

THE ANALYSIS IDIOM IN NADIN AMIZAH'S "BERTAUT" SONG LYRICS.

Shoofy Jasmine¹, Lenny Marsella Gorat², Andreas³, Ina Purba⁴, Muhammad Shofi Nasution⁵, Dian Marisha Putri⁶

¹²³⁴⁵Department of English Literature, Faculty of Culture,
University of North Sumatra.

Email: jasmineshoofy@gmail.com¹, lennygorat002@gmail.com², andrenainggolan213@gmail.com³,
saudparulianpurba79@gmail.com⁴, mshofinst@gmail.com⁵

Abstract

This article presents and idiomatic analysis of the lyrics of Nadin Amizah, a talented Indonesian singer. The data collected was analyzed using qualitative methods, The data in this study were taken directly from Nadin Amizah's " Bertaut " Song lyrics. The article Begins by providing an overview of Nadin Amizah's highlighting and her use of posting storytelling and evocative imagery. It theb focuses on a line examination of the lyrics, identifying the idiomatic expressions employed and uncovering their underlying meanings. Thus, this research found 4 Simile Idiom in this research analysis that explained in the result and discussion part and this research also an correct the misunderstanding of the meaning of a song lyric that contains idioms so that the message in the song is conveyed correctly.

Keywords : *Nadin Amizah, Bertaut, Song Lyrics, idiomatic Expression, music analysis.*

Introduction

In understanding a hidden meaning in a song lyric that has poetic characteristics and sentences that have many idioms requires in-depth analysis. This is because each poet has his own characteristics to express his feelings and emoations when writing these verses because in general, poetic song lyricists often use figurative words or idioms that sometimes the audience of the song cannot immediately understand.

According to Chaer (1993: 7) idioms are units of language (in the form of words, phrases or sentences) whose meaning cannot be drawn from the general grammatical rules that apply in that language.

Therefore, in the interpretation of idioms, the concept of free translation is needed from the source text to the target text because basically idioms have free wording and unique content of meaning, have all the metaphors that the lyrics themselves have.

The misunderstanding of meaning that occurs over the hidden lyrics in a song can damage the rules of meaning and messages contained in the song.

This research purposes to find out what idioms are in Nadin Amizah's "Bertaut" Song lyrics, to examining more deeply the results of the interpretation of the meaning produce by Nadin Amizah's "Bertaut" Song lyrics, and to correct the misunderstanding of the hidden meaning in the song lyrics.

Method

3.1 Research Design

This study uses a qualitative approach with descriptive methods because the results obtained are in the form of descriptive data in the form of vocabulary. Research using a qualitative approach contains characteristics that are rooted in a scientific background as a whole, rely on humans as a research tool utilizing qualitative methods, rely on inductive analysis, are descriptive in nature, are more concerned with process than results, limit studies with a research focus, have a set of criteria for examination the validity of the data, the research design is provisional and the results of the research are agreed upon by both the author and the person being written

3.2 Data and Data Sources

Data is essentially everything that has been recorded. Everything can be in the form of documents, rocks, water, trees, humans and so on. The researcher then processes the raw data obtained to obtain research focus data.

3.3 Data Collection Methods

The methods used to collect data in this research are the observation method, the recording method, the transcript method, and the documentation method.

3.4 Research Instruments

The research instrument is a means or tool used by researchers to obtain the desired data. The research instrument is a tool used to measure observed natural and social phenomena. The research instrument is the researcher himself, but in collecting data, of course, using tools such as; cellphone cameras for shooting, recording devices on cellphones, pens, and books for note if there are words you do not understand.

3.5 Data Analysis Techniques

The analysis technique is the most strategic step in research. The main purpose of this research is to get data. The technique used in analyzing the data is descriptive qualitative method. The descriptive step is a way of processing data which is carried out by compiling it systematically so that it will obtain a general or overall conclusion regarding the subject matter, while qualitative is defined as a series of activities or processes of collecting data or information that is reasonable, regarding a problem in an aspect or field. certain life on the object. This study uses a qualitative descriptive analysis method which is carried out with the following steps.

1) Data Reduction

Reducing data means summarizing, systematically compiling, choosing the main things, focusing on the important things, looking for themes and patterns. Thus the reduced data will provide a clearer picture, and make it easier for researchers to carry out further data collection, and look for it if needed.

2) Data Display (Data Display)

The next step after the data is reduced is to display the data. In qualitative research, data presentation can be done in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories,

flowcharts and the like. The data is presented based on the form and function as well as the meaning contained in the idioms in the lyrics.

3) Conclusion (Conclusion Drawing/Verification)

The third step in qualitative data analysis is drawing conclusions and verification. The initial conclusions put forward are still temporary, and will change if no strong evidence is found to support it at the next data collection stage. But if the conclusion is stated at an early stage, supported by valid evidence and consistent when researchers return to the field to collect data, then The conclusions put forward are credible conclusions. With thus conclusions in qualitative research may be able to answer the formulation of the problem formulated from the start, but maybe not, because as has been stated that the problem and the formulation of the problem in qualitative research is still temporary and will develop after researchers are in the field.

Result And Discussion

The definition of Idiom

Idioms are expressions which have a meaning that is not obvious from the individual words. For example, the idiom drive somebody round the bend means make somebody angry or frustrated, but we cannot know this just by looking at the words.

The best way to understand an idiom is to see it in context. If someone says: This tin opener's driving me round the bend! I think I'll throw it away and get a new one next time I'm in town. then the context and common sense tells us that drive round the bend means something different from driving a car round a curve in the road. The context tells us the tin opener is not working properly and that it's having an effect on the person using it. Idiom is an expression in the usage of a language that is peculiar to itself either in having a meaning that cannot be derived from the conjoined meanings of its elements (such as up in the air for "undecided") or in its grammatically atypical use of words (such as give way) Although, since analysis "Bertaut" the researcher decided to focus on simile. Simile is a type of idiom. It likens one thing to another thing. Similes often contain *as ... as* or *like*.

As ... as similes (e.g. *as heavy as lead, as strong as an ox, as long as*) always begin with an adjective and are easy to understand, even if you don't know the meaning of the noun which follows. (In the above examples the nouns are *lead* and *ox*.)

A simile makes a comparison between two things using the words "like" or "as". She is as "pretty as a picture." He "smells like a pig." an expression in the usage of a language that is peculiar to itself either in having a meaning that cannot be derived from the conjoined meanings of its elements (such as up in the air for "undecided") or in its grammatically atypical use of words (such as give way) the data were analyzed based on the theories of Felicity O'dell and Michael McCarthy; and Geoffrey Leech. McCarthy and O'dell's theory are applied in order to find out what type of idioms found in the songlyrics. Then, Leech's theory of meaning is used to find out the meaning of idioms found.

The Researcher found 4 Simile Idiom in this research analysis :

1. "Hidup berjalan seperti bajingan"

On this lyric Similes focus on a particular aspect of a comparison, so they keep hyperbolic statements from seeming over-the-top. It means the phrase describe something that is negative thing happened, Data is used to express feelings of tiredness from what has been experienced and happened in life, especially when bad things happen in succession.

From Leech's point of view (1981), the simile "Hidup berjalan seperti bajingan". "Bajingan" found in this song is classified as a connotative meaning, since the idiom cannot be justified from the meaning of each words.

2. "Seperti landak yang tak punya teman"

The content of this lyric is an assessment of the world . there were many worse thing around the author like "hedhegog who had no friends" Porcupines are rodents that have thorns on their bodies, causing anyone who approaches them to be injured by their sharp thorns. If it analogous, human stay away when other human having problems.

3. "Ia menggonggong bak suara hujan"

similes are shownwith the word "bak", in the first phrase in the line3rd He barks in comparison as if like the sound of rain. Meaningbarks in the lyrics asthe voice of the heart that sounded boisterouslike the sound of rain. Barking at the lyricsit cannot be interpreted in meaningactually synonymous with animal sounds.In the 17th line, a simile is shownuse a word "like".

From Leech's point of view (1981), the simile "Ia menggonggong bak suara hujan " hujan found in this song is classified as a connotative meaning, since the idiom cannot be justified from the meaning of each words.

4. Seperti detak jantung yang bertaut "

Verb linked cannot be likened to a bond between things and things other. In this case the link is closeness or similarity in nature, character, emotion or behavior between humans with the human, not the heart itself. So it can be concluded that things are "linked" in the lyrics of the song is a relationship between mother and child and hypalase figure of speech used in the lyrics.

From Leech's point of view (1981), the simile my heart beating like a drum found in this song is classified as a connotative meaning, since the idiom cannot be justified from the meaning of each words.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis above, The Researcher found 4 Simile Idioms in this research analysis, that The theory used for analyzing data is Leech's (1981) theory of types of meaning as well used to analyze data. And we can conclude that understanding the hidden meaning in song lyrics is very important, especially if we are connoisseurs of songs, so that we don't misunderstand the message contained in the song. The analysis above also explains the various kinds of idioms and meanings in Nadin Amizah's songs "Bertaut" lyrics that can be useful for readers and researchers who want to develop this research.

Reference

VERNACULAR, Vol.3, No.1, Tahun 2023, 157 - 161

Ilyina, Lyudmila A. (2021). "Semantic features of the sensory-evidential 'auditive' grammeme in the Nenets shamanistic songs."

Pandiangan, Bobby. (2023). "Swear Words Types Utilization in Traumazine Album Song Lyrics by Megan Thee Stallion."

Queenta, M. Parren Tiarama, Muliana, I Nyoman, and Budiarta, I Wayan. (2022). "Figurative Forms Found in the Song Lyrics of 'When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?' Album by Billie Eilish."

Sanad, Kamila Saleh.(2017) "The Analysis of Idioms in Katy Perry's 'Prism' Songs Lyrics." RUDN Journal of Language Studies, Semiotics and Semantics, vol. 21, no. 1, pp. 203-208.