

Analysis of the Connotational Meaning of Song Lyrics in the Album “Konspirasi Alam Semesta” by Fiersa Besari

Fathurohman, I.¹, Kholifatul, I. A.², Ahsin, N. M.³, Kanzunnudin, M.⁴ & Roysa, M.⁵

^{1,2,3,4,5}Muria Kudus University, Kudus Regency, 59532, INDONESIA

*Corresponding Author: irfai.fathurohman@umk.ac.id

To Cite This Article: <https://doi.org/10.53797/icccmjssh.v2i3.10.2023>

Received 31 May 2023, Revised 14 June 2023, Accepted 28 June 2023, Available online 30 June 2023

Abstract: Song lyrics are an imaginary literary work from the author which is expressed using beautiful words and using harmony. However, song lyrics often contain many hidden meanings. Poets and musicians often base their songs on personal experiences. Therefore, semantics describes how connotative meaning (meaning related to associations) is used to express the message or emotion of the song lyrics that is necessary to understand what is happening. Fiersa Besari's album Conspiracy of the Universe by Fiersa Besari contains 16 song titles, but in this article the researcher only examined 7 song titles, namely, Conspiracy of the Universe, Kau, Second Place, Frontier Line, Without Because, Epilogue and Kelana. Data analysis methods used in the research This is a qualitative descriptive method. The data collection technique in this research uses listening techniques followed by note-taking techniques. Data analysis techniques using Roland Barthes' semiotic analysis, in Barthes' theory it is said that connotative meaning is defined as meaning that can be attributed to an image beyond the level of clear denotation. . The primary data source used in this research is the album Conspiracy of the Universe by Fiersa Besari. The data is the 16 songs on the cassette and the lata lyrics are the 16 songs on the cassette. Secondary data sources used in this research include literature in the form of writings related to the research object in the form of journals as well as a book entitled Elements of semiology written by Roland Barthes The results of the data found in this research mean connotation, there are 28 data containing connotation meaning consisting of 19 phrases and 9 words.

Keywords: Song Lyrics, Connotations, Semiotics Roland Barthes

1. Introduction

Literary works are the result of language arts created by an author. Literature is a field that can be categorized as art and science. In the realm of literary arts, there are various forms of expression, such as painting, dance, drama and music. According to Sari, et al (2021), literary works themselves can be divided into three main types, namely prose, poetry and drama. The art of music, including song lyrics, can be considered a form of literary work because it has similarities to poetry.

According to Harfina, R.A., Kanzunudin, M., & Nugraheni, L. (2021) Literary works are the embodiment of life resulting from the writer's observations of the life around him. The author creates a literary work that can be enjoyed by the wider community whose experience is gained through the realities of life in society which commonly occur in everyday life. The reality of life in literary works, such as characterization, is created by the author based on imagination

According to another article, Literary works are the result of human expression originating from experiences, thoughts, feelings, ideas and beliefs in the form of depictions of life conditions that can encourage creativity with imaginative and emotional language tools that are described in written form.

According to Rodli, R., Nugraheni, L., & Ediyono, S. (2019) Literary works are human creations that express thoughts, ideas, understanding and respond to the creator's feelings about the nature of life using imaginative and emotional language. As an imaginative product, literature also functions as enjoyable entertainment, and is also useful for increasing the inner experience of the reader.

In the opinion of the experts above, the researchers concluded that song lyrics are music that contains the singer's outpouring of emotions arranged in words. Often lyricists create their own experiences or what they have experienced into music lyrics. In order for a musical poem to produce poetry that has aesthetic value, it is necessary to apply figurative language, lyrics in the form of a song can express the heart story of the songwriter himself and describe something else, such as a phenomenon that is happening at one time. The expression of a meaning is written explicitly or even implicitly in the lyrics of a song.

According to previous articles, Indonesians, especially learning to paraphrase poetry into prose. The reason for the observation was to analyze what difficulties students experienced in writing poetry into prose. Many students do not understand and tend to be confused when paraphrasing. This cannot be separated from the teacher's knowledge and motivation for writing paraphrases. Before making observations regarding the analysis of the difficulties that occur in students when appreciating literary works of poetry into prose, observations that are relevant to these observations have been made.

According to Ahsin, M.N., Ristiyani. (2019) in this context, it is necessary that learning to write literary works, especially learning to write short stories, can be directed towards writing multicultural themes. With the hope that students will better understand the differences and pluralism that exist in Indonesia to minimize national divisions. Students need to have literary writing skills, especially writing short stories. Especially for students who take language and literature. Having short story writing skills will certainly become an important skill in the future to support you when you become a teacher of Indonesian language and literature.

Song lyrics can also be studied using the same theories and methods as poetry. Song lyrics are written in straightforward language but contain a certain meaning. The language used in song lyrics is almost the same as poetry in emotional and rhythmic language, for example figuratively, artistically and full of feeling. The choice of words that have emotional value and figurative language is closely related to the writing of song lyrics which contain connotative meaning. According to Adriatik, A.M., Kanzunndim, M., & Nugraheni, L. (2022) With poetry, a poet is able to express his thoughts in rhythmic word expressions and serves to give an interesting impression to the reader. Connotative meaning is the meaning of words that contain a feeling or value. additional feelings, while denotational meaning is the actual meaning in writing with reality.

According to Ahsin, M.N., Widyanto, E. (2020) In everyday life, there is a lot of discourse in society, both in the form of oral discourse and written discourse. People generally understand discourse as a conversation related to a certain topic or theme. In that sense, the understanding of discourse between one person and another can sometimes be different. Different understandings are a normal thing to happen.

According to Fathurohman, I. (2023) Literary works, as a product of art, cannot stand alone without paying attention to the world around them. Therefore, in the world of literature there are four things that must be considered, namely the author, the literary work, the reader, and the natural environment (universe). These four things are a unity that cannot be separated. Literary works exist because they were created by their authors. The author is a creature who interacts with humans and the social community around him.

Fathurohman et al (2022) say that literary works in general cannot be separated from the authors who create and create them. Literary works are works of art that express the existence of humanity in all its variations and twists and turns and create creatively and imaginatively using aesthetic language as a medium.

According to previous studies, Indonesian language learning has been a process through various eras or epochs. Indonesian as a communication tool has developed over time. The development of the Indonesian language goes hand in hand with the development of human civilization and technological advances. The problem that is currently developing is that during the creative industry the use of Indonesian is decreasing. Children understand the use of terms in foreign languages, especially English, more than Indonesian.

According to Amelia (2020), words are said to have a connotative meaning if they have a positive or negative "feeling" value. If there is no taste value, then it could be said that there is no connotative meaning. Connotative meaning is the meaning that arises as a result of social attitudes, personal attitudes and additional criteria imposed on a conceptual meaning (Sari, et al: 2021)

According to Yusuf, M.M., Roysa, M., & Fathurohman, I. (2021) Every literary work always offers meaning related to the noble qualities of humanity, fighting for human rights and dignity.. Meaning in literary works can be seen as a message. Song lyrics that contain moral values are short stories whose stories concern aspects of social life, contain teachings about good behavior, they will be easily accepted in society, because short stories provide space for people to think about accepting or rejecting the message conveyed.

The meaning of the song can be analyzed using various approaches, one of which is using semantic studies which connect denotational meaning and connotative meaning. According to Nuha (2022) Language as a communication tool plays a role in conveying messages from the speaker to the listener. Forensic linguistics is the study of science that plays a role in problems that occur in society, from small, minor, to large and serious problems

Songwriters often create songs with different melodies and lyrics. Meaning can be understood as an effort to give meaning to something so that it forms its own concept. The meaning contained in the song is the musician's way of expressing the contents of his thoughts through unique language that represents the soul and personality of the lyricist.

. According to Tansilo (2021) In the era of modernization, especially in Indonesia, the music industry is more focused on creating songs that only rely on developments in rhythm and trends. Currently, songwriting often does not pay attention to the meaning that can convey positive and negative messages to listeners. Therefore, currently there are not many songs that contain meaning that can move the hearts of listeners. Among the many musicians who have emerged to make the world of Indonesian music even more vibrant and colorful, there are musicians who are strong in the Malay genre, and there are also those who are strong in the Malay genre. elements of rock metal, thanks to which the Indonesian music market is increasingly developing. Developing various things with their own characteristics, but in terms of musicians who are role models and inspirations for the writer himself, Fiersa Besari, almost all the songs he wrote, some of which actually happened in the writer's real life. Every lyric contained in the song that was created gives the writer confidence that this musician has truly been an inspiration in the writer's real life. The title of the song that first made the writer like or idolize this musician is Nadir, Piggy Bank Rindu, Garis Terpangan and many more songs another.

Fiersa Besari is a solo musician and folk genre musician. After going through a long and deliberative process, Bung Fiersa Besari finally decided to pursue a solo career and began carrying out the entire process of composing and releasing songs manually. This musician, born in Bandung on March 3 1984, is a foreign language graduate of the Yapari Foreign Language Academy (STBA Yapari ABA) Bandung, West Java. Because he is more interested in expressing his work by writing and creating songs in a beautiful literary style, only a few people know that he is the founder of the book lover community Fiersa founded a community called "Bookaholics".

Fiersa released the music album Conspiracy of the Universe, released in 2015 and finally recorded in 2017. This music album contains 16 songs, namely, Conspiracy of the Universe, You, Second Place, A Pair of Climbers, House, Bandung, Amazing Friends, Sole Feet, Frontier, Nadir, Until This Breath Runs Out, Without Because, Lembayung, Epilogue, Kelana and Goodbye which were all released in 2015. According to a related article, phrases can also be divided into several types. Here is another type of phrase; nominal phrases, verbal phrases, adjectival phrases, prepositional phrases, adverbial phrases, numeral phrases, and pronoun phrases. In a sentence, phrases function as objects, as subjects, as predicates, as adverbs, and as complements. Sentences without phrases cannot be good sentences. Modifying noun phrases are phrases whose upstream is a noun or noun (mention).

This research uses relevant research that has been researched by researchers entitled "Analysis of the Meaning of Connotation and Denotation in the lyrics of the song "Celengan Rindu" by Fiersa Besari, Yanti Claudia Sinaga, Suci Cyntia, Siti Komariah, Frinawaty Lestarina Barus (2021), this research discusses the meaning of connotation and denotation in the lyrics of the song "Celengan Rindu" by Fiersa Besari. What this research has in common with this research is the analysis of the meaning of connotation and denotation in song lyrics, while the difference between this research and this research lies in the research object. The strength of this research lies in the object researched by the author. The object researched by Yanti Claudia Sinaga was only one song title, whereas this research used an album by Fiersa Besari.

Then the researcher also used relevant research "Analysis of the Meaning of Connotation in the Lyrics of the Song Bertaut by Nadin Amizah" which was researched by Itika Purnama Sari, Fira Febriyanti, Triana Ayuningsih Ujung, Frinawaty Lestarina Barus (2021), this research discusses the analysis of the meaning of the connotation in the lyrics of the song "Bertaut" Nadin Amizah's work. What Itika Purnama Sari, Fira Febriyanti, Triana Ayuningsih Ujung, Frinawaty Lestarina Barus' research has in common with this research is "Denotative, Connotative and Myth Analysis of the Song "Lathi" by Weird Genius. What Tamia Rindi Antika researched in 2020. The similarity between this research and the research that the author researched is a semantic study of the meaning of denotation and connotation, while the difference lies in the object that the researcher studied. The advantage of this research compared to previous research is that the research conducted by the researcher was more specific in using denotative and connotative meaning analysis.

According to Kurniawati (2022), Barthes' focus was more on the idea of two orders of signification. As a science of signs, semiotics divides aspects of signs into signifiers and signifieds with an understanding of signifiers as formal forms that mark signifieds, understood as something that is signified by the signifier.

A similar analysis was also researched by Hikma Tansilo in 2021 in the Bastrando journal entitled "Analysis of the Meaning and Inner Expression of the Lyrics of the Song "Gajah" by Muhammad Tulus. The similarity with the researcher's study lies in the analysis of connotative and denotative meaning, while the difference lies in the subject, namely the sweet song "Gajah" by Muhammad Tulus. The advantage of the author's research with Hikma is that the topic only analyzes one song lyric.

2. Methodology

This research uses a qualitative descriptive method with a naturalistic approach. This research uses descriptive methods, literature study methods, qualitative methods, and hermeneutic reading. The descriptive method is carried out by describing data objects precisely. The literature study method is a method carried out by examining the data in this research in the form of literary songs and other literary data relating to the problems discussed in the research. Then a qualitative method is used to describe and study the object by collecting data. Meanwhile, hermeneutic reading is carried out by interpreting the words in the song lyrics in the universe conspiracy album by Fiersa Besari. Based on the source, the research data is classified into two parts, namely primary data and secondary data.

a. Primary data

Primary data is the main data source that will be studied or analyzed. The primary data in this research are the song lyrics on the universe conspiracy album by Fiersa Besari.

b. Secondary Data

Secondary data from this research are reference books, scientific papers related to research. Secondary data in this research are books and journals

The data sources in this research come from the lyrics contained in the universe conspiracy song album by Fiersa Besari and additional data in the form of books, journals related to research and several articles that can support the validity of the research data.

a. The primary data source used in this research is the album Conspiracy of the Universe by Fiersa Besari. The data is the 16 songs contained in the cassette and the lata lyrics are the 16 songs contained in the cassette as well as the song lyrics contained in the CD Album Conspiracy of the Universe by Fiersa Besari

b. Secondary data sources used in this research include literature in the form of writings relating to research objects in the form of books, one of which is Semiotics written by Roland Barthes

In this research, the data collection method used was the listening method and continued with the note-taking technique. This listening technique was used because the object to be studied in this research was song lyrics in the universe conspiracy album. Then proceed with the note-taking technique, namely by recording the data in a data tabulation with a writing tool or certain instruments. The data analysis technique used by researchers is Roland Barthes' semiotics, because Roland Barthes divided semiotics into 2 systems which are usually called two orders of signification. Roland Barthes' two orders of signification are connotation as a second analysis system.

3. Finding & Discussions

1. Analysis of the meaning of connotations in the lyrics of the universe conspiracy song

In the lyrics of the song Conspiracy of the Universe, it talks about the figure of me who was falling in love with someone who healed his broken heart, until at the right time the two of them united. The lyrics of the song Conspiracy of the Universe have 5 stanzas, the first stanza has 4 lines of song lyrics, the second stanza has 4 lines of song lyrics, the third stanza has 4 lines of song lyrics, the fourth stanza has 5 lines of song lyrics. Fifth, there are 4 lines of song lyrics. Researchers analyzed the denotational meaning contained in the lyrics of the song Conspiracy of the Universe.

*Kepakkan sayapmu
Bawa aku terbang
Luka yang tersisa
Luruh dalam dekapmu*

(Besari, 2015)

In the quote from the lyrics of the song in the first line, Flap your wings, the phrase is from the words flap and wings, which actually means spread your wings, but in the context of the phrase it has a new meaning or an incorrect meaning which means Flapping your wings is the figure of me asking your figure to prepare to help treat his sick feelings. In the second line of the phrase Take me to fly, the word fly in its connotation means forgetting the incident that made one feel sick.

*Seketika itu pula, jagat raya berhenti bergerak
Jiwamu terbakar, ragamu lebur
Dan dirimu hanya bisa menyerah
Karena kau tahu
Kau menyerah pada orang yang tepat*

(Besari, 2015)

In this quote, the second line of the phrase your soul is burning, your body is melting, which in its true meaning means a soul burned by a burning fire, a body destroyed by something, but in the context, it has a new meaning, an untrue meaning, namely your soul is burning, has a meaning. a soul that really wants to have my figure, your body melts, meaning a body that is unable to hold back its feelings of love for my figure.

According to the results of the analysis of the lyrics of the song Conspiracy of the Universe, there are 2 phrases and 1 word that contain denotational meaning. For example, in the second stanza, the first line of Flapping your wings is the figure of me asking your figure to be ready to help treat his sick feelings. In the second line of the phrase Take me to fly, the word fly in its connotation means forgetting the incident that made one feel sick.

1. Hasil Analisis Makna Konotasi Lirik Lagu Kau

In the lyrics of the song, You tell about my figure who is in love with someone and is willing to fight to get him because my figure is sure of his choice. You have 6 stanzas in the lyrics of the song, the first stanza has 4 lines of song lyrics, the

second stanza has 4 lines of song lyrics, the third stanza has 3 lines of song lyrics, the fourth stanza has 4 lines of song lyrics. Fifth, there are 4 lines of song lyrics. The sixth verse contains 4 verses of song lyrics. Researchers analyzed the meaning of the connotations contained in the lyrics of the song Kau:

*Ku titip rindu
Di sela malam
Berharap esok pagi kau ambil
Di sudut langit*

(Besari, 2015)

In the song quote, the second line, the third line, "Hopefully tomorrow you will take it," the word take, in its truest meaning has the meaning of holding it and then carrying it. However, in the context of this line, it has a new meaning or the connotation meaning of the word take, which has the meaning of knowing. Fourth line: At the corner of the sky, in the true sense, the corner of the sky, is the corner of the sky itself. However, in the context of the lyrics of the song Dicorner of the Sky, it has meaning in the hope of my figure.

*Menaruh angan
Dalam warna mu
Tak hendak ku lepaskan kenangan
Yang merantai ku*

(Fiersa Besari, 2015)

In the song quote, the second line is In your color, the words In your color, in their true meaning have meaning in your style. However, in the context of this line, it has a new meaning or the connotation meaning of the phrase In your color, it has the meaning of your life. The fourth line of the phrase The one who chains me, in the true sense The one who chains me, is the one who binds me with chains. However, in the context of the lyrics of the song Yang Chained Me, it has a meaning that is always there and cannot be forgotten by the person I am

*Berlari lah
Ku kan menjejarmu
Sembunyilah
Ku kan temukanmu*

(Besari, 2015)

In the song quote, the first line of the words run, the word run, actually means someone's running activity. However, in the context of this line, it has a new meaning or the connotation meaning of the word Run, which means Get away or avoid the life of my figure. The second line of the phrase I will chase you, in the actual meaning I will chase you, is what follows by running fast. However, in the context of the lyrics of the song I'm chasing you, it means the figure I will try to have your figure. The third line Hide, in the true meaning of the word Hide, has the meaning of taking refuge somewhere. However, in the context of the song's lyrics, the words Hide, have a meaning that is not true, a new meaning called the connotation meaning, namely trying to be what the figure I did not choose. The third line, I will find you, has real meaning, I will find your figure. However, in the context of the song's lyrics, it has a new meaning or what is called a connotative meaning, namely the figure I will still choose the figure you.

*Membekulah
Ku kan menunggumu, luluh
Karena ku tau
Kau yang pantas untuk hatiku*

(Fiersa Besari, 2015)

In the song excerpt, the first line of the words Membekulah, the word Membekulah, in its truest sense means to be frozen or solid. However, in the context of this line, it has a new meaning or the connotation meaning of the phrase Be frozen, which means being cynical or arrogant. The fourth line of the phrase I'll wait for you to melt, the word Luluh in its true meaning, means breaking down into small pieces. However, in the context of the song lyrics, the word Luluh has the meaning of wanting my figure or having feelings of love with my figure

Based on the results of research on the meaning of connotations, there are 5 phrases and 5 words. For example, in the second stanza, the first line of the words Mengkulah, the word Mengkulah, in its true meaning has the meaning of being frozen or solid. However, in the context of this line, it has a new meaning or the connotation meaning of the phrase Be frozen, which means being cynical or arrogant. The fourth line of the phrase I'll wait for you to melt, the word Luluh in

its true meaning, means breaking down into small pieces. However, in the context of the song lyrics, the word Luluh has the meaning of wanting my figure or having feelings of love with my figure

3. Results of the Connotation Meaning of the Second Place Song Lyrics

In the song lyrics, Second Champion tells the story of my figure who is in love with someone and is willing to fight to get him because my figure is sure of his choice. The lyrics of the song Kau have 6 stanzas, the first stanza has 4 lines of song lyrics, the second stanza has 4 lines of song lyrics, the third stanza has 3 lines of song lyrics, the fourth stanza has 4 lines of song lyrics. Fifth, there are 4 lines of song lyrics. The sixth verse contains 4 verses of song lyrics. Researchers analyzed the meaning of the connotations contained in the lyrics of the song Kau:

*Aku pilihan, kaulah jawaban
Jelaskan arti adil
Tolong menetap utuh karena
Aku letih berbagi*

(Besari, 2015)

In the song quote, the third line, please stay intact because, the phrase Stay intact, the word Settle in its true meaning has the meaning of staying, the word Whole in its true meaning has the meaning of not changing. However, in the context of this line, it has a new meaning or the connotation meaning of the phrase "Remaining intact" has the meaning of belonging to my figure completely

*Sampai kapan kau mau begini
Menjalani kisah rahasia?
Tak sadarkah di balik senyuman
Sungguh 'ku terluka?
Jika kau tidak bisa pastikan
Sudahlah, aku mengalah saja
Kau adalah pemenang walaupun aku juara kedua*

(Besari, 2015)

In the song quote, the third line, don't you realize that behind a smile, the phrase behind a smile, in its true meaning has the meaning behind laughter. However, in the context of this line, it has a new meaning or the connotation meaning of the phrase behind the smile, which means a situation that is not real or pretending. The seventh line of the phrase You are the winner even though I came in second place in the true sense You are the winner even though I came in second place, is the figure of you being the champion and the figure of me being the winner in second place. However, in the context of the lyrics of the song You are the winner even though I am the second winner, it has the meaning of wanting your figure to be someone who has the whole person while my figure is only number two, not the only one.

Based on the results of the connotation meaning, 3 phrases were found. For example, in the third line, don't you realize that behind a smile, the phrase behind a smile actually has the meaning behind laughter. However, in the context of this line, it has a new meaning or the connotation meaning of the phrase behind the smile, which means a situation that is not real or pretending. The seventh line of the phrase You are the winner even though I came in second place in the true sense You are the winner even though I came in second place, is the figure of you being the champion and the figure of me being the winner in second place. However, in the context of the lyrics of the song You are the winner even though I am the second winner, it has the meaning of wanting your figure to be someone who has the whole person while my figure is only number two, not the only one.

4. Results of Analysis of the Connotational Meaning of the lyrics of the song Frontier Line

The song explains the song of the figure of me who is always there for the figure of you/him who always hopes for the figure of me who hopes to have the figure of me. In the lyrics of the song Frontier Line there are 4 stanzas, the first stanza has 5 lines of song lyrics, the second stanza has 4 lines of song lyrics. , the third stanza contains 4 lines of song lyrics, the fourth stanza contains 6 lines of song lyrics. The researcher analyzed the meaning of the connotations contained in the lyrics of the song Frontier Line:

*Bila kau butuh telinga tuk mendengar
Bahu tuk bersandar raga tuk berlindung
Pasti kau temukanku di garis terdepan
Bertepuk dengan sebelah tangan*

(Besari, 2015)

In this stanza, in the third line, you will definitely find me at the forefront of the phrase. The phrase at the forefront in its true meaning means the very front line. However, in the context of the lyrics, the phrase Frontier Line has the meaning of a figure who is always there in difficult times and in good times.

*Kumendambakanmu mendambakanku
Bila kau butuh telinga tuk mendengar
Bahu tuk bersandar raga tuk berlindung
Akulah orang yang selalu ada untukmu
Meski hanya sebatas teman
Yakin kau temukanaku di garis terdepan
Bertepuk dengan sebelah tangan.*

(Besari, 2015)

In this stanza, the second line "If you need ears to hear" in its true meaning has the meaning of "if you need ears to listen". However, in the context of the lyrics, If you need an ear to listen, it means that the figure I need someone to share stories with. Third row: Shoulders for the body to lean on for protection, in the true sense of having shoulders to support the body and the body to protect it. However, in the context of this line, a shoulder to lean on for protection has a new meaning or connotation, namely a helper in times of difficulty. The seventh line: Clapping with one hand, in its true sense means clapping with one hand. However, in the context of the song's lyrics, it has the meaning of a feeling of requited love.

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers, the connotative meanings contained in the lyrics of the song Frontier contain 4 phrases. For example, in the second line, if you need ears to hear, the real meaning is if your figure needs ears to listen. However, in the context of the lyrics, If you need an ear to listen, it means that the figure I need someone to share stories with. Rows of shoulders to lean on for protection, in the true sense of having shoulders to support the body and a body to protect it. However, in the context of this line, a shoulder to lean on for protection has a new meaning or connotation, namely a helper in times of difficulty. The line "Clap with one hand" actually means clapping with one hand. However, in the context of the song's lyrics, it has the meaning of a feeling of requited love.

5. Results of Analysis of the Connotation Meaning of the Song Lyrics Tanpa Karena

This song explains the song of the figure of me who loves the figure of you/him without reason. The lyrics of the song Without Because have 8 stanzas, the first verse has 4 lines of song lyrics, the second verse has 2 lines of song lyrics, the third verse has 5 lines of song lyrics, the fourth verse has 5 lines of song lyrics. Fifth, there are 5 lines of song lyrics. The sixth verse contains 5 verses of song lyrics. Seventh verse 5 lines of song lyrics. Eighth verse 4 song lyrics. Researchers analyze the meaning of the connotations contained in the song lyrics Tanpa Karena:

*Rasa ini tak kenal kedaluwarsa
Tak perlu selamanya
Cukup sampai ujung usia
Lewati susah-senang pantang menyerah
Karena aku menyayangimu tanpa karena*

(Besari, 2015)

In this stanza, the first line, This feeling never expires, in its true meaning it has the meaning of a feeling that never runs out. However, in the context of the lyrics, it has a new meaning or connotation meaning. This feeling never expires has a meaning, namely a feeling of love that never disappears, never changes. The third line is Enough to the end of one's life, in the true sense or actually has the meaning of enough to the end of one's life. However, in the context of the lyrics, enough until the end of your life, has meaning until the end of your life.

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers, the connotative meaning contained in the lyrics of the song Until the Breath is Exhausted contains 2 phrases. For example, the first line, this taste never expires, in its true meaning it has the meaning of a taste that never runs out. However, in the context of the lyrics, it has a new meaning or connotation meaning. This feeling never expires has a meaning, namely a feeling of love that never disappears, never changes. The line Sufficient until the end of age, in its true or actual meaning has the meaning of enough until the end of age. However, in the context of the lyrics, enough until the end of your life, has meaning until the end of your life.

6. Results of Analysis of the Connotation Meaning of the Song Lyrics "Epilog"

The song describes a friendship song about the figure of me calming someone who has experienced trauma, and their life journey feels difficult. The Epilogue song lyrics have 7 stanzas, the first stanza has 4 lines of song lyrics, the second stanza has 4 lines of song lyrics, the third stanza has 2 lines of song lyrics, the fourth stanza has 5 lines of song lyrics. Fifth, there are 3 lines of song lyrics. The sixth verse contains 2 verses of song lyrics. The seventh stanza has 2 lines of song lyrics. The researcher analyzed the meaning of the denotation contained in the Epilogue song lyrics

*Hidup ini indah, bila kau mengikhlaskan yang harus dilepas
Kau terlalu agung 'tuk dikalahkan rasa sakit*

(Besari, 2015)

In this stanza, the line You are too great to be defeated by pain, the word Agung, in its true sense has a meaning, namely great. However, in the context of these lyrics, you are too great to be defeated by pain, the word Agung has a new meaning or connotation, namely too strong.

*Sudahlah berhenti meratapi
Sesuatu yang takkan kembali
Kebahagiaan tak pernah pergi
Kau mungkin tengok arah yang salah
Sebab aku dan bumi mengasihimu*

(Besari, 2015)

In the third line of this stanza, happiness never goes away. The word go actually means leaving. However, in the context of these lyrics, Happiness never goes away, the word go has a new meaning or the connotation of never ending. Fourth line: You may be looking in the wrong direction, the words Wrong direction actually mean the wrong direction. However, in the context of the song's lyrics, you may be looking in the wrong direction, the words Wrong Direction, have a new meaning or connotation meaning, namely a direction that your figure finds painful.

*Belajarlal berjalan lagi walau langkahmu rapuh
Belajarlal percaya lagi
Kau tak pernah sendiri*

(Besari, 2015)

In the first line, learn to walk again even though your steps are weak, the real meaning is learn to walk again even though your steps are not strong. However, in the context of the lyrics, Learn to walk again even though your steps are fragile, has a new meaning or connotation of learning to accept the reality of life even though living a difficult or difficult life.

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers, the connotative meaning contained in the Bandung song lyrics amounts to 1 word and 3 phrases. For example, in the first line, Learn to walk again even though your steps are weak, the real meaning is learn to walk again even though your steps are not strong. However, in the context of the lyrics, Learn to walk again even though your steps are fragile, has a new meaning or connotation of learning to accept the reality of life even though living a difficult or difficult life.

7. Results of Analysis of the Meaning of Kelana Song Lyrics

The song explains a friendship song about the figure of me who always wanders everywhere but his heart will still remain with his lover. In the song lyrics. The lyrics of the song Kelana have 4 stanzas, the first stanza has 4 lines of song lyrics, the second stanza has 3 lines of song lyrics, the third stanza has 2 lines of song lyrics, the fourth stanza has 4 lines of song lyrics. The researcher analyzed the meaning of the connotations contained in the lyrics of the song Kelana:

*Tataplah cakrawala ada aku di sana
Menunggu perjumpaan seperti dulu kala
Dalam rentangan jarak kita akan mengerti
Rasa ini terlalu kuat untuk dibunuh*

(Besari, 2015)

In the fourth line of this stanza, this feeling is too strong to be killed, the word killed has a real meaning, namely having one's life taken away.

*Usah terbakar lara atau rasa curiga
Benak kini menyemai satu nama milikmu
Hanyalah disosokmu ku tenangkan jeri,
Hanyalah disosokmu ku tambat hati*

(Besari, 2015)

In this stanza, the first line, don't burn with lara or suspicion, Burn, the real meaning is not to be burned with fire. However, in the context of the lyrics, don't burn, or feel suspicious, Burn has a new meaning or the meaning of not having to have deep feelings of hurt.

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers, the connotative meaning contained in the lyrics of the Kelana song is 2 words. The line Don't burn or feel suspicious, Don't Burn, the real meaning is don't burn with fire. However, in the context of the lyrics, don't burn, don't burn or feel suspicious, Don't Burn has a new meaning or the meaning of not having to have deep feelings of hurt.

4. CONCLUSIONS

There are 29 data in the connotation meaning of this research. The results of this research show that the results of the denotation meaning of the denotation are 75 lyrics to the song Conspiracy of the Universe, 12 phrases and 7 words, the lyrics to the song Kau are 11 phrases. Second place song lyrics 23 phrases, front line song lyrics 17 phrases, epilogue song lyrics 11 phrases kelana song lyrics 12 phrases.

Acknowledgement

The authors would like to thank the fellow authors and organizations whose intellectual properties were utilized for this study.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

References

- Adriatik, A. N., Kanzunnudin, M., & Nugraheni, L. (2022). Analisis Struktur Fisik dan Struktur Batin dalam Antologi Puisi Tentang Jejak yang Hilang Karya Jumari HS. *Buletin Ilmiah Pendidikan*, 1(1), 11-24. <https://doi.org/10.56916/bip.v1i1.214>
- Aisyah, D. N., Ahsin, M. N., & Roysa, M. (2021, October). Gaya Bahasa dalam Lirik Lagu Fourtwnnty pada Album Ego dan Fungsi Otak sebagai Alternatif Bahan Ajar Pembelajaran Bahasa di Sekolah. In *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Pertemuan Ilmiah Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia (PIBSI)* (Vol. 43, No. 1, pp. 181-193).
- Ahsin, M. N., & Widiyanto, E. (2020). Representation Gender Injustice In Janji Sri Short Story Collection (Analysis Of Sara Mills Critical Discussion). In *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Linguistik dan Sastra (SEMANTIKS)* (Vol. 2, pp. 432-440).
- Ahsin, M. N., & Ristiyani, R. (2019). Penerapan model sinektik untuk meningkatkan kemampuan menulis cerpen bagi mahasiswa. *KREDO: Jurnal Ilmiah Bahasa dan Sastra*, 3(1), 148-156.
- Amelia (2020). Makna Denotasi dan Konotasi Waxana Narasi Bahasa Makassar. *Panrita : Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra Daerah serta Pembelajaran*
- Besari, Fiersa. 2015 *Konspirasi Alam Semesta. Konspirasi Alam Semesta..*
- Fathurohman, I. (2023). Aspek Citraan Dalam Novel Trilogi Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk: Kajian Stilistika dan Implementasinya Dalam Pembelajaran Sastra di SMK Taman Siswa Banjarnegara. *Refleksi Edukatika*, 4(1).
- Harfina, R. A., Kanzunnudin, M., & Nugraheni, L. (2021, October). Nilai Moral dalam Novel Ayah sebagai Pembentukan Karakter Anak di Era Disruptif. In *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Pertemuan Ilmiah Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia (PIBSI)* (Vol. 43, No. 1, pp. 228-237).
- Hartini, A. & Fathurohman, I. (2022). Peningkatan Kulaitas Pembelajaran Menyimak Cerpen Melalui Model Picture and Picture Berbantuan Media CD Cerita Pada Siswa Kelas V Sekolah Dasar. *Jurnal Kredo*. 2 (1), 17-38.
- Kurniawati, N., Fathurrohman, I., & Roysa, M. (2022). Analisis Semiotika Budaya Jawa Tengah pada Film Mangkujiwo Karya Azhar Kinois Lubis. *Buletin Ilmiah Pendidikan*, 1(1), 45-54
- Nuha, A. U., Fathurohman, I., & Ristiyani, R. (2022). Analisis Curhat Korban Kejahatan Asusila Menggunakan Pendekatan Semantik: Kajian Linguistik Forensik. *KREDO: Jurnal Ilmiah Bahasa dan Sastra*, 5(2), 547-562.
- Sari (2021). Penelitian Kepustakaan dalam Penelitian Pengembangan Pendidikan Bahasa Indonesia. *Jurnal Burneo Humaniora*
- Sari,dkk (2021). Analisis Makna Konotasi dalam Lirik lagu Bertaut Karya Nadin Amizah. *Jurnal : Diksa : Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia*.

- Sanjaya, Muhamad Doni,dkk. 2021. Analisis Nilai Moral Dalam Kumpulan Cerpen Keluarga Ku Tak Semurah Rupiah Karya R Ayi Hendrawan Supriadi dan Relevansinya Terhadap Pembelajaran Sastra Di SMA. Jurnal Bindo Sastra
- Saputri, S. F., Fathurohman, I., & Ahsin, M. N. (2021, October). Analisis Konflik Batin dalam Novel Saddha Karya Syahid Muhammad. In *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Pertemuan Ilmiah Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia (PIBSI)* (Vol. 43, No. 1, pp. 65-71).
- Royas, M., & Kanzunnudin, M. (2021). Bentuk Kesantunan Tuturan Pendidik dengan Peserta Didik dalam Interaksi Pembelajaran. *KREDO: Jurnal Ilmiah Bahasa dan Sastra*, 4(2), 311-328.
- Rodli, R., Nugraheni, L., & Ediyono, S. (2019). PEMIKIRAN FILSAFAT DALAM NOVEL “GERAK-GERIK” KARYA AH. J. KHUZAENI. *Pentas: Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia*, 5(1), 15-23.
- Wati, M. L. K., Kanzunnudin, M., & Fathurohman, I. (2022). Analisis Struktural Antologi Puisi Alarm Sunyi Karya Emi Suy. *KREDO: Jurnal Ilmiah Bahasa dan Sastra*, 5(2), 529-546.
- Yusuf, M. M., Royas, M., & Fathurohman, I. (2021, October). Analisis Nilai Moral Antologi Cerpen Senyum Karyamin Karya Ahmad Tohari. In *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Pertemuan Ilmiah Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia (PIBSI)* (Vol. 43, No. 1, pp. 42-47)