

A TEXTUAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF SONG LYRICS: “2019 GANTI PRESIDEN”

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to describe a discourse analysis of song lyrics created by Johny Sang Alang entitled “2019 Ganti Presiden”. This term focuses on textual discourse analysis. Textual analysis is an internal analysis based on the song lyrics itself. This study is a descriptive analysis. The result shows that the song writer produces the meaningful text, the several words are chosen to present the situation on it. In this case, grammatical and lexical aspects are used. In grammatical aspect, it is divided into four parts, namely reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Moreover, in lexical aspect, it is found repetition, Synonym, and collocation.

Keywords: Textual, Discourse Analysis, Song Lyrics.

INTRODUCTION

The song “2019 Ganti Presiden” is a controversial song. This song has been arising in the middle of 2018 until now. It can make the Indonesia political situation heats up. It is not only a political situation but also social, culture and even economic aspect can be affected by this song. This year called political year because in 2019 there is a presidential election in Indonesia. It is the greatest moment that is highly anticipated by the people in [Indonesia](#). Basically, from the side of the song, the songwriter talks about everyday problems, social criticism, and the desire of most people in Indonesia. In this case, a discourse analysis of textual and contextual analysis are needed.

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis (DA), or discourse studies, is the approaches to analyze written, vocal, or sign language use, or any significant [semiotic](#) event. The objects of discourse analysis ([discourse](#), writing, conversation, communicative [event](#)) are variously defined in terms of coherent sequences of [sentences](#), [propositions](#), [speech](#), or [turns-at-talk](#). Contrary to much of traditional linguistics, discourse analysts not only study language use 'beyond the sentence boundary' but also prefer to analyze 'naturally occurring' language use, not invented examples. [Text linguistics](#) is a closely related field. The essential difference between discourse analysis and text linguistics is that discourse analysis aims at revealing socio-psychological characteristics of a person/persons rather than text structure.

Bavelas (2002:102) said that Discourse analysis is the systematic study of naturally occurring (not hypothetical) communication in the broadest sense, at the level of meaning (rather than as physical acts or features). However, a survey of the literature on discourse analysis would quickly reveal that, although some researchers employ the term to describe a particular kind of analysis, it is also a label that has widespread usage across several disciplines with diverse goals. Consequently, it is more accurate to think of discourse analysis as a cluster of methods and approaches with some substantial common interests rather than as a single, unitary technique.

2. Textual Discourse

Textual analysis is the rhetorical concepts that are used to analyze the features of texts. In another simpler definition, textual analysis is the sole focus on a piece of rhetoric .

Keen said that Textual analysis is a methodology: a way of gathering and analyzing information in academic research. Some academic disciplines (particularly in the physical and social sciences) are extremely rigorous about their methodologies; there are certain, long-established and accepted ways in which it is acceptable to gather and process information. In line, Sumarlam (2013: 85) states about textual discourse. In a song, lyrics becomes a subject that can be analyzed.

METHOD

Discourse Analysis practice is related to how to produce and consume text. In producing the text, the diction of words need to be selected to present the situation. Therefore, other people can consume it as a good text. Text can be understood as a series of language statement. This song lyrics " 2019 Ganti Presiden" are text because there are series of language statement which have special meaning based on the song writer's mean. In analyzing song lyrics, the suitable way are needed. Qualitative Descriptive Study is chosen. Qualitative descriptive study is a descriptive study designed according to the naturalistic paradigm in which data is not examined or interpreted in depth such as in phenomenology, grounded theory, ethnography studies, but social events and facts are presented originally through interviews, observations, document.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The analysis of text description in the form of textual analysis, which relies on the text being reviewed, namely the lyrics of the song. The following are the complete text/song lyrics. Numbering is carried out by the writer for practical purposes of analysis and facilitates referral.

1. *Dulu kami hidup tak susah*
We have an easy life before
2. *Mencari kerja sangat mudah*
Looking for the job is easy
3. *Tetapi kini, pengangguran*
Now, we are jobless
4. *Semakin banyak nggak karuan*
More and more
5. 10 juta lapangan kerja
10 million of job vacancies
6. *Tetapi bukan untuk kita*
But not for us
7. *Kerja, kerja, kerja, buruh asing yang kerja*
Work, work, work, the foreign worker do the work
8. *Anak- anak bangsa tetap nganggur aja*

- The local people do not work
9. Di sana sini orang menjerit
everywhere people scream
 10. *harga-harga selangit hidupnya yang sulit*
The price grows up and life is so difficult
 11. *Sembako naik, listrik naik*
Sembako increase, life fare increase
 12. *Di malam buta bbm ikut naik*
The fuel price rise secretly at night
 13. *(buset)...*
Gosh..
 14. *Pajak mencekik usaha sulit*
The tax is irrational, our business dying
 15. *Tapi korupsi subur pengusahanya makmur*
But the corruption grows well, live prosperously
 16. *Rumah rakyat kau gusur, nasib rakyat yang kabur*
You evict our housing, our fate is fading
 17. *Awas awas kursimu nanti tergusur*
Be careful your throne is in danger
 18. *Beban hidup kami sudah nggak sanggup*
We have enough
 19. *Penggennya cepat-cepat tahun depan*
Can't wait for next year
 20. *2019 ganti presiden*
2019 let's change the president
 21. *Kuingin presiden yang cinta pada rakyatnya*
I want a merciful president
 22. *2019 ganti presiden*
2019 let's change the president
 23. *Kuingin presiden yang tak pandai berbohong*
I want the one who is not good in lying
 24. *2019 ganti presiden*
2019 let's change the president
 25. *Kuingin presiden yang cerdas gagah perkasa*
I want a smart and powerful one
 26. *2019 ganti presiden*
2019 let's change the president
 27. *Bukan presiden yang suka memenjarakan ulama*
Not the one who loves imprisoned the ulama
 28. *Dan rakyatnya*
And his people
 29. *Beban hidup kami udah nggak kuat*
We give up, it is unbearable
 30. *Maunya cepat-cepat tahun depan.*
Can't wait for next year

This textual analysis including grammatical aspect and lexical aspect.

1. GRAMMATICAL ASPECT

Discourse devices commonly used to support discourse cohesiveness in terms of grammatical aspects include references, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction.

a. Reference

Halliday and Hasan (in Hartono 2000: 147) divided the references into three types, namely: personal references, demonstrative references, and comparative references. This song describes two references only, namely personal references and demonstrative references.

1) Personal reference

The persona reference includes the three classes of self-pronouns namely pronoun I, pronoun II, and pronoun III, including the singular and plural. Personal references are realized through pronouns persona (person pronouns). A personality pronoun is a pronoun used to refer to people. Personal pronouns can refer to oneself (the first pronominal personal), referring to the person whom you are talking to (second person pronouns), or referring to the person in question (third-person pronouns).

a. First pronominal personal

(21), (23), (25) in **ku**ingin Presiden yang.....

Except that, there are plural first pronominal personal, in line (1) and (29) "**Kami**", Line 6 "**kita**".

b. Second pronominal personal

(16) Rumah rakyat **kau** gusur.

(17) Awas awas kursimu nanti tergusur.

c. Third pronominal personal

(21), (28) there is Rakyat**nya**.

–nya refers to the president.

2) Demonstrative reference

There are two kinds of demonstrative reference, namely temporal demonstrative and locational demonstrative.

a. Temporal demonstrative

Temporal demonstrative related with the time.

(1)**Dulu** kami hidup tak susah.

(3) Tetapi **kini**, pengangguran

(12) di **malam** butaBBM ikut naik.

b. Locational demonstrative

Temporal demonstrative related to the place.

(9) **Disana sini** orang menjerit.

b.Substitution

Substitution is one type of grammatical cohesion in the form of replacing certain lingual units (already mentioned) with other lingual units in the discourse to obtain distinguishing elements.

There is a substitution in the word **tak susah** in line replace sangat mudah in line 2. In has same meaning "**easy**".

c. Ellipsis

Ellipsis is the omission of a word or series of words.

(9a) Disana sini orang menjerit.

(9b) Disana **dan** disini orang menjerit.

(25a) ku ingin residen yang cerdas ...gagah perkasa.

(25b) ku ingin residen yang cerdas **dan** gagah perkasa.

d. Conjunction

Conjunctions are words that link other words, phrases, or clauses together.

In line (3) and (6) there are some conjunctions, **Tetapi**.

(28) **Dan** rakyatnya.

2. LEXICAL ASPECT

The lexical aspect of discourse or lexical cohesion is a kind of cohesion in discourse that is related to inter-elemental relations in discourse systematically and not grammatically. Semantically, there are a number of lexical cohesion to realize the integrity of a discourse, namely repetition, synonym, antonym, hyponym, collocation, and equivalence. In this case, songwriter doesn't use all aspects. He only uses repetition, synonym, and collocation.

a. Repetition

Repetition is a literary device that repeats the same words or phrases a few times to make an idea clearer and more memorable.

Sentence repetition

In this lyric, there is a sentence which is fully repeated. The sentence repeated is the same as the title of the song.

(20), (22), (24), (26) **2019 Ganti Presiden.**

some of lyrics (Cla use)are repeated:

(21) **Kuingin Presiden yang** cinta pada rakyatnya

(23) **Kuingin Presiden yang** tak pandai berbohong

(25) **kuingin presiden yang** cerdas gagah perkasa

b.Synonym

Synonyms are words that have different forms but have the same or similar meanings or definitions. Synonyms can also be called words or equivalent words.

Here is a sentence that has the same meaning.

(19) **Pengennya cepat-cepat tahun depan**

(30) **Maunya cepat-cepat tahun depan**

c. Collocation

Collocation is a particular association in using word choices that tend to be used side by side. the words that collocate are words that tend to be used in a particular domain that supports a particular theme. remembering the song "2019 Ganti Presiden" with the theme of innuendo to a power, the words are chosen and used side by side certainly support this theme.

(3) Tetapi kini, **pengangguran**

(5)10 juta **lapangan kerja**

(8) Anak-anak bangsa tetap **nganggur** aja

(10)**harga-harga selangit, hidupnya sulit**

(11) **sembako naik, listrik naik**

(12) di malam buta **BBM ikut naik**

(20), (22), (24), (26) 2019 **ganti Presiden**

(21) kuingin **presiden yang cinta rakyatnya**

(23) kuingin **presiden yang tak pandai berbohong**

(25) kuingin **presiden yang cerdas gagah perkasa**

This Song Text is based on the writing procedure of each two stanzas as a series of sentences, and there is one stanza consists of one sentence only. The procedure for writing the lyric is free. The pattern in the text of this song consists of 15 patterns.

1. *Dulu kami hidup tak susah, mencari kerja sangat mudah.*

This song started by using word "Dulu". Dulu means time in the past. Then, kami here refers to Indonesian (the people who live in Indonesia) because song creates in Indonesia. In the last time, under the previous government, they lived well, easy in looking for a job.

2. *Tetapi kini pengangguran, semakin banyak nggak karuan.*

Nowadays, the people in Indonesia are difficult for looking at the job. There are may jobless.

3. *10 juta lapangan kerja, tetapi bukan untuk kita.*

For about 10 million employment in Indonesia, but most of them are not for Indonesian. It means that the employees come from the foreign country.

4. *Kerja kerja kerja, buruh asing yang kerja, Anak- anak bangsa tetap nganggur aja*

The word work has a specific meaning. The song writer only observes the foreign employee/ worker going to work. In another hand, work is a jargon which is used by the government now. This special word written three times, it means that this word is often spoken but useless. The foreign people work in Indonesia, but the local/ domestic people not, they are jobless.

5. *Di sana sini orang menjerit, harga-harga selangit hidupnya yang sulit*

Wherever they are, the basic community needs are increase. It makes their life difficult.

6. *Sembako naik, listrik naik, Di malam buta bbm ikut naik*

The songwriter makes some examples of public complaints, such as sembako (sembilan bahan pokok), electricity and BBM (Bahan Bakar Minyak) or fuel oil are increase.

Based on the decision of industry and trade minister in Indonesia No. 115/ MMP/ KEP/2/1998, Sembako means 9 people's basic needs, namely rice, sugar, oil, meal, egg, milk, corn, salt, and LPG.

7. *(buset)*

The word gosh here is the way to show the people's tired because there are many problems.

8. *Pajak mencekik usaha sulit, Tapi korupsi subur pengusahanya makmur*

Another example is about tax. Tax in Indonesia is also increasing. This situation affects the people who have the business, especially small business. They have difficulties in running their business. In another hand, the corruption grows well.

9. *Rumah rakyat kau gusur, nasib rakyat yang kabur, Awas awas kursimu nanti tergusur*

The next example of public complain is about the public houses removed by the government. Then, the songwriter uses awas kursimu, it means that the society make aware to something. In this case, kursimu means the position of power (President), the highest position in Indonesia. That position is in a dangerous position. It can remove automatically.

10. *Beban hidup kami sudah nggak sanggup, Penggennya cepat-cepat tahun depan*

because of all those things, the society feel so sad, give up, and bored. They want something new for the next year. This song creates in 2018, the next year means 2019. It will discuss in the next lyric.

11. *2019 ganti presiden, Kuingin presiden yang cinta pada rakyatnya*

2019, this year there will be a great moment in Indonesia. Based on "UU No. 7 tahun 2017" about Pemilu, it will be a president election. It will be held on April 17th 2019. Ku here means the songwriter. The songwriter invites people to change a president. He wants a president who loves society.

12. *2019 ganti presiden, Kuingin presiden yang tak pandai berbohong*

2019, in this year there will be a great moment in Indonesia. Based on "UU No. 7 tahun 2017" about Pemilu, it will be a presidential election. It will be held on April 17th ,2019. Ku here means the songwriter. He wants an honest president.

13. *2019 ganti presiden, Kuingin presiden yang cerdas gagah perkasa*

2019, in this year there will be a great moment in Indonesia. Based on "UU No. 7 tahun 2017" about Pemilu, it will be a president election. It will be held on April 17th 2019. Ku here means the songwriter. He wants a smart and strong president.

14. *2019 ganti presiden, Bukan presiden yang suka memenjarakan ulama Dan rakyatnya*

2019, in this year there will be a great moment in Indonesia. Based on "UU No. 7 tahun 2017" about Pemilu, it will be a president election. It will be held on April 17th 2019. Ku here means the songwriter. In this era, he thinks that the president often imprisons "ulama". Ulama is the Islamic religious leader. In Indonesia, Islam is a major religion.

According to the lyrics, not only "Ulama" who entangled in the case, but also all of the society.

15. *Beban hidup kami udah nggak kuat, Maunya cepat-cepat tahun depan.*

This lyric is almost the same with a lyric on line 10. this related to the affirmation of people's desire.

CONCLUSION

A song lyrics can be seen as a text. In producing a text, the song writers use variant and suitable diction in expressing their ideas. Therefore, the message can be received well by the readers or listeners. This song, "2019 Ganti Presiden" is one of text who has special vision and mission to reveal the meaning of something which is stated by the singer or song writer.

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