A FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ANALYSIS AND FREQUENCY USED OF MELLY GOESLAW’S MASTERPIECES IN SOUNDTRACK DRAMA

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Abstract:
Who don’t know about Melly Goeslaw? There are many things that she does, such as to be a singer, to be songwriter for other people, to be a singer who feat/duet with other people, or to be songwriter for romantic drama that makes her to be famous with a nickname “the Queen of Soundtrack”. She has a lot of songs that is so phenomenal by beautiful words and smooth tone music which makes the listeners to be happiness and like the music so much. There are many songs that use figurative languages which contains the meaningful message from every song from 1990s until 2013. Then, it gives motivation and inspiration by her stylistically in romantic or beautiful words for all of audience who listen it.

Key words: Melly Goeslaw, Romantic Drama, Figurative Languages, Stylistical

INTRODUCTION
Melly Goeslaw has the real name as Meliana Goeslaw is a daughter of Melky Goeslaw (alm.). She is from Ambon and her father as an Indonesian singer and boxing manager in 1970s. Her father is a senior Indonesian Singer that ever gets the Kawakami awards from Japan in 1995. The popularity of her father seems like manifest to Melly Goeslaw because of her skill in music. In 1990s, she begins to make a song with her husband is Anto Hoed that is musician because of his skill in music instrument. Then, she makes a group band with a name “Potret” with her husband as Bassist, her friend (Arie Ayunir) as Drummer, and herself as Vocalist. Who is the songwriter? Yeah, all of song is made by her (Melly Goeslaw). In the fact, her songs do not accepted by society in Indonesia but it is the beginning of her career in music.

The struggle of singer does not stop at that time, because she does not want to give up with the condition. She make effort for creating the second album that the title “Potret II”. The album contains many songs as like Bunda, Salah, etc. It does not need a long time for society to accept this album, because the selling copy of

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1http://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Melky_Goeslaw/ accessed on August 12th, 2013 at 10.00 WIB.
album has reached two hundred thousand copies. There are many people who like with the song *Bunda* and *Salah* from her Album as a beginning of popularity for her with Anto Hoed in 1998. Thus, it is the time for Melly Goeslaw to be a famous person.

At that time, there are many people who believe with her songs or skills to make a beautiful song. Because of her skill, the popularity of Melly Goeslaw is high. There are many jobs that is done by herself as like to be a singer, to be a songwriter, to be a singer who feat/duet with other people, or to be songwriter for romantic drama that makes her to be famous with "*the Queen of Soundtrack*"\(^2\).

In 2000s, there are many artists that do collaboration with her. It is not only to be a songwriter for other people or romantic drama, but also to be a songwriter for doing feat or duet with other people. As people know, she becomes a songwriter for other people or romantic drama as like *Krisdayanti* "Menghitung Hari", *Agnes Monica* "Jera", and *Rossa* "Ayat-ayat Cinta", and then she becomes a songwriter for doing feat or duet with other people as like *Ari Lasso* “Jika” and *Deddy Mizwar* “Apa Kata Dunia?”. The great idea, she ever creates an artist to be a singer and it successes in Indonesia as like *BBB* (*Bukan Bintang Biasa*), *Andika Pratama*, *Ello*, etc.

### THE QUEEN OF SOUNDTRACK

Why could it be? It is from the condition of her popularity at that time. In 2002, she gets the offering to make a song for soundtrack romantic drama that is phenomenal with the title “*Ada Apa Dengan Cinta*?”. The artists of A2DC are *Nicholas Saputra* and *Dian Sastrowardoyo* which could make this drama to be famous in Indonesia and other country as like Malaysia. It is not only a successful drama of A2DC, but also a successful song from Melly Goeslaw. It is phenomenal things.

Why does she get the nickname “*the Queen of Soundtrack*”? It is from her skill in songwriters that often gets the offering to handle about song of drama especially in romantic drama. The proven of it, the people know about her history in songwriter of romantic drama as like in ost. “*Ada Apa Dengan Cinta*?” in 2002, “*Eiffel ... I'm In Love*”, “*My Heart*”, “*Ayat-Ayat Cinta*” in 2008, “*Cinta Sejati*” in 2012, etc\(^3\). At least, there are ten soundtracks that are handled with Melly Goeslaw and her husband until 2013. It is the reason why she gets a nickname “*the Queen of Soundtrack*”.

\(^2\)http://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Melly_Goeslaw/ accessed on August 12th, 2013 at 10.00 WIB.

\(^3\)Ibid.
There is a question that relates to this nickname. What is the reason that makes her songs to be famous or easy listening? Actually, it is a simple reason because of the lyric that is meaningful message with the beautiful words by figurative language and smooth tune music in every song. It needs more analysis for knowing the real thing of using figurative language of every song for making meaningful meaning.

**FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE**

As people know, there are many songs which use real words or figurative language for making the meaningful meaning. In song, every author has different ways for creating song. For the example, *Fa’ang Wali* has characteristic as author that usual use for creating song by real or daily words and *Rian D’Massive* has characteristic that is different as author that usual use for creating song by figurative language because of romantic lyric. It is same with *Melly Goeslaw*. She has many jobs that related to the soundtrack romantic drama. It is her field; although, she would like to handle soundtrack horror or action drama.

What is figurative language? According to *Kayla Nabholz*, figurative language is a language that is used for descriptive effect, because of the intended meaning which makes it to be beautiful words, not to be understood in a strict literal sense⁴. Besides that, the other statement say, figurative language, the intended meaning does not coincide with the literal meanings of the words and sentences that are used⁵. It means, the author would like to describe something that use the types of figurative language as like hyperbole, metaphor etc for making it to be meaningful word. Thus, it would be challenge for listeners because it needs understanding about the meaning of those words when the listeners would read it.

What are the types of figurative language? There is statement from Dr. *Debora B. Schwartz* (English Department, California Polytechnic State University) that gives the definition and example of it, they are⁶:

**Simile**: An explicit comparison (using like or as): "Her lips are like roses."

**Metaphor**: A word or phrase denoting one kind of object or idea used in place of another to suggest a likeness or analogy between them ("the ship ploughs the sea.") A metaphor is

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⁴Debora B. Schwartz, *Figurative Language and Rhetorical Devices*, http://cla.calpoly.edu/, (English Department, California Polytechnic State University), accessed on August 12th, 2013 at 11.00 WIB.


generally an implicit comparison (doesn't use like or as): "Her lips are roses."

**Synecdoche**: Substituting a part for a whole or a whole for a part. "Fifty sail" for "fifty ships"; "the smiling year" for spring.

**Metonymy**: Substituting the name of something for its attribute or whatever it is associated with ("crown" for king).

**Periphrasis**: Substituting a descriptive phrase, made up of a concrete adjective and abstract noun, for a precise word: "fringed curtains of thine eye" (= eyelashes).

**Personification**: Attributing animation to something inanimate ("a grieving nation"); treating a thing or abstract quality as though it were a person.

**Oxymoron**: Deliberate combination of seemingly contradictory words ("helpful bureaucrat"; "bittersweet").

According to McArthur, Figurative Language: adjective from French *figuratix*, Latin *figurativus*, from figura a form shape, advice, or ornament: compare figure of speech. Language is in which figures of speech such as metaphors and similes freely occur. It means the language that is using figures of speech cannot be taken literally. In addition, there is other statement *Becky L. Spivey, M.Ed.* that gives his opinion about the types of figurative language, as like:

**Simile**: Uses the words "like" or "as" for characteristic of simile that it uses comparison two explicitly unlike things as being similar.

**Metaphor**: Suggests the words for making something or someone actually becomes or is something else. There is no "like" or "as" in comparing the two things in simile.

**Personification**: Gives animals or inanimate objects human-like characteristics.

**Onomatopoeia**: The word that has function for describing a natural sound which is made by an object or a certain action.

**Hyperbole**: Is a statement so exaggerated that no one believes it to be true.

**Idiom**: Is an expression whose meaning is not predictable from the usual meanings of the words that make it up. The important, one needs the context of the sentence to help understand the idiom.

After the explanation about the types of figurative language, it has effective means of saying when people use figurative language than people use
direct statement. It is the reason of these:

First, figurative language affords us imaginative pleasure.
Second, figures of speech are a way of bringing additional imagery into verse, of making the abstract concrete, of making poetry more sensuous.
Third, figures of speech are a way of adding emotional intensity to otherwise merely informative statements and of conveying attitudes along with information.
Fourth, figures of speech are an effective means of concentration, a way of saying much in brief compass.

STYLISTICS

The next point about stylistic that related to the how the interpretation of text song as like in Melly Goeslaw's masterpieces. Talk about song, it is literary text that is needed for analyzing what is the meaning or purpose of songwriters. Thus, stylistics is a method of textual interpretation in which primacy of place is assigned to language. It means, in other word, stylistics is the study and interpretation of texts that is in song which is viewed from a linguistic perspective.

Why language is so important to stylisticians is because the various forms, patterns and levels of text song. In addition, according to McArthur, stylistics is on the analogy of German Stylistik and French stylistique. It is the branch of linguistics that studies style, especially in works of literature. Then, it constitute linguistic structure are an important index of the function of the text. Actually, in this point, the author will explain some of the most important stylistic that is usual called rhetorical devices or figures of speech. It means that it is not only useful for analyzing texts, but also for creating your own texts. Thus, stylistic here make your song more interesting, exciting, and helping you to get and keep the listener's attention when you sing or read the song lyric.

It has related to the Melly Goeslaw's masterpieces because it is a romantic song that is in soundtrack for romantic drama. It needs interpretation from stylistic in order to know about the meaning of beautiful words which is used by songwriter in every song.

DISCUSSION

In every songwriter or author of song has different ways for them to express their feeling or something that would like to write as song. As like the

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9 Arp & Perrine, Adapted from Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry, Page. 33-34.
explanation above, from Fa’ang Wali, Rian D’Massive, and Melly Goeslaw, they have different ways of characteristic for creating a song but it is same good song by beautiful words, meaningful message, etc. The writer would like to know about the using of figurative language and frequency used of Melly Goeslaw’s masterpieces by analyzing.

The focus point of writer, it would like to analyze five songs as Melly Goeslaw’s masterpieces are ost. Soundtrack romantic drama such as Ada Apa Dengan Cinta?, Ketika Cinta Bertasbih, and Cinta Sejati that has different sensational moment of each song at that time. Then, it would be analyzed by the three most common types of figurative language are Metaphors, Similes, and Personification. The function of focus point, it is able to make the discussion to be specific for analyzing five masterpieces song from Melly Goeslaw. Thus, the points of discussion are:

1. What are kinds and meanings figurative language (Metaphors, Similes, and Personification) that is used in every song (Ada Apa Dengan Cinta?, Ketika Cinta Bertasbih, and Cinta Sejati)?

A. The first song (Ada Apa Dengan Cinta? – Melly Goeslaw ft Eric)

- [4] Sulit untuk aku ungkap semua

It means has relationship from two lines above because it is same purpose that is represented the same meaning. The meaning of this line “ada apa...” and “sulit untuk aku ungkap...” is confused with the condition that is felt each other, it is about love to someone.

- [9] Wahai pujangga cinta biar membelai indah

It means as analogy that compares two things about “pujangga” and “cinta” as directly

The Question 1: What are kinds and meaning figurative language (Metaphors, Similes, and Personification) that is used in every song (Ada Apa Dengan Cinta?, Ketika Cinta Bertasbih, and Cinta Sejati)?
to be “pujangga cinta”. It uses a short form or two words.

A.2 The second song (Ketika Cinta Bertasbih – Melly Goeslaw ft Amee)
• [5] Bisikkan doaku dalam butiran tasbih
In this point, there is a comparison that is short or two words as like “butiran” and “tasbih” to be “butiran tasbih” or comparison two things as like “bisikkan doaku” and “butiran tasbih” as analogy comparison.
• [10] Kembang kempis dadaku merangkai butir cinta
It is same as the point above because there are comparisons for two things. As like “butir” and “cinta” or analogy comparison to be “butir cinta”.
• [5] Bisikkan doaku dalam butiran tasbih
It has relationship each other from two lines because of the same purpose that is represented the same meaning. The meaning of those words is saying to stay forever in each heart of couple.
• [10] Terima kasih pada maha cinta menyatukan kita
It same with the first point that would like to make comparison of two things because the words “maha cinta” would like to do something for “kita” as above.

B. Similes
According to McArthur, simile is a figure of speech, in which a more or less fanciful or unrealistic comparison is made, using “like” or “as”13.

B.1 The first song (Ada Apa Dengan Cinta? – Melly Goeslaw ft Eric)
• [16] Andai bumi terbelah dua
  It means as assumption for something by word “andai” to hope something happen.

B.2 The second song (Ketika Cinta Bertasbih – Melly Goeslaw ft Amee)
• [7] Sudah diubun-ubun cinta mengusik rasa
  [8] Tak bisa ku paksa walau hatiku menjerit
  It means as assumption or simile because it has explicit meaning. In [7], someone feels confused moreover they cannot arrest it but in [8] tells about the defensiveness from themselves for their wants.

B.3 The third song (Cinta Sejati – Bunga Citra Lestari)
• There is no simile of this song. It seems to the sign of simile that uses the words “like” or “as” for characteristic of simile that it uses comparison two explicitly unlike things as being similar.

C. Personification
As like the explanation above, personification gives animals or inanimate objects human-like characteristics. According to McArthur, personification is in rhetoric, discourse in which animals, plants, elements of nature, and abstract ideas are given human attributes.4

C.1 The first song (Ada Apa Dengan Cinta? – Melly Goeslaw ft Eric)
• [2] Benci dan rindu merasuk di kalbu
  It means “benci” and “rindu” could do something like human because it has human characteristics to do “merasuk” as people do. It tells to readers that “benci” and “rindu” would like go into “kalbu” as meaning.
• [8] Biar sengsara hati kan merana
  It is same as like the second line because “hati” feels “merana” as human characteristics. It means the heart is hurt by somethings.

C.2 The second song (Ketika Cinta Bertasbih – Melly Goeslaw ft Amee)
• [1] Bertuturlah cinta mengucap satu nama
  It means “cinta” feels like as human because of word “mengucap satu nama”. It seems as human characteristic that would like to say something.
• [8] Tak bisa ku paksa walau hatiku menjerit
  It means as same as above that would like to say “hati” feels like as human because of word

14 Ibid. Page. 764.
“menjerit”. It is human characteristic.

- [9] Ketika cinta bertasbih nadiku berdenyut merdu
  That is be focus point here, between “cinta” and “bertasbih” because “cinta” could do something that feels like as human characteristic to do pray to the God. It is the sign of personification.

C.3 The third song (Cinta Sejati – Bunga Citra Lestari)

- [1] Manakala hati menggeliat mengusik renungan
  The words “hati” has characteristics as human because it is able to do “mengusik” as like the usual action of human.

- [4] Dapat aku dengar rindumu memanggil namaku
  The words “rindumu” as abstract things that is able to do something as like human. It is the word “memanggil”. It signs of personification.

- [9] Sukmaku berteriak, menegaskan ku cinta padamu
  It is same with the point above that say the word “sukmaku” that is able to do “berteriak” as human characteristic; although, it is an abstract thing.

- [13] Cinta kita melukiskan sejarah
  The words that show about personification are “cinta” do something as like human. It is an abstract thing. “cinta” do “melukiskan”, it is the important point of this line.

- [23] Lembah yang berwarna
  [24] Membentuk melekuk memeluk kita
  It contains two lines that show about personification. The words “lembah” that is able to do something as like “memeluk” because it is thing which does as human characteristic. Thus, personification gives animals or inanimate objects human-like characteristics.

Those are the discussion that contains about three song of Melly Goeslaw’s masterpieces that is analyzed by the three most common types of figurative language are **Metaphors, Similes, and Personification**. The next point, the writer would like to know the frequency used of those figurative language in three songs. Thus, the writer could make the conclusion for the discussion session because it needs for making the problem to be clear.

**The Question 2:** How is the frequency of each figurative
language (Metaphors, Similes, and Personification) that is used in every song (Ada Apa Dengan Cinta?, Ketika Cinta Bertasbih, and Cinta Sejati)?

From the discussion of the first question, the writer would like to do the calculation about the result of finding’s figurative language that is used in three songs of Melly Goeslaw’s masterpieces. The results are:

- **Metaphor** has eight (8) findings.
  - Ada Apa Dengan Cinta?
    [4] Sulit untuk aku ungkap semua
    [9] Wahai pujangga cinta biar membelai indah
  - Ayat-ayat Cinta
    [5] Bisikkan doaku dalam butiran tasbih
    [10] Kembang kempis dadaku merangkai butir cinta
  - Cinta Sejati
    [3] Suara sang malam dan siang seakan berlagu
    [10] Terima kasih pada maha cinta menyatukan kita
- **Simile** has two (2) findings.
  - Ada Apa Dengan Cinta?
    [16] Andai bumi terbelah dua
- **Personification** has ten (10) findings.
  - Ayat-ayat Cinta
  - Cinta Sejati
    There is no simile of this song. It seems to the sign of simile that uses the words “like” or “as” for characteristic of simile that it uses comparison two explicitly unlike things as being similar.
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The frequency that is used in Melly Goeslaw's masterpieces are represented by three song as like Ada Apa Dengan Cinta?, Ayat-ayat Cinta, and Cinta Sejati, they are:

- The total of them are 20 because of metaphor (8), simile (2), and personification (10).
- The manner to know about the frequency use this formula:

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\text{Finding of each figurative language} = \frac{\text{Total findings of three figuratives language}}{100} \times 100\%
\]

Therefore, these are the result of each frequency used in every figurative language:

- Metaphors (40%)
  8/20 \times 100\% = 40\%
- Similes (10%)
  2/20 \times 100\% = 10\%
- Personification (50%)
  10/20 \times 100\% = 50\%

CONCLUSION

There are many figurative languages that are used in several song of Melly Goeslaw’s masterpiece by which gets the nickname “the Queen of Soundtrack”. That gets high popularity from 1998 in album Potret II, she has many jobs that related to the song for soundtrack romantic drama in Indonesia. Three of all song as Melly Goeslaw’s masterpiece that is famous at that time by the success in romantic drama as like Ada Apa Dengan Cinta?, Ketika Cinta Bertasbih, and Cinta Sejati has analyzed by the three most common types of figurative language are Metaphors, Similes, and Personification. In a result of discussion point, it gets metaphors (8 findings and frequency used 40%), similes (2 findings and frequency used 10%), and the last personification (10 findings and frequency used 50%). It shows the proven about Melly Goeslaw has skills for making a lyric which contains meaningful words by using figurative language in order the listeners has imaginatively to know the meaning of her songs. Thus, the lyric has beautiful words and meaningful message in every song from Melly Goeslaw’s masterpiece in soundtrack drama.

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APPENDIX

THE FIRST SONG
Song Lyric “Ada Apa Dengan Cinta?” – Melly Goeslaw ft. Eric
By: Melly Goeslaw

[1] Satu masa telah terlewati
[2] Benci dan rindu merasuk di kalbu
[4] Sulit untuk aku ungkap semua

[6] Bicarakan semua yang kau rasakan
[7] Cinta itu kita yang rasa
[8] Biar sengsara hati kan merana

Reff:
[9] Wahai pujangga cinta biar membelai indah
[10] Teladani kalbuku

[12] Ada apa dengan cinta
[13] Perbedaan aku dan engkau
[14] Biar menjadi bait
[15] Dalam puisi cinta terindah

[16] Andai bumi terbelah dua
[17] Biar kita tetap saling berpeluk

THE SECOND SONG
Song Lyric “Ketika Cinta Bertasbih”
– Melly Goeslaw ft. Amee
By: Melly Goeslaw

[1] Bertuturlah cinta mengucap satu nama
[2] Seindah goresan sabda-Mu dalam kitabku
[3] Cinta yangbertasbih mengutus hati ini

[7] Sudah diubun-ubun cinta mengusik rasa
[8] Tak bisa ku paksa walau hatiku menjerit

[9] Ketika cinta bertasbih nadiku berdenyut merdu
[10] Kembang kempis dadaku merangkai butir cinta
[12] Sujud syukur pada-Mu atas segala cinta

THE THIRD SONG
Song Lyric “Cinta Sejati” – Bunga Citra Lestari
By: Melly Goeslaw

[1] Manakala hati menggeliat mengusik renungan
[3] Suara sang malam dan siang seakan berlagu
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[4] Dapat aku dengar rindumu memanggil namaku
[5] Saat aku tak lagi di sisimu
[8] Kau tak pernah jauh, selalu ada di dalam hatiku
[9] Sukmaku berteriak, menegaskan ku cinta padamu
[10] Terima kasih pada maha cinta menyatukan kita
[12] Ku tunggu kau di keabadian
[13] Cinta kita melukiskan sejarah
[14] Menggelarkan cerita penuh suka cita
[15] Sehingga siapa pun insan Tuhan
[16] Pasti tahu cinta kita sejati
[17] Saat aku tak lagi di sisimu
[18] Ku tunggu kau di keabadian
[19] Cinta kita melukiskan sejarah
[20] Menggelarkan cerita penuh suka cita
[21] Sehingga siapa pun insan Tuhan
[22] Pasti tahu cinta kita sejati
[23] Lembah yang berwarna
[24] Membentuk melekuk memeluk kita
[25] Dua jiwa yang melebur jadi satu
[26] Dalam kesucian cinta
[27] Cinta kita melukiskan sejarah
[28] Menggelarkan cerita penuh suka cita
[29] Sehingga siapa pun insan Tuhan
[30] Pasti tahu cinta kita sejati