Comparative Analysis of Language Style Between Songs Lyrics of English and Indonesian Pop Singer

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Abstract

This study aims to compare the differences and the similarities between Indonesia and English pop song lyrics in the level of ideational metafunction, The systemic functional linguistics theory by Halliday was applied to analyze this research. The method used in this research was a descriptive research method. The results of the study show that they share two similarities and six differences in the level of ideational metafunction. The conclusion obtained from the findings is that they are more different rather than similar and the differences in how they produces the song lyric affected by the differences in cultural background of the song which are represented through song lyrics to the different ways of producing structure of clauses and selection of words in the ideational level of metafunction.

Key words: language style, song, lyric, three levels of metafunction, Ardhito Pramono, Lewis Capaldi

A. INTRODUCTION

Stylistic is a study of distinctive styles found in literary genres in particular. The term is derived from two words: *style* and *linguistic*, which explain implicitly that the style in literary works is to analyze from the point of view of linguistics and is found in a text. Stylistic research typically includes the detection of usage patterns in speech and writing according to Khattak (2012: 98) in linguistics. It means that stylistic analysis is used not only to classify the language type but also to check or detect the linguistic form based on the language pattern used in discourses and writings.

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) course has proven language as the precious thing to be learned, to be comprehended, and to be used as well as possible. The phenomenon has been supporting by so many research in this world about SFL. They used the famous notions of expert researchers of language, such as Halliday, Gerot and Wignell, and others. Although SFL is an expert course in language, text, and context as cited in Coffin and Donohue (2012:65) that SFL as the theory of language which concern with the relationship among language, text, and context in human daily life as social process. Nevertheless, the coverage of SFL is broader than its focus because language usage involved with human social activity.

Metafunction becomes a part of Systemic Functional Linguistics and make the language analysis more interesting through register. The main concept of metafunction is come from Halliday's approach (1985:11 in Bilal, (2012:726), namely 'the context of situation' which is obtained through a systematic relationship between 'the social environment' and 'the functional organization of language'. These concepts has been affecting the language research in whole the world.

Art is as old as the human race itself. Art is a the result of self-awareness that has helped to create it humans are different from other animals. Art grew from a very primitive foundation. Humans are used to understanding and feel close to his art. Art today is a part of contemporary life as before, but the human way of life is very different today than three hundred years or three years a thousand years ago. Today, art serves a similar purpose it was served later; but still subject to our way of life, art has been influenced by the scientific method without being part of science.

The song is beautiful because it's two elements in it, the music as a companion and lyrics as a language like within the Oxford dictionary the meaning of the word song is a brief piece of music with words [song lyrics] (2008: 423). If the sound of music is removed, only the elements of the song lyrics are left. If the musical part is evacuated as if there is a song verse part. Song lyrics are similar to lyrics in that Song lyrics are used to characterize the feelings of the songwriter, and are related to the cadenced way, as quoted by Pradopo, lyrics communicate considerations that give rise to sentiment, which strengthen the faculty in a music course. action (2012: 11).

There are some researchers who have conducted the study on lyrics songs, they are: Pookun (2015), Muhammad (2017), Maulana (2019). Pookun (2015) analyzed a stylistic in selected popular song lyrics of oasis. He analyzed the use of figurative language, rhyme, and repetition, to prove the stylistic devices of the songwriter. Muhammad (2017) focused on Galperin's theory about the descriptions all aspects of stylistics classification of English vocabulary from the lyrics of the songs. He discussed about the stylistics classification of English vocabulary in the selected Eminem's songs which aimed to know the style and t characteristics of the vocabularies u and "Without Me". Maulana (2019) researcher studied about stylistics especially figurative language. The primary approach of this study is to investigate the use of figurative language, rhyme, and

repetition, in order to show the stylistic devices of the songwriters. He implemented upon the lyrics of four selected British's musician (Bob Dylan, Oasis, Blur, Ed Sheeran).

The study which will be conducted is similar to the three studies mentioned above. They discussed about multimodal analysis using song lyric, however, there is a differentiation between this study and the three studies above. In this study, the writer will be analyzing verbal elements that are used in song lyric of Indonesian and English singers by applying a Systemic Functional Linguistics by Halliday. Therefore, the researcher makes a title about "Comparative Analysis of language style between song lyrics of Indonesian and English singers ."

B. RESEARCH METHOD

This research used descriptive research method because the researcher analyzed the data descriptively and the result was in the form of explanation. The researcher downloaded ten song lyrics from Indonesia and English. The data were analyzed to find out the differences and the similarities between five song lyrics from Indonesia and five song lyrics from English singer from three levels of metafunction. The sources of the data were the collection of clauses which were gotten by transcribing from selected lyric data were obtained by Azlyrics.com.

There were three steps done in order to collect the data. Firstly, the researcher downloaded ten song lyrics from Indonesia and English from azlyrics.com. Secondly, the researcher did intensive listening to the subjects of the research and focusing on constrains between clauses. Third, the researcher transcribe the data in clause to clause sequences in order to be explored based on their functional structures; ideational level. After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data based on three steps. First, the researcher classified the types of process, got from the source of the verbal data, based on their occurrences in two transcribed lyric between Indonesian and English song lyrics. Next, the researcher compared the grouped and classified data in the clause to clause form to be counted and be represented in percentage in order to find the prominent occurrences of process,. Lastly, the researcher analyzed and compared the results separately depend on each level of metafunctions.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Research Finding (tentative)

Comparison between Ardhito Pramono and Lewis Capaldi in the level of ideational metafunction

To answer the first research question, it is found that both speakers are equal in using material process in public speaking since this kind of process has the

highest rate for both speakers and they are different variatively in using other processes.

Table 1.1 presents the findings in the level of ideational metafunction.

Process	Ardhito Pramono		Lewis Capaldi	
	F	%	F	%
material	39	**33,63%**	38	**34,54%**
behavioural	2	**1,73%**	1	**0,91%**
mental			-	
affection	7	**6,03%**	15	**13,64%**
cognition	15	**12,93%**	9	**8,19%**
perception	1	**0,87%**	1	**0,91%**
verbal	11	**9,48%**	3	**2,72%**
relational				
Attributive	39	**33,63%**	40	**36,36%**
Identifying	1	**0,87%**	0	**0%**
Existential	1	**0,87%**	3	**2,72%**
Meteorological	**0**	**0%**	0	**0%**
∑	116	**100%**	110	**100%**

above shows the similarity of the two singers styles in conveying information through the process of making song lyrics. Both singers and songwriters have similarities in the use of material and attributive processes in conveying lyrics that dominate other processes in data collection which is about 33,63% in Ardhito and 34,54% in Lewis. In connection with the emergence of processes that are rarely used in the song, they are similar in using existential, meteorigical and identifying. Regarding the lack of process to be used in the lyrics, the two speakers also have similarities in terms of behavioral identification, which indicates that this process is less helpful in conveying song lyrics to this behavior which is the percentage in ardhito 1,73% and 0,91% in lewis. Therefore, they share similarities in conveying information through the dominance of song lyrics, attributive and mental cognitive processes and at least use the process of identifyingbehavior.

Between these similarities, the two speakers also have differences. Ardhito Pramono uses verbal processes 11,1 % than Lewis Capaldi uses verbal process 2,06%. On the other hand, Lewis Capaldi enriched his performance by producing words denoting material processes. As such, they differ in showing information through verbal, material and mental processes.

A. Discussion

The findings of the song lyric analysis about Ardhito Pramono and Lewis Capaldi reveal the similarities and differences in ideational levels. This section discusses each level one by one to compare one singer with another singer from three metafunctional levels as a result of the differences in the speaker's cultural background because Ardhito Pramono is Indonesian while Lewis Capaldi is American. This difference in cultural background certainly affects the style of conveying a song's lyrics. These findings are related to the literature so that these assumptions can be formed objectively. Accordingly, the differences and similarities obtained from the findings are discussed in the next paragraph.

At the level of ideational metafunctions, the appearance of Ardhito Pramono and Lewis Capaldi are dominated by the emergence of material processes commonly found in song lyrics because both singers and songwriters generally convey songs about love and the phenomena of everyday life. This is verified by Hu's statement in Zheng (2014: 17) which explains that the material process is the dominant process in speaking because the word material acts as a fundamental basis for referring to human activities and existence in nature. This statement also emphasizes the role of attributive processes that arise after material processing as a high rate of occurrence in the data.

The similarity also occurs in the mental process of cognitive material with process material. This is understandable because two singers in conveying the lyrics of their songs must have the intention to connect with their audience. Therefore, by using a speaker's cognitive mental processes can draw the mental reactions of the audience about the thoughts that will occur as verified by Alaei & Ahangari (2016: 206). He claims that mental processes occur to demand affective, cognitive and perceptive reactions, and have less common meteorological events and identification processes. This has to do with the purpose of this genre which means that it is impossible for a singer and song lyrics to describe the weather conditions in detail because the two singers explain about everyday problems and it is also impossible to identify processes that often occur because the purpose of the song lyrics is to inform and entertain listeners through the information in the lyrics. This was similarity the research done by Satria (2018) where he discusses about speech performance by Manoj Vasudevan and Simon Bucknall and also syafri (2018) where she discusses about stand-up comedy performance by Daliso Chaponda and Elon Gold. Because of them are people who already standing on stage and conveying ideas through a sentences that is made in advance and contains meaning.

Among the similarities above, there are also differences found in the level of ideational metafunction. In contrast, Lewis Capaldi tends to use the existential processes. Meanwhile, Ardhito is significantly different from Lewis Capaldi about verbal process. clauses like I said, he says, he talks, I called, as in data analysis occur frequently indicating the use of verbal process as his style in delivering a song.

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D. CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

1. Conclusion

Based on the findings of the analysis of ten songs by Ardhito Pramono andLewis Capaldi, it can be concluded that the two singers and songwriters have moresimilarities than their differences at the three levels of metafunction. These can happen because the word choice and clause structure are evenly structured almost the same. So similarities are very dominant between the two songwriters. Therefore,these stylistic differences are influenced by differences in the cultural background of the singers which lead to different ways of producing processes at the ideationallevel of metafunctions.

2. Suggestion

This study, which mainly studies the similarities and differences in language styles in song lyrics, still has a number of limitations. This study only compares the similarities and differences between the two singers and songwriters to determine language style. Therefore, to obtain a more comprehensive study result, more in- depth research is needed on various singers and other genres. Furthermore, it is suggested that further researchers study language styles in this genre from adifferent approach or will study other genres to be compared with this research in order to get a better understanding of language styles in the future

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