuasailah*.

3.1.6 Interruptions

An interruption is a language style that uses the inserted word or group of words to explain something. Consider example (10) below.

(10) Hanyalah pada-Mu, Tuhan, kami mohon perlindungan ("Virus Corona").

'Only You, Lord, we ask for protection ("Corona Virus").'

In example (10) the word *Tuhan* is inserted to explain the word contained in the previous section, namely *pada-Mu*. So, what it means *-Mu* are *Tuhan*.

3.1.7 Corrections

Correction is a style of language that corrects words that are considered wrong with words that are corrections [5]. Examples can be seen in the following data.

(11) Walaupun sudah digdaya, ternyata rapuh adanya.

'Even though it is powerful, it turns out to be fragile.'

In data (11), the word *digdaya*, which was mentioned in the first clause, was corrected to be fragile in the second clause. So, what is in the second clause is an improvement of the first clause.

3.1.8 Asidentons

Asidenton is a style of language that describes several things being equivalent in succession without conjunctions. Example:

(12) Perhiasan, kemewahan, semua kausajikan; Kesenangan, keindahan, semua kaujanjikan.

'Jewelry, luxury, everything you serve; Pleasure, beauty, all you promise.'

In Example (12) the words *perhiasan* and *kemewahan* as well as *kesenangan* and *keindahan* which are equal are mentioned respectively without the use of a conjunction.

3.2 Comparative Language Style

3.2.1 Simile

Simile is an explicit comparison. What is meant by explicit is that it immediately states something is equal to something else. Example:

(13) walau penampilan serba gemerlapan, tanpa kesopanan tiada menyilaukan; walau yang dipakai serba luar negeri, kalau asam budi tak menarik hati; *seperti* masakan yang kurang garam.
  'although the appearance is all sparkly, without politeness there is no dazzling;
  even if it is used all over the country, if the acid of mind does not attract the heart;
  like dishes that are less salt.'

The simile is in example (1) which is shown by the use of a comparative word *seperti*. In example (1) it is stated that *walau penampilannya gemerlapan* and *yang dipakai serba luarnegeri*, *tanpa kesopanan* and *asam budi maka tiada menyilaukan* and *tidak menarik hati* is like a dish that is less salt.

3.2.2 Litotes

Litotes is a language style used to express something that has the aim of humbling oneself. [5]. Example:

(14) Hanyalah pada-Mu, Tuhan, kami mohon perlindungan
  Dari ancaman bahaya virus yang makin mewabah
  Berilah inayah untuk merawatnya ("Virus Corona")
  'Only you, Lord, we ask for protection'
  'From the threat of the dangers of the virus that is increasingly endemic'
  'Give the father to take care of him ("Corona Virus")'
  In the sample data (14) there is the word *inayah* which means 'help'; help God [1].
Litotes is used in the lyrics of the song "Corona Virus" because the spread of the virus is increasingly threatening and endemic so that people have to ask God for help because only God can stop it.

3.2.3 Metaphors

Metaphor is a style of language that uses words or groups of words with non-real meanings to compare one object to another [5]. Example:
(14) Banyak sudah tunas-tunas muda berguguran sebelum berkembang (Citra Cinta)
  'Many young shoots have fallen before they develop (Citra Cinta)'

In example (14) the word group *tunas-tunas muda* for youths is used. The word *tunas* is commonly used for plants.

3.2.4 Alusio

Alusio is a style of language that uses common expressions, proverbs, or rhymes sampiran. Example:
(15) walau penampilan serba gemerlapan
  tanpa kesopanan tiada menyilaukan

> walau yang dipakai serba luar negri
> kalau asam budi tak menarik hati
> 'despite the sparkly appearance'
> 'without politeness there is no dazzling'
> 'even though those used are all foreign'
> 'if the acid does not attract the heart'

In example (15) the application of the alusio language style can be seen in the usual use of the rhyme sampiran. At the end of line one is mentioned the word *gemerlapan* and at the end of the second line the word *menyilaukan*. Likewise, at the end of the third line it is said *luar negeri* and at the end of the fourth batris it is said *menarik hati*.

3.3 Style of Conflict Language

3.3.1 Antithesis

Antithesis is a style of language that uses a combination of words with contradictory meanings [5]. Example:

(16) Agar dapat hidup berkasih sayang, laki-laki dan perempuan (Citra Cinta).
   'In order to live with compassion, male and female (Image of Love).'

In example (16) there is a mixture of words that are opposite, namely, *laki-laki* and *perempuan*.

4 Conclusion

The language styles contained in the songs Citra Cinta, Sifana, Less Salt, and Corona Virus include groups of language styles of affirmation, comparison, and contradiction. The affirmation language style group includes parallelism, enumeration, pleonasm, repetition, climax, interruption, correction, and asidenton. For the comparative language style group, there are similes, litotes, metaphors, allusions, and groups of contradictory styles that have only one type, namely antithesis. The satire language style group was not found in the research data.

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