

FIGURE OF SPEECH ON THE SONGS IN THE ALBUM GAJAH BY TULUS

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ABSTRACT

The topic of this research is the use of figure of speech in three song lyrics. The title of this research is " FIGURE OF SPEECH ON THE SONGS IN THE ALBUM GAJAH BY TULUS ". The author chose three song titles as research data, the song entitled, "Sepatu", "Gajah", and "Jangan Cintai Aku Apa Adanya". The reason the author chose this topic as research is because the lyrics of the songs on the album have a deep meaning, the songs have also received many awards at prestigious music events. The songs were also composed by Tulus who is the creator and singer of the songs based on some personal experiences in his life story. In this paper, the authors wrote using a qualitative descriptive method, in which the authors obtained research results by listening to songs that had been selected as a data source, then looking for pieces of song lyrics containing figure of speech, qualifying the types of figure of speech used in the lyrics of the song, then describe the meaning of the song lyrics that contain figure of speech.

Keywords: Figure of speech, Song, Music, Meaning, Lyric.

INTRODUCTION

Language is used by all the communication in the world. At first, language is simple and clear. Processes of communication undertaken directly and clear so that the recipient a message receive messages clearly.

The purpose of communication is to convey messages or ideas by speakers to listeners. With the development of the world of language, several figures of speech appear that are used by people who have certain motives in the process of delivering messages.

Currently, people use figure of speech to convey messages indirectly to listeners. Especially singers. they use some figure of speech in their works of art so that their message is received, known, and understood by the listeners.

One of the singers known by the author is Tulus. He is one of the famous singers and songwriters in Indonesia. One of Tulus' albums is Gajah. In the album of Gajah, there are nine songs, there are: "Baru", "Boomerang", "Sepatu", "Bunga Tidur", "Tanggal Merah", "Gajah", "Lagu Untuk Matahari", "Satu Hari di Bulan Juni", and "Jangan Cintai Aku Apa Adanya". The author will choose three songs that will be used as data sources in this paper. The three songs are "Sepatu", "Gajah", and "Jangan Cintai Aku Apa Adanya". The initial assessment of the three songs according to the author's point of view is interesting, simple but touching. The three songs also managed to reach the top of the best-selling list on iTunes in the same month. In addition, there are also some figure of speech used by Tulus in the creation of the song. So, the author wants to research with the title "FIGURE OF SPEECH ON THE SONGS IN THE ALBUM GAJAH BY TULUS".

METHODOLOGY

The method used in this research is descriptive-qualitative method. The author will analyze and describe the data used as objects in this study. In this paper, the objects or data sources analyzed by the author are three song lyrics from the album of Gajah by Tulus, entitled "Sepatu", "Gajah", and "Jangan Cintai Aku Apa Adanya". The author will analyze, qualify, and describe the types of figure of speech used in the three songs. The author will also interpret the meaning of the figurative lyrics.

DISCUSSION

TULUS' profile

Muhammad Tulus Rusydi or better known as TULUS, is a famous Indonesian songwriter and singer, whose songs have won many awards in Indonesia. Tulus was born on August 20, 1987 in Bukittinggi, West Sumatra, Indonesia. Not only being a famous songwriter and singer, Tulus is also an architect. Tulus has also successfully completed his education at Parahyangan Catholic University.

Tulus's early career began when he watched Chrisye's concert accompanied by Erwin Gutawa's musical arrangements. Tulus felt that his love for music grew after watching the concert and this made Tulus more often sing at Jazz club community events and at several campuses in Bandung.

Tulus's early career began in 2011, where Tulus' first album entitled "TULUS" was published on September 28, 2011. In the album there are several songs that dominate the music world on several radios in Indonesia, including a song entitled "Sewindu", "Teman Hidup, Kisah Sebentar", "Tuan Nona Kesepian", and "Jatuh Cinta". In his first album, apart from being the writer of all the songs, Tulus also acts as a composer and co-producer.

On September 28, 2011, Tulus held his first concert entitled *TULUS: An Introduction* at the Auditorium Center Culturel Francais, Bandung. Then, Tulus held a solo concert which was held in several different cities, such as Bandung, Jakarta and Yogyakarta, entitled *Tulus-Gajah*. The concert was held to accompany the launch of Tulus' second album entitled *Gajah*, which was published on February 19, 2014.

In his 7-year career in the music world, Tulus has won 50 awards in the world of music and cinematography. Not only that, his album, entitled *Monochrome*, won 5 AMI Awards in 2017. To date, Tulus's songs have been listened to more than 97.01 times through Spotify, and Tulus has also become the first Indonesian musician to gain 1 million subscribers on Spotify.

The Album of *Gajah*

Tulus is well-known as one of the most talented solo singers in Indonesia because almost every song has managed to captivate listeners' hearts with his relaxed yet meaningful demeanor. One of Tulus's songs that managed to captivate the hearts of young people are the songs in Tulus' Album called *Gajah* which contains several charismatic songs such as "Baru", "Bumerang", "Sepatu", "Bunga Tidur", "Tanggal Merah", "Gajah", "Lagu Untuk Matahari", "Satu Hari di Bulan Juni", and "Jangan Cintai Aku Adanya".

The naming of the album that was coined by Tulus, namely *Gajah*, is indeed quite unique for a reason. The reason is because in his childhood, Tulus was often called an elephant by his friends because Tulus's body was big like an elephant and

also his friends preferred to remember Tulus as an elephant rather than as a true Tulus (Aristi, 2014).

However, the album of *Gajah* can be said to have had considerable success, this is because the sales of the album in the market sold quite a lot and the album of *Gajah* also won several awards. This drastic increase in sales is evidenced by the high enthusiasm because in just 15 days, a total of 30,000 CDs of the album of *Gajah* have been sold and the song has also managed to be in the Top 10 Best Selling Albums for iTunes Asia with the only one in Indonesian and the peak In 2015, Tulus won a total of 5 awards at the AMI award ceremony or better known as Anugerah Musik Indonesia in the categories of Best Pop Songwriter, Best Pop Album, Best Album, Best Male Pop Solo Artist, and Best Production Work (Wandari, 2017).

In addition to winning so many awards and achievements, it turns out that the album of *Gajah* brought by Tulus contains a very noble campaign, namely a campaign to protect elephant. This is evidenced by several footage showing the life of a real elephant located in the South Bukit Barisan National Park, Lampung Province with one of the elephants named Yongki. But unfortunately, the elephant named Yongki was killed and his tusk was stolen by irresponsible people.

Meaning and Figure of Speech in the Album of Gajah

a. Meaning and figure of speech of "Sepatu" Song

SEPATU

By: Tulus

Kita adalah sepasang sepatu
Selalu bersama tak bisa bersatu
Kita mati bagai tak berjiwa
Bergerak karena kaki manusia
Aku sang sepatu kanan
Kamu sang sepatu kiri
Ku senang bila diajak berlari kencang
Tapi aku takut kamu kelelahan
Ku tak masalah bila terkena hujan
Tapi aku takut kamu kedinginan

Kita sadar ingin bersama
Tapi tak bisa apa-apa
Terasa lengkap bila kita berdua
Terasa sedih bila kita di rak berbeda
Di dekatmu kotak bagai nirwana

Tapi saling sentuh pun kita tak berdaya

Ku senang bila diajak berlari kencang
Tapi aku takut kamu kelelahan
Ku tak masalah bila terkena hujan
Tapi aku takut kamu kedinginan

Kita sadar ingin bersama
Tapi tak bisa apa-apa
Terasa lengkap bila kita berdua
Terasa sedih bila kita di rak berbeda
Di dekatmu kotak bagai nirwana
Tapi saling sentuh pun kita tak berdaya
Cinta memang banyak bentuknya
Mungkin tak semua bisa Bersatu

The "Sepatu" song is one of the songs in the album *Gajah* belonging to an Indonesian singer named Tulus, which was released on August 22, 2013 and has a pop music genre. The "Sepatu" song was also nominated for the Indonesian Choice Award for Song of the Year. Apart from the fact that the song is very fun to listen to, this song also has meanings in the lyrics. The "Sepatu" song is about two humans who both have a feeling of affection between them, but the two humans can't be together like a pair of shoes.

In the song "Sepatu", there are several figure of speech used. Based on the analysis by the author, including the figure of speech **metaphor** and figure of speech **personification**. This figure of speech is used in several lyrics that have a very deep meaning to express a feeling and situation or a singer's figure of speech. The figure of speech used by Tulus certainly has its own purpose which is aimed at his listeners.

"Kita adalah sepasang sepatu, Selalu bersama tak bisa bersatu"

Is one of the **metaphorical** figures of speech, According to Altenbernd & Lewis in Wiyatmi (2006: 65), "Metaphors are figures of speech that state something as comparable to other things, which are actually not the same", therefore the lyrics above are metaphorical figures of speech, because describes two human beings as a pair of shoes that cannot be together even though they are always together, then in the verse of the song.

"Kita mati bagai tak berjiwa, bergerak karena kaki manusia"

It is a **metaphorical** figure of speech. This lyric is a depiction of mortal human nature. Just as a pair of shoes is an inanimate object and cannot move on its own if it is not moved by a human's feet, it is the same as a relationship that cannot be together without the blessing of God. In the next lyric,

"Aku sang sepatu kanan dan kamu sang sepatu kiri"

Is the next **metaphorical** figure of speech that signifies two human beings consisting of the right shoe as a man and the left shoe as a woman. Next lyrics

"Ku senang bila di ajak berlari kencang ,tapi aku takut kamu kelelahan,ku tak masalah bila terkena hujan dan , tapi aku takut kamu kedinginan"

The lyrics describe a **metaphorical** figure of speech which means shoes are likened to a human being who feels tired if they run all day and the shoes can also feel cold when they are exposed to rain and also feelings of pleasure but fear when their partner feels tired. The lyrics above also emphasize a feeling that exists in humans about caring for their partner even though they know they can't be together. Next, on the lyrics

"Terasa lengkap bila kita berdua. terasa sedih bila kita di rak berbeda, di dekatmu kotak bagai nirwana, tapi saling sentuh pun kita tak berdaya"

Is a **metaphor** that is related to each other. The lyrics explain that humans will feel complete when they can both be together. On the other hand, if the shoes are placed on different shelves, humans will feel sad because they are separated from their partners and there is an emptiness between them even though they are only separated by different locations. However, they still have a distance that they will not be able to overcome on their own because the distance separates them even though it is only a shoe rack.

Other figure of speech is also found in the lyrics of this song, one of which is **personification** figure of speech which is also found in the lyrics of the song

"Didekatmu,kotak bagai nirwana"

In this lyric it is likened to a box that is a place for them to be together like a pair of shoes in the same box, therefore the box is likened to a paradise that produces happiness between two human beings when they are both together in that place (Ikoh Faoziah, 2019).

b. *Meaning and figure of speech of "Gajah" Song*

GAJAH

By : Tulus

Setidaknya punya tujuh puluh tahun
Tak bisa melompat kumahir berenang
Bahagia melihat kawanan betina
Berkumpul bersama sampai ajal
Besar dan berani berperang sendiri
Yang aku hindari hanya semut kecil
Otak ini cerdas kurakit perangkat
Wajahmu tak akan pernah kulupa
Waktu kecil dulu
Mereka menertawakan
Mereka panggilku gajah
Ku marah ku marah
Kini baru ku tahu
Puji didalam olokan
Mereka ingatku marah
Jabat tanganku panggil aku gajah

Kau temanku kau doakan aku
Punya otak cerdas aku harus tangguh
Bila jatuh gajah lain membantu
Tubuhmu disituasi rela jadi tamengku

Kecil kita tak tahu apa-apa
Wajar bila terlalu cepat marah
Kecil kita tak tahu apa-apa
Yang terburuk kelak bisa jadi yang terbaik
Yang terburuk kelak bisa jadi yang terbaik

Kau temanku kau doakan aku
Punya otak cerdas aku harus tangguh
Bila jatuh gajah lain membantu
Tubuhmu disituasi rela jadi tamengku
Kau temanku kau doakan aku
Punya otak cerdas aku harus tangguh
Bila jatuh gajah lain membantu
Tubuhmu disituasi rela jadi tamengku

The "Gajah" song is one of the songs on Tulus' *Gajah* Album. "Gajah" song was released on August 15, 2014. "Gajah" song tells the story of a boy who is called gajah by his friends, because he has a large body like an elephant. The boy in question is Tulus who is the writer and singer of the song. Tulus created the song to convey his love and affection towards his friends who nicknamed him gajah.

In the "Gajah" song sung by Tulus, there are several figures of speech based on the analysis that has been made by the author. The first verse of the lyrics reads

"Yang aku hindari hanya semut kecil

,Otak ini cerdas kurakit berangka"

Both lyrics use **simile** figure of speech. According to Tarigan (1984:9), "Simile is a comparison of two things that are essentially different and we deliberately consider the same". The lyrics in the first line have the meaning that the songwriter is afraid and wants to avoid bad people or cunning people, which is described by the word little ant. Then the lyrics in the second line have the meaning that everything or all plans or activities must be thought out carefully. It should be thought out deeply and not rashly. Next, on the lyrics of the song

*"Waktu kecil dulu mereka menertawakan Mereka panggilku gajah,ku marah, Kini baru ku tahu
puji didalam olokan"*

In the lyrics there is also a **simile** figure of speech. The lyrics contain the meaning that the songwriter is aware that not all ridicule is despicable ridicule for him, but the ridicule is a compliment and there is a message from his friends for the songwriter that is conveyed implicitly.

"Bila jatuh gajah lain membantu. Tubuhmu disituasi rela jadi tamengku"

Simile figure of speech is also found in the lyrics. The lyrics have the meaning that when one friend falls, another friend also helps. Friends who are willing to sacrifice for other friends and help each other when in need.

c. *Meaning and figure of speech of "Jangan Cintai Aku Apa Adanya" Song*

JANGAN CINTAI AKU APA ADANYA

By: Tulus

Tak sulit mendapatkanmu
Karena sejak lama kau pun mengincarku
Tak perlu lama lama tak perlu banyak tenaga
Ini terasa mudah

Kau terima semua kurangku
Kau tak pernah marah bila ku salah
Kau selalu memuji apapun hasil tanganku
Yang tidak jarang payah

Jangan cintai aku apa adanya jangan
Tuntutlah sesuatu biar kita jalan ke depan yeah

Kau terima semua kurangku
Kau tak pernah marah bila ku salah
Kau selalu memuji apapun hasil tanganku
Yang tidak jarang payah

Jangan cintai aku apa adanya jangan
Tuntutlah sesuatu biar kita jalan ke depan

Aku ingin lama jadi petamu
Aku ingin jadi jagoanmu hu ho
Jangan cintai aku apa adanya jangan
Tuntutlah sesuatu biar kita jalan ke depan ho
Jangan cintai aku apa adanya jangan ho
Tuntutlah sesuatu biar kita jalan ke depan

The next Tulus song included in the album of *Gajah* is the song "Jangan Cintai Aku Apa Adanya". The song was released in 2014, and has received numerous nominations and won several awards. In 2015, the song was nominated for the AMI Award for Best Production Work, the AMI Award for Best Male Pop Solo Artist, the AMI Award for Best Pop Songwriter, and the song won the award in those nominations. In 2016, this song was also nominated for the Dahsyatnya Award for Terdahsyat Video Clip Director, Dahsyatnya Award for Greatest Video Clip Model, and Dahsyatnya Award for Terdahsyat Video Clip. This song managed to bring home an award trophy at the nomination for the Dahsyatnya Award for Terdahsyat Video Clip.

According to Tulus, the song has a meaning about a relationship that he draws from his personal experience. This song tells about a relationship where a woman is never angry, always forgives, always relents when her lover makes a mistake. This is because the woman loves her man so much. However, according to the man, a relationship will not go well if it continues flat and there is no slight difference of opinion between them. That's why, the man wants the woman to try to live a good and right relationship according to the man, so that they produce a good relationship.

There are several figures of speech that have been identified in this song, namely euphemism, repetition and metaphor. This song is classified as using only a few figures of speech that sound like an affirmation sentence. On the lyrics

*"Tak sulit mendapatkanmu, Karena sejak lama kau pun mengincarku, Tak perlu lama lama tak
perlu banyak tenaga, Ini terasa mudah"*

Contains a figure of speech called **repetition** figure of speech. The lyrics contain the meaning that the person does not find it difficult to get someone's love because the person actually likes him. On the lyrics

“Kau terima semua kurangku, Kau tak pernah marah bila ku salah, Kau selalu memuji apapun hasil tanganku, Yang tidak jarang payah”

There is a figure of speech **euphemism**. The figure of speech implies that his partner always accepts what is produced by the author even when the author makes a mistake, even though there are some things that the author produces that is not perfect or capable and tends to be far from the expectations of his partner. Furthermore, **repetition** figurehead is also included in the lyrics

“Jangan cintai aku apa adanya jangan, Tuntutlah sesuatu biar kita jalan ke depan”

The lyrics contain the meaning that the person he loves does not take for granted what is inside him. The songwriter emphasizes the person he loves to put a demand in his relationship so that their relationship is better than before. The next figure of speech is in the lyrics

*“Aku ingin lama jadi petamu
Aku ingin jadi jagoanmu”*

which has a **metaphorical** figure of speech. The lyrics indicate that the songwriter wants to be a leader for a better future and at the same time become a reliable partner for the person he loves (Ridha Adilla. AR, 2017).

The songs above are “Sepatu”, “Gajah”, and “Jangan Cintai Aku Apa Adanya”, which have been analyzed by the author, in fact each song uses a different figure of speech. Each song also uses more than one type of figure of speech, although most of the figure of speech used by the songwriter is a figure of speech that is parable.

In addition to the figure of speech, the songs above that have been analyzed by the author, turn out to have different meanings. Every song created or written by the songwriter has its own meaning, story, message and impression that the songwriter wants to convey to the listeners of the song. Each song also has its own characteristics and unique video clips, which made the songs eventually get nominated for many awards and won several music awards.

CONCLUSION

In the thesis written by the author, the author has researched, analyzed, collected, and processed data with the results and discussions that have been written in CHAPTER IV, namely Results and Discussion. The author has found out what figures

of speech are in the songs "Sepatu", "Gajah", and "Jangan Cintai Aku Apa Adanya" on the album *Gajah* by singer Tulus. The author has also searched for the meaning of the lyrics of the song lyrics using figure of speech, then separated them and grouped the lyrics, figure of speech, and the meaning of the lyrics in the figure of speech.

In Tulus's song "Sepatu" in the *Gajah* Album, the author has found as many as two figure of speech used in the lyrics of the song. The figure of speech is **metaphorical** figure of speech and **personification**. Here, Tulus uses metaphorical figure of speech in five parts of the song lyrics, and personification figure of speech in one part of the song lyrics. In the whole Shoe song, actually this song tells the story of two human beings who fall in love with each other, but cannot be united, just like shoes that can only go hand in hand but cannot walk together.

In the song "Gajah", the writer finds that there are only **similes** used in the lyrics of this song. In this song, there are three parts of the song lyrics that use similes. The song "Gajah" as a whole tells the story of the childhood story of the songwriter who is often called elephant by his friends. However, in the end the songwriter realized that "elephant" his friends meant was not to insult or ridicule him, but the call contained a compliment and an implied message for the songwriter.

In the last song, namely "Jangan Cintai Aku Apa Adanya", the writer finds that there are three figures of speech used in the song. Two parts of the song lyrics use **repetition** figure of speech, one part of song lyrics uses **euphemism** figure of speech, and one part of song lyrics uses **metaphorical** figure of speech. The author feels unique in this song, because this song is about a lover who wants his lover not to love him as he is, the lover wants his lover not to always praise him, not always forgive when he makes a mistake so that their relationship can go better.

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