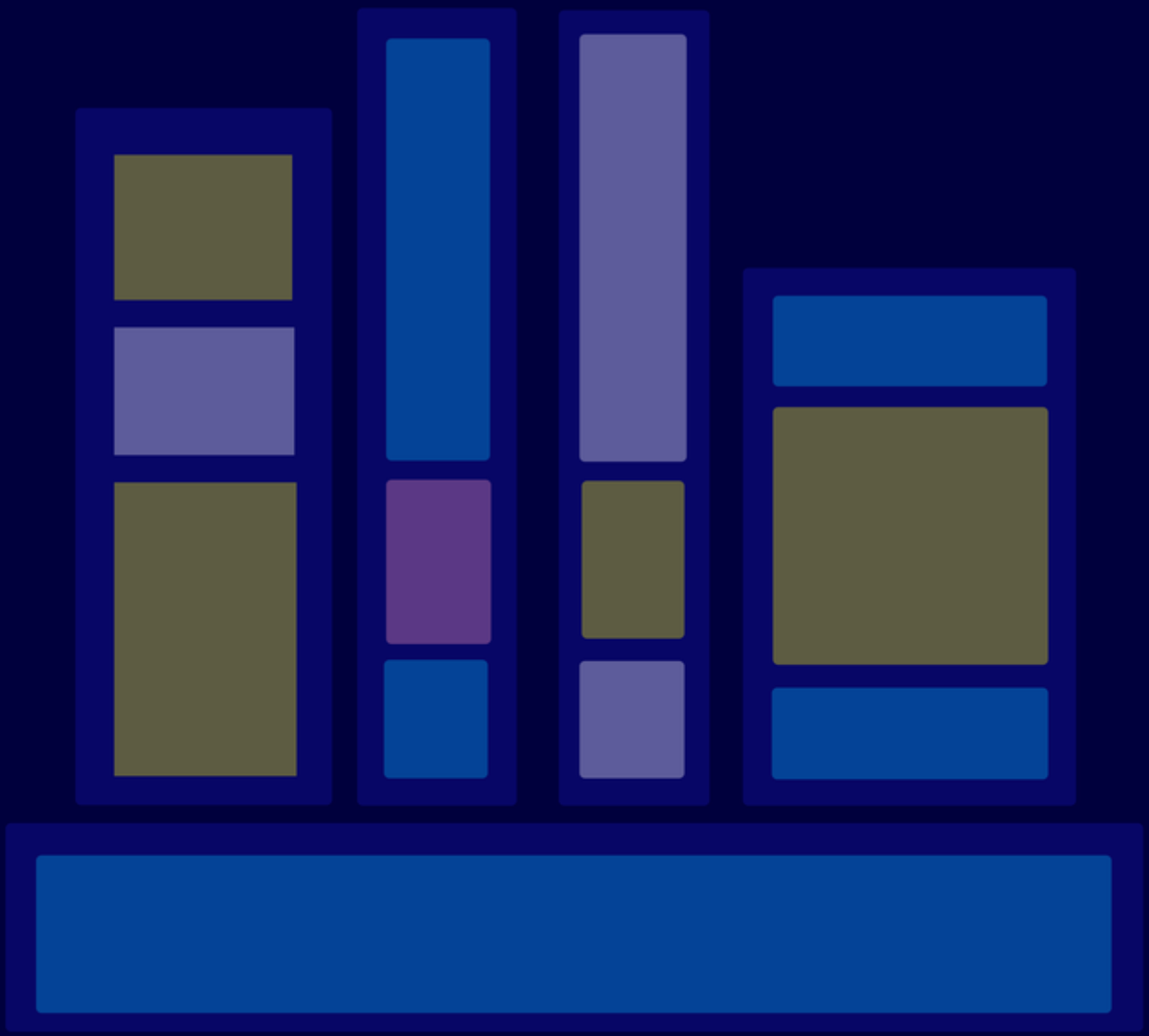
Volume 4 Nomor 1, Desember 2020
ISSN : 2581-0804
E-ISSN : 2581-1819

JURNAL ILMIAH
LANGUE AND PAROLE



JURNAL ILMIAH LANGUE AND PAROLE

Jurnal JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole)
terbit dua kali setahun, Agustus dan Desember

ISSN: 2581-0804
E-ISSN: 2581-1819

Jurnal ini menerbitkan hasil penelitian dan artikel yang berupa konsep.
Jurnal ilmiah ini meliputi kajian Sastra, Linguistik dan Budaya

Editor in Chief
Mac Aditiawarman, Universitas Ekasakti

Managing Editor
Raflis, Universitas Ekasakti

Board of Editors:

Yessy Marzona, Universitas Ekasakti
Dewi Irawati, Universitas Ekasakti
Yeni Erwanti, Universitas Ekasakti
Diana Katika, Universitas Bung Hatta

Information Technology Support:

Muhammad Ikhsan, Universitas Ekasakti

Reviewer:

Helmita, Universitas Ekasakti
Amelia Yuli Astuti, Universitas Ekasakti
Fetri Reni, Universitas Ekasakti
Mukhaiyar, Universitas Negeri Padang
Sufyarma Marsidin, Universitas Negeri Padang
Hasanuddin W.S, Universitas Negeri Padang
Haris Effendi Tahar, Universitas Negeri Padang
Agustina, Universitas Negeri Padang
Endut Ahadiat, Universitas Bung Hatta

Alamat Redaksi
Gedung Fakultas Sastra, Universitas Ekasakti
Jalan Veteran Dalam No.26B Padang
No Telp : +62822 8810 9600/+62853 7553 0389/+62812 663 2761
Email : ejurnal@sastra-unes.com - jurnallangueandparole@gmail.com

Published by

Fakultas Sastra
Universitas Ekasakti

www.sastra-unes.com
e-journal.sastra-unes.com
e-journal.sastra-unes.com/index.php/JILP

Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole
Fakultas Sastra Universitas Ekasakti

TABLE OF CONTENTS

VOLUME 4 NOMOR 1, DESEMBER 2020

Realization of The Politeness Principles used by Atas Market and Bawah Market Muara Bungo Traders in Their Speech to The Buyer

Rini Afrilesa J **1-5**
doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.442
Muara Bungo University, Indonesia

Aspek Religi dan Kepribadian dalam Novel Tuhan, Aku Kembali Karya Haidar Musyafa

Sri Mulyani Rusli **06-10**
doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.443
STKIP PGRI Sumatera Barat, Indonesia

Analisis Afiksasi Dalam Album "Dekade" Lagu Afgan

Aulia Zahra Fadhila **11-18**
doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.441
Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang, Indonesia

Code-Mixing Analysis in Speech Act Used by Classy FM Radio Announcer

Helmita **19-25**
doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.447
Universitas Ekasakti, Indonesia

The Depiction of Malala's Struggle for Gender Equality as Seen on He Named Me Malala Film

Dedi Efendi, Dodi Oktariza, Azmita Yakub **26-34**
doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.448
Muara Bungo University, Indonesia

Analysis of Symbol in Westlife Coast to Coast Album

Mac Aditiawarman, Sonya Putri Rahmadani **35-46**
doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.449
Universitas Ekasakti, Indonesia

The Analysis on Symbol of Shadowhunter as Seen in Cassandra Clare's Mortal Instruments

Raflis, Irwan Syahputra **47-52**
doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.450
Universitas Ekasakti, Indonesia

The Analysis of Figurative Language in Coldplay's Parachutes Album

Amelia Yuli Astuti, Widia Astuti **53-62**
doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.451
Universitas Ekasakti, Indonesia

Terbit online pada laman web jurnal : **http://e-journal.sastra-unes.com/index.php/JILP**

Fakultas Sastra Universitas Ekasakti	**JURNAL JILP** (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Volume 4 Nomor 1	
	ISSN : 2581-0804 (Media Cetak)	**E-ISSN : 2581-1819 (Media Online)**
Received: 02-11-2020	Revised: 08-11-2020	Available online: 31-12-2020

REALIZATION OF THE POLITENESS PRINCIPLES USED BY ATAS MARKET AND BAWAH MARKET MUARA BUNGO TRADERS IN THEIR SPEECH TO THE BUYER

Rini Afrilesa. J
English Literature Program Faculty of Language Muara Bungo University, afrilesananda85@gmail.com

Abstract

This research is motivated by the utterances of traders in the Atas market and Bawah markets of Muara Bungo, which have a good politeness value. In this study, researchers used a qualitative descriptive approach in which data results were based on existing observations and interpretations. The data studied were the stories of traders recorded in the Atas and Bawah markets of Muara Bungo. After recording the data is transcribed and grouped based on the type of speaker. After that, the data will be analyzed in terms of compliance with and violations of the principles of decency according to Leech theory. The realization of courtesy of the Atas market traders and the Bawah markets in Muara Bungo both have a good politeness value. Through the author's observations, the Atas market traders are more friendly than the Bawah market.

Keywords: Politeness, Bawah Market, Atas Market, Muara Bungo

© 2020Jurnal JILP

I INTRODUCTION

This research looks at how the form of speech of *Atas* and *Bawah* market traders to buyers. Trader is actually someone's profession who is required to be friendly and polite to attract buyers. However, sometimes there are some traders who have low politeness values. Therefore, the researcher is interested in the topic of research on the level of politeness of traders in the *Bawah* and *Atas* markets of Muara Bungo, the source of which is the Pragmatic study.

The problem identification in this research is as follows: the value of politeness in the *Atas* market area is considered low compared to the *Bawah* market because the *Atas* market is a traditional market where the place is dirty and the traders on average do not get enough education.

The limitation of the problem in this research includes the following: the research is only limited to the utterances of *Atas* market traders and *Bawah* market traders when selling; This research is limited to the location of the area for each trader; the *Atas* market traders are limited from the fish market area to the location to the vegetable market; *Bawah* market traders only in clothing traders, stationery equipment, and culinary traders. This study uses a pragmatic study, which concentrates on the principle of politeness.

The formulation of the research problems are as follows: 1) how is the realization of the

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

principle of *Atas* market traders to buyers in Muara Bungo; 2) how is the realization of the modesty principle of *Bawah* market traders to buyers in Muara Bungo? 3) How is the comparison of the realization of the principle of Politeness between the *Atas* market traders and the *Bawah* market traders of Muara Bungo to the buyers? Based on the problems discussed, this study aims to obtain an overview of the following matters: providing a new study of pragmatic studies; more specifically on the concentration of the principles of Politeness to become a library for future researchers; increase knowledge about science that studies the principles of politeness of the language of speakers and their interlocutors.

II RESEARCH METHODS

This research is located in the *Atas* and *Bawah* markets of Muara Bungo. The location of this research was deliberately chosen because the market was the target of research centered on traders and buyers in the *Atas* and *Bawah* markets of Muara Bungo. In terms of the language used by the buskers, there are differences regarding the level of politeness between traders. Sources of data in this study are in the form of speeches from traders and buyers in the *Atas* Market and *Bawah* Market Muara Bungo.

The researcher used a qualitative descriptive method. The purpose of this qualitative research is to understand social phenomena including linguistic phenomena that are being studied .(Mahsun:2005) , because of that the research data were in the form of verbal forms of language, namely in the form of utterances of Atas market traders and Bawah market traders.

Mahsun (2005) states that the stages of data collection are the basis for the implementation of the data analysis stage. The technique of collecting the data used in this research is the technique of recording, listening, taking notes. Data analysis is the process of distributing systematically or collected data to facilitate understanding and report preparation. The first data analysis is data classification. The first speech to be classified is that of a market trader over Muara Bungo.

The way to classify it is to determine whether the speech is a speech that adheres to the principle of politeness or violates the principle of politeness. After classifying the speech, it is analyzed such as how to classify obedience and violations to the five kinds of maxims contained in the principle of politeness, for example, such as, the speech obeys the maxims of wisdom or violates the maxims of wisdom.

The second data analysis is to analyze the utterances of market traders whether the speech violates or obeys the maxims contained in the principle of politeness. How to analyze the data is like analyzing data from *Atas* market traders. The third analysis is to compare the speech of Atas market traders and Bawah market traders, which ones obey or violate the principle of Politeness based on the maxims that have been examined in the previous analysis.

III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research will discuss and analyze the principles of politeness in the utterances of *Atas* market traders and *Bawah* market traders in Muara Bungo. The following is the discussion.

1. Speech of the *Atas* Market Vegetable Trader in Muara Bungo

Pembeli : Berapo Katu Kak?
Pedagang : Tiga Ribu yang..
Pembeli : Ambek duo, Limo ribu yo kak?
Pedagang : ambilah yang… pilihlah yang segar- segar. Kakak ini orang cina ya? Cantik kali macam orang cina.

Buyer : How much is the Katu vegetable price?
Trader : Three thousand Dear
Buyer :Take two, five thousand, okay?

https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.442
Jurnal JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Vol. 4No. 1 (2020) ISSN : 2581-0804
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

Trader : take the one ... choose the fresh one. Sister are you Chinese? So beautiful like a Chinese.

The speech of the *Atas* market vegetable traders follows and obeys the maxim of appreciation and the maxims of agreement where the trader gives a speech when the buyer asks "take two five thousand yo sis?" and the merchant immediately answers with a speech that follows the maxim of agreement because the merchant immediately agrees to the buying and selling price offered by the buyer. In addition, traders also give stories where traders are trying to win over the buyers' hearts by giving compliments with the words "this brother is a Chinese, right? How come you are beautiful like a Chinese person? " The utterance shows that the merchant obeys the maxims of appreciation by giving praise to the buyer. These two maxims appear in the utterances of the upper market vegetable traders. This proves that the vegetable seller is trying to be polite to her buyers.

2. Speeche of The *Atas* Market Chili Traders in Muara Bungo

Pembeli : Berapo sekilo cabe bang?
Pedagang : 22 yuk
Pembeli : Ambek sekilo bang
Pedagang : Bawang dak sekalian yuk?
Pembeli : ndak… cabe be bang.
Pedagang :(memberikan cabai yang telah dibungkus dengan kantong) mokasih banyak yo yuk…
Pembeli : samo-samo

Buyer : How much does one kilo of chilies cost?
Trader : 22,000 kak
Buyer : take a pound
Trader : Don't you buy the onions too, sis?
Buyer : no, just chilli.
Trader : (giving chilies that have been wrapped in a bag) Thank you very much, Sis.
Buyers : you're welcome

The chili trader speech above shows the existence of the principle of politeness by obeying the maxim of generosity. Through the speech of a chili trader who says "Mokasih banyak yo yuk" shows that speakers are trying to be polite. By showing a speech that contains the maxim of generosity, the merchant hopes to respect others, especially the buyer. Respect for others will occur when people can reduce profits for themselves and maximize profits for other parties as is done by chili traders by saying "thank you very much" to the buyer.

3. Speeches of clothing traders in the *Bawah* Market Muara Bungo

Pedagang : kakak mau warna apo?
Pembeli : warna apo be yang ado?
Pedagang : ado merah, hitam, hijau, biru kak. Ena kakak ngambek merahlah, cocok dengan kulit kakak putih.

Trader : What color do you want?
Buyer : what colors are available?
Traders : there are red, black, green, blue sis. It's good to take red, it matches your white skin.

From the speech above, the *Bawah* market clothing merchant has politeness by adhering to the principle of modesty, the maxims of appreciation. The utterance “ado merah, hitam, hijau, biru kak. Enak kakak ngambek merahlah, cocok dengan kulit kakak putih.” is a praising utterance. By praising, it is hoped that the buyer will be able to feel the polite actions taken by the clothing merchant. *Bawah* market clothing traders give polite speech to buyers.

4. Speech of *Bawah* market stationery accessories traders

Pembeli : ado kertas label harga?
Pedagang : tunggu sebentar yo kak
Pedagang : habis kak. Maaf yo kak

Buyer : there is a price tag paper?
Trader : Wait a minute, sis (while looking for price tag paper)
Trader : finished sis ... sorry sis.

The speech of the stationery merchant above is a speech that has a value of politeness in it because the speech obeys the

https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.442
Jurnal JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Vol. 4 No. 1 (2020) ISSN : 2581-0804
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

principle of politeness by using the maxim of sympathy. The speech "finished sis ... sorry sis." is a sympathetic speech by saying the word "sorry". Down market stationery fittings traders have a speech that is of polite value to the buyer.

IV CONCLUSION

The realization of politeness by both *Atas* market and *Bawah* market traders has a good level of politeness. In observation, the writer found that the *Atas* market traders gave more friendly speech. However, *Atas* market traders and *Bawah* market traders have a good level of politeness. The maxim that is often given by traders in the *Atas* and *Bawah* markets is a maxim of appreciation with the intention of praising. Traders feel that by praising the buyer they feel more comfortable with their service.

From there is a research about how the politeness of traders to the buyers in the *Atas* and *bawah* market Muara Bungo, it is expected to give traders and buyers understanding that with the politeness of the *Bawah* market and *Atas* Market Muara Bungo could give contribution on their buying and selling process. If they give comfortabilty to the buyers from their politeness they can get increasing for their income by buyer visiting repeatedly, because the consumer needs a comfortabilty and convenience. For traders who are still stilling to create a good buying process it is important to you to improve your service by increasing your politeness and friendliness to the buyers.

https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.442
Jurnal JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Vol. 4No. 1 (2020) ISSN : 2581-0804
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

Bibliography

[1]Leech, Geoffrey N. 2011. Prinsip- Prinsip Pragmatik (terjemahan). Jakarta: Universitas Indonesia-Press.

[2]Levinson, C. S. 1983. Pragmatics. New York: Oxford University Press.

[3]Mahsun. 2005. Metode Penelitian Bahasa. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada.

[4]Rahardi, R. Kunjana. 2002. Pragmatik: Kesantunan Imperatif Bahasa Indonesia. Jakarta: Erlangga

[5]Yule. G. 1996. Pragmatics. New York: Oxford University Press

https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.442
Jurnal JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Vol. 4No. 1 (2020) ISSN : 2581-0804
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

Terbit online pada laman web jurnal : **http://e-journal.sastra-unes.com/index.php/JILP**

Fakultas Sastra Universitas Ekasakti	**JURNAL JILP** (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Volume 4 Nomor 1	
	ISSN : 2581-0804 (Media Cetak)	**E-ISSN : 2581-1819 (Media Online)**
Received: 02-11-2020	Revised: 09-11-2020	Available online: 31-12-2020

ASPEK RELIGI DAN KEPRIBADIAN DALAM NOVEL TUHAN, AKU KEMBALI KARYA HAIDAR MUSYAFA

Sri Mulyani Rusli
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia STKIP PGRI Sumatera Barat, srimulyanirusli1977@gmail.com

Abstract

This research is motivated by aspects of Islamic religious values with the personality contained in the novel by Haidar Musyafa, namely God I Return. The value aspects reviewed include the values of aqidah, sharia values and moral and personality values.

This research aims to describe the values of aqidah, sharia and morals as well as the personalities of the characters in the Haidar Musyafa novel. This study uses a qualitative type with descriptive analysis method. Analysis of the data taken is based on religious and psychological data so that it can be concluded that the value of aqidah in the Haidar Musyafa novel includes (a) having faith in Allah SWT which is seen in Umi's character who is flat in his statement that Allah's pleasure depends on the pleasure of parents. (b) having faith in the book of Allah SWT which can be seen in the character of Jefrrey who always reads the Koran in every step. (c) have faith on the Day of Judgment which is seen when Uje dreams of death and repents.

The value of sharia is reflected in the character of Apih who always reminds her children to always pray in congregation and not to leave prayers. The moral values contained in the novel include (a) morals towards the creator, namely Allah SWT, which is reflected in the character of Jefrrey who initially behaved badly then repented to become a good person. (b) morals towards fellow human beings which is reflected in the character of Jefrrey who likes to do bad things, behaves rudely and is disobedient to his parents.

Who finally got the guidance to be a good person. (c) Moral towards oneself is reflected in the character of Uje who realizes his mistakes and does not torture himself any longer from disobedience. The personality aspect is reflected in the behavior of Uje who really does Allah's orders after receiving guidance, And habits that often give charity.

Keywords: Religious, Personality, Value

© 2020Jurnal JILP

I INTRODUCTION

Karya sastra adalah hasil kreativitas dari penulis berupa imajinatif yang dapat mengungkapkan persoalan kehidupan disekitarnya. Contoh persoalan yang terjadi dapat digambarkan dalam kehidupan bermasyarakat.Ratna (2005:312) berpendapat bahwa hakikat karya sastra adalah sebuah rekaan yang disebut juga dengan imajinasi.

Imajinasi yang dituangkan dalam karya sastra merupakan kejadian yang nyata. Dalam menciptakan sebuah karya sastra perlu suatu pemikiran dan kreativitas dalam mengungkapkan sebuah ide, gagasan dan maksud yang akan

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

disampaikan. Karya sastra terwujud dari perenungan pencipta dalam fenomena kehidupan masyarakat, dan diharapkan pembaca dapat memperoleh pengalaman bathin dari tafsiran yang disampaikan penulis.

Menurut Nurgiyantoro (2010:106) pembaca akan memperoleh pengalaman bathin dari berbagai tafsiran terhadap kisah yang ditampilkan. Manfaat sastra itu sangat berguna dan menyenangkan.Karena sastra dapat menghibur pembaca dari sajian kisah kehidupan yang disampaikan penulis.

Pada dasarnya sastra dapat memberikan kepuasan dan hiburan yakni hiburan intelektual dan hiburan spiritual. Karya sastra dapat membentuk kesadaran pembaca dalam hubungan bermasyarakat, antara manusia, manusia dengan tuhannya, serta peristiwa yang terjadi dalam bathin seseorang. Karya sastra sering berkaitan dengan norma-norma dan kebiasaan pada zamannya.Nurgiyantoro (2010:116) menjelaskan bahwa membaca sebuah karya sastra fiksi berarti menikmati cerita dan menghibur diri untuk mendapatkan kepuasannya.

Karakteristik bahasa sastra berbeda dengan bahasa ilmiah dan bahasa dalam kehidupan sehari-hari. Bahasa sastra penuh dengan penafsiran kata yang berbeda-beda baik dalam informasi, dan gambar. Walaupun ejaan dan ucapan dalam bahasa sastra sama dengan bahasa ilmiah tetapi mempunyai makna yang berbeda tergantung konteknya.Salah satu karya sastra yang lengkap adalah Novel, yakni sebuah prosa rekaan yang panjang dimana menyuguhkan tokoh-tokoh dan rangkaian peristiwa serta latar yang tersusun. (Purba, 2010:63).

Dalam membuat sebuah karya sastra diperlukan penghayatan yang penuh sehingga dapat menghasilkan karya yang real dan menyentuh. Penyusunan karya sastra yang berkaitan dengan perjalanan hidup seseorang tidak terlepas dari aspek religius dan kepribadian seseorang yang ditampilkan dalam karya sastra tersebut.Sebagai contoh karya sastra yang mencakup nilai-nilai agama sepeti agama islam yang mungkin sering terabaikan saat ini.Seperti telah dijelaskan diatas, bahawa pemaknaan sastra begitu luas, walaupun sama tetapi bisa berbeda-beda dalam menafsirkannya.

Karya sastra menyajikan muatan pesan dan nilai-nilai yang dapat ditransformasikan dalam kehidupan. Salah satu aspek nilai yang disajikan adalah aspek nilai pendidikan agama.

Agama mempunyai kedudukan yang tinggi dalam kehidupan manusia dan menjadi pedoman dalam bertindak serta bertingkah laku. Agama mengatur semua permasalahan yang terjadi dalam kehidupan, baik yang berhubungan dengan Allah, SWT, hubungan dengan masyarakat atau manusia lainnya, diri sendiri serta alam sekitarnya.

Dengan agama hidup akan terarah, dan dengan seni akan terasa indah. Seseorang yang mempunyai perilaku yang baik sudah pasti dituntun oleh agama.Dengan agama kita akan dapat membedakan mana yang haq dan mana yang bathil.Dalam proses pembuatan sebuah karya sastra sering ditampilkan aspek nilai religius seperti aqidah dan akhlak.

Aqidah dan akhlak merupakan bagian dari keperibadian manusia dalam menjalani hidup dan kehidupan dalam masyarakat.Karya sastra yang mempunyai alur, latar, tokoh dan peristiwa yaitu novel. Novel yang mencakup aspek dan nilai religi serta keperibadian tokoh adalah novel Tuhan, Aku Kembalikarya Haidar Musyafa.Dalam novel ini tertuang aspek dan nilai-nilai religi, seperti akhlak, syariahdan aqidah serta kepribadian tokoh yang ditampilkan.Selain aspek nilai religi, novel Tuhan, Aku Kembali ini juga mengandung nilai kepribadian yang ditinjau dari segipsikologi. Artinya, aspek psikologi jugaturut berperan penting dalam penganalisisan sebuah karya sastra ditinjau dari sudut kejiwaan karya sastra tersebut baik dari unsur pengarang, tokoh, maupun pembacanya. (Minderop, 2010:59).Nilai aqidah dalam novel Tuhan, Aku Kembali ini antara lain percaya kepada Allah, SWT, percaya kepada kitab Allah, dan percaya pada hari kiamat.

Nilai syariah yang tertuang dalam novel Tuhan, Aku Kembaliantara lainshalat dan muamalah. Nilai akhlak yang tertuang dalam novel Tuhan, Aku Kembaliantara lain akhlakkepada Allah, SWT, akhlak kepada diri sendiri dan akhlak pada keluarga.Sedangkan nilai kepribadian antara lain sikap dan perilaku tokoh yang ditampilkan begitu kontroversi dan fenomenal.

Dimana perilaku tokoh dapat berubah seratus delapan puluh derajat dari brandal menjadi alim.Alasan memilih novel Tuhan, Aku Kembalikarya Haidar Musyafa untuk dikaji

https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.443
Jurnal JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Vol. 4 No. 1 (2020) ISSN : 2581-0804
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

adalah banyaknya manfaat yang dapat diambil dari alur cerita, gambaran keislaman yang begitu kental serta nilai nilai akhlak, aqidah dan syariahyang dijelaskan begitu jelas dan mengena dihati pembaca. Selain itu juga dapat dikaji kepribadian tokoh yang dijelaskan

sampai mendapat hidayah dari Allah, SWT.Adapaun Haidar Musyafa hendak menceritakan perjalan hidup seorang tokoh ulama yakni Ustadz Jeffrey Al Buchori yang begitu komplek dari ketika ia merupakan seorang berandal sampai menjemput hidayah menjadi seorang Ustadz kondang yang sering disebut dengan Ustadz gaul.Novel karya Haidar Musyafa ini merupakan novel best seller tahun 2014.

II RESEARCH METHODS

Hal utama yang diperlukan dalam melakukan penelitian adalah sebuah metode penelitian. Adapun metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode kualitatif. Menurut Semi (2012:23) metode kualitatif merupakan metode yang mengutamakan bukan berdasarkan angka-angka, tetapi kedalaman penghayatan terhadap interaksi antar konsep yang sedang dikaji secara empiris.Penelitian dibidang sastra biasanya menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif.

Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan mendeskripsikan fakta-fakta selanjutnya disusul dengan analisis data yang berupa uraian. Semi (2012:24) menyatakan metode deskriptif adalah data terurai dalam bentuk kata-kata, dan gambar-gambar bukan dalam bentuk angka -angka. Selain itu menurut Siswantoro (2008:56) penelitian deskriptif diartikan sebagai prosedur pemecahan masalah dengan menggambarkan atau melukiskan keadaan subjek maupun objek penelitian (seseorang, masyarakat, lembaga, dan lain-lain) berdasarkan fakta-fakta yang tampak atau sebagaimana adanya.

Dengan demikian penelitian menggunakan deskriptif untuk menganalisis aspek nilai religi dan kepribadian dalam novel Tuhan Aku Kembali karya Haidar Musyafa. Data yang dikumpulkan berupa teks dan kalimat-kalimat yang ada dalam novel yang berkaitan dengan nilai dan unsur religius keagamaan dan kepribadian yang tercermin dalam novel tersebut.

Dalam pengumpulan data dilakukan beberapa tahapan antara lain: (1) membaca secara keseluruhan isi novel Tuhan Aku Kembali karya Haidar Musyafa, (2) menandai teks dan kalimat yang berhubungan dengan nilai religius dan kepribadian dalam novel Tuhan Aku Kembali karya Haidar Musyafa, (3) mengumpulkan dan menginventarisasi semua data yang sudah ditandai yang berkaitan dengan aspek nilai religius dalam novel tersebut, (4) melakukan validasi data nilai-nilai religius dan sifat/kepribadian yang sudah dikumpulkan, (5) menulis laporan penelitian.

III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Penokohan dalam sastra novel Tuhan Aku Kembali karya Haidar Musyafa diantaranya, yakni Uje (tokoh utama), ibunda Uje (Umi) sebagai tokoh pendamping, istri Uje (Pipik), kakak Uje yang pertama (Abdullah Riyad) tokoh bawahan, dan kakak Uje yang kedua (Aswan Faisal).

Penokohan berjalan sesuai dengan alurnya dan perannya masing-masing. Dalam alur cerita ini, terjadi konflik bathin antara Uje dengan Ibunda, Uje dengan Pipik. Umi dan Pipik mempunyai watak yang datar dalam bersikap. Sedangkan Uje mempunyai watak yang bulat.

Ditinjau dari segi nilai aqidah, akhlak dan Syariah (religius), tokoh utama yaitu Ustadz Jeffrey Al Buchori mempunyai sifat yang soleh, mencintai Al-Quran, sering bersedekah, sering mengikuti lomba Al -Quran. Namun dari sisi watak kepribadian, tokoh utama merupakan anak nakal yang terpengaruh dengan teman-teman yang tidak baik. Sering melakukan hal-hal yang dilarangagama dan berbuat onar, sehingga sering dipanggil dimajelis pesantren bersama orang tuanya.

Kepribadian Uje bertambah rusak setelah dewasa, dengan bergaul dengan teman-teman

https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.443
Jurnal JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Vol. 4 No. 1 (2020) ISSN : 2581-0804
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

yang tidak baik. Sering kediskotek, mabuk-mabukan, pakai narkoba. Namun suatu ketika, Uje mimpi tentang kematian, maka dari situlah titik balik Uje menuju hidayah. Uje menyesal dengan sungguh-sungguh dan bertaubat sebenar-benar taubat dan menyerahkan diri dalam dakwah. Sampai akhirnya menemukan seorang wanita bernama Pipik yang menjadi istrinya.

Dalam melakukan dakwah Ustadz Jeffrey Al Buchori selalu dipadati jamaah dan diberi gelar Ustadz gaul karena cara penyampaian dakwah yang unik dan kekinian. Di akhir hayatnya, banyak sekali jamaah yang mengantarkan ke peristirahatan terakhir dan selalu dikenang sampai saat ini.

IV CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Berdasarkan penelitian yang dilakukan pada novel Tuhan Aku Kembali karyaHaidar Musyafa, dapat diambil kesimpulan meliputi nilai aqidah, akhlak, syariah serta kepribadian yang ada dalam alur cerita. Adapun nilai aqidah yaitu(1) Percaya/iman kepada Allah, SWT dan beriman sebenar-benar beriman dijalan-Nya. (2) Percaya/iman kepada kitab Al-Quran sebagai pedoman hidup dunia akhirat. Semua tingkah laku tercermin dalam Al-Quran. (3) Percaya/iman pada hari kiamat/kematian yang kekal.

Sesuai firman Allah, SWT dalam Al-Quran, bahwa semua yang hidup akan merasakan mati. Nilai syariah yang terdapat dalam Novel Tuhan Aku Kembaliadalah taat melakukan ibadah shalat lima waktu dan melakukan shalat sunat. Selain itu nilai akhlak juga tercermin dalam keseharian melakukan sedekah.Nilai akhlak yang termaktub dalam novel tersebut adalah akhlak terhadap Allah, SWT yang menciptakan manusia.

Melakukan apa yang diperintahkan Allah dan meninggalkan yang dilarang Allah. Akhlak terhadap sesama manusia, dimana membina hubungan silaturahmi dan ukhuwah islamiah antara sesama muslim.

Akhlak terhadap diri sendiri, dimana menjadi pribadi yang baik dan selalu instrospeksi diri dijalan Allah.

Nilai kepribadian dalam novel ini adalah pemberontakan jiwa yang telah larut dalam kemungkaran, seketika mendapat hidayah melalui jalan mimpi tentang kematian.

Sehingga menyadarkan diri dan melakukan taubatan nashuha atau taubat sebenar-benar taubat kepada Allah, SWT.

https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.443
Jurnal JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Vol. 4 No. 1 (2020) ISSN : 2581-0804
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

Bibliography

[1]Minderop, Albertine. 2010. Psikologi Sastra.Jakarta

[2]Nurgiyantoro, Burhan. 2010. Teori Pengkajian Fiksi. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.

[3]Purba, Antilan. 2010. Sejarah Sastra Indonesia. Graha Ilmu

[4]Siswantoro. 2008. Metode penelitian Sastra.Gramedia

[5]Semi, Atar. 2012. Metode Penelitian Sastra.Padang: Angkasa Raya

https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.443
Jurnal JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Vol. 4 No. 1 (2020) ISSN : 2581-0804
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

Terbit online pada laman web jurnal : **http://e-journal.sastra-unes.com/index.php/JILP**

Fakultas Sastra Universitas Ekasakti	**JURNAL JILP** (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Volume 4 Nomor 1	
	ISSN : 2581-0804 (Media Cetak)	**E-ISSN : 2581-1819 (Media Online)**
Received: 10-11-2020	Revised: 11-11-2020	Available online: 31-12-2020

ANALISIS AFIKSASI DALAM ALBUM "DEKADE" LAGU AFGAN

Aulia Zahra Fadhila
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Indonesia
Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang
aulia999zahra@gmail.com

Abstract

The research conducted was entitled "Affixation Analysis in the DEKADE Afgan Song Album". This research was conducted using qualitative methods. The data used in the study were taken from the lyrics of the Afgan song on the album "DEKADE" which is available on sites on the internet. The problem discussed was the use of affixes to Afgan's song lyrics in DEKADE's album. The results of the research conducted show that there are many uses of affixation in the lyrics of agu Afgan. There are 112 words that contain affixations in the Afgan song lyrics on the album. Of the 112 data found with affixes, suffixes had the highest percentage of usage. There were 69 data suffixes that were found, consisting of the suffixes kan-, -nya, -an, and -i. The suffix that is mostly found is kan-, while the suffix with the smallest frequency of occurrence is the suffix -an. Like suffixes, prefixes are also found in the lyrics of the song. The prefix found in 24 data consisted of tar, ber-, di-, mem-, and se-. Meanwhile, in the confixes of the song lyrics, there are 9 data consisting of performances and occasional data

Keywords: Affixation, Prefix, Suffix, Confix, Afgan

© 2020Jurnal JILP

I INTRODUCTION

Bahasa merupakan alat komunikasi setiap manusia di dunia. Sementara definisi bahasa sendiri menurut para ahli ialah, bahasa didalam struktur budaya ternyata memiliki fungsi serta peran ganda, kedudukan, bahasa sendiri adalah sebagai akar serta produk budaya yang sekaligus berfungsi sebagai sarana pendukung pertumbuhan dan sarana berfikir serta perkembangan ilmu teknologi dan ilmu pengetahuan (Kardinata, 2000). Sedangkan menurut (Syamsuddin, 1986) juga memberikan 2 definisi bahasa. Pertama, bahasa merupakan alat yang dipakai untuk membentuk perasaan, pikiran, keinginan dan perbuatan-perbuatan, serta alat yang dipakai untuk mempengaruhi dan kedua, bahasa adalah tanda yang jelas dari suatu kepribadian baik itu perilaku positif maupun perilaku negatif, suatu tanda yang jelas dari keluarga serta bangsa dan tanda yang jelas dari budi kemanusiaan. Sementara menurut (Kridalaksana, 2008) mengidentifikasikan bahasa sebagai lambang bunyi arbiter yang dipergunakan oleh para anggota masyarakat untuk berinteraksi, bekerja sama, dan mengidentifikasikan diri. Untuk dapat menyampaikan suatu perihal melalui bahasa diperlukan pengetahuan, pemahaman, dan

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

penguasaan, seperti penguasaan kosakata, klausa, frasa, kalimat, bunyi dan lain sebagainya.

Begitu juga sebaliknya dalam pemakaian bahasa yang meliputi lirik lagu, cerpen, novel dan sebagainnya terkandung beberapa unsur kebahasaan yang dipakai, seperti dalam karya seni dengan pemakaian bahasa yang digunakan dalam lirik lagu terdapat ciri-ciri dan keunikan tersendiri dalam penggunaannya. Menurut (Aldiansyah et al., 2019) definisi lagu adalah ragam suara yang berirama. Definisi lain dari lagu sendiri adalah wujud musik berupa suatu kerangka termasuk dari irama dan melodi yang tersusun dalam dinamika, harmoni, dan tempo. Banyak lagu di Indonesia yang dihasilkan dari pencipta yang berbeda-beda. Setiap penyanyi memiliki karakteristik dan pesona yang melekat kuat pada setiap karyanya. Oleh sebab itu, peneliti tertarik untuk meneliti penggunaan afiksasi yang terdapat pada lirik lagu dalam album DEKADE karya Afgan. Dari beberapa pendapat yang diutaran di atas dan dapat disimpulkan bahwa lagu adalah ragam suara yang berirama dimana terdiri atas melodi serta nada yang tersusun dalam tempo, dinamika, dan harmoni.

Menurut (Kridalaksana, 2008) dalam kamus linguistik pengertian morfologi adalah bidang linguistik yang mempelajari morfen dan kombinasi-kombinasinya atau bagian dari struktur bahasa yang mencakup kata dan bagian-bagian kata yaitu morfen. Menurut (Luwiti, 2009) pengertian morfologi adalah satu bagian dari ilmu bahasa yang mempelajari pembentukan kata dan pengaruh perubahan bentuk kata terhadap golongan dan arti kata. Sementara menurut (Kridalaksana, 2010) morfologi merupakan suatu cabang linguistik yang mempelajari susunan kata atau pembentukan kata. Sedangkan menurut (Chaer, 2011) menjelaskan bahwa pengertian dari morfologi adalah ilmu mengenai bentuk-bentuk kata dan pembentukannya. (Chaer, 2011) mengutaran dalam proses morfologi melibatkan beberapa komponen antara lain komponen dasar atau bentuk dasar, alat pembentuk (afiks, duplikasi, komposisi), dan makna gramatikal.

Afiksasi merupakan unsur yang letaknya ada dalam pembentukan kata dan dalam linguistik, afiksasi bukan merupakan pokok kata melainkan pembentukan pokok kata yang baru. Menurut (Richards, n.d.) pengertian afiks sendiri adalah bentuk terikat yang dapat ditambahkan pada awal, akhir maupun tengah. Sementara menurut (Kridalaksana, 1993) afiks adalah bentuk terikat yang apabila ditambahkan ke dalam bentuk lain akan mengubah makna gramatikalnya.

Dalam linguistik tertulis beberapa macam jenis afiks dalam proses pembentukan kata. Afiks dapat dibagi menjadi tiga kelas utama sesuai dengan posisi yang didudukinya dalam hubungannya dengan morfem dasar, diantaranya yaitu prefiks, infiks, dan sufiks (Robins, 1983).

II RESEARCH METHODS

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Pengertian dari metode deskripsi dalam penelitian ini adalah penyajian data berdasarkan fakta-fakta sesuai dengan lirik lagu dalam album DEKADE. Disebut dengan kualitatif dikarenakan metode di dalamnya tidak menggunakan prinsip-prinsip statistika, tetapi di dalam penelitian data yang digunakan adalah metode simak.

Hal ini sesuai dengan pendapat (Sudaryanto, 2015) yang menyatakan bahwa dalam metode simak digunakan teknik dasar yang meliputi teknik sadap, libat cakap, simak bebas libat cakap, rekam, dan catat. Sementara menurut (Mahsun, 2005) menyatakan bahwa pengertian dari teknik catat adalah mencatat beberapa bentuk yang relevan bagi penelitiannya dari penggunaan bahasa secara tertulis.

Teknik catat digunakan dalam penelitian ini, yaitu dengan langkah-langkah sebagai berikut.

1. Membaca dan menandai setiap lirik yang berisikan afiksasi.
2. Mencatat setiap lirik yang mengandung afiksasi.
3. Mengidentifikasi bentuk afiks yang ada pada lirik tersebut.

https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.441
Jurnal JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Vol. 4 No. 1 (2020) ISSN : 2581-0804
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

4. Menganalisis fungsi afiks yang ada pada lirik lagu tersebut.
5. Menyusun simpulan dari hasil analisis.

Data yang peneliti gunakan dalam lirik lagu Afgan dalam albumnya yang bernama DEKADE.

III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Afiks adalah bunyi yang ditambahkan pada sebuah kata imbuhan yang letaknya dapat di awal, di akhir, di tengah, atau gabungan di antara tiga imbuhan yang artinya berhubungan dengan kata yang pertama. Afiks sendiri merupakan salah satu unsur yang sangat penting dalam pembentukan dalam kata atau dapat diartikan sebagai kelas kata tertentu dalam bahasa. Afiks juga dapat berupa prefiks, sufiks, infiks, dan konfiks.

Berdasarkan analisis dari lirik lagu dalam album DEKADE milik Afgan, ditemukan data sebanyak 112 kata yang berafiks. Selanjutnya dalam penelitian ini, kata berafiks tersebut dikelompokkan menjadi tiga, yakni kata berafiks yang merupakan gabungan dari morfem bebas dan morfem terikat atau dapat disebut juga dengan sufiks, kata berafiks yang didahului morfem terikat, diikuti morfem bebas, dan diakhiri dengan morfem terikat lagi atau dapat disebut juga konfiks, dan kata berafiks yang merupakan gabungan dari morfem terikat dan morfem bebas atau dapat disebut juga prefiks.

Prefiks

Berdasarkan analisis, ditemukan 24 data yang mengandung prefiks. Prefiks yang ditemukan meliputi ter-, ber-, di-, me-, dan se-. berikut paparannya.

Prefiks te(R)-

Penggunaan prefiks *ter-* dalam lirik lagu Afgan pada album DEKADE berjumlah empat belas data. Berikut adalah penggunaan prefiks *ter-* dalam lirik lagu Afgan.

(1) Yang *terpatri* di benakku… (Love Again, bait ke-1, baris ke-2)
(2) Sejenak aku *teringat* diawal kita… (Take Me Back, bait ke-1, baris ke-1)
(3) Tak lagi *terlihat* sinaran matamu… (Take Me Back, bait ke-1, baris ke-4)
(4) *Tercipta* untukku… (Percayalah, bait ke-8, baris ke-2)
(5) Namun kau hanya diam *tersenyum*… (Panah Asmara, bait ke-4, baris ke-2)

Kata bentukan terpatri pada data (1) yang memiliki prefiks dalam patri yang memiliki arti tempa; teguh; tetap. Pada data (2) memiliki bentuk dasar ingat yang berkategori verba. Adapun prefiks ter- pada kata teringat memiliki arti' dapat/sanggup' dan berfungsi membentuk kata kerja pasif. Pada data (3) memiliki bentuk dasar lihat yang berkategori verba. Pada data (4) memiliki bentuk dasar cipta yang mengandung arti kemampuan pikiran untuk mengadaan sesuatu yang baru; angan-angan yang kreatif. Pada data (5) memiliki bentuk dasar senyum yang berkategori verba dan mengandung arti rasa senang, gembira, suka.

Prefiks be(R)-

Setelah data dianalisis, berikut adalah contoh penggunaan prefiks *ber-* yang terdapat dalam lirik lagu Afgan.

(6) Karena *berpisah* darimu… (Love Again, bait ke-5, baris ke-2)
(7) Ku 'kan *bertahan*… (Sudah, bait ke-5, bait ke-1)
(8) *Berdebar* rasa di dada setiap kau tatap…(Panah Asmara, bait ke-1, baris ke-1)
(9) Aku tak bisa *berjalan*… (Kamu Yang Kutunggu, bait ke-3, baris ke-1)

Pada data (6) memiliki bentuk dasar pisah yang mengandung arti cerai; cak berpisah; bercerai. Pada data (7) memiliki bentuk dasar tahan yang mengandung arti tetap keadaannya, berubah, kalah, luntur. Pada data (8) memiliki bentuk dasar debar yang mengandung arti bergerak-gerak atau berdenyut lebih kencang. Pada data (9) memiliki bentuk dasar jalan yang mengandung arti tempat untuk lalu lintas orang.

Prefiks Di-

Berikut adalah penggunaan prefiks *di-* dalam lirik lagu Afgan pada album DEKADE.

https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.441
Jurnal JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Vol. 4 No. 1 (2020) ISSN : 2581-0804
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

(10) Kuingin kembali *disaat* kita… (Take Me Back, bait ke-3, baris ke -1)
(11) *Dikirim* Tuhan… (Kamu Yang Kutunggu, bait ke-4, baris ke-2)

Prefiks di- pada kata dibri memiliki makna 'menyatakan suatu tindakan pasif'. Sementara, fungsi dari prefis di- adalah membentuk kata kerja pasif. Pada data (10) memiliki bentuk dasar saat yang mengandung arti waktu (yang pendek). Pada data (11) memiliki bentuk dasar kirim yang mengandung arti menyampaikan.

Prefiks me-

Berikut adalah penggunaan prefiks *me-* dalam lirik lagu Afgan pada album DEKADE.

(12) Tak bisa ku *melawan*… (Kock Me Out, bait ke-10, baris ke-2)
(13) *Melepas* panah asmara… (Panah Asmara, bait ke-1, baris ke-7)

Kata bentuk melawan pada data (12) memiliki kata dasar lawan yang memiliki arti imbangan; banding; tanding. Pada data (13) memiliki kata dasar lepas yang memiliki arti dapat bergerak (lari) ke mana-mana; tidak terlambat.

Prefiks Se-

Berikut adalah penggunakan prefiks *se-* dalam lirik lagu Afgan pada album DEKADE.

(14) Tak *seindah* yang dulu… (Take Me Back, bait-3, baris ke-4)
(15) *Seumur* hidupku… (Bukan Cinta Biasa, baik ke-5, baris ke-1)
(16) Kau datang membawa, *seberkas*… (Kunci Hati, bait k4, baris ke-3)

Pada data (14) memiliki kata dasar indah yang memiliki arti keadaan enak dipangdang; cantik; elok. Kata bentukan seumur pada data (15) memiliki kata dasar umur yang memiliki arti lama waktu hidup atau ada (sejak dilahirkan atau diadakan); usia. Kata bentukan seberkas pada data (16) memiliki kata dasar berkas yang mengandung arti kumpulan (gabungan) benda seperti lidi, batang padi, kayu api, diikat menjadi satu; lidi tiga-; bendel (surat-surat).

Sufiks

Berdasarkan data yang ditemuakan pada penelitian ini, terdapat 69 kata yang berimbuhan sufiks. Sufiks yang ditemukan meliputi –kan, -nya, -an, dan –i. Berikut adalah paparan datanya dari sufiks –Kan. setelah dilakukan analisis data, terdapat 34 data penggunaan sufiks pada lirik lagu Afgan dalam album DEKADE. Berikut adalah uraiannya.

Sufiks –kan

Berikut adalah penggunaan prekfiks *-kan* dalam lirik lagu Afgan pada album DEKADE.

(17) Kan *temukan* jalannya… (Love Again, bait ke-10, baris ke-1)
(18) Tak perlu kau *katakan* isi hatimu… (Sudah, bait ke-1, baris ke-1)
(19) Yang dulu ku *banggakan*… (Sudah, bait ke-3, baris ke-4)
(20) *Jadikan* teman… (Bawalah Cintaku, bait ke-2, baris ke-3)
(21) *Kembalikan* rinduku… (Knock Me Out, bait ke-2, baris ke-5)
(22) *Hilangkan* s'gala luka yang… (Knock Me Out, bait ke-6, baris ke-2)
(23) Sejenak *tenangkan*… (Kunci Hati, bait ke-1, baris ke-3)
(24) Yang dapat *pisahkan* kita berdua… (Percayalah, bait ke-3, baris ke-4)
(25) *Teguhkan* niatku… (Setia Menunggu, bait ke-4, baris ke-4)
(26) 'Ku *pasrahkan* hatiku… (Jodoh Pasti Bertemu, bait ke-2, baris ke-3)

Kata bentukan temukan pada data (17) memiliki kata dasar temu yang mengandung arti jumpa. Pada data (18) memiliki kata dasar kata yang mengandung arti terkandung (perkataan, kalimat). Kata bentukan banggakan pada data (19) memiliki kata dasar bangga yang memiliki arti besar hati; merasa gagah (karena mempunyai keunggulan). Pada data (20) memiliki kata dasar jadi yang mengandung arti langsung berlaku (dilakukan, dikerjakan).

Kata bentukan kembalikan pada data (21) memiliki kata dasar kembali yang mengandung arti balik ke tempat atau ke keadaan semula. Pada data (22) memiliki kata dasar hilang yang mengandung arti tidak ada lagi; lenyap; tidak kelihatan. Kata bentukan tenangkan pada data (23) memiliki kata dasar tenang yang mengandung arti kelihatan diam tidak bergerak-gerak atau tidak berombak (air, laut). Pada data (24) memiliki kata dasar pisah yang mengandung arti cerai, berpisah; bercerai. Kata bentukan teguhkan pada data (25) memiliki kata dasar teguh yang mengandung arti kukuh kuat (buatannya); erat kuat (ikatan). Pada data (26)

https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.441
Jurnal JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Vol. 4 No. 1 (2020) ISSN : 2581-0804
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

memiliki kata dasar pasrah yang mengandung arti menyerah(kan) sepenuhnya.

Sufiks -Nya

Berikut adalah penggunaan prekfiks *-Nya* dalam lirik lagu Afgan pada album DEKADE.

(27) Kan temukan *jalannya*… (Love Again, bait ke-10, baris ke-1)
(28) Tanpa perduli *sakitnya* aku… (Sadis, bait ke-1, baris ke-4)
(29) Tega *niannya* caramu… (Sadis, bait ke-1, baris ke-5)
(30) Bersama *hangatnya*… (Kunci Hati, bait ke-2, baris ke-3)
(31) Melewati *segalanya*… (Percayalah, bait ke-3, baris ke-3)
(32) Ingin *rasanya* kau jadi milikku…(Panah Asmara, bait ke-2, baris ke-4)

Kata bentukan jalannya pada data (27) memiliki kata dasar jalan yang mengandung arti tempat untuk lalu lintas orang (kendaraan). Pada data (28) memiliki kata dasar sakit yang mengandung arti berasa tidak nyaman di tubuh atau bagian tubuh karena menderita sesuatu. Kata bentukan niannya pada data (29) memiliki kata dasar nian yang mengandung arti benar, sungguh; sangat, sekali. Pada data (30) memiliki kata dasar hangat yang mengandung arti agak panas. Kata bentukan segalannya pada data (31) memiliki kata segala yang mengandung arti sekalian (tidak ada kecualinya). Pada data (32) memiliki kata dasar rasa yang mengandung arti tanggapan indra terhadap rangsangan saraf, seperti manis, pahit, masam.

Sufiks –An

Berikut adalah penggunan prefiks *-an* dalam lirik lagu Afan pada album DEKADE.

(33) Tak lagi terlihat *sinaran*… (Take Me Back, bait ke-1, baris ke-4)
(34) Apakah arti *pandangan* itu… (Panah Asmara bait ke-1, baris ke-2)

Kata bentukan sinaran pada data (33) memiliki kata dasar sinar yang mengandung arti pancaran terang (cahaya): bulan; -lampu, -matahari. Pada data (34) memilki kata dasar pandang yang mengandung arti penglihatan yang tetapdan agak lama: membuang (melayangkan).

Sufiks –i

Berikut adalah penggunaan prefiks *–i* dalam lirik lagu Afgan pada album DEKADE.

(35) Hingga kau *sadari*… (Sadis, bait ke-2, baris ke-3)
(36) *Selimuti* ruang hati yang kosong… (Kunci Hati, bait ke-2, baris ke-2)

Kata bentukan sadari pada data (35) memiliki kata dasar sadar yang mengandung arti insaf, merasa, tahu dan mengerti. Pada data (36) memiliki kata dasar selimut yang mengandung arti kain penutup tubuh (terutama dipakai pada waktu tidur).

Konfiks

Setelah dilakukan analisis, ditemukan 9 data yang mengundang konfliks. Konfliks yang ditemukan meliputi *per-an* dan konfiks *ke-an*. Berikut adalah pemaparan data tersebut.

Berikut adalah penggunaan konfiks *per-an* dalam lirik lagu Afgan pada album DEKADE.

(37) Dari *percintaan* ini agar dia kembali… (Sadis, bait ke-1, baris ke-8)

Kata bentukan percintaan pada data (37) memiliki kata dasar cinta yang mengandung arti suka sekali; sayang sekali.

Berikut adalah penggunaan konfiks *ke-an* dalam lirik lagu Afgan pada album DEKADE.

(38) Tak kana da *keraguan*… (Percayalah, bait ke-4, baris ke-2)
(39) Segala *kekurangan*… (Kamu Yang Kutunggu, bait ke-2, baris ke-1)

Kata bentukan keraguan pada data (38) memiliki kata dasar ragu yang mengandung arti keadaan tidak tetap hati (mengambil keputusan, menentukan pilihan). Pada data (39) memiliki kata dasar kurang yang mengandung arti belum atau tidak cukup (sampai genap, lengkap, tepat).

https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.441
Jurnal JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Vol. 4 No. 1 (2020) ISSN : 2581-0804
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

NO.	Judul	Afiksasi										
		Prefiks					Sufiks				Konfiks	
		ter-	ber-	di-	me-	se-	kan-	nya-	-an	-i	per- -an	ke- -an
1.	LA	1	1				1	1				
2.	Sdh		1				1					
3.	Hvn											
4.	TMB	2		1		1			1			
5.	Sds							2		1	1	
6.	BCB					1						
7.	BCk						1					
8.	KMO				1		2					
9.	KH					1	1	1		1		
10.	Pcy	1					1	1				1
11.	PA	1	1		1			1	1			
12.	SM						1					
13.	KYK		1						1			1
14.	JPB						1					

Keterangan

LA : Love Again

Sdh : Sudah

Hvn : Heaven

TMB : Take Me Back

Sds : Sadis

BCB : Bukan Cinta Biasa

BCk : Bawalah Cintaku

KMO : Knock Me Out

KH : Kunci Hati

Pcy : Percayalah

PA : Panah Asmara

SM : Setia Menunggu

KYK : Kamu Yang Kutunggu

JPB : Jodoh Pasti Bertemu

https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.441
Jurnal JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Vol. 4 No. 1 (2020) ISSN : 2581-0804
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

IV CONCLUSIONS

Berdasarkan hasil analisis dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat 112 kata yang mengandung afiksasi dalam lirik lagu Afgan pada album DEKADE. Dari 14 lagu yang terdapat pada album tersebut hanya ada 1 lagu yang tidak mengalami afiksasi. Dari 112 data kata berafiks yang ditemukan, sufiks memiliki persentase penggunaan paling tinggi. Sufiks yang ditemukan sebanyak 69 data terdiri dari sufiks kan-, -nya, -an, dan –i. Sufiks yang paling banyak ditemukan dalam penelitian ini adalah kan-, sedangkan sufiks yang frekuensi kemunculannya paling kecil dalam penelitian ini adalah sufiks –an. Sama halnya sufiks, prefiks juga banyak ditemukan dalam lirik lagu tersebut. Prefiks yang ditemukan sebanyak 24 data terdiri atas ter-, ber-, di-, me-, dan se-. sedangkan, konfiks dalam lirik lagu tersebut terdapat 9 data terdiri atas per- -an, dan ke- -an.

https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.441
Jurnal JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Vol. 4 No. 1 (2020) ISSN : 2581-0804
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

Bibliography

[1]Aldiansyah, G. W., Adikara, P. P., & Wihandika, R. C. (2019). *Rekomendasi Lagu Cross Language Berdasarkan Lirik Menggunakan*. *3*(8), 8036–8041.

[2]Chaer, A. (2011). *Tata Bahasa praktis Bahasa Indonesia*. Rineka Cipta.

[3]Kardinata, S. (2000). *Bimbingan di Sekolah Dasar*. Depdikbud Dirjen PT. Bandung.

[4]Kridalaksana. (2008). *Kamus Linguistik*. PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

[5]Kridalaksana, H. (1993). *Kamus Linguistik*. PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

[6]Kridalaksana, H. (2010). *Pembentukan Kata dalam Bahasa Indonesia*. PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

[7]Luwiti. (2009). *Afiks (Suatu Kajian Morfologi Bahasa Gorontalo)*. Jurnal Pelangi Ilmu.

[8]Mahsun. (2005). *Metode Penelitian Bahasa: Tahapan, Strategi, Metode dan Tekniknya*. Raja Grasindo.

[9]Richards, J. C. and R. S. (n.d.). *Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics*. Pearson Education Limited.

[10]Robins, R. (1983). *Sistem dan Struktur Bahasa Sunda*. Djambatan.

[11]Sudaryanto. (2015). *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa*. Duta Wacana University.

[12]Syamsuddin. (1986). *Sanggar Bahasa Indonesia*. UniversitasTerbuka Jakarta.

https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.441
Jurnal JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Vol. 4 No. 1 (2020) ISSN : 2581-0804
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

Terbit online pada laman web jurnal : **http://e-journal.sastra-unes.com/index.php/JILP**

Fakultas Sastra Universitas Ekasakti	**JURNAL JILP** (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Volume 4 Nomor 1	
	ISSN : 2581-0804 (Media Cetak)	**E-ISSN : 2581-1819 (Media Online)**
Received: 15-11-2020	Revised: 18-11-2020	Available online: 31-12-2020

CODE-MIXING ANALYSIS IN SPEECH ACT USED BY CLASSY FM RADIO ANNOUNCER

Helmita
English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Literature, Universitas Ekasakti, Padang
helmita.sasingunes@gmail.com

Abstract

This study uses sociopragmatic theory, especially regarding code-mixing in speech acts at opening an event, greeting the listeners, and talking to interviewees. The purpose of writing is to determine the form of code-mixing and explain the meaning of the code-mixing used by the radio announcer, whether it is entered into locus, illocution, or perlocution. This paper is divided into three stages. The first stage is to provide data using the listening method by listening to radio broadcasts followed by the recording method. At the analysis stage, the data obtained were analyzed using related theories. At the last stage, it is making the conclusions and suggestions.

In this research, the average Classy FM radio announcers use code-mixing in their speech acts when broadcasting. Apart from being influenced by the names of the programs that is titled in English, it is also influenced by the standardization of the words used by Classy FM itself. For example, to invite the listeners to keep listening, the term"keep in tune" is used. The term of Classy FM listeners refers to the term "Classy People," and many other terms are used. Besides, it is also found that in one speech act, there are three types of actions that are included in it, namely the act of locus, illocution, and perlocution. Although there are also some data found only in the locus (speech acts to state something).

Keywords: Speech Act, Code-Mixing, Classy FM, Classier, Classy People

© 2020 Jurnal JILP

I INTRODUCTION

Communication media (print media, radio, and television) is one of the media that is very broad in reaching our culture today. In this case, especially talking about audio media, it is radio. This media is one of the media used for various purposes, such as obtaining information, entertainment, and education through programs that are listened to in the listening room of the audience. Code-mixing is one of the languages often used by the public. This code-mixing is also frequently used by some radio announcers.

A radio announcer's speaking ability not only has reciprocity with listening but is also directly related to writing and reading skills. A good speaker generally requires written preparation. This preparation has several functions as follow:

1. Avoid mistakes, especially about accuracy. The script is a safety net. The script also prevents a broadcaster from being incomplete.

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

2. The script is a logical arrangement of a person's line of thought. So, the script will guide the flow of the guide.
3. With a high understanding of broadcast scripts and interpretations of how to present them, an announcer will be able to sharpen his style of speech.
4. Documentation, apart from being an archive, is also used as material for further broadcast development.

The speech on the radio can be divided into:
1. Introductory speech, commonly referred to as a"call".
2. Speech of content, commonly known as"talk".

Introductory speeches are usually broadcast live (*ad-lib*). Simultaneously, those containing specific contents can be delivered directly, but they are often packaged in recorded form to achieve the expected quality of communication.
1. An introductory speech (Call) can consist of:
a. Greeting, the elements consist of:
- greeting words
- announcer name
- designation for the listener
- program name
- name and frequency (radio station)
- time (time and date)
- sequences (episodes, editions, sessions)
- content of the event (topics, issues, guest stars)
b. Call on Time, the announcer talks about the time
c. Call on Song, a story about music, its elements:
- song title
- singer (pay attention to the predictions)
- the composer or lyricist
- arranger
- announcer
- year and place of recording / publication
- other related info (music style, uniqueness)
- the musician
- duration
d. Call on Agenda, narrative plan, its elements:
- today's weather
- today's community activity agenda
- matters related to community services, such as PLN, PDAM, PMI, Police, Hospitals, PEMDA.

2. For the content (Talk), as stated above, the broadcaster can speak directly but often packaged in advance. speech is not always in the form of news. Some radio program packages call for specific writing efforts. For example, for feminine programs, kids, or ethics tips.

The difference between code-switching and code-mixing is that code-switching leads to the translation and equivalent of code-switching terms, while code-mixing is the translation and equivalent of the term code-mixing in English. Second, in code-switching, some conditions require speakers to switch codes, which becomes the speaker's awareness, whereas code-mixing occurs without any conditions requiring mixing of the code. And third, in code-switching, speakers use two variants in the same language and different languages. In code-mixing, that occurs is not code-switching but the mixing of elements of a code into the code used by speakers. From the explanation above, the writer is interested in taking this code-mixed analysis in speech acts performed by announcers.

Identification of this research problem is code-mixing, which is often used in speech acts of radio announcers, especially Classy FM radio announcers when greeting listeners or when talking to resource persons who are filling in the on the radio program. Based on the above background, the writer takes the problem formulation about the forms of code-mixing and the meanings used by announcers in speaking. The announcer speaks the actions from the three types of actions that a person manifests. speaker (locus, illocution, perlocution). The researcher's purpose in taking this discussion is to know that when announcers use code-mixing in their speech, it has a specific purpose. From that purpose, it can be seen which type of action is included in the classification of actions in the speech act, which are of the three types. Besides, by looking at the code-mixing that announcers often use, it is also possible to identify the characteristics used by radio announcers, both the characteristics of the radio itself and the characteristics of the announcers themselves.

When studying code-mixing, the scope is extensive because many things can be used as objects. Therefore, the researchers limit the problem to only mixing code in speech acts used by radio announcers only, exceptionally Classy FM radio, Padang. The writer knows more

https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.447
Jurnal JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Vol. 4 No. 1 (2020) ISSN : 2581-0804
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

closely about the object being observed, and of course, the writer also listens to it often.

Speech acts can be classified into acts in which the speaker says something based on his interests and acts in which he states his role on behalf of a group of people, Ibrahim (1993: 129). Speech acts (Kridalaksana term '*pertuturan*' / speech act, speech event): Discourses that highlight a series of events in a specific time together with participants and unavoidable circumstances (Kridalaksana, 2008: 248). Speech act: an utterance as a functional unit in communication (Richards et al., 1989: 265). Searle, in his book Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language (1969, 23-24) in Wijana (1996: 17), suggests that pragmatically there are at least three types of actions that can be manifested by a speaker, namely locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.

Locutionary act is a speech act to express something. This type of act is known as The Act of Saying Something. Illocutionary act is a speech act that has a certain influence (perlocutionary force) or an effect on those who listen to it. The speaker can intentionally or unintentionally create this effect or influence. Speech acts whose utterance are intended to influence the interlocutor are called perlocution acts. This act is called 'The Act of Affecting Someone.'

The more distinctive the language of a radio broadcast is, the stronger its identity will be easily remembered by listeners, and in turn, will generate interest. Code-mixing is one of the languages often used by the public. Code-mixing is an event of mixing two or more languages or various languages in a speech event. The symptom of code-mixing is that the elements of the language or their variations that are inserted in other languages no longer have their distinctions. These elements have been integrated with the language they have inserted and, as a whole only support one function. In maximum condition, code-mixing is a linguistic convergence whose elements come from several languages, each of which has abandoned its function and supports the language function it inserts.

According to Suwito (1991: 90-91), there are two reasons for the occurrence of code-mixing, namely code-mixing that is outward and inward. Causes of outward code-mixing include (a) identification of role, (b) identification of variety and (c) desire to explain and interpret. Variety identification is determined by the language in which a speaker mixes codes that will place him in the hierarchy of his social status. The desire to explain and interpret appears due to code-mixing also marks the attitudes and relationships towards others and the attitudes and relationships of others towards them. Code-mixing is the use of two or more languages by inserting elements of one language into another.

II RESEARCH METHODS

This research is descriptive qualitative research. According to Fatimah Djajasudarma (2006: 9): "Qualitative methodology is a procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral data in the community. Descriptive research methods tend to be used in qualitative research, especially in collecting data and describing data scientifically. Various study methods can be used depending on the theoretical approach to describe the data accurately, and linguistically produce linguistic rules". The researcher chooses the qualitative method. Walliman (2006: 37) says qualitative data cannot be accurately measured and counted and generally expressed in words rather than numbers.

Data collection was carried out in Padang because Classy FM is one of the best radios in Padang and can be heard clearly by listeners because it has pretty good hearing quality. The next step was the writer used the listening method, and the listening proficiently listening method as well as the Involved Conversation Observation technique (SLC) and the Uninvolved Conversation Observation technique (SBLC), Sudaryanto (1993: 133) the note-taking technique was also used as a continuation of the recording technique. This statement means that the data that has been recorded will be recorded so that the researcher can get detailed and precise data.

Data analysis consists of several stages, namely sorting data, identifying data, and answering problems. This analysis is done so that no data appears or is recorded over and over again. The last one is presenting the results of the

https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.447
Jurnal JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Vol. 4 No. 1 (2020) ISSN : 2581-0804
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

analysis in narrative form. Presentation in narrative form is divided into two types, namely formal and informal methods (Sudaryanto, 1993: 145). The presentation of this analysis uses an informal method, namely the presentation of the analysis using ordinary words.

III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the discussion in this paper, the researcher takes the analysis of code-mixing in speech acts used by Classy FM announcers. The data taken by the researcher comes from Classy FM radio, so that based on the theory stated above, the data can be analyzed. In the following, the researchers present data such as what forms and meanings of code-mixing used by Classy FM announcers and which types of speech acts the announcers say, so that later the results of the analysis can be known. Words in bold are words that are used in a foreign language (English language).

Data 1:

"103.4 Classy FM, **inspiring radio**, memberi inspirasi membangun nagari".

"103.4 Classy FM, **inspiring radio**, giving the inspiration to build the nation".

From the data above, it can be seen that this Classy FM announcer uses code-mixing when opening the program. **Inspiring radio** is an **ID call** station from Classy radio, in this case, including the type of action locus or in the form of stating something. **Inspiring radio** gives the inspiration to build this nation is also the motto of Classy FM, which changes every year.

Data 2:

"**Classy people**, jumpa lagi kita di program **coffee break** kali ini bersama Maya Nindita dan Aliv verdhyan".

"**Classy people**, see you again in the program **coffee break**, this time with Maya Nindita and Aliv Verdhyan".

From the 2nd data, it can be seen that the programs in Classy itself also use English on average, so that it influences the announcers to speak in a mixed language between English and Indonesian. As in the data above, the name of the program **Coffee Break**, apart from that, the call to Classy's listeners is also in English, namely **classy people**. This data belongs to the same type of action as that in data 1, namely the action of locus.

Data 3:

"Kiprah berikut akan menutup jumpa kita di program **Classy Latenight show**, untuk malam ini. Besok Classy mengudara kembali pukul 5.00 WIB, akhirnya saya Dhanny Yudiska undur diri dan **see you**."

"The following activities will close our meeting in the program **Classy Latenight Show**, for tonight. Tomorrow Classy will air again at 5.00 WIB. Finally, I Dhanny Yudiska resigned and **see you**."

From the data above, the announcer closes the program using mixed code in a foreign language, namely, **see you**. After being observed by the researcher, it turns out that this is the hallmark of this one announcer when he closes the event he is presenting. He always pronounced this word when he was about to close an event. In this case, the speech uttered by the announcer includes acts of the locus (stating something), acts of illocution (informing something), meaning the announcer tells what time Classy will return to the air the next day and acts of perlocution (has the power to influence those who listen to it). So that with the illocutionary act, the listener could listen to Classy earlier at 5.00 WIB the next day, which was the effect generated in the statement spoken by the announcer. So in this data 3, the three types of speech acts are included.

Data 4:

"**Good afternoon Classy people**, ketemu lagi di program kontes DJ kali ini bersama **classier** Shiraa dan peserta DJ kita, Zarisman".

"**Good afternoon**, **classy people**, meet again at the DJ contest program, this time together **classier** Shiraa and our DJ participant, Zarisman".

https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.447
Jurnal JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Vol. 4 No. 1 (2020) ISSN : 2581-0804
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

On data 4, it can be seen can see that the announcer uses an English greeting "**good afternoon**" in his opening greeting. This greeting is intended so that classy listeners (classy People) can be more enthusiastic and hopefully interested in the events presented by the **classier** (the term for classy announcer). In this data, the type of action included in the act of locating (stating something).

Data 5:

"Tetap **keep in tune Classy people**, karena setelah ini kita akan masuk pada kuis di program **Cinema of this week**".

"Always **keep in tune classy people**, because after this we will enter the quiz in the program **Cinema of This Week**".

From this data, it can be seen that the purpose of mixing the code here is to invite the listener to keep listening to the event because there will be a quiz soon. Usually, our society will be very easily attracted to programs that smell like prizes like the quizzes in this program. In this case, the types of action included in it are acts of locus, illocution, and perlocution. The action of the location is in the form of the statement, the action of the focus is in the form of information that there will soon be a quiz, and the action is focused (effect) so that **classy people** can participate in the quiz program.

Data 6:

"Selamat siang bagi anda yang baru saja mendengarkan Classy FM, kali ini kita berada di program **Classy Nice and Easy**, dan kita telah masuk pada **interval** ke-2, jadi silahkan buat anda yang masih ingin **request**, kita tunggu seperti biasa ke nomor Classy".

"Good afternoon for those of you who have just listened to Classy FM. This time we are on the program **Classy Nice and Easy**, and we're on **interval** 2nd, so please, for those of you who still want **request**, we wait as usual for Classy numbers".

From this data 6, the classy announcer uses code-word mix **interval**. That is, for every distance per 60 minutes (per 1 hour), this word interval is used. This interval is because usually, the programs in Classy FM are around 3 hours at the longest, but some are 2 hours long. The type of action in this one data belongs to the act of locus, which is in the form of a statement from the announcer himself, an illocutionary act, namely in the form of information conveyed by the announcer that the program has been running for 1 hour and will enter the next round and then the perlocution act is in the form of an effect so that Classy people want to ask for a song (request) by sending a request to the Classy number.

Data 7:

"Dari bumi karang putih Indarung padang, **103.4** Classy FM, **this is the actual radio**".

"From the white coral earth of Indarung Padang, **103.4** Classy FM, **this is the actual radio**".

At this, the announcer mentioned 103.4 with the pronunciation "**one o three point four**" Classy FM, here we can see the code-mixing it uses, it's not like other radio announcers who only call it B. Indonesia, but in this case, the radio frequency itself is also mentioned in English. In this case, the type of action is included in the local act, namely the speech act to express something.

Data 8:

"Anda mau request kiprah apa dan salam **special**nya buat siapa? Atau juga bisa kirim SMS di **line SMS** kami di nomor 0812660xxxx"

"What do you want to request, and the **special** greeting is for whom? Or you can also send an SMS at **line SMS** we are at number 0812660xxxx."

From this last data, it can be seen that the announcer always does not forget to tell his listeners the particular greeting words that are always mentioned with **a special** greeting. Apart from this, said **line SMS** also often spoken to invite listeners to send SMS to Classy number. The types of action in this one data are the locus of action (statement) and illocutionary act (informing Classy number), and perlocution (the effect of inviting listeners to send SMS).

https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.447
Jurnal JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Vol. 4 No. 1 (2020) ISSN : 2581-0804
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

IV CONCLUSION

The data above shows that, on average, Classy FM announcers use code-mixing in their speech acts when broadcasting. Apart from being influenced by the names of the programs presented in English, this data is also influenced by the standardization of the words used by Classy FM itself.

For example, the word "**keep in tune**" invites you to listen. Then for Classy listeners, the term"**Classy People**" is used, and there are many other terms that can be seen in the data above. In the data above, it is also found that in one speech act, there are three types of actions included in it, namely the act of locus, illocution, and perlocution.

Although there are also some data found only local acts (speech acts to state something). So that from the theories described above, the writer agrees with the classification put forward by Searle that in speech acts, there are three types of action as seen and discussed according to the data in the discussion section of the previous page.

The researcher hopes that this research can be a reference for knowledge for readers that sometimes radio announcers deliberately use code-mixing in each of their tutors so that listeners can find out the quality of the radio both in terms of its human resources and in terms of the quality of the programs that are delivered. Sometimes the use of code-mixing can become the prestige of someone who says this term.

https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.447
Jurnal JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Vol. 4 No. 1 (2020) ISSN : 2581-0804
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

Bibliography

[1]Adiel, *Penerapan Sosiolinguistik*. 2009. http://adiel87.blogspot.com/search/label/sosiolinguistik accessed on Saturday, April 17th 2021 at 11.40 AM

[2]Djajasudarma, Fatimah. 2006." *Metoda Linguistik Ancangan Metoda Penelitian dan Kajian*". Bandung: Refika Aditama. Accessed on Sunday, April 18th, 2021, at 10.00 AM.

[3]Ibrahim, Abdul Syukur. 1993. *Kapita Selekta Sosiolinguistik*. Surabaya; Usaha Nasional

----------. 1993. *Kajian Tindak Tutur*. Surabaya: Usaha Nasional

[4]Kridalaksana, Harimurti 2008. *Kamus Linguistik*. Jakarta: PT, Gramedia Pustaka Utama

[5]Maricar, Ari. 2009. *Menulis Sebelum Bertutur*. http://khalidwahyudin.wordpress.com/2009/01/11/bertutur-dalam-bahasa-siaran-di-radio/ accessed on Sunday, April 18th 2021 at 11.50 AM

[6]Safitri, Emi Nur. 2008. *Menggagas Radio Sebagai Media Pendukung Dalam Proses Pembelajaran*. http://tepeuny.wordpress.com/2008/06/25/menggagas-radio-sebagai-media-pendukung-dalam-proses-pembelajaran/, accessed on Friday, April 16th 2021 at 03.45 PM

[7]Sudaryanto. 1993. *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa*. Yogyakarta: Duta Wacana.

[8]Suwito, 1991. Sosiolinguistik. Surakarta: UNS Press.

[9]Tarmini, Wini. 2009. *Bahasa Indonesia dan Penyiar Radio*. http://winitarmini.blogspot.com/2009/04/bahasa-indonesia-dan-penyiar-radio.html accessed on Monday April 5th 2021 at 11.00 AM

[10]Thomas, L and Wareing, Shan. 2007. *Bahasa, Masyarakat dan Kekuasaan*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar

[11]Tolson, Andrew. 2006. *Media Talk: Spoken Discourse on TV and Radio*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press

[12]Walliman, N. 2006. *Social Research Methods*. London: SAGE Publications. Available from: Books eBook collection accessed on Monday, March 15th, 2021 at 10.30 AM

[13]Wijana, I Dewa Putu. 1996. *Dasar-Dasar Pragmatik*. Yogyakarta: Andi offset Yswan. 2009. Pragmatik. http://yswan.staff.uns.ac.id/2009/04/08/pragmatik/ , accessed on Monday, April 19th 2021 at 04.00 PM

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

Terbit online pada laman web jurnal : **http://e-journal.sastra-unes.com/index.php/JILP**

Fakultas Sastra Universitas Ekasakti	**JURNAL JILP** (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Volume 4 Nomor 1	
	ISSN : 2581-0804 (Media Cetak)	**E-ISSN : 2581-1819 (Media Online)**
Received: 16-11-2020	Revised: 25-11-2020	Available online:31-12-2020

THE DEPICTION OF MALALA'S STRUGGLE FOR GENDER EQUALITY AS SEEN ON HE NAMED ME MALALA FILM

Dedi Efendi, Dodi Oktariza, Azmita Yakub
English Literature Program Faculty of Language
Muara Bungo University
efendidedi1986@gmail.com

Abstract

This research is analyzes about the struggle of Malala's in He Named Me Malala film. The purposes of this research are to explain the great efforts of young girl named Malala for gender equality on education and politic and to explain the positive and negative impact after defying gender in equality in He Named Me Malala film. In analyzing the research, the writer uses feminism approach and some supporting theories. The method used in the research is descriptive qualitative. The data are formed in words, phrases and sentences. The data are analyzed through four procedures: identifying, classifying, analyzing, and making conclusions of the data. Result of this research are the writer found some great efforts of Malala's struggle on gender equality on education and politic. The last, the writer found the positive impact of the Malala's effort on education and politic. Malala has given chance for the other women to get education and the right of politic which is the basic right of human being as seen on He Named Me Malala film.

Keywords: Malala's struggle, gender equality, He named Me Malala

© 2020Jurnal JILP

I INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, literature is developing very rapidly. One of the most popular forms of embodiment of literary work is film. Film and other literature are the artistic expressions of the human mind. They are as old as humanity and two different things with a similar goal to create sublimity in human imagination and understanding. Film and another literature hand to boost the progress of human civilization, and they are complementary, inspire and enrich each other. Film and other literature are largely in meaning a narrative. It is about telling a story. They consist of characters, plots, incidents, actions, drama and general function of entertaining the readers or the audience. Klarer (2004:56) state that, the film is one of performing arts that regards as semi textual genre at the end of the twentieth century.

The kinds of films are story film, newsreel, documentary film, animation, and so on. Ralph S. Singleton and James A. Conrad express that the documentary film is a film of a genuine occasion. These occasions are reported utilizing standard individuals and not entertainers. (S. Singleton R. et al, 2000: 94). Then, the story that can inspire us is found in the film *He Named Me Malala*, which was made into a documentary film. *He Named Me Malala,* film is a documenter film about Malala 's struggle on striving gender equality to get an education and politis right with every obstacle. This is a true story of Malala's life.

https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.448

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

The struggle carried out by Malala as seen in the film, is one example of important struggles at this time for education. In this era, education is one of the most important things that must be reached by everyone, man or woman, old or young, even though death is coming, seeking knowledge is a basic obligation for every human.

The formulation of this research problem are as follows: 1) What are he great efforts of Malala for gender equality as seen on *He Named Me Malala* Film?, 2) What are the Impact of Malala's Struggle after Defying Gender Inequality in *He Named Me Malala* film for Her Life? Based on the explanation above the writer wants to analyze the struggle of Malala for gender equality as part of her life in *He Named Me Malala* film, because in the film the writer found the fact about Malala and her struggle as a feminist is an interesting object that has to be known by all people in the world.

II RESEARCH METHODS

Based on the problem above, in writing this research, the writer uses descriptive qualitative research method which means a descriptive analysis and qualitative is not arrived at by statistical procedures as Strauss and Corbin (1998:10) state that "Qualitative research," we mean any type of research that produces findings not arrived at by statistical procedures or other means of quantification. It can refer to research about persons' lives, lived experiences, behaviours, emotions, and feelings as well as about organizational functioning, social movements, cultural phenomena, and interactions between nations.

Qualitative research aims to describe the phenomena process, meaning, and understanding through words or pictures. This research uses qualitative method because the data of the research is formed in words and pictures and described the phenomena of Malala's struggle for gender equality as seen on, He Named Me Malala film.

a. Collecting the Data

Based on the method of the research above, in collecting the data the writer uses library research. In addition, The ALA glossary of library and information science, a research library is library research which contains an in-depth collection of material on one or several subjects (Young, 1983:188). The literature used is not limited only the books but also can be a documentary material, magazine, newspaper, and the written data, idea, principle, opinion which can be used to analyze and solve the investigated problem.

The writer uses library research to get information and to collect data by selecting written sources which are relevant to the topic that the writer analyzes. After that, data would be observed the important and relevant data. These steps are applied in this research, as follows:

1. Watching *He Named Me Malala* film by Davis Guggenheim several times and understanding the film.
2. Find out the important data and identifying the relevant sources that can support the analysis.
3. Write down or making a note about some data and theory to feminist and all aspects.

b. Analyzing the Data

After collecting the data, the writer analyzes the data by using some procedures. They are:

1. Identifying

The writer identifies the data both from the primary data: *He Named Me Malala*, a film directed by Davis Guggenheim and secondary data: books, journals, articles, and other sources. Here, the writer identifies the content of film which relates with research object which are the great effort and impacts to Malala's life, the related history facts toward to struggle gender equality as reflected in He *Named Me Malala* film.

2. Classifying

The writer classifies the data found *He Named Me Malala* the film, for

https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.448
Jurnal JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Vol. 4 No. 1 (2020) ISSN : 2581-0804
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

instance, the scenes and the dialogues of the feminist and historical issues. Moreover, the writer also classifies books, theories, and journal which appropriates to the research.

3. Analyzing

The writer analyzes the scenes feminist and historical issues in the film and also the secondary data such as the journals and articles related to research object.

4. Making Conclusion

The last step, the writer makes the conclusion and suggestion from all data about the film and all aspects of the striving gender equality in He Named Me Malala from all steps above to make this research analysis becomes accurate.

III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The writer explains the finding of research as found in *He Named Me Malala* film by Davis Guggenheim. This research analyses The Depiction of Malala's Struggle for Gender Equality as seen on *He Named Me Malala* film as a representation of gender equality between man and woman in society using feminism approach. She was born on 1997 in Swat Valley, Pakistan. Malala grew up during the Taliban rules. At a very young age, Malala acknowledged that women in her country lost education. In 2012, Malala survived the efforts that passed her after being shot by the Taliban in her school bus. Furthermore, in analysing the film, the writer finds the data and discusses them that focus on the discussion of two points: the great efforts of Malala for gender equality and the impacts of Malala's struggle after defying gender inequality for her life.

4.1 The Great Efforts of Malala for Gender Equality as seen on He Named Me Malala Film

The phenomena of Malala's great efforts for gender equality can be seen on *He Named MeMalala* film. It portrays in other words, the gender inequality for women in the society that dominated by men. A young girl Malala tried to deny the condition to reach their independence through her voice. Spivak ,G.C (1988) state that the theory of the change, people who are oppressed will rise to challenge the oppressors." It's clear that the only way for human being especially Malala's struggle to get it. The writer finds some great efforts of Malala as follows:

4.1.1 Malala's Efforts on Education

The foundation for improving people's lives and for sustainable development is the quality of education. Especially for girls, great progress has succeeded in increasing enrolment rates in schools and it was one of the important things to make changes in girls' life. It is supported by Mary Wollstonecraft in her masterpiece, *A Vindication of the Right of Woman.* Her opinion about the root of women's oppression is lack of education, therefore women should empower themselves through the pursuit of knowledge (Wollstonecraft, 1796). Education for girls, is one of Malala's great effort in Swat Valley Pakistan and can be seen on *He Named Me Malala* film. These Malala's great efforts datums are:

Ziauddin	International journalist used to go from person. Everybody said, "No. I can't speak. "I can't risk my life. "The BBC correspondent said… " We need someone to write a diary of Swat."
Malala	The first girl told her whole story, what happened on her day. The next day, her father came to school and told my father ….." My daughter cannot do this. "I do not want her to be killed." My father asked me, would you like to?" My mother would say, "it is written in the holy Qur'an…. "that has to come and falsehood has to die**." Every night the BBC correspondent would call me… and I would tell him what feelings are and what happened all the day. They changed my name and give me a pseudonym, Gul Makai.**

In early 2009, a compilation of 11 years he had joined, Malala began writing a blog for the

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

BBC about living under the protection of the Taliban to deny his education. The BBC correspondent wanted one schoolgirl to describe her experience in her life among the expansion of Taliban in Swat Valley, Pakistan. But everybody didn't want to join because they can't risk their life. When the first girl told her true story about her experience in her day for BBC, her father angry, because he thought when her daughter did that, she will to be the victim and Taliban will kill her daughter. Malala's father, Ziauddin, the teacher of her girl must receive it. And then, Ziauddin ask to her daughter, Malala, would you like to? Malala's mother told to her daughter that true has to come and falsehood has to die. They support Malala to tell her experience in her day for BBC, to do her great effort in education struggle to defy the rule of Taliban. After that, every night the BBC correspondent call her, and she would tell to the journalist what feeling are and what happened all the day.

To deal with her identity, she uses the name Gul Makai. She uses pseudonym to hide the true name and BBC correspondent afraid if Taliban know the girl identity, Taliban will kill her. Gul Makai, the pseudonym name will make Malala to be unknown girl and BBC can give the protection to her. However, she was revealed to be a BBC blogger in December of that year. But Malala feeling sad. She didn't care if she only told to BBC with the hidden way. Malala want to be more open about her struggle especially to education in her village which more give something new to the public. In datum 02, the writer finds the effort of Malala, because education is the basic right or core for human, on her speech in every place she always wanted to make the same position between men and women.

Datum (02):01.09.16 – 01.10.55

Malala I knew what the risk would be, standing in front of camera. He didn't push me. He let me do what I wanted. When every man was losing courage at the battlefield, a woman raised her voice**. Speak, Malala. Speak from your heart. Speak what' s inside your soul. Even if I have nowhere to sit, and have to sit on the floor to get an education, I will do that.**

Gugge nheim You are not afraid of anyone?

Malala I am afraid of no one.

Another Malala's great efforts as shown in datum (02) is when she takes the risk, standing in front of media to motivate the people and facilitate the young girls to get an education. However, she really understands about the risk when she stands in front of camera for public speaking. Media will make her as a focus of the news. Even though it will endanger for her life because of Taliban will kill her as they told in last day. Malala thought that, when every man was losing hope, although her father still hidden her identity, Malala would be speaking, speak from her heart and from inside her other soul. In addition, she also thinks, even if in education she doesn't have the chair, she will sit on the floor to get it. She really hoped, if women can go to school and get education that worth, then their future will be assured brighter. These conditions make the young girl try to give her voice and the writer found in datum (03) as follow:

Datum (03): 01.11.56 – 01.12.06

T aliban Remember, I know you! Listen carefully, when I am willing to kill self, others are nothing to me. This is not just for Malala Yousafzai, but it is in the name of those girls who fight for their rights**, raise their voice for their rights and have the passion to get educated.**

In the datum 03 the picture describes about Malala consciousness to resist any danger in getting education as the symbol the social reform and showed her existence in society and it made the people realized the importance of education.

Although the Taliban announcement about their rule for the young girl that the school girl can't go to school in Swat Valley, Pakistan. Taliban give the warning for the school girl that do the effort to defy the Taliban warn. They always do committed suicide (bombing) to kill the other people including Malala and the young girls, and they tell about Malala and her great effort with the other school girls which join with Malala struggle. Malala effort for the young girl school in gender equality but the effect for the schoolboy too.it is mention that Taliban

https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.448
Jurnal JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Vol. 4 No. 1 (2020) ISSN : 2581-0804
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

destroyed more than 400 schools and they could make a demand more devastating. In Malala opinion, she would fight for her right, for the other girl rights and have the passion to get the education. Then, speak in front of the public to encourage the girls to go to school is threatening the safety of the soul, but Malala didn't show a bit fear. In addition, Malala also do another way that she can continue to go to school. It can be seen as follow:

Datum`(04):01.11.09–01.12.30

Malala : **We started sneaking to the school. Going secretly.**

Finally, Malala and her friends decided to go to school secretly. Even though they were threatened by Taliban to go to school, they still tried to join class activities and regularly. Malala and her friends always want to go to school to get the education. Although they go secretly and full the risk but they have the great spirits. Taliban couldn't stop the spirit of them. But their parents very worried about her daughter. The activities of Malala and her friends to get the education are the great effort Malala for education. Meanwhile, the efforts of Malala brought some positive impacts, the writer finds some arguments for Malala as follow:

Datum (05) :00.53.10 – 00.53.50

Interpreter	Malala is the daughter of the nation. **She is doing great work for the girls' education**. She is like a rule model to all our girls.
Amanpour	She's even a favourite now to win the Nobel Peace Prize.
Malala	**Nobel Peace Prize** if I get it, it would be an honour for me. It **would help me** in my **campaign for girl's education.**
Interpreter 1	Malala is a brave, intelligent girl from our valley. She lit **the candle of knowledge** in our country.
Interpreter 2	Malala was a girl like us. **She's inspiring us**. **She's goodwill ambassador of Pakistan.**

The great efforts of Malala supported by the school girls in Pakistan. In the datum (05) the writer finds some arguments about Malala struggle to education. The schoolgirl in the other place opinion if her get it, she will use to Malala campaign for girl education. In the opinion Malala is a brave, intelligent, and she like the candle of knowledge in their country. They felt Malala is inspired girl and goodwill ambassador of Pakistan. Malala strives to get better education. The significant issues, Malala is aware of the advantages education and become symbol of strong and independent girl. It has brought worldwide attention to the ongoing challenges. She also received several awards and even become the youngest nominee for the Nobel Peace Prize. And the data about Malala get the Nobel Prize Award the writer finds in the datum 06 as follow:

Datum (06): 01.23.22 – 01.23.53

Thorbjorn Jagland	Ladies and gentlemen ….. good morning. **The Norwegian Nobel Committee has decided… that the Nobel Peace Prize for 2014 is to be awarded to Malala Yousafzai…..**

Malala's efforts have brought some positive changes to education in Pakistan. This has brought the world's attention to the ongoing challenges. Malala also received several awards and was even the youngest nominee for the Nobel Peace Prize. Malala tell for the young girls in the world about the right of education for all. She wants education for sons and daughters of all terrorist and extremist in every place in the world. She is not against anyone and talk about personal revenge. Finally, the Norwegian Nobel Committee has decided that the Nobel Peace Prize for 2014 is to be awarded to Malala.

4.1.2 Malala's Efforts on Politic

The successes of Malala's efforts in education cannot be separated from her politic activity that she did in foreign country. The Malala's effort on politic for the movement for girl and woman supported by Spivak G.C I in her essays of In Other Worlds. Spivak, who examines the effects of political independence upon subaltern, or subproletariat women, in Third World countries. She has made clearer both the worldwide nature of the feminist movement, as well as the great differences among feminism, depending upon class and political structure (Guerin et al, 2005:233).

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

Although Malala is widely praised in the US and other Western countries as a symbol of freedom and equality, its vision of freedom and equality goes far beyond the current consensus among Western governments on the meaning of freedom and equality, and political views strengthen independent of U.S. supervision. This is proven by datum (09).

Datum(09):00.32.07–00.32.14

Barrack Obama, a controversial choice in a country where anti American sentiment is at an all the time high. Malala admired how the U.S. president had cost down the racial barrier in a country where the treatment of African-Americans continues to ignite controversy. And the fact when Malala met Obama the U.S. President in the Oval Office last year**, she warned him that U.S. drone strikes in Pakistan fuel terrorism**, but the White House didn't publicize that detail either. The great effort of Malala on political dialogue with President Obama show that Malala's power to speak and not silent. Then, Malala met the other president to struggle the education of schoolgirl in Nigeria, and it in the datum (10).

Datum (10) : 00.39.16 – 00.40.50

In the datum (10) Malala met with President Jonathan and her explain about the schoolgirl case in Nigeria. She hopes President Jonathan as an elected president can help the parents from the schoolgirl in Nigeria to find their daughters. It's a big problem, and the problem cause the Boko Haram group. But president Jonathan hadn't expected the teenager like Malala will the contribution for the schoolgirls in his country Nigeria and then Malala would be tough and focused to the case and hope the responsibility from him.

4.2. The Impact of Malala's Struggle after Defying Gender Inequality in He Named Me Malala Film for Her Life

The story of Malala on He Named Me Malala a film by Davis Guggenheim give spirit and enrich the people's understanding about the power of a women's resistances for getting equality and happiness in their life. The result of Malala's struggle give rise to positive and negative impact which has found on the film by the writer. Hence, all the causes and impacts that the writer found in the film related to Malala's struggle to get gender equality in the form of appreciation or criticism will be explained below:

4.2.1 The Positive Impact of Malala's Struggle

The struggle of Malala that give positive impact comes from the treatment every day as a woman especially the young girl when going to school or she wants express her opinion in public conference. Malala's incident gives positive impact to Malala and her family's life. The writer found the fact in the datum (15).

Datum (15): 00.05.46

The datum (15) describes about the Malala's house. She resides in her independent house in Birmingham, UK with her father (Ziauddin), mother (Toor Pekai), and her younger brothers (Khushal and Atal). Malala's house is dominated by shades of brown with hints of lavender. There are hints of her country's cultural motif's. The house is a choice from her family, in order to help them easy to do the Malala's treatment and get in the intensive care in the Queen Elizabeth Hospital Birmingham, England. After she recovered, Malala's meeting with Queen Elizabeth. The writer finds the datum as follow:

Datum (16): 00.31.40

In the datum (16) describe about Queen Elizabeth has invited Malala to the Palace. She said, Malala survived an attempted Taliban assassination. It is a special visit for Pakistani teenage girls tothe Buckingham Palace. Malala gave Queen Elizabeth a copy her new book written by Malala and Christina Lamb. She lives in England after recovering from last year's attack in the school bus at Mingora, Swat Valley Pakistan. It is a positive impact to Malala' s Struggle to get the young girl to go to school. The book that she gave for Queen Elizabeth can we seen as follows:

Datum (17):00.10.01 – 00.10.05

Malala **I want people to learn from the experience I had….and story of my life.**

In datum (17) tell about "*I am Malala",* a true story book of Malala's life in Mingora, Swat Valley Pakistan*,* the girl who stood up for education and was shot by the Taliban, written by Malala Yousafzai and Christina Lamb. The book tells about when the Taliban took control of the Swat Valley, one girl spoke out. Malala

https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.448
Jurnal JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Vol. 4 No. 1 (2020) ISSN : 2581-0804
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

refused to be silenced and fought for her right to an education. Her book is remarkable tale of a family uprooted by global terrorism, of the fight for girls' education, of a father who, himself a school owner, championed and encouraged his daughter to write and attend school, and of brave parents who have a fierce love for their daughter in a society that prizes sons. *I am Malala* will make you believe in the power of one person's voice to inspire change in the world. Her book can make the people know, the young girl must go to school to get the education for her life, and it is a form positive impact from Malala's struggle to defy gender inequality.

4.2.2 The Negative Impact of Malala's Struggle

Datum (17): 00.10.01 – 00.10.05. She as the young girl raised her voice, and the impact can we see. Taliban gunmen opened fire her and her friend's school bus in Mingora, Swat Valley Pakistan. The writer found in the datum (21).

Datum(21):01.12.32 – 01. 14.17

Taliban	Remember, I know you! Listen carefully, **when I am willing to kill myself, others are nothing to me. This is not just for Malala Yousafzai, but I is in the name of those girls who fight for their rights, raise their voice for their rights and have the passion to get educated.**
Ziauddin	My friend received a call. "**Malala's school bus has been attacked."** She was taken to a military hospital. The doctor performed **an emergency surgery**. There were a lot of people in the hospital. **Nobody thought that she will survive**. Me and my wife, we cried all the night.

In the datum (21) explained about the other negative impact from the Malala's struggle to defy gender equality in her life. on the evening of 9 0ct, she left school as ordinary and boarded a little transport holding up outside the doors. these vehicles are seen wherever in Mingora - similar to secured pickup trucks, open of the back, with three lines of seats running the length of the flatbed. each could convey around 20 individuals and would be holding back to take the young ladies and their teacher home toward the finish of the school day. The two young ladies sitting on Malala's opposite side, Shazia and Kainat, were likewise harmed. I heard the terminating, at that point I saw bunches of blood on Malala's head, "said Kainat. Malala had been shot in the head and it was obvious to everybody, including the Pakistan armed force, that her life was in harm's way.

Dr. Reynolds	It was certain that she could survive.
Dr.Rosser	Piece of bone was removed when her brain started swelling.
Dr. Reynolds	On very strong antibiotics, she some infection.
Dr.Kayani	A very high mortality rate.
Dr. Rosser	She will be undergoing in the next week… is putting a titanium plate over the deficit in her skull.
Dr. Reynold	Had started to shut down. Her blood acid levels, had started to rise. Her blood had stopped clotting properly. Showing some signs of infection. She has under gone a further surgical procedure to repair her left facial nerve.
Dr. Reynolds	Moving her right side well. **That area of the brain was still not working properly.**
Dr. Rosser	The second part of the procedure, she'll be undergoing a cochlear implant.
Dr. Reynolds	Very worried **that survival would be with major disabilities**.
Malala	**It doesn't matter for me if my left side of my face isn't working… or if I cannot blink this eye properly. It doesn't matter for me if I can 't smile properly. It doesn't matter that I'm not hearing in this ear. I can't hear.**

The datum describes about the negative impact for Malala. She had got it into her head that had been targeted and she was dead. Months in hospital you have been taken from your own country that you love. The Taliban shot Malala

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

on the left side of her forehead. The Taliban thought that the bullet would silence us. But they can't do that. Although Malala to be disability girl, she always does it. The challenge, weakness, fear and hopelessness died. Strength, power, and courage was born. The Malala's ambition, hopes and dreams are the same. Malala realize the important of light when her see darknessshe realizes the importance of her voice when the other silenced.

The negative impact can't stop Malala's ambition to change the world. She believes in the power and the strength of our words. And Malala said," Today is the day of every woman …. every boy and every girl…. who raised their voice for their rights, the equality is the same between man and woman, between boy and girl? Let us pick up our books and pens. They are our most powerful, weapons. One child, one teacher… one book and one pen can change the world.

The negative impact of Malala's struggle as a result from the bad treatment from Taliban activity as an extremism. Malala as a central from the struggle to defy gender equality.

IV CONCLUSION

After analysing He Named Me Malala film by Davis Guggenheim as discussed in previous chapter, the writer found that the film depiction of Malala's struggle for gender equality using feminism approach. The film explores the Malala's life story when the Taliban rule in Swat Valley, Pakistan.

The film portrays about phenomena of Malala's struggle for gender equality, in the other words, gender equality for women in the society that dominated by men. The struggle of Malala for the women especially the young girls to get their education as the human basic right. On her speech in every place, she wanted to make the same position between men and women. The writer concludes some great effort of Malala's struggle for gender equality in He Named Me Malala film into two classifications. They are the great efforts of education and the great efforts on politic. Later, the writer finds out the impact of Malala's struggle for her life. It is divided into two classifications. They are positive and negative impact.

The negative impact of Malala's struggle is she became disable women. The last, the great struggle of Malala's effort is education for the young girls against the Taliban rule. And the big impact in struggle for gender equality for her life is the positive impact, because up to now Malala still do it in her life and never give up. The impact of Malala's great efforts has brought some positive impacts to education in Pakistan and the other country. Finally, the story of Malala's struggle for gender equality gave spirit and enrich the people understanding about the power of a women's resistances for getting equality and happiness in their life.

In this last part, the writer makes suggestion to complete the thesis based on the explanation above, as follows:

Talk about education, is not something new for everyone, but in some places for young girls is difficult to obtain. Malala as a young girl for Swat Valley, has being the victim when she struggling to get the education. Therefore, the writer hopes, the analysing about Malala's struggle can give the contribution to the readers that never stop to give the support to the young girls to get the education.

In the analysing the writer using feminism approach because feminism approach is the way for Malala when she struggling the education for young girls in the world. As a women especially young girls Malala is a central focus to the movement who is the feminist girl. The next, can be developing for the topic of the research and figure of women in feminism can be described completely. Last the writer realizes that the thesis has many mistakes and need correction. The writer hopes the reader can give suggestion to make this thesis better.

https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.448
Jurnal JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Vol. 4 No. 1 (2020) ISSN : 2581-0804
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

Bibliography

[1]Ari, P. (2015). *Liberal Feminism Values in Kate Chopin's Story of an Hour.* Semarang: Universitas Dian Nuswantoro.

[2]Barry, P. (2002). *Beginning Theory: An Introduction to Literary and Cultural* . Manchester University Press.

[3]Guerin, W. (2005). *A Handbook of Critical Approaches to Literature.* New York: Oxford University Press.

[4]Hikmayanti, I. (2014). *Woman Emancipation in the Early Twentieth Century in France Portrayed in Coco Before Chanel Movie.* Malang: Universitas Brawijaya.

[5]Ismail, M. (2015). *Marxist Feminism in Alice Walker's Novels: The Temple of My Familiar, Meridian, and The Color Purple.* Islamabad: National University of Modern Languange Islamabad.

[6]J., S. A. (1998). *Basic of Qualitative Research.* London: Sage Publication.

[7]Kanana. (2019). *Liberal Feminism seem through the main female character in Educating Rita Movie.* Yogyakarta: Universitas Sanatadarma.

[8]Klarer, M. (2004). *An Introduction to Literary Studies. New York: Routledge.*

[9]Lika, S. (2018). *Lika ,S.F. (2018). "The Story of Suffragettes Campaign as Reflected in Suffragettes: A Film Directed by Sarah Gavron. (Thesis S1).* Muara Bungo: University of Muara Bungo.

[10]Olsen, T. (1978). *Silences.* New York: Delacorte Press/Seymour Lawrence, 1978.

[11]Showalter, E. (1981). *Feminist Criticism in the Wilderness" Critical Inquiry 8.*

[12]Spivak, G. C. (1987). *Frankenstain and Critique of Imperialism. In Hunter. In other World Essays in Cultural Politics.* New York : Methuen.

https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.448
Jurnal JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Vol. 4 No. 1 (2020) ISSN : 2581-0804
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

Terbit online pada laman web jurnal : **http://e-journal.sastra-unes.com/index.php/JILP**

Fakultas Sastra Universitas Ekasakti	**JURNAL JILP** (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Volume 4 Nomor 1	
	ISSN : 2581-0804 (Media Cetak)	**E-ISSN : 2581-1819 (Media Online)**
Received: 18-11-2020	Revised: 27-11-2020	Available online:31-12-2020

ANALYSIS OF SYMBOL IN WESTLIFE COAST TO COAST ALBUM

Mac Aditiawarman, Sonya Putri Rahmadani
Fakultas Sastra Universitas Ekasakti
macaditiawarman@yahoo.com, sonyaputri.r97@gmail.com

*Corresponding Author: Sonya Putri Rahmadani
Fakultas Sastra Universitas Ekasakti
sonyaputri.r97@gmail.com

Abstract

Song is a series of words that are obtained from the inspiration of everyday life. a series of words arranged in such a way that they contain rhythm and meaning that will be conveyed to the listener. Songs are part of literary works. Listening to songs is a very fun activity. sometimes the listener just listens to it and doesn't understand the symbols and meanings in the song. sometimes the song consists of symbols to describe the feelings of the composer.

Based on the reason, it brought the reseasrcher to find out the symbol and application of Symbol in the song lyrics and To explain the meaning songs in Westlife's Coast to Coast Album. This research applied a descriptive qualitative method. Through this method the researcher Tried to analyze, explain,and find out the symbols by using Charles Sanders Pierce's theory.

In this case, Charles Sanders Pierce developed a triadic model in illustrating the definition of the sign as a symbol. The triadic model consisted of three components; representamen, object and interpretant. In this research researcher taken the specific objects of the analysis were songs from Westlife the name of album was Coast to Coast.

The song consist of seventeen songs, there were My love, What makes a man, I lay my love on you, When you're looking like that, Close, Somebody needs you, Angel's wing's, Soledad, Puzzle of my heart, Dreams come true, No place that far, close your eyes, You make me feel, Loneliness knows me by name, Fragile heart, Every little thing you do, Uptown girl.

The symbols found are empty heart, enthusiasm, spirit, motivation, loyalty, simplicity, strength, happiness, and sadness. Every lyrics written must have a message aimed at both listeners and readers. The message is directed with the intention of making them impress after listening to and reading the lyrics.

Keywords: Song, Symbol, Coast to Coast

© 2020Jurnal JILP

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

I INTRODUCTION

Brown (2007), says language is a systematic and agreed upon communication tool using voice, gestures, or to communicate ideas or feelings. So, language is a human systematic tool to communicate and interact with one another by using sounds, signs or symbols. Besides functioning as a means of communication, language also functions as an expression of identity, play, imaginative expression, and release of emotions.

Risdianto (2011), says there are three general division of literature, namely prose, drama, and poetry. Literature, something that can be enjoyed, understood, and also utilized by society in an imaginative work that describes human life. Klarer (2004) states that in many cases it is stated that not every written document can be categorized as a literature in a more precise sense so that literature are referred to as written expressions. So literature is a work of art that is directly related to the life of every human being by telling the elements of a story by displaying expressions, emotions and language.

Song lyrics are part of a literary work that has intrinsic elements such as poetry, so it is likened to poetry. As stated by Setianingsih (2007), that song lyrics are composed and played have a big responsibility for spreading certain beliefs, values, and even prejudices, expressing one's personal feelings and thoughts, and relating to writing to sing in public.

In song lyrics, symbols are used as a tool to describe the feelings the author writes in the process of making song lyrics. According to Fadaee (2011) a symbol is something that is used to represent something else. So, symbols have different meanings depending on the words that are related in a meaning.

In this research researcher taken the specific objects of the analysis were songs from Westlife the name of album was Coast to Coast. **This object of this analysis was symbol in Westlife's song lyrics Coast to Coast Album. The song consist of seventeen songs, there were: "My love", "What makes a man", "I lay my love on you", "When you're looking like that", "Close", "Somebody needs you", "Angel's wing's", "Soledad", "Puzzle of my heart", "Dreams come true", "No place that far", "close your eyes", "You make me feel", "Loneliness knows me by name", "Fragile heart", "Every little thing you do", "Uptown girl".**

One of its founders Saussure, defines it as the study of 'the life of signs within society'. Another major advocate of Semiotics is Peirce. Peirce defines a sign as "something which stands to somebody for something".Peirce categorises signs into 3 major types. They are an icon represent something that looks almost the same or when it is not the same as it is referred to. An index is an indicator or sign of something. We associated an index with its referent.A symbol is something that represents or is presented with something else, which primarily represents an abstraction or concept in an object.

In this research, the researcher chooses a song as the object of research. Songs are short musical compositions performed in a human voice, and have certain lyrics. Researchers are interested in analyzing the lyrics of Westlife songs in the album Coast to Coast because of the many expressions of singers who imagine about the conditions or situations that the singer gets. So that researchers find meaning in the lyrics to express the symbol of the singer to be more attractive. This analysis is to understand the meaning used by the singer in the song lyrics.

The meaning of a lyric can be denotative and connotative meaning.Most writers express their ideas about reality, social life in their perspective, and their experiences through their own imaginative and intense perceptions of their own world. The author aims to provide good responses from listeners. So, that the song can make listeners more interested in listening to it like the Westlife song.

Based on the background that have been stated above, the identification of the research are the kinds of the problem investigated is about symbols use in Westlife song lyric. The main problem is to know the meaning symbols which

https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.449
Jurnal JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Vol. 4 No. 1 (2020) ISSN : 2581-0804
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

is used in the song lyrics by Westlife in album " Coast to Coast". the researcher limits the investigation of words, sentences and phrases used in the lyrics of the Westlife Coast to Coast Album. In addition, the researcher will not analyze the songwriters' background, but each lyrics in the Westlife song which contains symbols and how the symbols are used in the lyrics.

The purpose of the research are To describe the symbols that can be found in Westlife's Coast to Coast Album. To explain the application of semiotics in Westlife's Coast to Coast Album. To describe the meaning songs in Westlife's Coast to Coast Album.

The researcher stated the two significance of the study into the following statement. The first significance of this research is the theoretical value that can increase the reader's knowledge of literature, especially in understanding symbols in the form of song lyrics. The second significance of this research is the practical value that can increase the knowledge of researchers, especially in conducting research.

Semiotics is the study of a sign and sign user behavior where the sign can be interpreted as a communicable meaning.Semiotic or semiology are studies that are carried out either individually or grouped into a sign system so that it is often referred to as a science that studies a process of meaning and communication.Chandler (2007) states that semiotics is a sign in the form of words in text picture, sounds and signals which have the purpose of finding the meaning in the sign. Danesi (2004) states that the name semiotics or semiology comes from Greek, namely "semeion" which means sign.

According to Chandler (2007) Peirce showing a triadic model (three parts) consisting of, Representamen is a form taken from a sign and requiring no concrete material or object, which some theorists call a 'sign vehicle'. An interpreter is not an interpreter but the meaning created from the sign. Object is something outside the mark it refers to (reference).

According to Peirce in Short (2007), based on its object, a sign may be termed an icon, an index, or a symbol. An Icon is a sign which refers to the Object it denotes merely by virtue of characters of its own which it possesses, just the same, whether any such Object exists or not. An index is a sign which refers to the Object that it denotes by virtue of being really affected by that Object. A Symbol is a sign which refers to the Object that it denotes by virtue of a law, usually an association of general ideas, which operates to cause the Symbol to be interpreted as referring to that Object.

II RESEARCH METHODS

1 Research Approach

The qualitative approach was chosen as the appropriate method to be used in the analysis of this research. This means that data is collected and classified by reading song lyrics, and the data is part of qualitative data because it is in the form of words. Creswell (2014) states that qualitative research is an approach in exploring and understanding the meaning of individuals or groups related to social or human problems. Mixed methods is a research approach in which the researcher collects and analyzes quantitative and qualitative data in the same study. According to Creswell, (2014) mixed methods research is in the middle of this continuum because of the combination of elements of a qualitative and quantitative approach.

2 Method of Collecting the Data

Arikunto (2013) explains that descriptive research is research that is intended to investigate the circumstances, conditions, or other things that have been mentioned, the results are presented in the form or research reports. Descriptive research is divided into two types; they are qualitative and quantitative approaches. Quantitative presents statistical results in the form of numbers. So in this study the researchers analyzed semiotics and calculated the frequency of the symbols contained in the Westlife song lyrics.

https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.449
Jurnal JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Vol. 4 No. 1 (2020) ISSN : 2581-0804
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

3 Source of Data

Arikunto (2010) states that the source of the data in research is the subject from which the data can be obtained. The data source is taken from the song Coast to Coast Album Westlife which was released on November 6, 2000. The data of this research are taken from the utterances produced by Westlife in the lyrics of the song. In this research, the writer used Westlife song lyrics on the album "Coast to Coast". Song lyrics include words, phrases, or sentences based on the entire lyrics. The main data source in this research is the text itself. Some information from other books and the internet to complement this research.

4 Method of Analyzing the Data

Qualitative methods are focused on interpreting the meaning of data from individuals or groups. Therefore, this method becomes a research guide to assist the author in compiling and interpreting the content in a relevant form according to the data collected and the theory applied in this study. Sugiyono (2007) states that the method of organizing data and selecting which ones is important and needs to be studied also to make conclusions so that they can be understood. The data analysis used in this research is qualitative analysis, the researcher uses this analysis.

5 Technique of Collecting the Data

Sudaryanto (2015) says that in data collection, the author uses the observation method. In this research the researcher did not take part in the lyrics, but listened to and observed the song using non-participant observation techniques. In obtaining data, the researcher first reads all the song lyrics and pays more attention to the symbols used in them. Second, the researcher identifies the symbols found and then looks for the meaning of the symbols in the lyrics. Third, the researcher analyzes the lyrics carefully and understands the symbols of the song's lyrics, and knows their meaning.

6 Technique of Analyzing the Data

In the data analysis technique, the researcher used the interpretation data of the songs. Sudaryanto (2015) states that at this stage the researcher uses formal and informal methods . Informal method means a way of presenting data using words or statements (verbal language). Sudaryanto (2015) explaining the formal method means that the results of the analysis are presented in the form, signs and symbols. Qualitative data interpretation methods are used to analyze qualitative data, which is also known as categorical data. This method uses text instead of numbers or patterns to describe the data. Quantitative data interpretation methods are used to analyze quantitative data, which is also known as numerical data.

III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1 My Love

There are five word that have symbols found in the song lyric of My Love, the symbols are:

1) An empty street

The “empty street” is a symbol used by Westlife in expressing a quiet road condition. Westlife uses “empty street” to describe what he is feeling when he sees the road conditions are so quiet. So, the “empty street” In the lyrics is a symbol of lonely.

2) An empty house

The “empty house” is a symbol used by Westlife in expressing its void when at home alone. The empty house also describes how unhappy he is when he is lonely at home. All the activities he did at home felt empty. The “empty house” means a symbol of lonely.

3) A hole inside my heart

The “hole” is a symbol that Westlife uses in expressing a empty heart. Westlife uses a hole symbol to describe that his heart is empty because someone is far away from him. The word hole means a symbol of empty heart.

4) Where the sky are blue

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

The "blue" is a symbol that westlife uses in expressing a desire to meet someone is when the sky looks very blue. Westlife tries to tell how he wants to feel the atmosphere back when he met his lover where the sky are blue. The word sky are blue means a symbol of romantic weather.

5) Where the field are green

The "green" is a symbol that westlife uses in expressing a very beautiful place and cooling. westlife uses the field are green to describe a symbol of beautiful natural scenery when he meet his lover. Westlife used the field are green symbol to remember a place he had visited with his lover. The word field are green means a symbol of naturalness.

The application of symbol in My Love song by using the symbols, the word have a symbols are empty street, empty house, hole, sky are blue, and field are green. The general symbol of My Love is longing and loyalty because in the lyrics there is how a man shows his lonely without a lover. From these symbols, the meaning of the song My Love tells the story of a man's journey in loving his lover and how a man feels lonely and misses his lover.

2 What Makes a Man

There are three word that have a symbols found in the song lyric of What Make a Man, the symbols are:

1) I swear I won't cry

The "swear" glanced at it reflects a symbol of promise. The swear symbol used also describes the strength of the heart of a person who tries to stay strong in facing problems. So, the "swear" means a symbol of strength.

2) Even as tears fill my eyes

The "Tears fill my eyes" symbol means a water that has accumulated and is still stored in the eyes. This symbol describes how a person tries to hold back his tears so as not to wet his face. So, the "tear fill my eyes" means symbol of strength.

3) She is the dreams that you seek

The "dream" symbol means a cherished aspiration, ambition, or ideal. This symbol describes how Westlife explains that the woman pictured in his dream is the woman he sees as if the dream has come true. So, the "dream" means a symbol of hope.

The application of symbol in What Makes a Man song by using the symbols, the word have a symbols are swear, tears fill my eyes, and dreams. The general symbol of What Makes a Man is strength because in the lyrics there is the man shows how he strengthens his heart. From these symbols, the meaning of the song What Makes a Man tells about the strength and resilience of a man in facing problems and being able to hold back tears even though tears have filled his eyes.

3 I Lay My Love On You

There are two word that have a symbols found in the song lyric of I Lay My Love On You, the symbols are:

1) Just a smile and the rain is gone

The "smile" means expression indicating pleasure with the corners of the mouth turn up. The "rain" is gone is also a symbol that westlife uses to illustrate the sadness that can be lost by just looking at the smile of a woman he likes. So, rain means symbol of our tears and smile means symbol happiness.

2) Reaching for my heart

The "heart" means the center of filling a person in the form of falling in love. Westlife uses a heart symbol in the lyrics of this song to describe someone who has succeeded in making him fall in love. So, heart in the lyrics means symbol of love.

The application of symbol in I Lay My Love On You song by using the symbols, the word have a symbols are smile, rain, and heart. The general symbol of I Lay My Love On You is happiness because in the lyrics because the man shows how happy he is to find a woman he loves. From these symbols, the meaning of the song I Lay My Love On You tells about a man who loves a woman so much that he can't believe what is happening to her. this made him give all his love to her. this woman is so perfect this makes her feel her heart open and change her world to be happy.

4 When You're Looking Like That

There are two word that have a symbols found in the song lyric of When You're Looking Like That, the symbols are:

1) She's 5 foot 10, in catsuit and Bambi eyes

https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.449
Jurnal JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Vol. 4 No. 1 (2020) ISSN : 2581-0804
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

The "5 food 10" means someone who has a tall body. Westlife uses this symbol to describe a woman who has a tall and beautiful face. Another symbol found in the lyrics of this song is the bambi eyes. bambi eyes mean big round eyes, Westlife uses this symbol to describe a woman have big eyes. So, 5 food 10 in the lyrics means symbol of high and bambi eyes symbol of beautiful eyes.

2) But they say you never miss the water until its gone

The "water" means a clear, colorless liquid that falls as rain. The word of water in the lyrics of this song does not mean a rain but a tear. Westlife uses this symbol to replace the term tear for water, so this water is illustrating a tear. So, water in the lyrics means symbol of tears.

The application of symbol in When You're Looking Like That song by using the symbols, the word have a symbols are 5 foot 10, bambi eyes, and water. The general symbol of When You're Looking Like That is disappointed because in the lyrics where a man shows his regret. After finding the symbol, the researcher looked From these symbols, the meaning of the song When You're Looking Like That tells about a man who leaves the girl he loves because he thinks he doesn't deserve it. he thinks Everyone staring won't believe that the girl is his.

5 Close

There are two word that have a symbols found in the song lyric of Close, the symbols are:

1) How far you are

The "far" means a place, object, or person far from another, there is a great distance between them. The word far can also mean a long distance relationship. In the lyrics, it is clear how Westlife uses the word far as an illustration in expressing a long distance relationship. Westlife uses the word far to illustrate how strong it is to deal with long-distance relationships. So, the far means a symbol of strength.

2) You give me hope

The "hope" means a feeling of hope and a desire for certain things to happen. Hope also means wanting something to happen or come true, and usually has good reason to think it might happen. In this lyrics, it can be seen that the word hope is used to illustrate the desire that someone who is far away from him can give him a love that can be embraced. Westlife uses the word hope to illustrate a dream that looks so beautiful that it makes him feel the perfect love. The hope means a symbol of a absolute love.

The application of symbol in Close song by using the symbols, the word have a symbols are far and hope. The general symbol of Close is strength because in the lyrics explain how the lover can give him patience in undergoing a long distance relationship. From these symbols, the meaning of the song Close tells of a man who didn't expect his lover to be this close to him. Now he lives together after a long distance separates them. The miles and miles away he was always patient because his lover gave him strength and hope.

6 Somebody Needs You

There are two word that have a symbols found in the song lyric of Somebody Needs You, the symbols are:

1) Baby, open the door

The "door" here means an opportunity to open your heart. Westlife uses this word to describe a heart that is closed so that it can open again. So, westlife illustrates the door as a sign to open your hearts. the word door in these lyrics means that a woman will open her heart back to him because he still needs her. So, door in the lyrics mean a symbol of open heart.

2) Don't you turn out the light

The "turn out the light" means a dark place with no light. The word turn the light in the lyrics of this song means someone's hope that has been lost without a light in his life. So, westlife uses this symbol to illustrate hope which is replaced by the word turn out the light. This hope is in the form of him needing someone to be a light on his life. So, turn out the light mean a symbol of hope.

The application of symbol in Somebody Needs You song by using the symbols, the word have a symbols are door and turn out the light. The general symbol of Somebody Needs You is hope because in the lyrics where shows a man needs his lover. After finding the symbol, the researcher looked From these symbols, the meaning of the song Somebody Needs You tells about a man who hopes for a woman's return to

https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.449
Jurnal JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Vol. 4 No. 1 (2020) ISSN : 2581-0804
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

open his heart because he still loves her. A love that was so great made him need it so much.

7 Angel's Wings

There are two word that have a symbols found in the song lyric of Angel's Wings, the symbols are:

1) Seem to be so small since you arrived

The "small" means of a size that is less than normal or usual. The word small in the lyrics mean the expression of a problem that is decreasing. westlife uses word small to illustrate a problem. The small here describes how a problem has started to decrease since the presence of someone who has succeeded in changing all the problems in his life. So, the small in the lyrics is a symbol of problem.

2) Angel's wings like letters in the sky

The "angel's wings" means a reminder that you are sent from the heaven in this beautiful world. The angel's wings in the lyrics of this song means a little angels who has just been born in the world. Westlife uses the angel's wings in this lyrics to illustrate a newborn who is an encouragement to his parents so that the problems that occur to his parents become lighter since his presence. So, the angel's wings in the lyric is a symbol of angels.

The application of symbol in Angel's Wings song by using the symbols, the word have a symbols are small and angel's wings. The general symbol of Angel's Wings is motivation and happiness because in the lyrics where shows a man who is happy to have a child who managed to change his life. From these symbols, the meaning of the song Angel's Wings tells about a man who was recently blessed with a child. The child is like the wings of an angel that changed his whole life. The problem that was once very big has become very small since the presence of the little angel in his life.

8 Soledad

There are two word that have a symbols found in the song lyric of Soledad, the symbols are:

1) If only you could see the tears

The "tear" means the water that falls on the cheek or a way of expressing emotion. The tears in these lyrics means a sadness left by a lover which makes him cry. These tears mean a man abandoned by his lover, based on these lyrics the writer imagines that a woman who is loved can see the sadness she feels. Westlife uses the word tears to describe the sadness that is experienced. So, the tears in the lyrics mean a symbol of sadness.

2) Where our love was young and free

The "love" means feelings of deep affection for someone, they can be brief and can last a long time. The love in the lyrics means to express that his got love quickly doesn't take long. The love in the lyrics means to express that they got a heart not too long. Westlife uses the love to illustrate how he feels. So, the love in the lyrics mean a symbol of heart.

The application of symbol in Soledad song by using the symbols, the word have a symbols are tears and love. The general symbol of Soledad is sadness because in the lyrics a man who shows his tears at being abandoned by a woman he loves. From these symbols, the meaning of the song Soledad tells about someone special who was gone, her name is Soledad. She left sadness in the boy's world. He feels that only she could see the tears in the world that she left behind and only she could heal his heart. The boy hopes they can be together again. Just in his mind everything about her will be immutable and only her who stay in his heart. Whatever he felt he still hopes Soledad comeback to him.

9 Puzzle of My Heart

There are three word that have a symbols found in the song lyric of Puzzle of My Heart, the symbols are:

1) She's the puzzle of my heart

The "puzzle" means someone to feel confused because cannot understand or make sense of something. The puzzles can also be interpreted a game, toy, or problem designed to test ingenuity or knowledge. Westlife uses this symbol to illustrate a question. The question becomes a game that requires someone to think to find the answer. The meaning of puzzle in the lyrics is that she is woman that so far he want to be. So, the puzzle in the lyrics means a symbol of question.

2) Like a miracle, she's meant to be

The "miracle" is a wonderful and surprising event that is believed to be caused by God. Miracle also an event not explicable by natural or scientific laws. Westlife uses the word

https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.449
Jurnal JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Vol. 4 No. 1 (2020) ISSN : 2581-0804
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

miracle to illustrate perfection. The meaning of miracle in these lyrics is that she is perfect woman and nothing woman like herself. So, the miracle in the lyrics is a symbol of perfect.

3) She became the light inside of me

The "light" means the brightness that lets you see things. The word light can also be interpreted as energy from the sun. The light in these lyrics means a life filled with happiness. Westlife uses light to illustrate a joy, such as the meaning in the lyrics where the woman she loves becomes the light in her life. So, the light in the lyrics means a symbol of life.

The application of symbol in Puzzle of My Heart song by using the symbols, the word have a symbols are puzzle, miracle, and light. The general symbol of Puzzle of My Heart is perfection because in the lyrics a man who describes a perfect woman. From these symbols, the meaning of the song Puzzle of My Heart tells about a man who managed to find the woman he was looking for. after a long time he did not find the same woman in the past. So, that made him remember his past with his ex-lover. The woman was like a miracle to him. the woman becomes a light in her life. The perfection that exists in this woman makes him fall in love again.

10 Dreams Come True

There are two word that have a symbols found in the song lyric of Dreams Come True, the symbols are:

1) Wake him up, the wizard sleeping in your heart

The "wizard" means someone who has magical powers, especially in legends and fairy tales. If you admire someone because they are so good at certain things, you can say that they are a wizard. The wizard in the lyrics can be interpreted as a sleep flower. The wizard in these lyrics illustrates someone who imagines what he wants through a dream. Westlife uses the wizard to illustrate someone who makes a dream come true. So, the wizard means a symbol of dream.

2) Dream come true

The "dream come true" means that the desired wish or goal has been achieved by someone after a long time. In the lyrics of this song the word dream come true illustrates a person's hope that can only be seen for a moment through a dream. Westlife uses the dream come true to illustrate how a hope will appear so real that only through a dream can someone feel happiness. So, the dreams come true means a symbol of hope.

The application of symbol in Dream Come True song by using the symbols, the word have a symbols are wizard and dream come true. The general symbol of Dream Come True is dreamer because in the lyrics someone who dreams that what he imagines will become true. From these symbols, the meaning of the song Dream Come True tells about someone who imagines a true love that is only a matter of minutes can be felt so real through a dream. The person is trying to wake up the witch in his heart to make the dream come true. in the dream he must be able to imagine what he wants to see and imagine what he wants to be.

11 No Place That Far

There are three word that have a symbols found in the song lyric of No Place That Far, the symbols are:

1) I can't imagine any greater fear

The "imagine" means defined as to make a guess at or make a mental image of something. The imagine also defined as guessing or making a mental picture of something. The imagine also means a picture of the shape of something that is in the mind. westlife uses the word Imagine to describe a thought. The meaning of imagine in the lyrics is being unable to think about how much fear is. So, the imagine in the lyrics is a symbol of think.

2) Lonely months

The "lonely" mean the state of being alone and feeling sad about something. The lonely also means a feeling sad because it doesn't feel like there's no one. Westlife uses the lonely to illustrate the emptiness that is felt. The lonely in these lyrics means months of emptiness. So, the lonely in the lyrics is a symbol of empty.

3) Two stubborn hearts

The "stubborn" having or showing dogged determination not to change one's attitude or position on something, especially in spite of good arguments or reasons to do so. The stubborn also defines a person who is determined to do what he wants and refuses to do anything else. Westlife uses the stubborn to illustrate selfishness. The meaning of stubborn in these

https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.449
Jurnal JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Vol. 4 No. 1 (2020) ISSN : 2581-0804
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

lyrics is two hearts that have a selfish nature. So, the stubborn in the lyrics is a symbol of selfishness.

The application of symbol in No Place That Far song by using the symbols, the word have a symbols are imagine,lonely and stubborn. The general symbol of No Place That Far is emptiness because in the lyrics a man who describes his loneliness. From these symbols, the meaning of the song No Place That Far tells a man who feels a long absence because he has to be separated from the woman he loves. this made him imagine the fear of waking up not seeing his lover beside him. he also tried to do whatever it took to meet his lover.

4.12 Close Your Eye

There are two word that have a symbols found in the song lyric of Close Your Eye, the symbols are:

1) Baby put your lips on mine

The "put" means move something to or place in a particular position. The word put also means means giving something away. Westlife uses the put to illustrate giving a kiss. The put in the lyrics means giving a kiss on the lips or a kiss on my lips. So, the put in the lyrics is a symbol of kiss.

2) If you just close your eyes

The "close" means a position so as to be very near to someone or something. Close usually implies that something has been in some way open as well as unfinished. The close in this lyrics means imagining something so that something imagined feels close or as if it really happened. Westlife uses the close to illustrate a picture. So, the close in the lyrics is a symbol of imagine.

The application of symbol in Close Your Eyes song by using the symbols, the word have a symbols are put and close. The general symbol of Close Your Eyes is spirit because in the lyrics a man shows how excited he is even if he has to part. From these symbols, the meaning of the song Close Your Eyes tells about a man who has to part with his lover but he tries to keep his spirits up. The memories are baby, put your lips on mine. he also wants his lover to feel that if he is far away he will always feel close to him, by the way he tells her to close his eyes and hug him in that way will make her feel close to him.

13 You Make Me Feel

There are two word that have a symbols found in the song lyric of You Make Me Feel, the symbols are:

1) But my hear can't breathe

The "breathe" means to inhale and exhale air. The breathe in this lyrics means a person who cannot live as if he has stopped breathing air. Westlife uses the word breathe to illustrate can't live. Breathe in the lyrics of this song also defines someone who feels helpless knowing a loved one doesn't love him anymore. So, the breathe in the lyrics is a symbol of love

2) You make me feel

The "feel" means a particular emotion or physical sensation. The feel is also defined as something that is experienced, be it sad, happy, or laughing. The feel in the lyrics means a happy feeling. westlife uses the word feel in these lyrics to illustrate the happiness that is felt. So, the feel in the lyrics is a symbol of happy.

The application of symbol in You Make Me Feel song by using the symbols, the word have a symbols are breathe and feel. The general symbol of You Make Me Feel is doubt and disappointed because in these lyrics shows the man who is still hesitant to leave someone who is still loved and the woman ignores it. From these symbols, the meaning of the song You Make Me Feel tells about a man who still loves her. The man tries to convince her that he still loves her very much and still deserves her. The man tries to make her fall in love with him again. He tried to recall the memories of time with him where he had cried with her.

14 Loneliness Knows Me by Name

There are two wors that have a symbols found in the song lyric of Loneliness Knows Me by Name, the symbols are:

1) Loneliness is never waiting by the door

The "loneliness" means sadness because one has no friends or company. The loneliness also means the unhappiness that is felt by someone because they do not have any friends or do not have anyone to talk to. The loneliness in these lyrics means the sadness of someone who does not expect loneliness. So, the loneliness in the lyrics is a symbol of sadness.

2) The love that they say is in life for free

https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.449
Jurnal JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Vol. 4 No. 1 (2020) ISSN : 2581-0804
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

The "free" means enjoying personal freedom and liberties. The meaning of free in the lyrics of this song is entitled to love. Westlife uses the free to illustrate free with the meaning of having right. like the lyrics "the love that they say is in life for free" its means that love has the right to choose who deserves it. So, the free in the lyrics is a symbol of have.

The application of symbol in Loneliness Knows Me By Name song by using the symbols, the word have a symbols are loneliness and free. The general symbol of Loneliness Knows Me By Name is sadness because in these lyrics a man shows a sense of loneliness who has no love in his life. From these symbols, the meaning of the song Loneliness Knows Me By Name tells about a man who always feels lonely. he tries to find a mate but loneliness always approaches him. He always asked why loneliness always came to his. Why he is given, he also needs love in his life. He always kept his loneliness alone. It made him realize that it was not someone else who could make him aware but himself.

15 Fragile Heart

There are two word that have a symbols found in the song lyric Fragile Heart, the symbols are:

1) I don't think it could endure another pain

The "endure" means a painful or difficult situation. Endure also is a activity that doing by the human. The endure in the lyrics of this song means a broken heart. Westlife uses the endure to describe endure to mean a broken heart. As in the lyrics "I don't think it could endure another pain" it means the endure means that he doesn't want his heart to be hurt again.So, the endure in the lyrics is a symbol of heart.

2) With all this fire that burns between us

The "fire" means as flames, or a burning sensation in the body, or something that is burning, or strong enthusiasm. Fire is defined as burning that produces light and head. The fire in the lyrics of this song means a conflict in a relationship. Westlife uses the fire to illustrate the problem by replacing its meaning with the word fire. As seen in the lyrics of the meaning is a big problem faced by them. So, the fire in the lyrics is a symbol of problem.

The application of symbol in fragile heart song by using the symbols, the word have a symbols are endure and fire.The general symbol of fragile heart is heavy troubles because in these lyrics a man shows a sense of loneliness who has no love in his life. From these symbols, the meaning of the song fragile heart tells about a couple who have problems in their lives and the feelings heart that has been fragile since parting with her lover. He wants to eliminate the barrier of their love, but these efforts still cannot be done, but the presence of the baby able to evoke the spirit and improve their relationship. the man knows the woman's heart had been wounded.

16 Every Little Thing You Do

There are two word that have a symbols found in the song lyric of Every Little Thing You Do, the symbols are:

1) That makes me fall in love with you

The "fall" in love means to start feeling romantic love for someone. In the lyrics of this song fall in love is used to illustrate someone who feels love. So, the fall in love means the symbol of love.

2) It's everything, everything you say

The everything means all kinds of other things which are used to denote events, facts, or conditions which are related but not specified. In the lyrics of this song, the everything is used to describe someone who considers his lover everything for him. So, the everything means symbol of a reason.

The application of symbol in song Every Little Thing You Do by using the symbols, the word have a symbols are fall in love and everything. The general symbol of Every Little Thing You Do is everything because in the lyrics where shows a man who feels in love and everything his lover does makes him feel this way. From these symbols, the meaning of the song Every Little Thing You Do tells about a man who feels that every little thing a woman does makes him fall in love. Since the beginning of knowing the man, he has felt all the words of the woman's behavior making him feel like he is falling in love.

17 Uptown Girl

There are two symbols found in the song lyric of Uptown Girl, the symbols are:

1) Uptown girl, he's been living in her uptown world

https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.449
Jurnal JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Vol. 4 No. 1 (2020) ISSN : 2581-0804
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

The "uptown" that the top of city. The word uptown does not always convey this meaning it can sometimes just refer to the northern part of a city. The uptown in the lyrics means that women has already usual alive with a lot of wealth. Uptown in the lyrics is a symbol of rich woman.

2) She's getting tired of her high class toys

The "high" means having a great or considerable extent or reach upward or vertically. The high in the lyrics means a woman who is tired of whatever she has and lives in luxury that makes her bored. So, the high in the lyrics is a symbol of treasure.

The application of symbol in Uptown Girl song by using the symbols, the word have a symbols are uptown and high. The general symbol of Uptown Girl is simplicity because in these lyrics shows a woman who is bored with life full of luxury. From these symbols, the meaning of the song Uptown Girl tells about an upper class woman who is tired of living in wealth and her lifestyle is full of modesty.

IV CONCLUSION

After conducting the research, several conclusions can be drawn as follows:

1. Every lyrics written must have a message aimed at both listeners and readers. The message is directed with the intention of making them impress after listening to and reading the lyrics.
2. The lyrics of Westlife's choice of songs contain symbols that are very helpful in understanding it. The symbols found are empty heart, enthusiasm, spirit, motivation, loyalty, simplicity, strength, happiness, and sadness.
3. Based on the symbols found in the song, the researcher can conclude that these songs predominantly tell listeners about the struggles and sacrifices of life. This song has a very touching meaning that makes listeners interested and tries to find the meaning of the song.

Suggestion

Based on the findings that researcher got in this research, the researcher would like to give some suggestions for:

1. The readers

They can find the symbol used in the song on the Coast to Coast Westlife Album. Readers can understand words that have symbolic meanings.

2. The students

They can take it as a reference, for example as an adjunct to studying English, especially in literature or other subjects that contain a symbol.

3. The next researchers

They can make this research a valuable reference and resource.

https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.449
Jurnal JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Vol. 4 No. 1 (2020) ISSN : 2581-0804
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

Bibliography

[1]A'la, T. F. 2011. *A Semiotic Ananysis on the A-Mild Advertisements Using Roland Barthes Theory (Undergraduate Thesis).* UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta.

[2]Arikunto, S. 2010. *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktik.* Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

[3]Arikunto, S. 2013. *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

[4]Boaner, J. 2018. *Branches of Linguitics*. Accessed From the Website: https://akademia.com.ng/branches-of-linguistics/ on December 22, 2019.

[5]Bowers B , Cohen LW , Elliot AE , et al Creatin and supporting a mixed methods health services research team. Health Serv Res 2013;48:2157–80.doi:10.1111/1475-6773.12118 CrossRef PubMed Google Scholar

[6]Brown, H. D. 2007. *Principle of Language Learning and Teaching*. USA: Longman.

[7]Chandler, D. 2007. *Semiotics: The Basic. London*: Routledge.

[8]Creswell, J.W.2014. *Fourth Edition Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative,and Mixed Methods Approaches*. California: SAGE Publication,Inc.

[9]Danesi, M. 2004. *Messages, Signs, and Meaning: a Basic Textbook in Semiotics and Communication Theory (3rd edition).* Toronto: Canada Scholars Press Inc.

[10]Fadaee, E. 2011. *Symbols, Metaphors and Similes in Literature: A Case Study of "Animal Farm".* Journal of English and Literature Vol. 2,19_27.

[11]Fromplus. 2020. *Data Interpretation.* Accessed From the Website: https://www.formpl.us/blog/data-interpretation on November 17, 2020

[12]Hamdan, N. 2017. T*he Symbols of Hope in Linkin Park's "A Thousand Suns" Lyric.* Universitas Negeri Islam Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

[13]Ivankova NV . Using mixed methods sequential explanatory design: from theory to practice. Field methods 2006;18:3–20.doi:10.1177/1525822X05282260CrossRef Web of Science Google Scholar

[14]Klarer, M. 2004. *An Introduction to Literary Studies*. London: Roudledge.

[15]Leahay, A. 2019. Westlife Biography. Accessed From the Website: https://www.allmusic.com/artist/westlifemn0000201983/biography. on December 20, 2019.

[16]Risdianto, F. 2011. *Introduction to Literature.* Yogyakarta: Trust Media Publishing.

[17]Rosita, H., Purwanto, B., & Rosyidi, M. 2019. *An Analysis of the Symbol in Westlife's Song Lyrics*. *Rainbow: Journal of Literature, Linguistics and Cultural Studies*, *8*(1), 60-64. https://doi.org/10.15294/rainbow.v8i1.29231

[18]Setianingsih, I. 2007. *Peenggambaran Perempuan dalam Lirik Lagu.* Skripsi Surabaya: FIA Ilmu Komunikasi UPN Veteran.

[19]Short, T. L. 2007. *Peirce's Theory of Signs*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[20]Sudaryanto. 2015. *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa.* Yogyyakarta: Sanata Dharma University Press.

[21]Sugiyono. 2007. *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D.* Bandung:Alfabeta.

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

Terbit online pada laman web jurnal : **http://e-journal.sastra-unes.com/index.php/JILP**

Fakultas Sastra Universitas Ekasakti	**JURNAL JILP** (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Volume 4 Nomor 1	
	ISSN : 2581-0804 (Media Cetak)	**E-ISSN : 2581-1819 (Media Online)**
Received: 19-11-2020	**Revised: 28-11-2020**	**Available online:31-12-2020**

THE ANALYSIS ON SYMBOL OF SHADOWHUNTER AS SEEN IN CASSANDRA CLARE'S MORTAL INSTRUMENTS

Raflis, Irwan Syahputra
Fakultas Sastra Universitas Ekasakti
raflisdrs@gmail.com, Irwan.syahputra2110@gmail.com

*Corresponding Author: Irwan Syahputra
Fakultas Sastra Universitas Ekasakti
Irwan.syahputra2110@gmail.com

Abstract

This reseacrh aims to determine the main symbols in the novel The Mortal Instruments: City of Bones. It is known that symbols are part of literary works such as poetry, songs, paintings, dramas; a narrative that has a message that the symbol implies. The author also describes and conveys the meaning of each symbol so that the public understands that the symbols used have different meanings from their true meanings.

The method used in this research is a qualitative method because this method is suitable for studying the symbols used in the novel. From the research that has been done, the writer found that in The novel, there are several symbols that make the story interesting and have a big impact from the beginning to the end of the story. The author found thirteen main symbols in the story, namely Angelic Power, Soundless, Voyant Sight, Promise, Vision, Speech, Visible, Precision, Heal, Deflect / Block, Speed, Strength, and These thirteen main symbols are interrelated in the story and make the story more interesting.

Keywords: Symbols, Semiotic, and Biographical Criticism

© 2020Jurnal JILP

I INTRODUCTION

The background of the problems provides the reason in this research, the writer describes about the reason for choosing The Novel, because novels created by humans are entertaining Novel is a work of prose fiction written in a narrative; usually in the form of a story. Novel are called novelists. The word novel comes from the Italian novella which means "a story or piece of news." Novel is a genre of fiction and fiction can be defined as the art or craft of planning, through the written word, depictions of human life that instruct or divert or both.

Literature is a reference or reference in the form of written work that is used in various activities in science because it is considered to have a lasting advantage or benefit. Literature can also be interpreted as a source of information. A novel is a long prose composition, containing a series of stories of a person's life with those around him by highlighting the character and nature of each actor. In a novel, it generally starts with an important event experienced by the character of the story who will change the fate of his life. Novel writers are called novelists. Novels are a

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

popular reading material because of their fun and interesting stories. Novels are also different from short stories. The difference between short stories and novels is that the short stories are shorter and more concise, while novels are also longer and more complex. Novels are divided into two, namely fiction novels and non-fiction novels. In addition, there are many types of novels based on genres such as comedy novels, romantic novels, horror novels, mystery novels and inspirational novels. There are also novel elements, both intrinsic and extrinsic. The intrinsic elements of the novel include themes, characters, characterizations, settings, plot, points of view and messages. Meanwhile, the extrinsic elements of the novel are the author's biography, social conditions and values.

According to Fadaee, (2011 : 175) Symbols, metaphors and similes in literature. In studying symbols of a literary text, first we should search for the general concept of that symbol, as most of them have stable and fixed meaning. Also, we should search for the specific concept of the symbol arises from the writer's thoughts. Symbolism term was used for arts in the beginning and then it is spread to other literary works like book. It was when writers started to use symbolism in their work. But, before people talk about symbolism, people should understand symbol and what is symbol.

Radhika bai (2017 : 1) 'SYMBOLISM' In Ted Hughes Poetry. The Symbolist poets are convinced that the transient objective world is not a true reality but a reflection of the invisible absolute. It is on this account that they defied realism and naturalism, which are aimed at capturing the transient. They do not define or describe emotions or ideas directly through explicit metaphors and similes but by suggesting implicitly. Images and symbols used through metaphors, similes, personification, hyperboles and other figures of speech are potent tools in the hands of a poet to convey his meaning and message.

Malissa Morrell (2011 : 4) Signs and Symbols Art and Language in Art Therapy. The concepts of signs and symbols are explored by theorists in a wide variety of disciplines. Humans use a system of signs to communicate about both concrete and abstract concepts. A sign is generally considered to be a stand-in; one says "cow," for instance, rather than going to the field, tying a rope around a cow's neck, and leading it into the room. A symbol represents something deeper the experience of larger and more complex concepts which are harder to reduce to signs.

After doing library research and also internet research, there have been previous study for the Novel Mortal instruments city of bones. According to Fadaee, Radhika Bai and Malissa Morrell they talk about a symbols and this is in my opinion about symbols. I think Symbols can be manifested in pictures, shapes, movements, or objects that represent an idea. Symbol is a word, sign, and gesture, which is used to represent things such as ideas and objects. Symbols can also be symbols that have characteristics such as having patterns and colors the symbols can also be described as forms and movements. As the background of analysis about The Mortal Instruments City Of Bones, the writer also takes the quotations as the sample of data to show the main character's confusion in choosing between love and friend. The first quotation shows that Jace decision to choose love : "Where there is love, there is often also hate. They can exist side by side" , this quotation explains that Clary says that love is a frinds, and he needs to make a friends very deep for his love. The second quotation shows Jace chooses love: "Declarations of love assume me especially when unrequited", this quotation explains that Jace says that only considers his first love as limited to a blind fold where their love is very closed. Therefore based on the reasons above, the writer choosesas the title of this thesis.

Definitions of Novel :

A novel is a long prose composition, containing a series of stories of a person's life with those around him by highlighting the character and nature of each actor. In a novel, it generally starts with an important event experienced by the character of the story who will change the fate of his life. Novel writers are called novelists. Novels are a popular reading material because of their fun and interesting stories. Novels are also different from short stories. The difference between short stories and novels is that the short stories are shorter and more concise, while novels are also longer and more complex. Novels are divided into two, namely fiction novels and non-fiction novels. In addition, there are many types of novels based on

https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.450
Jurnal JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Vol. 4 No. 1 (2020) ISSN : 2581-0804
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

genres such as comedy novels, romantic novels, horror novels, mystery novels and inspirational novels. There are also novel elements, both intrinsic and extrinsic. The intrinsic elements of the novel include themes, characters, characterizations, settings, plot, points of view and messages. Meanwhile, the extrinsic elements of the novel are the author's biography, social conditions and values.

Types of Novels

In general, novels are grouped into several types including: Based on whether the incident was real or not Fiction Novel, The definition of a fictional novel is a novel that is not real or does not occur in real life. Non-Fiction Novel, The definition of non-fiction novel is a novel that has existed or is real. Based on the genre of the story Romance Novels, are novels whose contents are stories of love and romance. Horror Novels, are novels that contain creepy things. Comedy Novels, are novels that contain funny stories. Inspirational Novels, are novels that contain inspirational stories.

Intrinsic Elements in the Novel

a. Themes The theme is the main idea or main problem that underlies the storyline of the novel.

b. Setting is a background that helps clarity of the storyline, this setting includes time, place, sociocultural.

c. Perspective Perspectives are divided into three, namely

(1)The author uses the first-person perspective, tells what happened to him and expresses his own feelings in his own words,

(2)The author uses the point of view of subordinate figures, he observes more from outside rather than being seen in the story the author usually uses a third-person pronoun, and

(3)The author uses an impersonal point of view, he stands outside the story altogether, he is all seeing, all listening, all knowing. He sees into the mind of a character and is able to tell the character's deepest inner secrets.

d. Flow / Plot The plot is a series of events in the novel. The flow is divided into 2 parts, namely the progressive plot, that is, when the events move gradually based on chronological order towards the storyline. While the reverse flow (progressive flash back), which occurs in connection with an ongoing event.

e. Characterization describes character for the actor. The character of the perpetrator can be known from the way of acting, physical characteristics, the environment in which he lives.

f. Language Style Is the dominant style in a novel. Extrinsic Elements This element includes the background of creation, history, author's biography, etc., apart from the intrinsic elements. Elements that exist outside the body of literary works. Attention to these elements will help the accuracy of the interpretation of the content of a literary work.

The values contained in a literary novel

a. Social Values These social values will make people more aware and understand the lives of other humans.

b. Ethics Novels that are good for reading for self-improvement are novels whose contents can wear out the readers, such novels are sought and studied by readers who always want to learn something from a writer to perfect themselves as humans.

c. Hedonic Value This hedonic value can provide pleasure to the reader so that the reader is carried away into the novel story given

d. Spirit Value Literary value that has a spiritual value can challenge the reader's attitude to life and beliefs. Reader gets a tough personality will believe in itself.

e. The value of a novel collection that can be read over and over again means that people have to buy it themselves, keep it and perpetuate it.

f. Cultural Value Novels also provide and preserve the culture and civilization of society, so that they can be accessed by people from other areas.

https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.450
Jurnal JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Vol. 4 No. 1 (2020) ISSN : 2581-0804
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

II RESEARCH METHOD

In this research, the writer use a type of qualitative research that is used to produce more objective and accurate research. Use theory from Creswell's (2003:22) he says qualitative research is defined as descriptive research because of its direct interest in processes, meanings, and understandings obtained through words and images. The data to be used in this type of research is also qualitative data in the form written or oral, and not a numbers. This is in accordance with the research will use, a novels and novels are one of the data sources. The research divides the method of collecting data, method of analayzing the data, technique of collecting the data, and technique of analayzing the data.

3.1 Method of Collecting the Data

The data collection procedures will be focused on the data collection process that will be carried out by the author. In collecting this data the research will use literature study. Which means that the author will use the data that the author took from the library. The research use theory from Pradopo in Metodologi Penelitian Sastra (2001:153) states:

Penelitian pustaka adalah observasi yang dilakukan dalam pustaka, dimana penulis mendapatkan data dan informasi tentang objek penelitian melalui buku dan media audiovisual yang berhubungan dengan topic.

The library research is the observation that is executed in the library, which the writer gains the data and information about his object through the books and other audiovisual equipment that related and relevant to the topic. Using this literature study activity, the research can get some information that is easy to understand. To get more information, the research also conducts internet research as an amplifier and supports library research data, the data is received in the form of novel files.

With the concern of library research, the research takes the novel by Cassandra Clare as the main data of this research. The research also collects several books as a reference for this writing and also uses several theories to solve the problems in this research.

3.2 Method of Analyzing the Data

To analyze an information the data, the research collect some the data then processed and then presented form of a thesis. And the research use the theory from Pradopo. According to Pradopo (2001: 69) said that literature is a structure based on the elements that build it. From these quotations, the method is based on the elements that serve to explain a literary work.

The first procedure starts by reading the main source of analysis, which is the novel The Mortal Instruments City of Bones by Cassandra Clare. Then in order to have the audiovisual understanding, the writer finds the movie The Mortal Instrument City of Bones. After understanding the story in this movie, and then the procedure moves to find the intrinsic elements in the novel, which are plot, theme, characters, setting of place, setting of time, and point of view. The next, the information received from data collection procedure is studied by limiting on the analysis of the intrinsic element, there is no extrinsic element such as psychology or sociology in the analysis. After the data are organized, the research composed based on the standard of thesis writing.

3.3 Technique of Collecting the Data

This research the writer uses a thesis as a document in collecting data. This technique seeks to trace sources of information in the form of documents that are relevant to a definite object of research. The writer also uses reading techniques and searching for several sources from the internet to collect the data for this research. In conducting this research, researchers also used several data collection techniques as follows:

a.) First the writer Read novels repeatedly (more than once).

b.) Then the writer records important parts of both primary data and secondary data (can be written notes or typed on a computer)

c.) The writer chooses data by rejecting irrelevant information, namely data that does not support this research topic

d.) Than the writer compile the data into sections based on their classification.

3.4 Technique of Analyzing the Data

https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.450
Jurnal JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Vol. 4 No. 1 (2020) ISSN : 2581-0804
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

The procedure in data analysis is related to the way the wwriter conducted data analysis. The data collection technique used by the writer is the dean of documentation and writing the data to be used, then the writer analyzes the data obtained. To present the data analysis, the writer use the following procedures:

1. The researcher analyzed the data in the novel instrument of Bone City Mortal.
2. The researcher also combine some important data from various data sources that have been collected and researchers have analyzed the data well.
3. The researcher also conducted literature studies to clarify the data.
4. The writer has analyzed the data and than the writer want to use a grouped the data and selected the data that will be used in this research.
5. Then the researcher explains the analysis with clearly.
6. And the last, the researcher will conclude the data at the end of the analysis.

III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter presents the writer presents finding and discussion of research that will refer to the research problems discussed. The writer will discuss abot the novel of the mortal instrument city of bones by Cassanra Clare and in this research the writer will analyze the Masculinity Symbols that are represented in the Novel, and the responses about the concept of masculinity formed in the form of symbols in the life in American Modern Society.

The reason choosing this topic because of several reasons. The Mortal Instruments: City of Bones novel is one of famous pop literature that the content of more or less able to describe American modern society. Second,as symbols has becomes a universal topic, it gives me the spirit in arranging this final project because symbols concepts become a common problem that happens every time and everywhere in most part of the world, such as the roles, functions, and rules in modern society.

IV CONCLUSION

The novel The Mortal Instruments City of Bones can be seen how the American Modern Society behaves in aspects of American society, such as the way they perceive homosexuality which also occurs in novels. Men and women bouncer sexuality is one of the works that best describe masculinity, and the soldiers in Shadow hunter soldiers who are considered as strong warriors. In addition, researchers also found that Clare tried to share about his personal life through the novel the mortal instruments city of bones. The uniqueness of this novel is that the story is constructed by using adventure and mystery patterns as the dominant archetypes that make this novel interesting. The story carries Christian mythology as a hero associated with American culture. In addition, the story is similar to the pattern of Hercules and The Olympians: which depicts Greek mythology which represents society, culture.

After reading or studying a literary work, researcher able take name one by one the intrinsic elements contained in a literary work, which include themes, characters, plot, arrangement, point of view, and mandate. That way researcher also able to understand the storyline in the novel they will discuss and are able to retell the story that is read. And also, asked to readers in general in particular, to further researchers they are able to understand and capture the values of life in a literary work hat is read so that it can be applied in everyday life.

https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.450
Jurnal JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Vol. 4 No. 1 (2020) ISSN : 2581-0804
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

Bibliography

[1]Abrams and Harpham 2009. *the definition of character.* Boston : Wadsworth Cengage Learning,

[2]Bai S.B. Radhika 2017. *'SYMBOLISM' IN TED HUGHES' POETRY* ELK Asia Pacific Journals Special Issue ISBN: 978-81-930411-1-6 A Peer Reviewed http://www.rjelal.com on February 17,2021. At 15:28PM

[3]Clare, Cassandra. 2007. *The Mortal Instruments: City of Bones*. London: Walker Books Ltd.

[4]Connell R. W. 2005 *Masculinities*. Cambridge: Polity Press;

[5]Creswell,J.W.2003.*Researchdesign:Qualitative and quantitative approaches (2nd ed.)*. Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE.

[6]Fadaee,E.2011.*Symbols,metaphorsandsimilesinliterature* : Accessed from. Journal of English and Literature https://academicjournals.org/article Vol. (2) , on December 25, 2020. at 12:26PM.

[7]Greenspan S and Stuart G. Shanker 2006. *The first idea: How symbols, language, and intelligence evolved from our primate ancestors to modern humans* Cambridge, Mass.: Da Capo Press

[8]Halberstam J. Jack 2012. *Gaga Feminism: Sex, Gender, and the End of Normal.* By. Boston: Beacon Press,

[9]Morrell, M. 2011. *Signs and Symbols: Art and Language in Art Therapy* .Journal of Clinical Art Therapy,1(1),25-32,retrievedfrom: http://digitalcommons.lmu.edu/jcat/vol1/iss1/8 on February 15,2021.At 14:21PM

[10]Pradopo, Rachmat Djoko, et.al. 2001. *Metodologi Penelitian Sastra*. Yogyakarta: PT. Hanindita Graha Widia.

[11]Saussure, F. 1983. *Course in General Linguistic*. London : duckworth

[12]Webster, M. 2003 *Collegiate Dictionary New World of the American Language (2nd ed.)*. New York, NY: Grand – Central Publishing

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

Terbit online pada laman web jurnal : **http://e-journal.sastra-unes.com/index.php/JILP**

Fakultas Sastra Universitas Ekasakti	**JURNAL JILP** (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Volume 4 Nomor 1	
	ISSN : 2581-0804 (Media Cetak)	**E-ISSN : 2581-1819 (Media Online)**
Received: 20-11-2020	**Revised: 29-11-2020**	**Available online:31-12-2020**

THE ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN COLDPLAY'S PARACHUTES ALBUM

Amelia Yuli Astuti, Widia Astuti
Fakultas Sastra Universitas Ekasakti
ameliayuli127@gmail.com, widia_widiaastuti@yahoo.com

*Corresponding Author: Widia Astuti
Fakultas Sastra Universitas Ekasakti
widia_widiaastuti@yahoo.com

Abstract

Figurative language is language that uses various kinds of figures. Figurative language is a form of using language in the form of a comparison or parable. This research analyze figurative language in Coldplay's song lyrics. The data source is taken from all song lyrics of Parachutes album by Coldplay. The purposes of this research are: (1) to describe the types of figurative language found in Coldplay song lyrics, (2) to explain the meaning of figurative language contained in the selected song lyrics, and (3) to find out the types of figurative language is dominantly used in Coldplay song lyrics. This research uses qualitative descriptive method.

The data analysis of this research is to follow the following steps: selecting songs that contain figurative language, identifying types of figurative language by reading carefully, classifying types of figurative language from the data, and making conclusions. The results of this research show that the total number of figurative languages used in the lyrics of the song parachutes Coldplay is 35 types of figurative language. Which consists of: 2 simile, 3 repetition, 9 metaphor, 8 hyperbole, and 13 rhetoric. The type of figurative language most dominantly is rhetoric.

Keywords: Figurative Language, Song, Parachutes Album

© 2020Jurnal JILP

I INTRODUCTION

According to Chomsky (2000), language is an existing ability in humans to understand and form sentences themselves. Language is a set of sentences contained in human pronunciation which have a limited nature. This definition of language considers the sentence as the basis of a language. Sentences have an unlimited number of things for humans to pronounce, and they only consist of a few elements. Language is one of the important tools for humans to communicate with each other. Language also has a system in the form of sound.

Analysis of figurative language by Keraf (2009), figure of speech serves to explain, strengthen, and decorate an object. The stars sing happily in the sky, Waves danced in the sea. In this example, it is shown that the figurative language used is "personification" because the stars and waves dance as if they are human

https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.451

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

beings who are carrying out activities such as singing and dancing in everyday human life.

Figurative language is often used in our daily conversations and is often found in literary works, such as newspapers, advertisements, novels, songs and poetry. Figurative language is a language that has a figurative meaning that facilitates a person's desire to speak to touch emotions, in convincing someone that what he is saying is true by Peter (2002).

Analysis of figurative language by Verdonk (2002), figurative language is a type of language style science. Figurative language is usually used when someone says or writes something to create the same meaning. This is reinforced by Peter (2002), says that we embody the way someone writes and speaks. Researchers used the theory of Keraf (2009). Research states that there are many kinds of figurative language, such as: simile, repetition, metaphor, hyperbole and rhetoric.

There are several reasons why researchers chose figurative language for analysis in song lyrics. Meanwhile, this song consists of allusions. Even though the song looks interesting to be sung and accepted in the community. Coldplay's song became popular all over the world. Therefore a music lover must understand the picture in figurative language. Apart from that, the writer himself must really have mastered the part in figurative language.

The difference between this research and previous study is that the previous research only discussed figurative language in songs and one of them used Indonesian songs as the object of research. In their previous research, they conducted research to discuss the influence of figurative language in songs. Kilba's funeral song performance to the audience, to draw conclusions on how figurative language differs from ordinary or everyday language, whereas this research discusses figurative language in Coldplay song lyrics. And this will provide a variety of knowledge about figurative language in a song.

This research uses Keraf theory in analyzing the data. To support and clarify the Keraf theory as the main theory, the researcher also uses Leech's theory of figurative language meaning to find the second problem in this thesis. Furthermore, the theory used in finding the third problem is about the dominant type of figurative language by Perrine.

Definition figurative language according to the experts, figurative language is the object used by the research to bring the reader into an imagination. Figurative language helps readers get a clearer picture of what's going on. It can also be used to convince readers about something. Bannet and Royle (2004) say that authenticity comes from figures of speech. Figurative language is stated by Waluyo (2010), figurative language consists of simile, repetition, metaphor, hyperbole and rhetoric. Sharndam and Suleiman (2013), figurative language is used in works made based on ideas in performances as a medium for expressing thoughts, feelings, and ideas directly rather than indirectly.

Research finds figurative language is used in literary works, especially in song lyrics. Each song has figurative language to make the lyrics even more profound and beautiful. According to Tarigan (2009) figurative language is a beautiful language used to produce and enhance effects by introducing and comparing certain objects with other objects. Every language has literature and figurative language, and songs are no exception. Therefore, to understand the meaning of the song, the reader must learn figurative language to make it easier to understand the song.

Researchers will explain about Coldplay. This research goes to the selection of bands in which researchers have analyzed the figurative language contained in Coldplay's song lyrics. Coldplay's song lyrics contain a lot of figurative language like that found on several Parachutes albums, namely “Shiver”, “Yellow”, “Trouble”, and “Don't Panic”. Coldplay's complete debut, Parachutes in 2000, sold millions by enhancing Martin's vocals and singles such as “Yellow”. Parachutes earned the band its first Grammy Award, for best alternative album, and opened the network for the hard-working “A Rush of Blood to the Head” for the album in 2002. The last album saw the group earn two more Grammy Awards, and singles such as “Clocks”. This helped drive the band's total album sales to over 20 million. Coldplay followed the ”X & Y” concert album in 2005. Parachutes is the debut studio album by British rock band Coldplay. It was released on July 10, 2000 by Parlophone in the United Kingdom. these were produced by British band and record producer Ken Nelson, except for one song, “High Speed”, which was produced by Chris Allison.

https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.451
Jurnal JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Vol. 4 No. 1 (2020) ISSN : 2581-0804
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

The analysis is limited on some basic ideas that relate to observation into three questions as follow: What are the types of figurative language found in Coldplay's song lyrics. What are the meaning of the figurative language in Coldplay's song lyrics. What type of figurative language is most dominantly used in Coldplay's song lyrics.

The purposes of the research are as follow: To describe the types of figurative language found in the song lyrics by Coldplay. To explain the meaning of the figurative language in Coldplay's song lyrics. To find out and explain type of figurative language is most dominantly used in Coldplay's song lyrics.

The importance of this research for readers is to improve understanding of figurative language. Other researchers can be a guide or reading source for their research regarding figurative language in song lyrics. For readers, this research is important for literature faculty students to become a reference in the field of literature. Therefore, this guide is very useful for researchers discuss figurative language analysis.

This research aims to develop research into the figurative language contained in the parachutes album song which discusses figurative language in song lyrics. Apart from knowing the figurative language in song lyrics, there are some figurative language that should not be used in song lyrics. This research can develop types of figurative language and make it easier for readers to understand the meaning and types of figurative language that are most dominant in song lyrics.

II RESEARCH METHODS

1 Research Method

This research uses qualitative descriptive method. The main purpose of qualitative descriptive method is to provide a real picture of figurative language analysis. The data collection procedure is focused on the data collection process by the author. Based on data collection, this research used a qualitative descriptive method. According to Sudaryanto (2015), qualitative methods are research methods that can only be proven or witnessed by the speaker's senses so that what is produced is in the form of data as is. This research uses qualitative descriptive method to examine the problem because this research aims to describe and analyze of figurative language used in Coldplay's song lyrics. This research was conducted by formulating the problem, collecting data, classifying data, and analyzing data.

2 Method of Collecting Data

This research uses the methods and techniques that proposed by Sudaryanto (2015). The research consists of three steps of linguistic research, which are collecting the data, analyzing the data and the last presenting the result and finding of the analysis. In collecting the data, the research uses an observational method by Sudaryanto (2015). In this research, the researcher does not take a part in the lyrics, the research only listened to and observed songs using observation techniques. Then, the researcher reads the lyrics and tries to identify and underline the figurative language contained in the lyrics.

3 Method of Analyzing Data

The data analysis method used is the referential method with the basic technique of sorting as a reference differentiator. According to Sudaryanto (2015) the method of matching the determining tool is outside, detached and does not become part of the language concerned. This method is used because what is studied in this research is in the form of song lyrics text. There are three steps used in analyzing data. First, this research analyzes song lyrics and finds figurative language based on the context by using Keraf (2009) about types of figurative language. Second, this research interprets the meaning of figurative language using Leech (1980). Furthermore, this research analyzes the dominant type of figurative language based on the theory by Perrine (1978).

4 Source of Data

Sources of data in this research were taken from the lyrics of the Coldplay Parachutes album. Coldplay has released the Parachute album in 2000. The data of this research are 32 figurative language. This research was conducted only to analyze the figurative language contained

https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.451
Jurnal JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Vol. 4 No. 1 (2020) ISSN : 2581-0804
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

in Coldplay's song lyrics. The data was taken from Coldplay song lyrics from website in direct lyrics https://genius.com/Coldplay-dont-panic-lyrics, which consist of many kinds of figurative language that expressed in the Coldplay song lyrics.

5 Technique of Collecting Data

Sudaryanto (2015) states that data collection techniques is a researcher effort to provide or collect sufficient data. In this research, the technique used was the note-taking technique. Sudaryanto (2015) states that the listening technique is a technique used in language research by listening the use of language on the object to be research. This listening technique is done because the object to be examined in this research in the form of Coldplay song lyrics. Then followed by note-taking techniques, namely by recording data on the data tabulation with a writing instrument or a particular computer. Sudaryanto (2015) states that note-taking can be done after the first or second technique has been used with certain writing instruments. With the advancement of technology, researcher recorded the data that had been obtained using computers.

6 Technique of Analyzing Data

After the data is collected, the data is analyzed based on the formulation of the problem in this research. Sudaryanto (2015) states that the data analysis stage is the researcher effort to address the problems to be examined on the data by describing the problem in a certain way. There are several problems that will be examined, namely regarding the type of figurative language found in Coldplay song lyrics, then regarding the figurative language meaning of Coldplay song lyrics, finally the type of figurative language that is most dominantly used in song lyrics. In this case, the research uses the interpretation to know the figurative language.

III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1 Simile

Simile is a comparison in which two different objects or concepts are compared with each other using “like” or “as”. According to Keraf (2009), true simile create explicit comparisons between two things that are so different from each other that they make comparisons seem impossible. The research showed that of the eleven song lyrics, two of them contained simile entitled Don't Panic and Spies and the data are:

Don’Panic
Bones, sinking like stones

“Bones, sinking like stones” is categorized as simile. Bone is any of the hard parts that form the skeleton of the body of a human or an animal. Stone is a hard solid mineral substance that is found in the ground, often used for building. Like is similar to something or somebody. “Like” is also used to ask somebody's opinion of somebody or something. In the lyric above, it's like comparing something similar to bone and stone very hard on each other. The true meaning of the lyric above is life is nothing compared to people who are stricken by disaster.

Spies
I said, how do you live as a fugitive

“I said, how do you live as a fugitive” is categorized as simile. Live is people to have your home in a particular place. “Fugitive” is a person who has escaped or is running away from somewhere and is trying to avoid being caught. As is used to describe somebody or something appearing to be somebody or something else. In the lyric above, as compares something to a live place and a fugitive that describes someone's place. The true meaning of the lyric above is life is only like a shadow that will always haunt us and we should not live as an escape.

2 Repetition

Repetition is figure of speech, which used by research to repeat several words in the sentence. As mentioned by Keraf (2009) repetition is repeating sound, words or a whole of word in sentence form intensifying in suitable context. The research showed that of the eleven

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

songs lyrics, three of them contained repetition entitled Don't Panic, Sparks, and Parachutes and the data are:

Dont' Panic
Yeah, we do, yeah, we do

"Yeah, we do, yeah, we do" is categorized as repetition. Because the lyric is repeated. Songwriter says that life is nothing, meaningless, as in the video clip of an earthquake. Songwriters also say we live in a beautiful world because we have someone to lean on and someone we love. Songwriters say that we all have a place we call home and that is what we do to keep that memory alive, we grow, work, have families and then die. That is the beauty of the world we live.

Sparks
Oh yeah I will, yeah I will, yes I will, yeah I will

"Oh yeah I will, yeah I will, yes I will, yeah I will" is categorized as repetition. These lyrics depict a songwriter who says that he will not repeat his mistakes again. He will not disappoint his lover like a spark. Songwriter considers himself an unlucky loser when it comes to love. Songwriter tries to convince her boyfriend that she deserves another chance. Even though her lover knows he will disappoint her again. "And I know I was wrong," he sings over the gentle acoustic guitar. "But I won't let you down. Oh yeah, oh yeah, oh yeah, yeah I will, yes I will. "

Parachutes
I'll be round, I'll be loving you always always

"I'll be round, I'll be loving you always always" is categorized as repetition. In the lyric above, songwriter said that his love was completely for the woman he loved. The true meaning of the lyric above is don't waste someone you love, and don't give hope if you don't intend to love them. Songwriter tells about a love that can help someone. "In a haze, a storm haze, I'll be round, I'll be loving you always," read a piece of the lyrics.

3 Metaphor

According to Keraf (2009) a metaphor is a figure of speech that makes a comparison between two unlike things. Metaphor creates implicit comparisons without the express use of "like" or "as." The research showed that of the eleven songs lyrics, three of them contained metaphor entitled Sparks, Yellow, We Never Change and Everything's Not Lost and the data are:

Sparks
My heart is yours

"My heart is yours" is categorized as a metaphor. This song tells the story of love or love that failed between partners. Songwriter describes as someone who is less fortunate about love. Songwriter is a former lover who has many flaws but still wants to get back with someone he loves.

Yellow
And everything you do
Yeah, they were all yellow

"And everything you do" and "Yeah, they were all yellow" is categorized as metaphor. Songwriter compares two things "everything you do" and "all yellow". Two things that are compared bring a feeling that is alive, in which the meaning of life means something that has in common with the word everything, as if it shines. This interpretation is based on the previous line of the lyrics which reads "Look how they shine for you". On this line, the word "shine" clearly indicates the characteristic of a shining star, always bright and sparkling. Furthermore, the word "yellow" has a meaning like something that shines and can also be interpreted as happiness.

And all the things you do
And it was all Yellow

"And all the things you do" and "And it was all yellow" is categorized as metaphor. On this line the metaphor shown in the frase "all the things" which is compared to the word in the next line. "it was all yellow" these line carry meaning that the things in this line as it is something that has "yellow" characteristic. . In this case it can be interpreted that the word "yellow" as something that shining and

https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.451
Jurnal JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Vol. 4 No. 1 (2020) ISSN : 2581-0804
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

lightening. It is can be said so because if we look at back to the lyric, the characteristic of stars that shining and sparkling. That is why the meaning that can be attained from the word "yellow" is shining and lightening.

Your skin, oh yeah, your skin and bones
Turn into something beautiful

"Your skin, oh yeah, your skin and bones" and "Turn into something beautiful" is categorized as metaphor. On these lyric the word "skin and bones" are compared with "something beautiful". This lyric is implicitly explained as "beautiful things" the meaning of them will be as if the skin and bones of you turn into something beautiful.

We Never Change
I wanna live where the sun comes out

"I wanna live where the sun comes out" is categorized as metaphor. While composing the song, songwriter was in a crisis that almost made him not want to continue his life. As if screaming grief through the lyrics of this song. In his downturn, the songwriter thought he could live a better life in the future. Songwriters will be kind, never cruel. It's a shame, all the good lives that are spoken in these lyrics are just wishful thinking, because the songwriters never put them into practice.

Everything's Not Lost
I'll be counting up my demons, yeah

"I'll be counting up my demons, yeah" is categorized as metaphors. On this line the metaphor is shown in the word "counting" as compared to the word on the next line. The line "my demons" means that the demons that are around you will not disappear. In this case it can be interpreted that the word "demons" is something very scary and evil. The lyrics above show that the songwriter is facing domestic problems. Put aside all doubts and fears that have passed before and look to the future.

4 Hyperbole

Mentioned by Keraf (2009) hyperbole is figure of speech which contains a point statement of exaggeration as it is. Hyperbole is an exaggeration more than the fact. The language can make attention to the reader and it is an exaggeration of object. The research showed that of the eleven songs lyrics, six of them contained hyperbole entitled Shiver, Yellow, Trouble, High Speed, We Never Change and Life is for Living and the data are:

Shiver
So you know how much I need you

"So you know how much I need you" is categorized as hyperbole. On this line, songwriters place the word "you" as someone to look forward to. The word "need" is said to be someone who needs his lover. In the lyrics above, songwriter really needs the presence of someone he loves. Songwriter wants the person to know how much he wants and needs it.

Yellow
For you, I'd bleed myself dry

"For you I'd bleed myself dry" is categorized as hyperbole. On this line the songwriter puts the word "blend myself dry" to emphasize his intention. In this case the word "bleed" gives meaning as if the songwriter is a soft thing. Implicitly, songwriter tries to place himself as something that can be blended. The meaning that can be inferred from the line is the songwriter is willing to do crazy things just to show and express his love to someone even "blend himself dry".

Trouble
A spider web is tangled up with me

"A spider web is tangled up with me" is categorizes as hyperbole. On this line, the songwriters put the word "spider web" as a problem. The word "tangled up" is said to be getting into a problem. The songwriter intends to express the regret that has been done to someone he loves. The guilt is then assumed by the songwriter as a spider web that entangles him. The songwriter seemed to want to explain that his mistake was accidental, and did not mean to hurt the people he loved.

And I lost my head

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

"And i lost my head" is categorizes as hyperbole. On this line, the songwriter puts the word "lost" as lost. The word "my head" is said to have lost its head. The word "my head" indicates that the songwriter has been embarrassed and admits his guilt. That means as exaggerated in the word "lost my head" due to the use of Hyperbole. The songwriter intends to express the regret that has been done to someone he loves.

High Speed
Before my head explodes

"Before my head explodes" is categorized as hyperbole. In this line the hyperbole indicated by the word "my head" indicates that his mind is now beginning to shake. The phrase "explodes" means to break or make something explode with anxiety in the relationship. The lyrics above suggest that there is more to anxiety in relationships as a skirmish romance compared to the dangers of gliding on a high-speed plane.

Or my head starts to ring

"Or my head starts to ring" is categorized as hyperbole. In this line the hyperbole is shown in the word "my head" indicating that the memory in his head is always about him falling in love with someone. The word "to ring" means that someone always calls him in his mind. This song is about someone who is in love, but they are not really sure how they feel about it. Despite the uncomfortable feelings, the relationship continues because of trust.

We Never Change
And I wanna fly and never come down

"And I wanna fly and never come down" is categorized as hyperbole. In this line the hyperbole shown on the word "fly" indicates that songwriter wants to leave here because he feels it never changes for someone. The word "never come down" means that songwriter does not want to end a relationship with a loved one. It's about relationships that hold someone back. Songwriter didn't want to end the relationship because he loved her too much. I want to live life, and be nice to you.

Life Is For Living
And I don't wanna live it alone

"And I don't wanna live it alone" is categorized as hyperbole. This is a song about how badly he feels about being wrong and how much he misses her. Songwriter knows that "Life is for Living" but he do not care because he would rather die than without them. The lyric "Ah, ah, oh" in the end is like a cry of regret and sadness towards someone.

5 Rhetoric

Rhetoric is a question expression whose answer is contained in the question. Which means the rhetoric of a question that does not require an answer. Therefore the answer that comes out of this question is only an affirmation. The research showed that of the eleven song lyrics, six of them contained rhetoric entitled Shiver, Spies, Sparks, Trouble, High Speed and We Never Change and the data are:

Shiver
But you pay me no attention, do you?

"But you pay me no attention, do you?" categorized as rhetoric. Someone who wants himself to be noticed by someone he loves. Therefore, anything that catches one's attention will be done by the songwriter. For example doing anything for someone they care about and always looking for ways to connect with them. This shows the seriousness of a person towards others.

Cause you say you see straight through me, don't you?

"Cause you say you see straight through me, don't you?" is categorized as rhetoric. Songwriter says that whatever she needs, she will be for him even if it's not what she wants. Songwriter also said that he was looking directly at her. Even if the person is not interested in what the songwriter is saying, because she do not want to listen, it is as if the songwriter isn't there. This song is about a writer falling in love with someone he loves, as if that person do not like him.

Oh, did you want me to change?

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

"Oh, did you want me to change?" is categorized as rhetoric. It's about unrequited love. Songwriter tries to get her affectionate attention, transforms herself, promises her eternal love. In the same way he seems unsuccessful at it. Even do, all the songwriters do is keep trying, even if it's futile. Until now her love didn't seem to notice him no matter how hard she tried.

But you never even see me, do you?

"But you never even see me, do you?" is categorized as rhetoric. Songwriter feels disappointed and sad about the attitude of someone he likes. Because Songwriters feel their love is not reciprocated. Songwriter makes situations that feel like hell sound so beautiful in the same vein, because even though unrequited love is hell, it's still beautiful because at least to me it changes my whole way of thinking.

And is this my final chance of getting you?

"And is this my final chance of getting you?" is categorized as rhetoric. The meaning of the song is that the songwriter does anything for someone he loves. Know that I will always love you and that feeling will never change. Songwriter hopes this opportunity will bring him to girlfriend so that songwriter can get back to how it was. Hearing that, I really improved myself, which I think is a good thing.

Spies

Down here, where I cannot see so clear?"

"Down here, where I cannot see so clear?" is categorized as rhetoric. This song is about all the different things in life that can't be avoided. Worries, stressors, small or big problems in daily life and their complications are always there, and there is no way to avoid them even if there are ways to deal with them. Songwriter said that life is sometimes not what is imagined.

I said, "What do I know?

"I said, "What do I know?" is categorized as rhetoric. This song is about someone who is trying to spy on and annoy someone. Even songwriters can't touch them because they are spies. If we don't hide here they will find actually songwriters do not know where to go and asked someone to show us the way.

I said, "Which way do I turn?"

"I said, "Which way do I turn?" is categorized as rhetoric. This song tells about spies trying to get someone down. Songwriter doesn't know where to go and asks someone for directions. Because no one seemed free there. Songwriter just realized that he was around the fugitive. Here, I can't sleep because spies are popping up from every angle.

Sparks

Did I drive you away?

"Did I drive you away?" is categorized as rhetoric. Songwriter says the first verse where he says "Did I drive you away? But I promise you this l'll always look out for you" is a promise that even though he is driven this person away he assures still look out for them. Songwriter admits he is done a wrong but tries to correct it by making that promise. This is a very honest and sincere song that doesn't hide any truth.

Trouble

Oh no, what's this?

"Oh no, what's this?" is categorized as rhetoric. This song is about hurting someone accidentally, apologizing and not being able to get their forgiveness. Songwriter explains how it can cause a person to become so caught up in emotion that it becomes symbolic through the spider's web. It can drag us down when we make mistakes and all you can do is apologize. Until finally made himself regret having done it.

High Speed

Can anybody fly this thing?

"Can anybody fly this thing?" is categorized as rhetoric. This song is about how sometimes life moves fast and you don't even know it because you live in a shell not open to anything. Where songwriter said "Can anybody fly this thing?" is where the songwriter ask if anyone feels the same way as him about how fast life is going and if anyone knows how to deal with it. Even though the message of the song is "confidence in high speed" it means don't think of high speed as bad because the songwriters do well in life.

We Never Change

We never change, do we? no, no

"We never change, do we? no, no" is categorized as rhetoric. Songwriter does not know that in reality, he cannot continue to fly in one place where he will never fall. He can't always be with friends. Songwriter can't not even contain his anger. Even though no matter how much he realized that it would never happen, his mind kept drifting back to the idea of "we never change".

We never learn, do we?

https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.451
Jurnal JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Vol. 4 No. 1 (2020) ISSN : 2581-0804
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

"We never learn, do we?" is categorized as rhetoric. A touching song about living a life of simple existance and pleasure. Songwriter talk about being disappointed with themselves. In his downturn, songwriter thought of a better life in the future. Songwriter do not want to give up on life. Songwriter leave out all the insignificant things in life. Songwriter only focus on what really matters having good friends, being nice, and enjoying nature.

IV CONCLUSION

In this section, the researcher makes the conclusions after reading and identifying Figurative Language in the lyrics of Coldplay selected songs. In the findings of this research, the researcher can classify the findings into three main points:

1. The researcher found five kinds of figurative language in the Coldplay selected songs. They are simile, repetition, metaphor, hyperbole and rhetoric. Rhetoric is figurative language that mostly appears in this songs. That means songwriters like questions that don't need answers. The reason is, this figure of speech provides satirical affirmation.

2. Researchers find several meanings in figurative language, one of which is about the closeness of the songwriter to someone younger than him. Then about songwriters who are less fortunate about love, this song describes a songwriter as a former lover who has many mistakes but still wants to get back together in love with someone.

3. Researchers analyzed the types of figurative language that often appear in Coldplay's song lyrics. Each type of figurative language produced the following findings: The researcher found 2 similes. Then find 3 repetition. And find 6 metaphors. The next type is 9 hyperbole. and finally found 12 rhetoric types. Rhetoric is the one most frequently used in Coldplay's song lyrics. That is, the type of figurative language that occurs the most is rhetoric. Meanwhile, the figurative language that appears the least is simile.

Suggestion

Based on the findings that researcher got in this research, the researcher would like to give some suggestions for:

4. The Student

The students should know about figurative language. In analyzing this song, the writer realizes that analyzing figurative language is not only here, although there are still many things that can be developed through this thesis. There should be a study of the analysis of figurative language which is not only used in song lyrics but also in other literary works such as novels, short stories or everyday conversations in our society. Therefore, researchers suggest to other researchers who want to discuss figurative language.

2. The Further Research

The future researcher can use the results of this research as a reference for conducting further research related to figurative language. Because this research explains the figurative language found in Coldplay song lyrics. And there are many kinds of figurative language that can be found in some songs.

https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.451
Jurnal JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Vol. 4 No. 1 (2020) ISSN : 2581-0804
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

Bibliography

[1]Bannet, A & Royle, N. 2004. *Introduction to Literature: Criticism and Theory.* Harlow: Longman.

[2]Chomsky, N. 2000. *The Architecture of Language.* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[3] Diyanni, R. 2003. Literarure: *Reading Fiction, Poetry, Drama, And The Essay*. New York, McGraw-Hill, Inc.

[4] Fitria, T. N. 2018. *Figurative Language Used in One Direction's Album Entitled Up All Night*. University of STIE AAS Surakarta.

[5]Glucksberg, S. 2001. *Understanding Figurative Language from Metaphors to Idioms*. New York: Oxford University Press.

[6] Jauhari, M. C. 2015. *An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Song Lyrics of "4" Album by Beyonce*. Thesis. Kudus: Sunan Muria Kudus University.

[7] Keraf, G. 2009. *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa*. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

[8]Kurniawan, D. 2014. "*An Analysis of Figurative Language in Scorpion Song Lyrics and its Application in ELT for Junior High School Students*". Faculty Muhammadiyah University of Purworejo.

[9] Leech, G. 1981. *A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry*. New York: Longman Inc.

[10]Minderop, A. 2005. *Metode Karakterisasi Telaah Fiksi*. Jakarta: Yayasan Obor Jakarta.

[11]Perrine, L. 1978. *Sound and Sense; An Introduction to Poetry*. New York: Harcourt Braee Jovanovich Inc.

[12]Peter. 2002. *Figurative Language and Semantics*. Boston: Little Brown and Company.

[13]Risdianto, F. 2011. *Introduction to Literature*. Yogyakarta: Trust Media Publishing.

[14]Sharndama, E. C. & Suleiman, A. BJ. 2013. *An Analysis of Figurative Language in Two Selected Traditional Funeral Songs of The Kilba People of Adam State.* International Journal of English and Literature.

[15] Sholihah, L. 2018. *The Meaning of Semantic Analysis Within Song's Lyrics "A Head Full of Dreams" Album Coldplay*. University of Muhammadiyah Metro Lampung.

[16]Sudaryanto. 2015. *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa Pengantar Penelitian Wahana Kebudayaan Secara Linguistik.* Yogyakarta: Duta Wacana Press.

[17]Tarigan, H. G. 2009. *Pengajaran Semantik*. Bandung: Angkasa

[18]Verdonk, P. 2002. *Stylistics*. UK: Oxford University Press.

[19]Waluyo.H. J. 2010. *Teori dan Apresiasi Puisi.* Jakarta: Erlangga.

https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v4i1.451
Jurnal JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Vol. 4 No. 1 (2020) ISSN : 2581-0804
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

JURNAL ILMIAH LANGUE AND PAROLE

Jurnal ilmiah Langue and Parole terbit dua kali dalam setahun, Agustus dan Desember dengan Nomor **ISSN : 2581-0804** dan **E-ISSN: 2581-1819**. Jurnal ini menerbitkan hasil penelitian dan artikel yang berupa konsep.

Jurnal ilmiah ini meliputi kajian Sastra, Linguistik dan Budaya. Jurnal dan artikel yang diterima belum pernah di publikasikan atau tidak sedang dalam pertimbangan untuk di muat dalam majalah ilmiah manapun.Bila pernah dipresentasikan, dilampirkan keterangan dimana acara tersebut di adakan.

PANDUAN KHUSUS JURNAL ILMIAH LANGUE AND PAROLE

Panduan khusus jurnal ilmiah langue and parole memiliki panduan khusus bagi yang berminat menerbitkan jurnal atau artikel di wajibkan mengikuti persyaratan sebagaimana yang tertera dibawah ini:

1. Naskah berbahasa Indonesia atau berbahasa Inggris yang terdiri atas 12-15 halaman.
   - Ukuran kertas A4;
   - Spasi 1;
   - Margin kiri dan atas 4 cm;
   - Margin kanan dan bawah 3 cm;
   - File Ms.Word;
   - Diberi nomor halaman sebelah kanan bawah;
   - Abstrak ditulis dalam bahasa Indonesia dan bahasa Inggris;

2. Pengutipan teori dari buku berbahasa Jepang menggunakan.
   - Ms Mincho 11;
   - Times New Roman 11;
   - Cetak miring;

   Diterjemahkan ke dalam bahasa Indonesia dengan.
   - Huruf Times New Roman 11;
   - Pengutipan dari buku berbahasa Indonesia atau Inggris mengikuti Sistem APA 2009;

3. Data penelitian dengan tulisan Jepang disajikan dalam.
   - Ms Mincho 12;
   - Times New Roman 12;
   - Cetak miring;

   Diterjemahkan kedalam bahasa Indonesia dengan.
   - Times New Roman 12;

4. Daftar Pustaka Jika dalam tulisan Jepang, dituliskan berdasarkan urutan tahun terbit buku dari tahun tebaru menggunakan.
   - Ms Mincho 11;

   Sumber buku yang ditulis dalam bahasa Indonesia atau Inggris (Alphabet) ditulis setelah daftar Pustaka menggunakan.
   - Sistem APA 2009;
   - Times New Roman 11;

5. Tata cara penulisan naskah.
   Seluruh naskah mulai dari judul sampai daftar pustaka ditulis dari tepi kiri.

   Judul : Huruf besar semua, Times New Roman 14, Cetak tebal;
   Anak Judul : Huruf besar kecil, Times New Roman 12;
   Penulis : Times New Roman 11, Cetak tebal;
   Afiliasi : Times New Roman 11;
   Abstrak : Times New Roman 11;
   Tubuh : Times New Roman 12;
   Kutipan (blok): Times New Roman 11;
   Daftar Pustaka: Times New Roman 11, sistem yang dipakai APA 2009;

6. Sistematika yang digunakan.
   Hasil penelitian
   - Judul (Bahasa Indonesia dan Inggris);
   - Nama penulis tanpa gelar, afiliasi, nomor telepon dan email;
   - Abstrak (Bahasa Indonesia dan Inggris);
   - Kata Kunci;
   - Pendahuluan;
   - Metodologi;
   - Hasil dan pembahasan;
   - Kesimpulan;
   - Daftar pustaka;

   Kajian pustaka
   - Judul (Bahasa Indonesia dan Inggris);
   - Nama penulis tanpa gelar, afiliasi, nomor telepon dan email;
   - Abstrak (Bahasa Indonesia dan Inggris);
   - Kata kunci;
   - Pendahuluan;
   - Tubuh (sub-judul ditentukan oleh penulis);
   - Kesimpulan;
   - Daftar pustaka;

7. Naskah dan biodata penulis (50-100 kata) dikirim dalam bentuk file Ms Word ke email jurnallangueandparole@gmail.com atau ejurnal@sastra-unes.com

8. Penulis artikelnya yang akan dimuat di Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole harus mengisi form perjanjian yang akan dikirim ke email penulis setelah melalui proses penyuntingan.

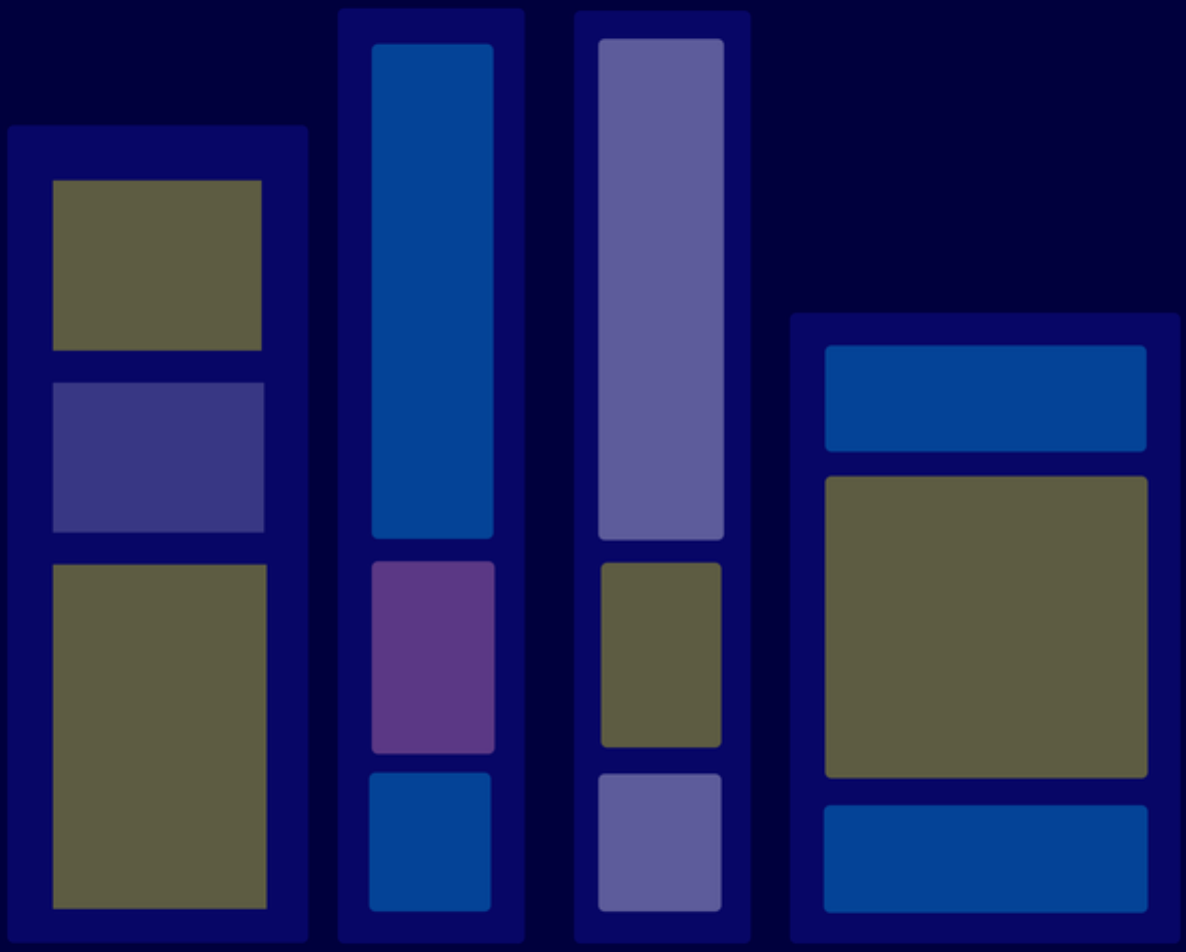
9. Penulis akan mendapat 1 Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole yang berisikan artikel penulis tersebut.

10. Kepastian pemuatan atau penolakan artikel akan diberitahukan secara tertulis melalui Email. Artikel yang tidak dimuat tidak akan di kembalikan.

Jika artikel dalam bahasa Jepang, abstrak ditulis dalam bahasa Indonesia, dengan cara penulisan yang sama dengan artikel bahasa Indonesia.

1. Pengutipan teori dari buku bahasa Jepang disajikan dalam Ms Mincho 11, kemudian ditulis dalam bentuk Alfabet dengan huruf Times New Roman 11, cetak miring, dan diterjemahkan ke dalam bahasa Indonesia, dengan huruf Times New Roman 11.
2. Data-data penelitian ditulis dalam MS Mincho 12 dengan huruf Times New Roman 12, cetak miring dan diterjemahkan de dalam bahasa Indonesia, dengan huruf Times New Roman 12.
3. Daftar Pustaka:
   Semua sumber informasi yang digunakan peneliti dalam penelitian, jika dalam tulisan bahasa Jepang, ditulis berdasarkan urutan tahun terbit buku dari tahun terbaru, dengan menggunakan Ms Mincho 11. Sedangkan sumber buku yang ditulis dengan menggunakan Alphabet ditulis setelah daftar pustaka menggunakan tulisan Jepang.

9 772581 080009 9 772581 181003



Jurnal JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Telah di INDEX Oleh :

Di Publikasikan Oleh :

Fakultas Sastra Universitas Ekasakti

Jalan Veteran Dalam No.26B, Padang Pasir, Padang Barat, Kota Padang - Sumatera Barat

Website : e-journal.sastra-unes.com | Email : ejurnal@sastra-unes.com, journallangueandparole@gmail.com