

SENSE RELATIONS ON SONG LYRIC IN THE ALBUM “MEMBANGUN DAN MENGHANCURKAN” BY FEAST

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Abstract

This research aims to describe the meaning relations in the song lyrics in the album “Membangun dan Menghancurkan” by Feast using semantic studies. The method used in this research is a descriptive qualitative research method. The data in this research is in the form of words or phrases that contain meaning relations in each song lyric in the album “Membangun dan Menghancurkan” by Feast. The data source in this research is the song lyrics contained in the album, which was released in 2024 and written directly by the band members. The data collection techniques used include listening to each song in the album in depth, reading each song lyric in the album to find words or phrases that contain meaning relations in it, and understanding and identifying the types of meaning relations that exist in each song. The data analysis technique used is semantic analysis. This analysis focuses on identifying types of meaning relations, such as synonyms, antonyms, and repetition. Synonyms show the similarity of meaning between words and phrases, antonyms show the difference in the contrast of meaning in words or phrases, while repetition shows the emphasis of a word or phrase. Based on the results of the data analysis, it can be concluded that the song lyrics in the album “Membangun dan Menghancurkan” by Feast have the use of synonyms, antonyms, and repetition to reveal the various meanings contained.

Keywords: Song lyric, Sense Relation, Semantic

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan relasi makna pada lirik lagu dalam album *membangun dan menghancurkan* karya Feast dengan menggunakan kajian semantik. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Data dalam penelitian ini berupa kata ataupun frasa yang mengandung relasi makna pada setiap lirik lagu dalam album *membangun dan menghancurkan* karya Feast. sumber data dalam penelitian ini adalah lirik lagu yang terdapat pada album, yang dirilis pada tahun 2024 dan ditulis langsung oleh anggota bandnya. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan meliputi mendengarkan setiap lagu dalam album secara mendalam, membaca setiap lirik lagu dalam album untuk menemukan kata atau frasa yang mengandung relasi makna di dalamnya, dan memahami serta mengidentifikasi jenis relasi makna yang ada dalam setiap lagu. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalah analisis semantik. Analisis ini berfokus pada identifikasi jenis relasi makna, seperti sinonim, antonym, dan repetisi. Sinonim yang menunjukkan kesamaan makna antara kata dan frasa, antonym menunjukkan perbedaan kontras makna pada kata atau frasa, sementara itu, pengulangan menunjukkan penekanan suatu kata atau frasa. Berdasarkan hasil analisis data, dapat disimpulkan bahwa

lirik lagu dalam album membangun dan menghancurkan karya Feast terdapat penggunaan sinonim, antonym, dan repetisi untuk mengungkapkan berbagai makna yang terkandung

Kata kunci: konotasi, denotasi, lirik lagu, semantik

INTRODUCTION

Language is the main communication tool between people to convey messages and thoughts. Language continues to evolve over time. Language as a means of communication, communication itself has two different ways, namely oral communication and written communication. Many aspects of daily life involve language. In communicating, humans usually convey meaning either implicitly or explicitly. Speakers of a language must have implicit knowledge of what is meaningful in their language. In Linguistics, the study of the meaning of a language is semantic.

According to Chaer (2009: 2) semantics comes from the Greek, *Sema* which means a noun that has the meaning of a sign or symbol and has the verb *Semano* which means “to mark” or “to symbolize”. Sense relation is one of the semantic studies. A relation is a semantic relationship that exists between a linguistic unit and another language unit. These language units are seen in the form of expressions, words, and sentences. After that, it shows the relationship of equality or parallel meaning in the lexicon until the Sense relation in semantics can state the similarity of meaning, coverage, excess and multiplicity of meaning. This is in line with Chaer's (2015: 297) opinion that Sense relations are semantic relationships that exist between one language unit and another language unit. Chaer (2013) mentions that this Sense relation is concerned with similarity of meaning (synonym), opposite meaning (antonym), double meaning (polysemy and ambiguity), abnormality of meaning (homonymy), excess meaning (redundancy) and repetition (repetition). This research focuses on Sense relations related to synonyms, antonyms, and repetition. Synonyms are words that have approximately the same meaning. Antonyms are words whose meaning is opposite to the original meaning. Repetition is the repetition of sounds, words in sentences that are considered important in giving emphasis.

Research on meaning relations in relevant song lyrics has been conducted by Firdaus & Pramitasari (2023) with the title *Meaning Relations in Noah Band song lyrics and their Implications for learning in high school*. In this study focused on the meaning relations of synonym, antonym, homonym and polysemy types, from the results of the study, the meaning relations found in the song from the band noah are antonym, synonym and hyponymy. research on song lyrics was also conducted by Maulana & Suprayogi (2022) with the title *Analysis of Sense Relation on Stars Song Lyric by Skillet*. This research discusses the analysis of synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, homonymy, and pelisemy. The results of the study found that synonymy and antonymy dominate the meaning relations in a song lyric. Research on meaning relations in songs was also conducted by Khasanah & Marwan (2023) with the title *Meaning Relationships in Songs by Melly Goeslaw (Semantic Review)*, the results of this research found meaning attachments in songs by melly goeslaw in the form of synonyms, antonyms, hyponymy and connotation meanings. Nandhyny Tria N S, Marwan & Azriel S B in 2024 also conducted research on meaning relations in a song with the title *Analysis of Meaning Relationships in Song Lyrics “Serena” Band Group for Revenge Feat* produced that there are four types of meaning, namely synonyms, antonyms, polysemy and hyponyms. The research on meaning relations in songs that only find synonyms and hyponyms was conducted by Fitria, Safira & Kurniawan (2025) with the title *Analysis of Synonymy and Hyponymy Meaning Relations in Song Lyrics 'Mama Papa Larang' by Judika*.

Meaning relations are also not only found in song lyrics, research on meaning relations also exists in novels such as those conducted by Dia & Diaz (2021) with the title Analysis of Meaning Relations Found in the Novel “Hujan” Karya Tere Liye. the focus of this research is six meaning relations consisting of repetition, synonymy, antonym, collocation, hyponymy and equivalence. The results found in this research are collocation, hyponym, and equivalence. Research on meaning relations conducted by Amalia & Sholikhati (2023) in analyzing a poem found that there are only two types of meaning, namely synonyms and hyponyms, this study is entitled Analysis of Synonymy and Hyponymy Meaning Relationships in Sun Poetry by W.S. Rendra: A Semantic Study. There is also research on meaning relations in poetry that focuses on polysemy types conducted by Putri & Noprina (2024) with the title Analysis of Polysemic Meaning Relationships in People Pleaser Poems by Choirul Trian. Research on poetry was also conducted by Sari, Indah Sari & Firmansyah (2021) who found word similarities or synonyms and opposite words or antonyms, this research is entitled RELATION OF MEANING IN DAPUR-DAPUR PINGGIRAN PUITION BY ARIP SENJAYA. Research on meaning relations that focus on the types of Antonyms and synonyms was also conducted on a short story by Pertiwi & Nurjanah with the title RELATION OF ANTONYMOUS AND SINONYMOUS MEANINGS IN THE CERPEN ROBOHNYA SURAU KAMI KARYA A.A. NAVIS. The results of the study show that the number of synonymous meaning relations is more than antonym.

The Feast music group is a band from Indonesia, all members of this band are a collection of students from the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences (FISIP), University of Indonesia. The name Feast was chosen because they like to work together with others in the making of their music and consider music as a celebration of tragedy, victory or other things. The period in front is added only to differentiate from other groups with similar names. The background of the formation of Feast is one of the reasons the band is known for its song lyrics that have implied meanings, using language as a communication tool poured into song lyrics, Feast makes song lyrics that discuss social issues that occur in everyday life in Indonesian society. One of the hits of Feast is “Peradaban” which tells about their unrest over the bombings in Surabaya in 2018. On the album “*Membangun dan Menghancurkan*” Feast moves away from the socio-political issues that characterize them. The meaning of each song on this album is different, some are about parenthood, death, desire, hedonism, self-hate and other things that reflect adult life entering their 30s, where the meaning of the lyrics in this album is very related to Indonesian society.

METHOD

The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. The data taken in the form of words or phrases that belong to the type of meaning relation in the lyrics of each song on the album “*Membangun dan Menghancurkan*” by Feast. The data analyzed were taken from the lyrics of the songs on the album entitled “*Membangun dan Menghancurkan*” by Feast. The album, released in 2024, was written directly by the band members. The song lyrics in the album are taken from the website and the songs can be listened to on digital music platforms. Data collection techniques were carried out in the following ways: 1.) Listening to each song in the album “*Membangun dan Menghancurkan*” by Feast, that is, listening to and absorbing the album “*Membangun dan Menghancurkan*” by Feast several times to understand its meaning. 2.) Reading the lyrics of each song in the album “*Membangun dan Menghancurkan*” by Feast, namely reading the lyrics of each song in the album carefully to understand and

determine the meaning relationships that exist in each song. 3.) Understanding and identifying the meaning relations in the lyrics of each song in the album “*Membangun dan Menghancurkan*” by Feast. i.e. finding and determining the types of meaning relations in the lyrics of each song in the album “*Membangun dan Menghancurkan*” by Feast.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The researcher identified words and phrases in the lyrics of each song in the album “*Membangun dan Menghancurkan*” by Feast. The meaning relations found are antonym, synonym, and repetition. Antonym which is another word with the opposite meaning, synonym which is a word equivalent to another word, and repetition which is a repetition of words. The results of data analysis are presented in the table data. The following table analyzes the data found in the Album “*Membangun dan Menghancurkan*” by Feast by identifying antonyms, synonyms, and repetition in the song lyrics:

Table 1. Sense Relation Frequency

No	Sense Relation	Frequency
1.	Antonym	6
2.	Synonym	5
3.	Repetition	2

Table 2. Sense Relation Words Contain in the Album

No	Words/Phrase	Sense Relation
1.	<i>Keramaian > Sepi</i>	Antonym
2.	<i>Kehidupan > Mati</i>	Antonym
3.	<i>Surga > Neraka</i>	Antonym
4.	<i>Membangun > Menghancurkan</i>	Antonym
5.	<i>Sepi > Bising</i>	Antonym
6.	<i>Tutur kata = Serapah</i>	Synonym
7.	<i>Mengalir = Meluncur</i>	Synonym
8.	<i>Tak tahu = Tak sadar</i>	Synonym
9.	<i>Tenang > Panik</i>	Antonym
10.	<i>Ikhlas = Rela</i>	Synonym
11.	<i>Tanpa Suara = Tanpa kata kata</i>	Synonym
12.	<i>Atau mungkin ini bukan yang pertama (ini bukan yang pertama)</i>	Repetition
13.	<i>Aku Berlari, lari, lari</i>	Repetition

After identifying the words and phrases contained in the lyrics of each song in the album *membangun dan menghancurkan* by Feast, the researcher concluded the frequency of occurrence of each type of meaning relation found. The following table states the number of sense relation appearances on the album:

1. Antonym

Sumarlan (2003:39) states that antonymy is another name for another object or thing, or a lingual unit whose meaning is opposite or in opposition to another lingual unit.

Data in the song title “*membangun*”

Data 1: “*Aku benci keramaian, tapi aku takut sepi*”

In the word “*Keramaian*” and “*Sepi*” are a pair of antonyms because they have opposite meanings. “*Keramaian*” refers to a state of being crowded or many people, often associated with noise and social interaction. Meanwhile, “*Sepi*” describes a state of calm or lack of presence of others, often associated with solitude and isolation. In this sentence, the use of the antonyms “*Keramaian*” and “*Sepi*” creates an effect of emotional ambivalence. Although the lyrical subject hates crowds, he also fears loneliness. This contrast reinforces the impression of a dilemma faced by the lyrical subject, namely dissatisfaction with the crowded atmosphere and feeling anxious about being alone.

Data in the song title “*Langit runtuh*”

Data 2: “*Surga di antara neraka*”

The word “*Surga*” and “*neraka*” are a striking pair of antonyms. “*Surga*” refers to an ideal, happy, or pleasant state, while ‘*neraka*’ symbolizes suffering, sadness, or bad circumstances. This use of antonyms creates emotional depth, showing that despite the complexities and difficulties outside, there is room to find happiness and serenity in love. It highlights how love can give meaning and refuge amidst the difficulties of life.

Data in the song title “*ouoroboros*”

Data 3: “*Jika rumahmu kian terasa sepi
Atau bising gaung hati nurani*”

In the phrase two stanzas of the song lyrics, the word “*Sepi*” and “*Bising*” are a clear pair of antonyms. “*Sepi*” refers to a state of calm, emptiness, or lack of social interaction, while ‘*Bising*’ describes a state of bustle, noise, or full of voices. In the context of these two stanzas of the song lyrics, the use of these two antonyms creates a strong contrast. When the subject mentions a house that is “*terasa sepi*”, it reflects a sense of emptiness or loss. On the other hand, the “*bising gaung hati nurani*” suggests the presence of restlessness or disturbing feelings even though physically there may be no sound. This use of antonyms illustrates the emotional duality experienced by the subject. A quiet moment creates space for reflection, but can also lead to a sense of loneliness. Meanwhile, the noise from the conscience suggests that although the physical state is calm, there are internal conflicts that disturb the calm.

Data in the song titled “*O,Tuan*”

Data 4: “*Berusaha tenang namun kau mulai panik*”

A fragment of lyrics “*Berusaha tenang namun kau mulai panik*” shows a sense relation of the antonym type through the words “*Tenang*” and “*panik*”, which have opposite meanings in the emotional spectrum “*Tenang*” depicts a stable and peaceful state, while “*panik*” reflects uncontrollable worry. This antonymic relationship is reinforced by the conjunction *however*, which emphasizes the contrast between the attempt to keep calm and the fact that panic is setting in. The use of this opposition creates a dramatic inner conflict, emphasizing the emotional tension that the lyrics want to convey.

2. Synonym

Sumarlan (2003:38) states that synonymy functions to establish a commensurate relationship between certain words and other words

Data in the song title “*Arteri*”

Data 1: “*Mengalir berkelana meluncur di arteri*”

In this sentence, the words “*Mengalir*” and “*Meluncur*” can be considered as synonyms. Both words describe a smooth and continuous movement, emphasizing how happiness or emotional experiences move in one's life. The use of these synonyms creates a strong image of the flow of life and feelings where happiness is not static; it moves and adapts in the course of life, creating a dynamic experience.

Data in the song titled “*O,Tuan*”

Data 2: “*Berjanji kuikhlassian dengan rela*”

The lyric fragment “*Berjanji kuikhlassian dengan rela*” shows a synonymous sense relation through the words “*ikhlassian*” and “*rela*”, which have similar meanings in the context of acceptance. “*Ikhlassian*” refers to letting go of something with an open heart without feeling heavy, while ‘*rela*’ describes an attitude of sincere acceptance without coercion. These two words reinforce each other's meanings, creating a deep impression of relief and sincerity that the lyrics want to convey. The use of synonyms adds harmony and repetition of meaning, making the emotion of sincere acceptance feel stronger.

Data in the song titled “*Masimarah*”

Data 3: “*Tanpa suara (Tanpa kata kata)*”

The lyric fragment “*Tanpa suara (Tanpa kata-kata)*” shows a synonymous sense relation through the phrases “*Tanpa suara*” and “*Tanpa kata-kata*” which have similar meanings in the context of silence. “*Tanpa suara*” describes a state without any sound, while ‘*Tanpa kata-kata*’ specifically refers to the absence of speech or verbal communication. These two phrases reinforce each other's meaning through their shared idea of silence, thus creating an emphasis on the profound atmosphere of silence. The use of synonyms enriches artistic expression by providing variations in the conveyance of meaning that remain consistent.

3. Repetition

According to Sumarlam (2003:34), repetition is the repetition of language units (sounds, syllables, words, or parts of sentences) that are considered important to emphasize in a context.

Data in the song titled “*Arteri*”

Data 1: “*Aku berlari, lari, lari*”

The lyric fragment “*Aku berlari, lari, lari*” shows a sense relation of repetition through the repetition of the word run three times. This repetition is used to emphasize the intensity or urgency of the act of running, while creating a dynamic and emotional rhythm in the lyrics. The first word, running, introduces the action, while subsequent repetitions reinforce the sense of restlessness or constant effort. In this way, repetition not only enriches meaning, but also builds a more visceral atmosphere, as if the characters in the lyrics are trying to escape from something urgent or pressing.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis and discussion, it can be concluded that the meaning relations in the song lyrics in the album “*Membangun dan Menghancurkan*” by Feast there are 3 types of meaning relations, namely synonyms, antonyms, and repetition. Where there are 5 synonym data, 6 antonym data and 2 repetition data found in the lyrics in the album. In the song titles *membangun, langit runtuh, menghancurkan, ouroboros, and o'tuan* there are antonyms meaning relations. While in the song title *5, artery, o'tuan and masimarah* there is a synonym meaning relation. Then in the song titles *artery and tarot* there is a repetition meaning relation. Based on the data in the album “*Membangun dan Menghancurkan*” by Feast. There are synonyms, antonyms and repetitions.

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Sindi Nur Alpiyah, Elza Anindita Sugiarto

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