

Lexical Diction in The Lyrics of Songs Rhoma Irama with The Theme of The Environment

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Abstract. This study aims to describe the lexical diction contained in the lyrics of the songs Springs and Tears, Doom, Drought, Disaster, Son of an ape, Dog and Garbage, and On the Beach by Rhoma Irama. The research data is in the form of song lyrics from the seven songs. The methods used in this study include three strategic stages, namely the data collection stage, data analysis, and the presentation of data analysis results. The results showed that the seven song lyrics used as the object of the study used lexical diction in the form of synonyms, antonyms, homonyms, homophones, homographs, hyponyms, hypernyms, and polysemes.

Keywords: lexical diction, song lyrics, Rhoma Rhythm, environmental theme.

1. Introduction

Currently, almost all parts of the world are still in a post-Covid-19 pandemic condition. For this reason, in order to increase prosperity globally after the Covid-19 pandemic, various reconciliations are needed. One way to increase such prosperity and well-being is to hold a reconciliation of cultural and environmental spheres. The strategy that can be pursued is to make the mood cheerful and joyful [1,2,3]. Based on various studies that have been carried out, the joyous atmosphere turns out to increase the body's immunity. One way to make the mood happy is to listen to songs. Of course, in creating song lyrics the songwriter is not perfunctory. Song lyrics composed of words with a certain diction / choice of words are able to cause feelings for the listeners or connoisseurs

The focus of this research examines the diction / choice of song lyrics by legendary musicians in the Indonesian dangdut music world and received the nickname "King 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 types of word choices used In this study there are seven song lyrics used as objects, namely *Springs and Tears*, *Catastrophe*, *Drought*, *Disaster*, *Ape Children*, *Dogs and Garbage*, and *On the Shore* . The seven lyrics of the song are taken on the grounds that all seven lyrics of the song are rhoma Irama's work which is full of criticism, full of moral messages, and contains an evocative environmental message. Diction has three meanings, namely: 1. Word choice or diction includes which words are used to convey an idea, how to form the right word grouping or use the right expressions, which style is best used in a situation, 2. Word choice or diction is the ability to distinguish precisely the nuances of meaning from the idea to be conveyed, and the ability to find a form that fits/matches the situation and the value of the taste that the listener of the community group has, and 3. The right and appropriate choice of words is possible only by the mastery of a

large amount of vocabulary or vocabulary of that Language. [4]. Diction is also defined as the choice of words that are appropriate and aligned (in their use) to express ideas so that a certain effect is obtained (as expected [5]. In addition, diction is also an activity to choose words appropriately and appropriately in expressing the intention and purpose to the listener or reader both orally and in writing. Accuracy and conformity are essential in expressing intent and purpose [6].

So, the focus of the discussion in this study is the lexical diction contained in the lyrics of songs by Rhoma Irama with an environmental theme, including *Springs and Tears*, *Catastrophe*, *Drought*, *Disaster*, *Ape Children*, *Dogs and Garbage*, and *On the Shore*.

2. Method

In the implementation of this study, in order to be more comprehensive, two methods were used simultaneously. The two methods used are 1. Utilizing methods commonly used in linguistics (linguistics) and also literary sciences, and 2. Utilizing methods commonly used in the study of stylistics. Both methods are used with regard 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 that 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 literary structural theory, the method used is the method of intrinsic elements, which in its implementation is carried out by paying attention to the intrinsic interweaving elements that form the lyrics of songs.

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

3. Results and Discussion

Based on data analysis, in the lyrics of the songs *Springs and Tears*, *Catastrophe*, *Drought*, *Disaster*, *Ape Children*, *Dogs and Garbage*, and *On the Shore* by Rhoma Irama, there are various types of lexical diction. The full description can be seen in the presentation of the following research results.

3.1 Lexical Diction

3.1.1 Synomime

A synonym is a term that can be limited to, (1) a study of an assortment of words that have the same meaning, or (2) the state of two or more words whose meanings are approximately the same [5]. It is said to be more or less the same because almost no word is 100% identical/equal in meaning. In the lyrics of the song Rhoma Irama themed environment there is a lexical diction that uses the word synonymous. Note the following data (1) through (8).

- (1) Taken into the *forest where it originally came from* (Son of an Ape)
- (2) Until you think *I'm smelling garbage* ("Dogs and Trash")
- (3) The one that is always hit by
disasters Various kinds of *catastrophes* (Disasters)

- (4) As if in the world There is no more
security
As if in the world There is no more
tranquility (Disaster)
- (5) Religion *only in the oral is no longer practiced* (Disaster)
- (6) *Wailing and crying* and prayer (Springs and Tears)
- (7) Drying
springs This earth's barren (Springs and Tears)
- (8) Lord, grant our prayers Let the drought
go away (Springs and Tears)

Synonyms are used in data (1) through (8). In data (1)-(3), the use of synonyms appears in the use of the word *forest* which is synonymous with *its original place of origin*, the word *aku* is synonymous with *smelling garbage*, and the word *disaster* is synonymous with the word *doom*. Then in data (4)-(6), the use of synonyms appears in the use of the word *security* which is synonymous with the word *peace*, *cuma in the oral* is synonymous with *no longer used*, and *the word lamentation* which is synonymous with the word *weeping*. The use of synonyms is also seen in the data (7) and (8), that is, in *barren* words that are synonymous with the use of the word *arid* and the word *passing* which is synonymous with the word *go*.

3.1.2 Antonyms

Antonyms are two or more words whose meaning is the opposite of the other word [5]. See the following data (9) and data (10).

- (9) An ape *cub* Why but *very witty*
- (10) *Kaup looked away* when 'i looked
The
spitting when 'i say hello

In data (9) the use of antonyms appears in a *mischievous* word that from the angle of its meaning contradicts/is inversely *very witty*. Then in data 10, the use of antonyms is found in *the alternating kaup with me looking and the culprit with me saying hello*.

3.1.3 Hyponyms

Hyponym is a kind of relationship between words that is tangible above-down or in a meaning contained a number of other components. The hyponym is also called superordinate. L5]

Pay attention to the following data.

3.1.4 Hypernyms

Hypernym is a word whose meaning is part/ member of another word or often called subordinate [5].

Pay attention to the following data.

3.1.5 Polysemy

Polysemy is a word that has many meanings or meanings.

Pay attention to the following data. (sorry it's not complete)

4. Conclusion

The lexical diction contained in the lyrics of environmental-themed songs by Rhoma Irama *Springs and Tears*, *Catastrophe*, *Drought*, *Disaster*, *Ape Children*, *Dogs and Garbage*, and *On the Seashore* are Synonyms, Antonyms, hyponyms, hypernyms, and polysemy. Such lexical diction is used to embellish and give a deeper meaning related to the intention to be conveyed.

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