

LANGUAGE STYLE ANALYSIS IN THE LYRICS OF THE SONG CAK CULAY NABUY-NABUY BY MUHAMMAD YUSUF (STILISTIC STUDY)

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Abstract

This study aims to identify, analyze and reveal the meaning of language style in the lyrics of the song "Cak Culay Nabuy Nabuy" by Muhammad Yusuf using a stylistic approach. The research data used by the author are the lyrics of the song Cak Culay Nabuy Nabuy" by Muhammad Yusuf. The main focus of this study is to analyze the style of language which includes metaphor, hyperbole, symbolism, repetition, pleonasm, tautology, climax, irony, cynicism and satire. The research method used is descriptive qualitative with a case study design, where data is collected through documentation techniques and analyzed using note-taking and content analysis techniques. The results of this study indicate that there are 3 findings of language style and 8 language styles in the song lyrics that are found including: 1) comparative language style with metaphor, hyperbole and symbolic language styles, 2) affirmative language style with repetition and pleonasm, 3) satirical language style with irony, cynicism and satire. The findings consist of comparative language style found 3 findings equivalent to 37.5%, affirmative language style 2 findings equivalent to 25%, satirical language style 3 findings equivalent to 37.5%.

Keywords: Cak Culay Nabuy-Nabuy Songs, Language Style, Stylistics

1. INTRODUCTION

Humans use language as a tool to express their ideas, thoughts, and ideas, both orally and in writing (Faodziah et al., 2019). Language style represents a person's character and personality. This is because in using language, each individual has the freedom to choose words or diction that contain certain meanings, so that the intention of using the language can be understood by others (Hartini, Kasnadi and Astuti, 2021). According to (Mirza and Dita, 2022), language style is a characteristic or uniqueness in the delivery, preparation, and organisation of an essay. On the other hand, Keraf (1997) defines language style as a way of using language which later produces a variety of literary works.

Literature is a human creation that aims to express feelings and ideas, both through writing and speaking. Literary works are created by authors to provide entertainment for themselves and others (Stromberg, 2009). The literary works that we enjoy today are like a place for creators to express their emotions, feelings, and even opinions. Literary works do not only contain imagination, but also reflect the reality of people's lives or the creator's personal experiences (Gerard, 2017). One example of literary works that are rich in interpretation is song lyrics. Song lyrics are part of a song written by the songwriter to pour his feelings into a series of words (DeMain, 2004).

Song lyrics can be categorised as a literary genre because they have similarities with poetry. Song lyrics, like poetry, contain expressions of personal feelings and thoughts arranged in a beautiful and meaningful way (Syahid and Selviana, 2019). Songwriters often use unique language styles and easy-to-understand word choices. This

is done so that their songs have their own charm and are easily remembered by listeners. Although similar to poetry in terms of conveying feelings and meanings, song lyrics are presented in different ways. Song lyrics are sung with a certain tone and accompanied by music, so song lyrics can be categorised into imaginative literary genres (Long, 2007). One of the phenomenal Lampung songs is the song ‘Cak Culay Nabuy Nabuy’ by Muhamad Yusuf.

Muhamad Yusuf’s ‘Cak Culay Nabuy-Nabuy’, recognised as one of the important works in Lampung culture, holds a variety of deep meanings. Although this song has many interpretations that can be expressed, Lampung people generally do not fully understand the meaning contained in it. Therefore, it is important to conduct further research, especially by using stylistic methods, to explore and understand the deeper meaning of this song.

The stylistic approach is an approach that focuses on exploring the language style used in literary works. Girach and Aminuddin (1995) defines stylistics as a branch of science that systematically studies and explains language style. The use of a stylistic approach in the analysis of literary works is very important, because language style plays a crucial role in creating an aesthetic impression. Warren and Wellek (1996) state that stylistic research allows us to find the unique characteristics of a literary text. Based on this, this research focuses on the language style used in the lyrics of the song ‘Cak Culay Nabuy-Nabuy’ by Muhamad Yusuf.

The purpose of the study is to identify, analyse, and explore the meaning of the language style contained in the lyrics of the song ‘Cak Culay Nabuy Nabuy’ by Muhammad Yusuf. In addition, the researcher focused on five specific language styles, namely similes, metaphors, personification, repetition, and hyperbole, because these language styles are very prominent in folk songs and may have profound implications for the understanding of culture and values in Lampung society.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Stylistic Studies

Stylistics is an analysis that uses an objective approach to examine literary works. This approach aims to facilitate the process of appreciation, understanding, and appreciation of the sign system used in the work. Through the study of stylistics, we can reveal the expressive expression that the author wants to convey (Mhammad Naufal, Aziza Aulia Azzahra and Imam Wahyudi, 2022). In line with that, Hadyan et al. (2022) states that stylistics, or the science of language style, basically discusses the use of language that is unique or special. This language style characterises a writer, a genre, or is a form of deviation from everyday or standard language.

Understanding the language style in literary works can be achieved through stylistic studies. Pradopo (2005:3-8) in (Mustikasari, 2021) states that the study of language style is called stylistics. Majas, or stylisation, is the structure of words shaped by the emotions that arise or develop in the writer’s heart, which then affects the reader’s feelings (Putri Cantika Dewi and Febby Andriani Saputri Rahman, 2022). The use of figurative language is often found in various literary works such as songs. In these works, the writer or singer chooses certain words to express a meaning that matches what they feel. Figurative language in Indonesia can be classified into four groups, namely:

1. Contradiction

Contradiction is a style of language that highlights the contradiction or opposition between two opposites to emphasise an idea or enhance an emotional effect. Examples of contradiction include antithesis for example: 'He was rich but simple', paradox "The more I know, the more I feel I know nothing", and oxymoron "noisy silence". They are used to reinforce the message and invite the reader to think more deeply about differences or contradictions in life.

2. Comparison

Comparison is a language style used to compare two things in order to emphasise the similarities or differences between them. It is often applied to clarify or enrich meaning in literary works by describing a concept or idea through comparison with something else that is more familiar or concrete. Examples of comparisons include:

- a) Metaphor is a direct comparison without a conjunction, for example : She is the star of the stage.
- b) Simile is a comparison using connective words such as: like or as, for example, Her face was bright like the morning sun.
- c) Personification is giving human nature to inanimate objects or abstract concepts, for example: The night wind whispered softly in my ear.

Comparison helps the reader understand or imagine the ideas conveyed by the writer more easily.

3. Assertion

Assertion is a language style used to emphasise an idea or statement in a literary work. The purpose is to strengthen the message or make it clearer and more memorable to the reader. Examples of assertion include:

- a) Repetition is the repetition of words or phrases to emphasise their importance, such as: Keep fighting, keep trying.
- b) Climax is the gradual build-up of an idea or event until it reaches its peak, for example: He studied, worked hard, and finally had great success.
- c) Parallelism is the use of similar or repeated sentence structures to emphasise ideas, such as : He came, he saw, he won.

Assertion helps to strengthen the message and make it more prominent in the reader's mind.

4. Satire

Satire is a language style used to convey criticism or messages indirectly, often by using words that contain hidden meanings or contradict their true meanings. The purpose of this style is to subtly criticise or mock without having to state the criticism directly. Examples of sarcasm include:

- a) Irony is saying something with a meaning that contradicts what is meant, such as : Well done, coming on time, to the person who was late.
- b) Cynicism is a sharper and harsher insinuation, for example: That's great, working all day but with zero results.

- c) Sarcasm is a sharp and painful insinuation, usually used to mock, such as ‘You're so smart, you keep getting it wrong.

Sarcasm is used to convey criticism in a more subtle or sharp way, depending on the intensity of the desired insinuation.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

The method in this research is descriptive qualitative. Arikunto (2010) states that qualitative research is used to understand phenomena that occur in a natural context using words and rich descriptions. In line with that Mohajan (2018) argues that qualitative research is a process that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observed behaviour. In this study the authors used a case study design. Case studies were chosen because they allow researchers to conduct in-depth analyses of stylistic phenomena in one specific object (Assyakurrohim et al., 2023). The data source used is the song lyrics entitled ‘Cak Culay Nabuy Nabuy’ by Muhammad Yusuf. The focus of this research is on the language style used in the song lyrics, including the analysis of the types of language style contained in it.

The technique used in data collection is the documentation technique, namely by collecting and analysing the lyrics of the song "Cak Culay Nabuy Nabuy". After that, the collected data was then analysed using the simak-catat technique. Then the researcher acts as an interpreter and comparator of the data that has been collected. Furthermore, the researcher also conducted a literature review to support the stylistic analysis with references from books, articles, and journals relevant to stylistics. The data analysis technique used is content analysis with a stylistic approach. The steps of data analysis consist of 1) reading and understanding the song lyrics, 2) identification of language style, 3) classification of language style, 4) interpretation and analysis, 5) report preparation.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Song Lyrics of Cak Culay Nabuy-Nabuy

Cak Culay Nabuy-Nabuy
(by Muhammdad Yusuf)

Cak Culay Nabuy Nabuy (*Ayo Kumpul Lagi (Let's Gather Again)*)

Cak Culay Nabuy Nabuy (*Ayo Kumpul Lagi (Let's Gather Again)*)

Kak Tabuy Kak Tabuy (*Udah Bubar (It Has Broken Apart)*)

Badankeu Nambah Ghayang (*Badanku nambah kurus (My body is getting thinner)*)

Tigeh Nyak Balak Uleu (*Sampai saya besar kepala (I'm getting a big head)*)

Layin Nyak Kurang Mengan (*Bukan saya karena kurang makan (Not because I don't eat enough)*)

Ulah Ngingaham di Nikeu (*Tapi, karena kangen kamu (But because I miss you)*)

Cak Culay Nabuy Nabuy (*Ayo Kumpul Lagi (Let's Gather Again)*)

Cak Culay Nabuy Nabuy (*Ayo Kumpul Lagi (Let's Gather Again)*)
Kak Tabuy Kak Tabuy (*Udah Bubar (It Has Broken Apart)*)

Mati Kak Calak Kiyay (*Alangkah ganteng kakak (Oh, how handsome you are)*)
Lamun Makai Kepiyah (*Kalau pakai peci (When you wear the cap)*)
Adek Kak Siap Bubay (*Adik sudah siap jadi pengantin (Little sister is ready to be a bride)*)
Lamun Kiyay Ngajak Lapah (*Kalau kakak ngajak jalan (If you ask her out)*)

Cak Culay Nabuy Nabuy (*Ayo Kumpul Lagi (Let's Gather Again)*)
Cak Culay Nabuy Nabuy (*Ayo Kumpul Lagi (Let's Gather Again)*)
Kak Tabuy Kak Tabuy (*Udah Bubar (It Has Broken Apart)*)

Mati Sikepmu Adik (*Alangkah cantikmu adik (Oh, how beautiful you are, little sister)*)
Lamun Makai Kerudung (*Kalau pakai kerudung (When you wear the veil)*)
Ijo Wat Duit Tenepik (*Ini ada uang penaruh untuk nikah (Here's the dowry money, For our wedding.)*)
Mesow Kiyaimu Nabung (*Hasil Kakak Nabung (From my Savings)*)

4.2. Analysis of Language Style in the Song Cak Culay Nabuy-Nabuy by Muhammad Yusuf

The language styles that can be found in the lyrics of the song 'Cak Culay Nabuy-Nabuy' by Muhammad Yusuf are: 1) comparison language style with metaphor, hyperbole, and symbolic, 2) affirmation language style with repetition and pleonasm, 3) satire language style with irony, cynicism, and innendo. Comparative language style was found as many as 3 findings equivalent to 37.5%, affirmation language style as many as 2 findings equivalent to 25%, satire language style as many as 3 findings equivalent to 37.5%. The total number of findings is 8 or equal to 100%.

4.3. Summary of Data Findings on the Use of Language Style in Song Lyrics of Cak Culay Nabuy-Nabuy by Muhammad Yusuf

Table 1. The Numbers of the Data Discoveries Regarding the Utilization of Linguistic Style in the Song Mentioned

Language Style	Number of Findings	Percentage
Comparison	3	37,5 %
Assertion	2	25 %
Allusion	3	37,5 %
Total	8	100 %

Table 2. Results of Language Style Analysis of Cak Culay's Song Nabuy-Nabuy

No.	Data	Language Style	Figurative Language	Analysis
1.	“Nayah Bintang Dilangit (<i>Banyak bintang dilangit</i>) Sai Gawoh Paling Traghang (<i>Satu saja yang paling terang</i>)”	Comparison	Metaphor	In the lyrics of Cak Culay's Nabuy Nabuy, there are lyrics that contain comparative language style, namely metaphorical majas. The lyrics are located in the tenth stanza ‘Nayah Bintang Dilangit (Many stars in the sky) Sai Gawoh Paling Traghang (Only one is the brightest)’. In the quote, the author describes the analogy of human nature with objects in the sentence ‘Nayah Bintang Dilangit, Sai Gawoh Paling Traghang’. The metaphor in this lyric is found in the word star which expresses direct feelings in the form of analogous comparisons of celestial objects. The meaning of the word star is to describe someone special by analogy of a star that has the brightest image in the sky. The star here also describes the uniqueness and specialness among many people.
2.	“Badankeu Nambah Ghayang (<i>Badanku nambah kurus</i>) Tigeh Nyak Balak Uleu (<i>Sampai saya besar kepala</i>)”	Comparison	Hyperbole	In the lyrics of Cak Culay's Nabuy Nabuy, there are lyrics that contain comparative language style, namely hyperbole. The lyrics are located in the second stanza ‘Badankeu Nambah Ghayang (My body got skinny) Tigeh Nyak Balak Uleu (Until I got a big head)’. In the lyrics, the author uses exaggerated statements for dramatic effect in the lyrics ‘Badankeu Nambah Ghayang, Tigeh Nyak Balak Uleu’ which means the original body got thinner, until I got a big head.

				The thin body here symbolises an extreme result of longing for a lover who has not met for a long time. The big head is not really enlarged, but it is used to emphasise the drastic physical changes experienced by someone who misses the presence of their lover.
3.	“Nayah Bintang Dilangit (<i>Banyak bintang dilangit</i>)”	Comparison	Symbolic	In the lyrics of the song Cak Culay Nabuy Nabuy, there are lyrics that contain a comparative language style, namely symbolic majas. The lyrics are located in the tenth stanza ‘Nayah Bintang Dilangit (Many stars in the sky)’. In the lyrics, the writer describes the symbol in the word nayah bintang which means many stars as if there are many women in this world but only one is special, namely the writer's lover. Stars are also used as a symbol for someone special, the most prominent among many others.
4.	“Cak Culay Nabuy Nabuy (<i>Ayo Kumpul Lagi</i>) Cak Culay Nabuy Nabuy (<i>Ayo Kumpul Lagi</i>) Kak Tabuy Kak Tabuy (<i>Udah Bubar</i>)”	Comparison	Repetition	In the lyrics of the song Cak Culay Nabuy Nabuy, there are lyrics that contain an affirmative language style, namely repetition. The lyrics are located in stanzas one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, and thirteen ‘Cak Culay Nabuy Nabuy (Let's Gather Again) Cak Culay Nabuy Nabuy (Let's Gather Again) Kak Tabuy Kak Tabuy (Already Disbanded)’ In the lyrics the author repeats the words or phrases ‘Cak Culay Nabuy Nabuy, Cak Culay Nabuy Nabuy, Kak Tabuy Kak Tabuy’ to give emphasis to the phrases. The repetition of the phrases ‘Cak Culay Nabuy Nabuy’ and

				‘Kak Tabuy’ are written as an affirmation of the invitation to regroup and state that the event or activity is over. This repetition emphasises the main message of the song in the form of an invitation to sing together and gives a certain rhythm to the lyrics that makes it easy for listeners to remember this song.
5.	“Jak Libo Tigeh Ghabo (Dari ujung hingga ke ujung)”	Assertion	Pleonasm	In the lyrics of the song Cak Culay Nabuy Nabuy, there are lyrics that contain an affirmative language style, namely pleonasm. The lyrics are located in the eighth stanza ‘Jak Libo Tigeh Ghabo (From the end to the end)’ the author uses exaggerated words in the words libo and ghabo to emphasise that the matter being discussed is widespread throughout Lampung, although technically it is not necessary. The use of these exaggerated words emphasises that the event in question really does encompass the entire region.
6.	“Layin Nyak Kurang Mengan (Bukan saya karena kurang makan) Ulah Ngingaham di Nikeu (Tapi, karena kangen kamu)”	Satire	Irony	In the lyrics of the song Cak Culay Nabuy Nabuy there are lyrics that contain a satirical language style, namely the Irony Majas. The lyrics are located in the second stanza ‘Layin Nyak Kurang Mengan, Ulah Ngingaham di Nikeu’, where the author states something in the opposite way from what is expected or what actually happens to the word lack of food whose original meaning is hunger but the author states that his body became thin not because of it, which is usually a logical reason, but because of missing someone. This is a subtle insinuation showing

				that missing someone can be more impactful than not having enough to eat.
7.	“Mak Ago Nikeu Ghadeu (<i>Kalau kamu tidak mau, yasudah</i>) Nyak Ngemik Mulei Baghih (<i>Saya punya gadis lain</i>)”	Satire	Cynicism	In the lyrics of the song Cak Culay Nabuy Nabuy, there are lyrics that contain a satire language style, namely cynicism. The lyrics are in the twelfth stanza ‘Mak Ago Nikeu Ghadeu, Nyak Ngemik Mulei Baghih’, where the author wants to describe the ignorant attitude of the girl who has underestimated his feelings. Nyak Ngemik Mulei Baghih’s statement shows a sharp and dismissive attitude, as if to say that if the intended person does not want to be together, the author has another girl of choice. This displays a lack of respect for the feelings of others and tends to show that the author does not really care about the intended person’s decision.
8.	“Sai Viral Layen Bigal (<i>Yang viral bukan begal</i>) Ngakuk Majeu Bareng Wo (<i>Ngambil gadis dua langsung</i>)”	Satire	Innuendo	In the lyrics of Cak Culay’s song Nabuy Nabuy, there are lyrics that contain an insinuating language style, namely innuendo. The lyrics are located in the eighth stanza ‘Sai Viral Layen Bigal, Ngakuk Majeu Bareng Wo’, where the author conveys satire or hidden intentions in a subtle or veiled way shown in the sentence ngakuk majeu bareng wo. In this context, the author implies that there are consequences or other options if the intended person does not want to be together, without directly saying it rudely.

5. CONCLUSION

From the research on language style in the song Cak Culay Nabuy-Nabuy by Muhammad Yusuf that has been carried out, the author gets research results in the form of 3 stylistic findings and 8 majas in the song lyrics. The language styles found include: 1) comparison language style with metaphor, hyperbole, and symbolic, 2) affirmation language style with repetition and pleonasm, 3) satire language style with irony, cynicism, and innuendo. in this song lyric the most widely used language style is comparison and satire. So if it is presented, the comparison language style is found as many as 3 findings equivalent to 37.5%, the affirmation language style is 2 findings equivalent to 25%, the satire language style is 3 findings equivalent to 37.5%.

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