
SEMANTIC STUDIES ON SONG LYRICS "BE CAREFUL ON THE ROAD" SINCERE WORK (ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL AND GRAMMATICAL MEANINGS)

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Abstract : The development of the times is advancing, making the use of language change as well. This study aims to increase language knowledge through trending song lyrics. Data collection was carried out by analyzing song lyrics and then processed using a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. The results of lexical analysis show 5 numbers that repeat (repetition), 1 number that has an antonymous meaning, and 1 number that has a synonymous meaning. The results of the grammatical analysis show 2 numbers that have the meaning of substitution, and 2 numbers that have the meaning of conjunction.

Keywords: semantic; lexical analysis; grammatical analysis

INTRODUCTION

In human life language plays a very important role, as it is known that language is a means of communication between people. For a person who wants to express his ideas, ideas and opinions can use language, in conveying information, it can use language so that language is the main means of communication. Apart from its function, namely as a means of communication, language can also give birth to literary works that have beauty and are composed of the right diction and language style. Common language style is also called majas, this majas is the delivery of messages to readers or listeners in various imaginative ways. Majas is figurative or not the true meaning. One of the literary works that has the right beauty and style of language and carries the message to be conveyed is found in the literary work of song lyrics.

According to the Ministry of National Education (2008) that lyrics are literary works that have the content of an outpouring of personal feelings. According to Semi (1984) lyrics are short poems yang containing an outpouring of emotions (Rendi et al., 2013). An essay in art that sounds in order, then has a combinari, and is usually accompanied by a musical instrument that gives birth to an art that has a rhythmic unity is the meaning of song according to (Tamnge et al., 2021). A song is one of the many elements of a song that can be included in a poem or literary work. Song lyrics if separated with musical accompaniment are just a rhyme (Putri et al., 2020). So it can be concluded that song lyrics are very related to the field of language.

The field of linguistics continues to develop along with the development of globalization. Starting from spoken and written language, even songs use lyrics that are not true meanings or figurative meanings. For this reason, more knowledge about linguistics is needed. In linguistics there is a sese disebut with semantics. Menurut Chaer (2009) semantics is a linguistic study that studies makna in a language (Pratiwi et al., 2018). Semantic studies are divided into two, namely lexical and grammatical semantic studies.

With that, researchers are interested in analyzing the lyrics of the song "Hati-hati di Jalan" by Tulus based on semantic studies. In this semantik study, it focuses on two types of meanings, namely: (1) lexical, namely the meaning of words used both for the symbol of an object / object, and events. Lexical aspects include repetition (repetition), word equivalents (synonyms), opposite words (antonyms), top-down relationships (hyponymy), and word sanding (collocation) (Goziyah & Sari, 2021). (a) Repetition or commonly referred to as repetition is a word, phrase, or sentence that reads and is repeated and then has an important role in putting pressure on an appropriate context (Ayudia & Yuhdi, 2021). (b) Synonyms are the same meaning in the expression of a word, phrase, or sentence (Hilmiyatun, 2020). (c) Antonyms are expressions that are considered to have the opposite meaning of other expressions, be it kata, phrases or sentences (Maruti et al., 2021). (d) A hyponym is a word that describes the existence of the lower class and the upper class. So that a word that is hypernymous to other quantities, will become a hyponym to another word that hierarchy is above it (Maruti & Cahyono, 2021). (2) makna grammatical, namely the meaning or meaning born from the cause of the correlation between even greater grammatical elements (Rahmawati & Nurhamidah, 2018). The grammatical aspects according to (Mandowen, 2016)

include reference (reference), substitution (substitution), release (ellipsis), and conjunction (conjunction). (a) Reference may be a particular lingual unit referring to another lingual unit or a discourse that precedes it. There are two types of references, namely endophores and exophores (Izar et al., 2019). (b) Substitution is the result of the substitution of language elements by other elements. (c) An ellipsis is the omission of a part of an element in a utterance. (d) Conjunctions or conjunctions, as the name implies, are used to connect a word with another word, a phrase with another phrase, a sentence with another sentence, and so on (Kaban et al., 2021).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Descriptive methods and qualitative approaches are the methods used in this study. As it is known that the qualitative approach emphasizes more on the meanings and understanding of the things around us that are directly related to our daily lives. In this qualitative approach, researchers use themselves more to be used as instruments so that they can be used flexibly and can capture real events and interactions (Mulyadi, 2012). So that descriptive research is aimed at describing and describing existing phenomena, both natural and human engineering, which pay more attention to the characteristics, qualities, relationships between activities (Utami et al., 2021). As for the data obtained from the text of the lyrics of the song "be careful on the road" by Andmesh. In addition, the study used documentation and writing techniques. Through the technique of documentation the data obtained is not sourced from direct research but uses written sources in the form of books, journals, theses, and other documents (Arischa, 2019).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The following are the lyrics of the song "be careful on the road" by Tulus for the purposes of analysis quoted from the *official* lyrics on Tulus's *Youtube* channel.

Be careful on the road

- 1) The journey brought you to meet me
- 2) I met you
- 3) Like you I'm looking for
- 4) It is said that I am also
- 5) As you were looking for
- 6) I guess we are acids and salts
- 7) And we bertemu in belanga
- 8) A story that turned out not to be that beautiful
- 9) I thought we would be together
- 10) So much is the same
- 11) Your background and my setting
- 12) I don't think there will be any obstacles
- 13) I thought this was easy
- 14) You're me so we
- 15) Your affections linger

- 16) Redam is now
- 17) Special incandescent
- 18) I don't know what the world means
- 19) About the end of the story
- 20) We're not together
- 21) May this miss disappear
- 22) It is said that the time to heal
- 23) Will there be more like you
- 24) I thought we would be together
- 25) So much is the same
- 26) Your background and my setting
- 27) I don't think there will be any obstacles
- 28) I thought this was easy
- 29) You're me so we
- 30) You continue your journey
- 31) I continue my journey
- 32) I thought we would be together
- 33) Beso much the same
- 34) My background and your setting
- 35) I don't think there will be any obstacles
- 36) I thought this was easy
- 37) You're me so we
- 38) I thought we would be together
- 39) Be careful on the road

Semantic Studies on the lyrics of the song "be careful on the road"

a. Analysis of lexical meaning

The lexical aspect is a tool of cohesion in a discourse that is systematically interrelated. Lexical aspects include repetition (repetition), word equivalents (synonyms), opposites of words (antonyms), top-down relationships (hyponymy), and word ending (collocation) (Goziyah & Sari, 2021). However, in this study the researcher only displayed an analysis of the lexical meaning of repetitions, synonyms, and antonyms.

1) Reps

Repetition is a repetition of sounds, tribes, words to sentences that have an important role so that a context can be given pressure (Rahma, 2019). The analysis of reps or repetitions in the lyrics of the song "be careful on the road" by Tulus is found in numbers (9) *I think we will be together*, repeated in numbers (24), (32), and (38). Then on the number (10) *so many are the same*, repeated on the numbers (25), and (33). In number (11) *of your background and my background*, it is repeated in numbers (26), and (34). In number (12) *I think there will be no problems*, repeated in numbers (27), and (35). At number (13) *I think this is easy*, repeated in numbers (28), and (36). On the number (14) *you I so we*, repeated on the numbers (29), and (37).

2) Synonym

Synonyms of other words *sinonimi* is a linguistic correlation that expresses the ownership of the similarity of meaning to one utterance with another. Synonyms are used for *sameness of meaning* (Nilawati, 2018). Analysis of synonyms or similarities of words in the lyrics of the song "be careful on the road" by Tulus is found in the number (2) in the word *you* are synonymous with the numbers (14) and (37) in the word *you*.

3) Antonym

According to Alwasilah (2011) said that antonyms are pairs of words that have opposite or opposite meanings (Sulastri, 2020). Analysis of synonyms or opposites in the lyrics of the song "be careful on the road" by Tulus is found in the number (6) in the words *acid and salt*.

b. Analysis of grammatical meaning

According to Sumarlam (2010) the grammatical aspect is the analysis of a discourse in terms of its form or structure. The grammatical aspects according to (Sari & Setyorini, 2018) include reference (reference), substitution (substitution), release (ellipsis), and conjunction (conjunction). However, in this study the researcher only focused on the grammatical meaning of substitusi, and conjunctions.

1) Substitution

The substitution analysis contained in the lyrics of the song "be careful on the road" by Tulus is found in number (8) *of the story that turns out to be not that beautiful*, number (13) (28) (36) *I think this will be easy*. The word on number (8), as well as *this* word on number (13) (28) (36) includes the word substitution.

2) Conjunction

The analysis of the conjunction of words contained in the lyrics of the song "be careful on the road" by Tulus is found in the numbers (6) *I think we are sour and salt*, as well as the numbers (11), (26), (34) *your background and my background*. On number (6) of the word *and* included in the additive coordinate conjunction.

CONCLUSION

This study analyzed lexical and grammatical semantic studies on the lyrics of the song "be careful on the road" by Tulus. On lexical analysis focuses on repetitions, synonyms and antonyms. It can be concluded that in analysis reps on the lyrics of the song "be careful on the road" by Tulus is in the numbers (9) *I think we will be together*, repeated in numbers (24), (32), and (38). Then on the number (10) *so many are the same*, repeated on the numbers (25), and (33). In number (11) *of your background and my background*, it is repeated in numbers (26), and (34). In number (12) *I think there will be no problems*, repeated in numbers (27), and (35). At number (13) *I think this is easy*, repeated in numbers (28), and (36). On the number (14) *you I so we*, repeated on the numbers (29), and (37). Then in the analysis of synonyms found in the number (2) in the word *you* are synonymous with the numbers (14) and (37) in the word *you*. In the antonym analysis, it is found in the number (6) in the words *acid and salt*. On grammatical analysis focuses on substitution and conjunction. It can be concluded that in the substitution analysis on the lyrics of the song "be careful on the road" by Tulus contained in the number (8) *of the story that turned out to be not that beautiful*, the number (13) (28) (36) *I thought this would be easy*. The word on number (8), as well as *this* word on number (13) (28)

(36) includes the word substitution. As well as the analysis of the conjunction of words contained in the lyrics of the song "be careful on the road" by Tulus is found in the numbers (6) *I think we are sour and salt*, as well as the numbers (11), (26), (34) *your background and my background*. On number (6) of the word *and* included in the additive coordinate conjunction.

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