

STYLISTIC ANALYSIS ON THE ALBUM OF SONGS BY REY MBAYANG

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ABSTRACT

This study is motivated by the fact that language in song lyrics serves not only as a medium for conveying messages but also possesses aesthetic value through word choice, stylistic devices, and imagery. An album by Rey Mbayang was selected as the object of study due to its polite, religious, emotional, and poetic linguistic characteristics. The study aims to describe the forms and types of diction, analyze stylistic devices, and describe the imagery and meanings constructed through the use of stylistic elements in Rey Mbayang's song lyrics. This research employs a qualitative approach using a descriptive-analytical method. The data sources consist of the lyrics of six songs by Rey Mbayang: "Di Sepertiga Malam", "Sempurnakan Hariku", "Ku Yakin Bahagia", "Untuk Apa", "Selamat Tinggal", and "Tentang Setelahnnya". Data collection techniques involved documentation, the "listen-and-note" method, and data classification. Data analysis techniques included identification, classification, interpretation, and drawing conclusions. The results indicate that Rey Mbayang's lyrics employ diverse diction that is religious, affective, contemplative, euphemistic, and visionary in nature. Stylistic devices identified include metaphor, personification, hyperbole, repetition, and rhetorical questions. The imagery utilized encompasses visual, auditory, tactile, kinesthetic, gustatory, and emotional imagery. These elements serve to enhance aesthetic value, establish an emotional atmosphere, and convey meanings related to prayer, love, happiness, contemplation, sincerity, and hope for the afterlife. Overall, the stylistics in Rey Mbayang's lyrics demonstrate a blend of modern, romantic, polite, and religious language, resulting in poetic expressions that possess depth of meaning.

Keywords: stylistics, diction, language style, imagery, song lyrics, Rey Mbayang

INTRODUCTION

Language as a medium of aesthetic communication plays an important role in literary works, including music or song art. Songs are multidimensional works of art that combine musical aspects (melody and rhythm) with verbal aspects (lyrics) to present aesthetic and emotional experiences for listeners. According to Alan Merriam (1964), songs are cultural expressions that have social, emotional, and aesthetic functions. To examine the beauty and deep meaning in it, a stylistic approach is needed—a branch of literary science that studies language styles and linguistic elements (Burhan Nurgiyantoro, 2017; Aminuddin, 2015). Stylistic analysis in song lyrics focuses on several main elements, namely diction (word choice to strengthen emotional messages according to Keraf, 2007), language style (the use of majas and distinctive structures according to Tarigan, 2013), and imagery (linguistic images that stimulate the senses according to Pradopo, 2010). One of the interesting modern music works to study is the song album by Rey Mbayang, which is known to have poetic, emotional lyrics, and is loaded with religious and contemplative nuances.

METHODS

A method is an orderly way used to achieve a certain goal or result. A method is the same as an effective way or step to solve a problem. Solving a problem with a method, one can reduce the waste of time, energy, and resources in the process of achieving goals. Activities in research are systematic ways and techniques are chosen to facilitate the implementation of research to achieve the expected goals. The choice of method must be appropriate so that the research can run in accordance with the goals to be achieved (Endaswara, 2003: 8). This research uses a

qualitative approach. The qualitative approach according to Moleong (2017) is research that intends to understand the phenomenon of what the research subject experiences holistically, and by way of description in the form of words and language. The researcher chose this approach because the object of the research studied is in the form of song lyric texts that require a deep understanding of language style and aesthetics, not the processing of statistical data or numbers. The type of research used is descriptive analysis with a qualitative descriptive method, which is a method that aims to describe and explain data as it is. The descriptive method aims to make a description that means making a systematic, factual, and accurate picture or painting about the data, properties, and relationships of the phenomena being studied. This method is appropriate because the research focuses on language analysis, not numbers or statistics. In this case, the researcher will verbally describe how stylistic elements such as diction, majas, and imagery work in building the beauty of the song lyrics on Rey Mbayang's album.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the stylistic analysis of the collection of song lyrics by Rey Mbayang, four main study focuses were found which include diction, language style, imagery, and meaning built into the lyrics. All of these stylistic elements are interrelated in building major themes such as religiosity, love, contemplation, and sincerity in facing separation.

Diction

The results of the study showed that there were 6 data on the use of diction that varied, including religious, affective, contemplative, euphemistic, and visionary diction. Religious/connotative diction appeared dominant in the songs "Di Tercera Malam" and "Ku Yakin Bahagia", which used expressions such as "my third of the night" and God-sent faith to describe prayer, divine decree, and spiritual hope for a life partner. Affective diction is found in the song "Perfect My Day" through words that exude happiness, sincere love, and gratitude. Meanwhile, contemplative diction is present in the song "For What" to describe a deep reflection on an unbalanced relationship. In the song "Goodbye", the author uses euphemistic diction in the form of the words "sincere" and "release" to convey the farewell message in a polite and subtle manner. The visionary/religious diction is found in the song "About After" through the use of the words "heaven", "eternal", and "forever" which are oriented towards the hope of eternal life after this world.

Language Style

In the aspect of language style, 4 data were found that contained the language style of personification, metaphor, and hyperbole. The style of personified language is used in the song "In the Third of the Night" in the phrase "Cold tonight surrounds me", which gives a human nature to the atmosphere of the night so that it enlivens the nuances of silence. The metaphorical language style is found in the song "Perfect My Day" through the phrase "You are the house where I come home", which alludes to the couple as the center of comfort and tranquility. Furthermore, the style of hyperbolic language appears in the song "Ku Yakin Bahagia" ("The world seems to stop spinning") and the song "Goodbye" ("This memory pierces my heart"). The use of hyperbolic serves to exaggerate the overflow of emotions, both the overwhelming happiness and the emotional pain of separation.

Image

Imagery analysis produced 4 data involving tactile (touch), visual (sight), gustatory (taste), and emotional imagery. Tactile imagery is present in the song "In the Third of the Night"

through the expression "The coldness of the night" which builds a solemn and cold atmosphere physically and psychologically. Visual imagery is found in the song "Perfect My Day" through the lyrics "Seeing your bright smile", which helps the listener imagine the expression of happiness. Gustatory imagery is figuratively used in the song "For What" through the word "the bitterness of this reality" to give an image of disappointment. Finally, the image of feelings appears in the song "Goodbye" to liven up the emotional atmosphere in the form of sadness, loss, but it boils down to sincerity.

Meaning and Theme

The unity between diction, language style, and imagery forms 6 main constructions of meaning and themes in Rey Mbayang's work. The songs "Di Tercera Malam" and "Ku Yakin Bahagia" carry religious and love themes that unite spiritual hope with belief in God's chosen soulmate. The song "Perfect My Day" emphasizes the theme of love and happiness over the presence of someone who completes life. On the other hand, the theme of conflict and contemplation is present in the song "For What" which describes the exhaustion of one-sided sacrifices. The discussion of farewell and sincerity is represented by the song "Goodbye", while the issue of spirituality and the hope of eternity is the main core of the song "About After". Overall, the data recapitulation shows how the author utilizes the richness of figurative language and sense to convey emotional and religious discourse aesthetically to the listener.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research, it can be concluded that the lyrics of Rey Mbayang's songs have romantic, religious, polite, and emotional language characteristics. It was found that the use of religious, affective, contemplative, euphemistic, and visionary diction, as well as language styles such as metaphor, personification, hyperbole, repetition, and rhetorical sentences. The imagery used serves to strengthen the emotional atmosphere and experience in the song. Overall, these stylistic elements build meanings about prayer, love, happiness, contemplation, and sincerity.

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