



SOSIOHUMANIORA: Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Sosial dan Humaniora

Jurnal Homepage: <http://jurnal.ustjogja.ac.id/index.php/sosio>

The denotative and connotative meaning in Sheila on 7 song lyrics “Film Favorit”

Fadly Fauzan¹⁾, Myrna Nur Sakinah²⁾

^{1, 2}Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora/ Sastra Inggris, UIN SUNAN GUNUNG DJATI BANDUNG

Jl. A.H. Nasution No.105, Cipadung, Kec. Cibiru, Kota Bandung, Jawa Barat 40614

email: ffadlyfauzan11@gmail.com

Info artikel

Article History

Naskah diterima:
27 Desember 2020

Naskah direvisi:
11 Januari 2020

Naskah disetujui:
13 Januari 2020

Kata kunci:

**Semiotika, Denotasi,
Konotasi, Mitologi,
Lirik Lagu.**

Abstract

Lirik Lagu merupakan ekspresi seseorang tentang suatu hal yang sudah dilihat, didengar maupun dialaminya. Dalam mengekspresikan pengalamannya, penyair atau pencipta Lagu melakukan permainan kata-kata dan bahasa untuk menciptakan daya tarik dan kekhasan terhadap lirik atau syairnya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat makna konotasi, denotasi, dan mitologi yang terkandung pada objek penelitian yaitu lagu ‘Film Favorit’ dari Sheila On 7. Dalam penelitian ini teori utama yang digunakan adalah teori semiotika Roland Barthes. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan interpretatif deskriptif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dalam lirik lagu yang diteliti terdapat makna konotasi dan denotasi didalamnya. Begitu juga dengan mitos. Lagu ini membawa mitos umum yaitu cinta. Mitos yang berisi nilai cinta menggambarkan bahwa cinta harus diperjuangkan dan membuat komitmen untuk membuat cinta terjaga. Berisikan tentang curahan hati sang tokoh utama terhadap pasangannya dan cara menyatakan perasaannya kepada orang yang dicintainya. Pemilihan kata “Film Favorit” oleh sang penulis karena pada masa sekarang, kaum milenial sekarang sangat dekat dengan film. Penulis lagu berharap bahwa lagu ini mudah diingat dan dijadikan pembelajaran dalam kehidupan kita.

INTRODUCTION

Quoted from [Suprpto \(2009\)](#) said that communication is the art of delivering information, idea and someone’s attitude with another person (pp5-6). Humans can not be separated from the role of communication in their daily lives. This is because communication as a tool to convey a message to others. Communication also means; every form of behavior of someone whether verbal or non-verbal is responded to by others. More in discussing verbal communication, one of the effective communication media that is often used is through music and songs. With the strains of the tone, we can express many things; both in the form of stories, messages, ideas, or even critiques.

According to [Djohan \(2009\)](#), "music is a product of the mind. Thus, the vibrational elements (physics and cosmos) in the form of frequency, amplitude, and duration have not become music for humans until they are transformed neurologically and interpreted through the brain into: pitch (harmony-tone), timbre (sound color), dynamics (loud - soft), and tempo (fast and slow)" (p. 32).

Through music, musicians want to convey, entertain, explain their experiences to others. That becomes their means while words or lyrics are means for songwriters to express what they want to express.

Lyrics become the most important existence in a song. Through the lyrics a person can express things that they have seen, heard and experienced. In expressing their experiences, songwriters can play on words to create a special attraction to attract listeners. Therefore, as [Setianingsih said \(2007, p. 7\)](#), "a song lyric created and played to the public also has a great responsibility for the spread of certain beliefs, values, and even prejudices.

Lyrics are a unity in a musical work, because the lyrics are an important part that cannot be separated from other parts and besides that the lyrics have a universal nature, meaning that for any type of music, the lyrics can be used even enjoyed by the listeners, including pop music. Explaining what pop music is, Sanjaya interpreted, "pop is an abbreviation of the word popular, so pop music can roughly be interpreted as popular music.

One of Indonesia's top bands that carries pop music is Sheila On 7. The band, whose members are Adam, Duta, Eross, Brian, made their new single in 2018. This single was released on their own label named "507 Record". Film Favorit gain some awards when it released. In NET 5.0 and AMI Awards they achieved awards with the best song categories.

Analyzing song lyrics aims to understand the meaning by looking for signs that allow the emergence of meaning in the song. Quoting from Riffaterre's explanation "the reader is tasked with giving meaning to the signs contained in literary works. These signs will have meaning after reading and interpreting them. Indeed, in the reader's mind a semiotic transfer from sign to sign occurs (1978, p. 164-166) "this means that a meaning will be more complete if a reader is able to understand the real context contained in a text" (p.1) .

METHODS

The past research about analyzing song lyrics by Aldino Agusta Walad in 2013 with the research object is Imagine song. His research using qualitative mode with Roland Barthes semiotics theory in data analysis instruments and using constructivist paradigms as approaches. In this research, he found the meaning behind Imagine song itself, it has a quite strong meaning about disagreement about war between America and Vietnam. This song also for justice to another country which one was trying to fight to get their own glory. In his song, Lennon trying to send a message to the listener, that doing violences is not solving a problem and justice is beautiful for us.

The second research by Afi Chris Yulianto, 2011, analyzing the Jangan Menyerah song lyrics by D'Masiv Band. His research using the concept of Roland Barthes map sign and five codes of reading, hermeneutics; proaretic; semic code; symbolic code; and cultural code to interpret each of the lyrics of the song with the conclusion that suffering is faced with resignation and surrender and giving thanks for all the gifts given by God. However, this research shows that in Jangan Menyerah lyrics contains feelings of suffering and surrender in life.

The writer expresses his point is to give some theories and knowledge specifically in meaning of the signified and signifier. How to get the result from the meaning of the object itself which want to research with using Roland Barthes Semiotics theory.

In this research the writer doing a comparison from two previous research with his research made right now. There are comparison in each part. It is: the theme, research theory, finding methods, data collection technique, and finding discussion.

Journal one theme is "The meaning of Imagine Song Lyrics". In a wide manner, the writer focused on the semiotics meaning in Imagine song lyrics. Journal two title is a

"Depiction of Sadness in a song lyrics". The theme in this journal is "Analyzing The Denotative and Connotative meaning in song lyrics".

The research theory from all three journals are almost same but not the same also. The similarities from these three journals is using the Roland Barthes theory. Journal two using hermenutics code, proaretic code, semic code, and symbolic code. This journal using Interpersonal Love Relationship theory.

The finding methods by these three journals is same, it is by descriptive and quallitative. The finding discussion by journal one is the meaning behind the Imagine song popularized by John Lennon. The finding discussion from journal two is the depiction of sadness in a song lyrics 'Jangan Menyerah' by D'Masiv Band. This journal finding discussion is denotation, connotation and mythological meaning of the song lyrics 'Film Favorit' by Sheila On 7.

The similarity of the two previous studies with the research that is being research by writer is the theory used in previous research is also the same as that used by writer today namely the Semiotic theory of Roland Barthes and uses the same object namely song lyrics.

The difference found in previous studies with current research is the concept of map marks from different sides, The first research examines the meaning of Imagine song lyrics in rejecting the war between America and Vietnam, while the current researcher examines the meaning of song lyrics to individuals, both songwriters and song listeners.

Roland Barthes Semiotics

Talking about semiotics, there is always figure who sparked the theory. Roland Barthes is one of the most identical figures in the world of semiotics. He is a philosopher, literary critic, structuralist, and French Semiologist. His idea is one of the most widely used in research.

In his lifetime (1915-1980), Roland Bathes was someone who continued the thoughts of Ferdinand De Saussure. As we know, Saussure was the first originator of this semiotic theory. Saussure was interested in the complex way in which sentences are formed and the way sentences determine meaning, but less interested in the fact that the same sentence can convey different meanings to people of different situations. ([Kriyantono, 2007: 268](#)), said that Roland Barthes emphasizes the interaction between text and personal experience and the user culture. , interactions between conventions in the text and conventions experienced and expected by users.

The idea put forward by Barthes is what became known as the "order of signification". Barthes' theory focuses on the idea of the significance of two stages, denotation and connotation. Denotation is the objective definition of the word, while connotation is the subjective or emotional meaning ([Alex Sobur, 2003: 263](#)). Herein lies the difference between Saussure and Barthes even though Barthes still uses the signifier-signified term carried by Saussure. Meanwhile, Barthes states that the connotation is identical to the operation of ideology, which he calls a myth that has the function to express and provide justification for dominant values that apply in a certain period ([Sobur, 2012: 71](#)). It can also be interpreted simply that the myth was formed not because of a study or investigation, but was born from an assumption based on a belief or rough observations from the public.

Roland Barthes Map Sign

1. Signifier
2. Signified

3. Denotative Sign
4. Connotative Signifier
5. Connotative Signified
6. Connotative Sign

Sources: [Paul Cobley & Litza Jansz \(1991, p. 51\)](#)

From the Barthes map it can be seen that the denotative sign consists of markers and markers. However, at the same time, denotative signs are also connotative markers (Alex Sobur, 2004, p. 69). Of connotative markers will bring up connotative markers which will then underlie the appearance of connotative signs.

In this study, the Barthes sign map serves as a reference and boundary for researchers in conducting research. First, in identifying the markers and signs in the lyrics of the song Band Sheila On 7 "Film Favorit." After that interpret the signs at the stage of denotative interpretation and then the meaning to a deeper level that is connotative, which will eventually produce a myth. that develops in the wider community.

Denotation

The first stage of signification is the relationship between the signifier and the signified in a sign to external reality, and Barthes calls it denotation, the most real meaning of the sign. So in the Barthes concept, connotative signs do not merely have additional meanings but also contain both denotative signs which underlie their existence, so in this case denotation is associated with the closure of meaning (Sobur, 2009: 70).

The denotation significance process usually refers to the use of language with meaning that is in accordance with what is said. For example when someone says the word "dog" then what is meant from the pronunciation of the word "dog" is the concept of ailments, such as four feet, mammals, biting and barking. In Barthes' semiotics, denotation is the first level of signification system, which is then continued by the connotation system of signification at the second level.

Connotation

Barthes uses the word connotation as a term to indicate the significance of the second stage. The word "connotation" itself comes from Latin, "connotare" which means "to be a sign" and refers to cultural meanings that are separate from words or other forms of communication. The meaning of connotative is a combination of denotative meaning with all the images, memories and feelings that arise when our senses intersect with a sign. After that there will be interaction when the signified meets the feelings or emotions of the reader along with the values of the culture. For example if we mention the word "Vespa" then the meaning of the denotation from the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) is a scooter (skuter), a two-wheeled motorized vehicle. But connotatively the word "Vespa" will be interpreted as something that makes you happy, reminiscent of a trip to a place with someone who is involved in the memory of the word "Vespa".

The meaning of connotation is a subjective meaning, is the result of interpretation when the sign meets the feelings and values of the culture of the reader, so in this case

the research instrument is the researcher. The culture most widely linked to the discussion is the culture of the Indonesian state. Based on the meaning of denotation that has been described previously, then the meaning of the second level, namely connotation.

Barthes framework explains that the connotation is identical to the operation of ideology which is called a myth and serves to express and justify the dominant values that apply in a certain period. The connotation leads to the meaning attached to a word because of the history of the user, therefore it can be interpreted differently by each individual. If the denotation of a word is considered as an objective word, the connotation of a word is considered as a subjective or emotional meaning. In addition, the denotative meaning can almost be understood by many people, so the connotative meaning can only be understood by those whose numbers are smaller.

Myth

According to Prof. Dr. C. A. van [Peursen \(1980: 38\)](#), a myth is a story that gives a certain direction and direction to a group of people. myth gives direction to human behavior, and is a kind of guidance for human wisdom. Through myths, humans can take part in the events of their surrounding.

The connotation is identical to the operation of ideology which he calls a myth and has the function of providing justification for the dominant values prevailing at a certain period. Also in the myth there are three-dimensional patterns of markers, markers and signs. Myth is usually considered the same as a fairy tale, and is considered a strange story and difficult to understand its meaning or accepted truth because the story is irrational or does not make sense. Therefore in Greek there are known myths that are contrary to logic (muthos and logos). In myth also a marker can have several markers. British imperialism, for example, is marked by a variety of markers, such as the use of clothes on women in Victorian times, the Union Jack flag whose arms spread to eight directions, English is now worldwide.

Interpersonal Love Relationship

DeVito in his book *The Interpersonal Communication Book* (2009), explains the types of interpersonal relationships. When described include friendship, family, love, and interpersonal relationships in the environment at work. This research will focus on the kind of interpersonal relationships of love that exist between the main character and the woman who is loved. Love is an interpersonal relationship in which you feel closeness, caring, warmth, and joy in relationships with others. ([DeVito, 2007: 334](#)).

According to the type, love is divided into 6 types. First, eros (beauty and sexuality) is love that focuses on sexuality and beauty where more important things such as quality and longer lasting can be ruled out. Second, ludus (entertainment and excitement) is love that is a fun game and not to be taken too seriously. Third, storge (peaceful and slow) love that has no passion and intensity. Fourth, pragma (practical and traditional), practical love and looking for relationships that will go well. Fifth, mania (elation and depression) love that has the character of depression and obsession. Finally, agape (compassionate and selfless), loving love, without ego, and not expecting anything in

return. The love affair of the main character and loved one is eros which is generally experienced by each individual human.

This study uses qualitative research methods with interpretive approaches. Qualitative research is research whose data are expressed in verbal form, and analyzed without using statistical techniques. ([Sangadji, 2016, p 26](#)). Meanwhile, according to Sugiyono, "qualitative research methods are a research method based on the philosophy of postpositivism, used to examine natural object conditions, (as opposed to being an experiment) where the researcher is a key instrument, data source sampling is done in a purposive and snowball manner, data collection techniques are triangulated (combined), analysis the data are inductive / qualitative, and the results of qualitative research emphasize more on meaning than generalization ". ([2012, p.15](#)).

There are three main steps in qualitative research:

1. Description stage or orientation stage. At this stage, the researcher describes what is seen, heard and felt.
2. Reduction stage. At this stage, the researcher reduces all information obtained in the first stage to focus on a particular problem
3. Selection stage. At this stage, researchers describe the focus that has been set to be more detailed and then conduct in-depth analysis of the focus of the problem. The result is a theme that is constructed based on data obtained into knowledge, hypotheses, even new theories. ([Sugiyono, 2012, p. 43](#)).

The interpretive approach is analysis in determining the basis and social meaning. Interpretative is not an autonomous work and is not determined by a particular human special power. In the interpretive can use the help of others as well as written information ([Gunawan, 2005, p.5](#)).

Research that uses semiotic analysis is a research technique for communication studies that tends to lead more to receiving messages and sources. Categorized into interpretive and subjective research because it relies heavily on the ability of researchers to interpret texts or signs that can be associated with ideological, cultural, moral and spiritual values. In this study, researchers tried to analyze and find out the true meaning and meaning of song lyrics "Film Favorit" by Sheila On 7.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

RESULTS

Film Favorit song is a new single from Sheila On 7 after their contract with Sony Music's label had ended. This song created by Eross after 3 years Sheila On 7 not released any songs.

The following are the song lyrics of "Film Favorit" by Sheila On 7:

Terkadang hidup menggariskan misteri

Yang takkan pernah bisa aku pahami

Seperti aku yang tak pernah berhenti

Mencari celah menaklukkan hati

Mereka bilang cobalah kau sadari

Misteri ini harusnya disudahi

Aku mencoba sederhanakan ini

Agar semua orang memahami

*Sama seperti di film favoritmu
Semua cara akan kucoba
Walau peran yang aku mainkan
Bukan pemeran utamanya
Karna mereka tak ikut merasakan
Indahnya hidup jatuh hati padamu
Sekali lagi aku kan menjelaskan
Berhenti bukan pilihan bagiku*

1. Myths in 'Film Favorit' song lyrics

The following is a discussion about the myths in the lyrics of 'Film Favorit' songs based on the denotation and connotation markings of each song's lyrics.

Terkadang hidup menggariskan misteri

On big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), hidup (life) have so many meaning. In this context, hidup means experience life in certain circumstances. The next word is menggariskan. In KBBI it means provide guidelines as a guide. Misteri (mystery) means something that is still unclear (still a puzzle, still a secret).

'Mystery' in this part is something that is still not sure of what will happen in our life in the future. After analyzing the first array, 'terkadang hidup menggariskan misteri' have a denotation meaning which significantly on words 'menggariskan' and 'misteri'.

The sentence 'terkadang hidup menggariskan misteri' means that the main character thoughts that this life sometimes have some mystery that can not be known by us. The meaning of mystery on this sentence is the secret of human's spouse. Human can not suggests their love directly. Everything have the struggle. The phrase of 'terkadang' means that the main character thinks that sometimes something will happen to us. the word 'sometimes alive' in this array communicates the whole of the soul and mind of the main character.

Yang takkan pernah bisa aku pahami

In this part there are denotation meaning that the main character will be never understand of what is going through this life.

The second array 'yang takkan pernah bisa aku pahami', 'takkan' means the main character makes his statement that he will never make / do it. 'pahami' in this sentence refers to the mystery he was talking about in the first array.

Seperti aku yang tak pernah berhenti

'Aku' in this array pointing to the main character who is trying to get attention by the one he loved. The sentence of 'seperti aku yang tak pernah berhenti' have denotation meaning, it is that the main character will never give up to be the ideal man for the woman he loved.

'seperti aku yang tak pernah berhenti' can be define that the main character's will that he is never giving up for what he want. This action was carried out in order to reach an agreement better for the continuity of the relationship that is lived. Prioritizing us,

what is meant is that if you want to take an action or take a decision, it can be reconsidered whether it is positively beneficial to their relationship or even vice versa, because the ego possesses mastering the rational and emotional aspects so that it gives a bad impact.

Mencari celah menaklukkan hati

On KBBI, 'mencari' means trying to get something. Celah means a gap between two things. 'Hati' in this context means a human nature feeling.

After analyzing word by word in this array, this means that the main character is trying to find a way to get the loved one's heart. In this part it has denotation meaning basically in word 'mencari' and 'hati'.

'Celah' means the opportunity to get the loved one's heart in any chance. The main character wants all this to be realized in the journey of love that he lived with his partner, so that positive actions like this can always grow and always awake throughout their love journey.

Mereka bilang cobalah kau sadari

Mereka in KBBI means the people being talked about. Kau is a pronoun from engkau. Kau means the form bound in front of other words.

From sentence 'mereka bilang cobalah kau sadari' it have a denotation meaning, that the main character trying to tell from 'them' (mereka) to get her realize of something

Misteri ini harusnya disudahi

In this sentence, there is a denotation meaning, that he want to tell to the woman he loved that this "mystery" must be finished. Mystery in this sentence based to the puzzle of life that will never be know by anyone.

Aku mencoba sederhanakan ini

'sederhana' in KBBI means about not overdo something. The sentence 'aku mencoba sederhanakan ini' have denotation meaning, the main character wants to get it simple about the mystery he talked about.

Agar semua orang memahami

Denotation meaning in this sentence is by solving the mystery, everyone will be understand what mystery in their life.

Sama seperti di film favoritmu

In KBBI, favorit means the loved one. In this sentence it have denotation meaning that from her favorite movie, he will try it based on her favorite movie.

Semua cara akan kucoba

In this part, the denotation meaning is, the main character will try his best to get his woman's heart in many ways, like in a movie.

Walau peran yang aku mainkan

'peran' in KBBI means 'showman' or 'play actor'. In sentence 'walau peran yang aku mainkan' the denotation meaning is the main character imagining about his life is in a movie, where there is an actor in it.

Bukan pemeran utamanya

'utama' in KBBI means most important, primary. The denotation meaning in this sentence is the main character will do anything to get her heart even he is not the main character.

Karna mereka tak ikut merasakan

Denotation in this sentence is the main character try to tell the woman he loved that everyone but him did not feel the same thing for one thing.

Indahnya hidup jatuh hati padamu

'indah' in this part refers to the feeling of something. 'jatuh hati' in KBBI means put love to something or someone. The denotation meaning in this sentence is the main character tells to anyone that falling in love with the woman he loved right now is a beautiful feeling.

Sekali lagi aku kan menjelaskan

'kan' is a word from 'akan' that means declare something that is about to happen. Denotation meaning in this sentence is the main character wants to make it clear by telling her or anyone about what is he going to do.

Berhenti bukan pilihan bagiku

The denotation meaning in 'berhenti bukan pilihan bagiku' is the main character will not give up to get his woman's heart to be her ideal man. Giving up is not an option for the main character.

Mythology in 'Film Favorit' lyrics

It is undeniable that women want to be understood. Although women in general use emotionally in their daily lives, which may have negative effects, no doubt men who are more inclined to the rational aspects must be able to understand and understand the desires of women.

In the lyrics of the song 'Film Favorit' found mythology about the role of the main character as a male. Regardless of where the source of the problem in the mystery of a love relationship, a real man must fight for his love to get the heart of the woman he loves.

The main character always tries to understand this by using the emotional aspects that he has as well, although the weight of the main character wants to be a man who truly understands the woman he loves.

Furthermore, mythology about the role of men with high ambitions to get his love. in the lyrics of this song, it is mentioned that the man did everything he could to be the ideal man for his woman, that is: 'semua cara akan ku coba'.

CONCLUSION

'Film Favorit' song is a latest single from Sheila On 7 especially for their fans 'SheilaGank'. In addition, this song is a song that has the meaning implied in the lyrics. This underlies the selection of this song as an object of research. Based on the analysis of semiotics conducted on the lyrics of the song "Film Favorit", the findings obtained are as follows:

1. Understand the aspects of signifier and signified in the lyrics of 'Film Favorit'
2. Knowing the meaning of denotation, connotation meaning, and mythology contained in the lyrics of the song "Film Favorit" which was popularized by the Sheila On 7.

After analyzing the song "Adinda Poetry" using the theory of Roland Barthes's semiotics, the results and a clearer picture of the main character's feelings toward his partner and the continuity of the journey of his love story besides a detailed interpersonal relationship in it is a love relationship. The choice of the word "Film Favorit" as the title song represents the main character figure that she likes in her favorite movie. The hope of the songwriter so that this song can be remembered and used as learning is one of the events in life that has certainly been or is being and will be faced by layers of society. As long as the main character is still breathing in this world he will always try to be the ideal male figure for the woman he loves. Besides that, he is also inviting his partner to participate together to be individuals who are patient, relent and loyal.

REFERENCES

- Djohan. (2009). *Psikologi musik*. Yogyakarta, Indonesia: Penerbit Best Publisher.
- Riffaterre, M. (1978). *Semiotics of poetry*. Bloomington & London, Inggris: Indiana University Press, 164-166
- Sobur, A. (2012). *Analisis teks media: Suatu pengantar analisis wacana, analisis semiotika, dan analisis framing*. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya
- Sudjiman, P. & Zoest, A. Z. (1996). *Serba-serbi semiotika*. Jakarta: Gramedia
- Sugiyono. (2012). *Metode penelitian pendidikan: pendekatan kuantitatif, kualitatif, dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Van Peursen ,(1988) *Strategi Kebudayaan. Edisi Kedua*. Yogyakarta : Gunung Mulia
- Vera, Nawiroh. (2014). *Semiotika dalam Riset Komunikasi*. Bogor: Ghalia Indonesia.
- Wibowo, Indriawan Seto Wahyu. (2013). *Semiotika Komunikasi*. Jakarta: Mitra Wacana Media
- Zaimar, Okke Kusuma Sumantri. (2014). *Semiotika dalam Analisis Karya Sastra*. Depok: Komodo Books.