

## **Representation of The Meaning of The Song “Sampai Jadi Debu” By Ananda Badudu**

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### **Abstract:**

This research aims to determine the meaning of the connotation and denotation meaning of a song entitled "Sampai Jadi Debu" by Ananda Badudu. This research attempts to describe the signs and markers of the connotation and denotation meanings in the song lyrics. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method, which aims to provide a comprehensive and in-depth picture of the object under study. The data source taken is the meaning contained in the lyrics of the song "Sampai Jadi Debu" by Ananda Badudu. The data collection used was a literature review which was carried out using the technique of reading, identifying and recording the meanings found in the song lyrics. The theory applied is Roland Barthes' semiotic theory which involves a thorough reading process of song lyrics, identifying important elements that describe connotative and denotative meanings, and recording the results of this identification for further analysis. The results of the research show that the lyrics of the song "Sampai Jadi Debu" by Ananda Badudu contain connotative meaning and denotative meaning which are closely related to love and loyalty attached to each other. Judging from the lyrics or verses of the song, the author gives a picture of a very strong promise of loyalty and trust in a relationship until the end of life.

**Keywords:** Denotation, Connotation, Song, Meaning

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## Introduction

Literary work is a work of art that is printed or written and poured in the form of language. Literary works can also be interpreted as stories that display the creations of an author. Literature according to Jacob Sumardjo and Saini K.M. literature is the expression of human personality in the form of experience, thought, spirit, and belief in a form of concrete images that evoke charm with language tools. According to A.Teeuw, the word literature comes from the Sanskrit as- and -tra, which means tools for teaching, instruction books, instruction books or teaching (Nugraheni Eko Wardani 2009). Literature can also be described as everything that is written, or the use of language in written form. Literary works consist of various forms such as poetry, prose, drama, and oral literature.

Literary works consist of various forms, such as poetry, prose, drama, and oral literature. Each form has different characteristics and ways of delivery, but all aim to express the creativity and thoughts of the author through the medium of language. These forms allow writers to express their ideas and feelings in unique and memorable ways.

Song according to the large Indonesian dictionary is a variety of rhythmic sounds, namely in speaking, singing, and reading. In this sense, songs are not only limited to sung music but also include rhythmic sounds produced in daily activities. Song can also be defined as the art of tone or sound within the scope of combinations and temporal relationships (usually accompanied by musical instruments) to produce music that is highly flavored. The combination of tones and sounds in songs creates an organized and aesthetic musical structure, allowing listeners to enjoy beautiful harmonies.

According to Alwi, et al. Songs are a variety of rhythmic sounds (Restiani and Sofyan 2019). From the description above, it can be concluded that a song is a variety of sounds that have rhythm and are also arranged according to tempo, which is an important element in music. Rhythm and tempo provide the framework for the song, allowing various musical elements to intertwine harmoniously and create a pleasant and meaningful listening experience. Song lyrics are also included in a literary work, which is a transfer of poetry into a song that is commonly said by people in general as poetry musicalization. Song lyrics have almost the same criteria as poetry, namely the building blocks contained in writing poetry. Both have a physical structure and an inner structure. Apart from the building blocks that have similarities, in making poetry is done by writing in the form of stanzas, this is also the same as writing song lyrics, which are written in the form of stanzas. Song lyrics are arranged in stanzas because there are no binding rules in the procedure for writing song lyrics. Apart from the writing factor, song lyrics also come from the feelings of the author which are sourced from the results of sight, hearing, and feelings experienced by the author himself. Usually song lyrics describe the events experienced by an author as well as poetry, only different in terms of delivery.

The lyrics of the song studied are the song entitled "until it becomes dust" by Ananda Badudu, in this song explaining the eternal love of two people who both love each other. As if they have a story that will last forever and bring them to the end of their lives. Ananda Badudu is a journalist and musician. Initially Ananda was known as a musician only. Then at the end of 2012 he founded a folk band called Banda Neira in Bandung. Ananda became the guitarist, vocalist, and songwriter of the band. Ananda Badudu was born on December 26, 1987 and is the grandson of an Indonesian language figure J.S Badudu. Besides being a musician, he is also known as a journalist. Ananda Badudu has worked at Tempo magazine and Vice Indonesia.

This study is in line with research conducted by Feni Amanda and Achmad Yuhdi (2023) who analyzed the connotation meaning in a song by Ananda Badudu. From the results of this study, it can be found that the song by Ananda Badudu has a very complex

meaning, with lyrics that are almost filled with connotations. This song gives clues about the meaning of life, death, and loyalty which indirectly gives a message that life is a moment that must be appreciated. Apart from that, this research is also in line with research conducted by Muhammad Hafiz, Kusrin, and Eka (2022) in the journal *Linguistics*, a journal of language and literature which analyzes the representation of the meaning of Tulus' song lyrics. From the journal it is written that in the song by Tulus explains about a phase of maturity that occurs in life, such as people who are very diligent in worship but only when they have a problem, even though the exit from a problem is only God. The equation of this research with previous research is the theory used, namely Roland Barthes' semiotic theory and using the same object, namely song lyrics. While the difference between this research and the previous research is the concept of meaning signs, the previous research provides an overview of the maturity phase in life by analyzing Tulus's song entitled "Bunga Tidur", while this research provides an overview of eternal and forever love.

The theory used is Roland Barthes' semiotic theory. According to Barthes, semiotics is the science of interpreting signs, where language is also a combination of signs that have certain messages from society (Kevinia et al. 2022). According to Sudjiman in (Nathaniel and Sannie 2020) also said that the term semiotics comes from the Greek word "semeion" which means sign or "seme" which means sign interpreter. A sign at that time was defined as something that pointed to something else. These signs can also be in the form of songs, dialog, notes, pictures, logos, facial expressions, and gestures. Semiotic theory is also said to be a very important theory because it has a big role in interpreting several things.

The benefits obtained from this article consist of two benefits. Namely: Theoretical benefits and Practical benefits. The theoretical benefit of this research is to contribute knowledge, insight, and expand the studies of linguistics in the field of semantic analysis of several types of meaning. Another practical benefit of this research is that it can be a reference for other studies that will be conducted with relevant discussions.

## Method

The research method according to Prof. M.E Winarno is an activity carried out using careful and systematic techniques. Meanwhile, according to Sugiyo (Sugiyono 2023) the research method is a systematic approach used to generate new knowledge, solve problems, or develop products, processes, or services.

This research uses a qualitative descriptive method using Roland Barthes' semiotic theory in the data analysis instrument. The focus used in semiotic analysis is the study of signs and meanings. According to Roland Barthes' view (Wibisono and Sari 2021) there are two multilevel signaling systems, namely the denotation and connotation systems. This system can be used to recognize and understand the signs and symbols and the meaning of the song lyrics entitled "Sampai Jadi Debu". While the qualitative method is an in-depth and comprehensive research approach aimed at understanding and explaining phenomena in their natural context. Meanwhile, descriptive qualitative research is research that is used by analyzing and describing an object that will be selected.

The data contained in this study discusses the words or sentences in the lyrics of the song entitled "until it becomes dust" by Ananda Badudu. The data used is from the song lyrics and then collected by using the technique of writing every word and sentence of the song lyrics. The stages used in this research are (1). Reading, understanding and at the same time listening to the entire song lyrics. (2). Identifying words or sentences that contain connotations, denotations, and so on. (3). Analyzing the data that has been found.

In this study, researchers did not obtain data from the results of interviews conducted, but researchers analyzed the data in detail in order to obtain information related to the field of research.

## Results and Discussion

Semantics is the study of the meaning contained in human language. According to Allan (Saifullah 2021) in a book entitled *Natural Language Semantics*, explains that the meaning contained in human language refers to "Natural Language", namely natural language, which is usually interpreted and understood by language users in the communication process involving other people. Meanwhile, according to Tarigan (Yanti et al. 2021) Semantics is a field of science that studies a meaning that has a relationship with other meanings and affects humans. The existence of meaning as a sign of linguistics. Kridalaksana (1983) states that linguistics is the study, study or study of the nature and intricacies of language, which can be said to be language in general that humans have as a means of communication or linguistics is the science of language or the science that investigates language scientifically (Effendi 2012). Meanwhile, Semantics is the study of the various meanings of language. According to Smarapra (Eriyanti et al. 2020) there are two notions of language. First, there is language as a means of communication with all members of society in the form of sound symbols produced by the speech organs when exchanging greetings and socializing. Second, language is a communication system commonly used as vocal symbols (speech sounds) that are free. Language is often defined as a communication tool that allows humans to share information, ideas, and feelings. Semantics can also be interpreted as a branch of linguistics that studies meaning in language.

Furthermore, meaning is a meaning given to a word, phrase, or sentence and is an important element in understanding language and communication. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, meaning is the intention of the speaker or writer and the meaning given to a linguistic form. Meaning is not only limited to a written or spoken language, but also related to several communication processes in various contexts. So it can be understood that meaning is an important element in understanding language and communication. While meaning according to the large Indonesian dictionary is the intention of the speaker or writer, it can also be interpreted as the meaning given to a language form. Types of meaning can consist of lexical, grammatical, contextual, referential and non-referential meaning, conceptual meaning and associative meaning, denotative meaning and connotative meaning, as well as word meaning and term meaning, idiom and proverb meaning.

### 1). Lexical Meaning

According to KBBI, lexical meaning is the meaning of language elements as a symbol of objects and events (Yanti et al. 2021). The word lexical comes from the word "lexicon" which means dictionary. Lexical meaning means the meaning that has lexemes without context, or it can also be interpreted as the true meaning of a word without additional context. In general, lexical meaning is usually interpreted by people as the true meaning of a word or meaning that contains the true meaning according to the results of the captured vision.

### 2). Grammatical Meaning

The grammatical meaning is the meaning of the word that arises after the word undergoes a grammatical process (Milawati, Burhanuddin, and Efendi 2022), such as getting affixes or affixes, or words that have undergone morphophonemic and fusion processes. This meaning depends on the grammatical structure and context of the sentence.

### 3.) Contextual meaning

The contextual meaning is the meaning possessed by a lexeme or word when it is in a certain context. Meanwhile, contextual meaning according to Chaer is the meaning of a lexeme or word in a certain context (Muzaiyanah 2015). For example:

- a. Adi feels a headache (literal meaning)
- b. Diko became the principal (meaning of position)
- c. Diyah will get a big head if she is praised (idiomatic meaning)

### 4.) Referential Meaning

Referential meaning is meaning that is directly related to the facts or reality that occurs. This meaning has a relationship with concepts and cognitive meanings that help us understand the world around us. According to Chaer (Nafinuddin 2020) explains that referential meaning is a word or laxem or commonly said as meaning that is directly related to reality, referent, or reference. Words or laxem that have this referential meaning are used to describe objects or events that exist in the real world.

Referential meaning also has a relationship with the concept of cognitive meaning, which is understanding and interpretation formed based on our knowledge and experience of the world. Cognitive meaning allows us to associate words with concepts that exist in our minds, so that we can understand and communicate about reality effectively. Referential meaning thus not only helps us recognize and name objects in the real world, but also supports the cognitive processes that allow us to understand and conceptualize our experiences.

### 5.) Non-Referential Meaning

As for non-referential meaning is the opposite of referential meaning itself, if referential meaning is directly related to reality or referents that exist in the real world, then non-referential meaning is meaning that does not have a referent or reference. Non-referential meaning does not refer to specific real objects, events, or circumstances, so it does not contain information that can be verified or connected to the real world.

In addition, non-referential meaning can also be interpreted as a word that has no referent or can be referred to as a conjunction that only has a function but has no additional meaning. The main function of the words in question is to connect contextual or referential meaning.

Examples are words like “and” or “but”, which serve to connect clauses or sentences without adding any specific meaning beyond the sentence structure itself. The main function of non-referential words is to connect contextual or referential meanings within a word, sentence, or text. In other words, although these words do not have specific referents, they play an important role in shaping the structure and cohesion of the text. They help to organize information in a way that the reader or listener can understand and follow, although they themselves do not provide additional meaning beyond their grammatical function.

### 6.) Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual meaning is a meaning that arguably corresponds to the basic or core concept of a lexeme or word. This meaning is free from any relationship or association with elements outside the concept itself. Usually in semantics, conceptual meaning can also be called cognitive meaning or denotation meaning.

Conceptual meaning is the most basic and direct meaning of a word, which can be understood without the need for additional context. For example, the word “dog” in conceptual meaning refers to a four-legged animal commonly kept by humans. This meaning does not depend on a context or specific usage, but rather on the basic meaning that the word has.

### **7). Associative Meaning**

Associative meanings are meanings that have a lexeme or word that is related to something outside the language. Associative meaning here can be defined as meaning that contains allusions beyond the actual meaning, which comes from words and phrases. Associative meaning adds a deeper and more complex layer of meaning than conceptual and denotative meaning. For example, the word "rose" in associative meaning can refer to beauty, love, or even sadness depending on the context and cultural or individual associations. These meanings are often indirect and require an understanding of social context, culture, or personal experience to be interpreted correctly.

### **8). Denotative Meaning**

Denotative meaning is the original meaning of a lexeme. This denotative meaning can still be said to be the same as the lexical meaning, which is the most basic meaning and has the original meaning. Basically, denotative meaning is also the same as referential meaning because denotative meaning is often explained as meaning in accordance with the results of observations according to sight, smell, hearing, feelings, or other experiences. For example, the word "house" in denotative meaning also refers to a residential building. This meaning is also often equated with referential meaning because both types of meaning refer to realities or referents that exist in the real world, and not to emotional or figurative meanings.

Referential meaning is meaning that is directly related to facts or reality. In this case, denotative and referential meanings serve as the basis for understanding and communicating about the real world. For example, in everyday communication when someone mentions the word "house", we denotatively understand what is meant is a residential building, not other meanings that have a figurative or emotional nature. Thus, denotation plays an important role in maintaining clarity and harmony of communication.

### **9). Connotative Meaning**

The connotative meaning is another meaning added to the denotative meaning that relates to the flavor value of the word. Unlike the denotative meaning which is literal and objective, connotative meaning is subjective and depends more on one's personal background and experience. The connotative meaning can be said to be a meaning based on emotive value. For example, the word "night" denotatively means the time after sunset to before sunrise, but connotatively, night can carry the meaning of fear, solitude, or even romance.

Connotative meaning is very important in communication as it gives depth and nuance to the words used. Writers and speakers often utilize connotative meaning to create an emotional effect or to add an additional layer of meaning to their message. In poetry and literature, this use of connotative meaning can enrich the text and allow readers to experience a range of feelings and interpretations. For example, the word "rose" denotatively refers to a specific type of flower, but connotatively roses are often associated with love, beauty, and even sadness, depending on the context.

Due to their emotional and contextual nature, connotative meanings can vary from one culture to another, or even between individuals within the same culture. A word that has a positive connotation in one culture may have a negative connotation in another. For example, the color white, denotatively is a bright and light color, but connotatively in some other cultures it can symbolize death or mourning. Therefore, understanding connotative meaning requires sensitivity to the social, cultural and emotional context in which the word or phrase is used.

According to Roland Barthes, there are three aspects of meaning that must be analyzed from an expression, namely: denotation meaning, connotation meaning, and

mythical meaning (Ratunis 2021). Based on the results of the analysis that has been found, there are several meanings contained in the song "sampai jadi debu" by Ananda Badudu, including the meaning that will be used to analyze this song is connotation meaning, and denotation meaning. The following are the lyrics of the song "sampai jadi debu" which will be analyzed:

The Lord's storm has passed  
Was it wrong of me to demand affection  
Every morning before  
You're beside me  
I'm safe with you  
Forever

Until we're old  
Until we're dust  
I'm in the same hole  
I'm next to you

The puan storm has passed  
Was I wrong to demand intimacy  
Every hurricane strikes  
You are beside me  
You are safe beside me  
Forever

Until we're old  
Till we're dust  
You in the one pit  
I'm next to you

The following is a representation of the connotations and denotations of the verses of Ananda Badudu's song "Sampai Jadi Dust" contained in the lyrics:

Table 1. Representation of the connotations and denotations of the verses of Ananda Badudu's song "Sampai Jadi Dust"

<b>Song Lyrics</b>	<b>Connotative Meaning</b>	<b>Denotative Meaning</b>
Badai tuan telah berlalu, Salah kah ku menuntut mesra Tiap pagi menjelang, Kau disampingku Ku aman ada bersamamu Selamanya.	Judging from the lyrics of the song, which tells about a journey towards home, there will definitely be happiness, sadness and all the twists and turns. In this verse there is a deep meaning of sadness and hope. The phrase or verse "Master's Storm Has Passed" holds the meaning that they have gone through all the sadness, difficulties and	Meanwhile, the denotational meaning (actual meaning) of the lyrics "your storm has passed" explains the existence of a storm or wind that has passed in an instant. From the lyrics "Is it wrong for me to demand intimacy" has a denotational meaning, namely asking whether he is wrong if he



	<p>trials together, and now these storms or trials are gone from their lives.</p>	<p>demands intimacy from his partner.</p>
	<p>In the verse "Is it wrong for me to demand affection" there is the meaning of a partner's guilt towards his partner if he wants more affection from his partner.</p>	<p>The lyrics "Every morning comes, you are beside me" give the meaning that every morning or when he wakes up he sees his partner beside him.</p>
	<p>The verse "Every morning comes, you are beside me" describes a feeling of happiness, comfort and security if your partner is always there, and shows hope for the future, and describes the loyalty that always accompanies you.</p>	<p>Then the lyrics "I'm safe with you, forever" give a denotational meaning, namely the security and guard that the bodyguard provides to his employer for 24 hours.</p>
	<p>In the verse "I am safe with you" there is a sense of calm that arises when they are together, and there is a feeling of doubt about safety if they are not together.</p>	
	<p>From the verse written above, it describes the feelings of two people who are in a relationship.</p>	
<p>Sampai kita tua Sampai jadi debu Ku di liang yang Satu ku di sebelahmu</p>	<p>In this second stanza, the song's lyrics give a connotation meaning involving loyalty in a relationship, will remain together until the end of life.</p>	<p>If it is mentioned with the denonative meaning. So the lyrics "Until we are old" have the meaning of two people together only until we are old,</p>
	<p>The image in the lyrics "until we are old, until we become dust" shows eternal loyalty and togetherness, which will remain even in life after death</p>	<p>The phrase "turned to dust" means someone who has somehow turned to dust.  The phrase "I'm in the same grave" has the denotational meaning of</p>



	<p>Meanwhile, the lyrics "I'm in the same grave, I'm next to you" describe a very strong relationship even when both of them are in the grave.</p> <p>Indirectly, this verse describes the existence of a very strong love, which can never be separated even if death approaches</p>	<p>someone who is in a grave.</p> <p>Furthermore, the phrase "I'm next to you" has a denotational meaning, namely there is someone next to you.</p>
<p>Badai puan telah berlalu Salahkah ku menuntut mesra? Tiap Taufan menyerang Kau disampingku, kau aman ada bersamaku</p>	<p>This stanza has a connotation as if sadness and failure always accompany them, but there is still hope that might help them face their difficult times.</p> <p>The phrase "Your storm has passed" indirectly explains that you have experienced relationship disharmony and perhaps it has now passed.</p> <p>In the sentence "Is it wrong for me to demand affection?" back ali is repeated as if there is doubt about the decision that has been taken in a relationship.</p> <p>In the sentence "Every time a typhoon strikes, you are beside me, you are safe with me" has the meaning of a calming expression when all disasters or sadness strikes, they protect and strengthen each other.</p>	<p>The phrase "The storm has passed" if viewed from its denotational meaning means that a storm or some kind of wind and the like has passed and passed away.</p> <p>Then the phrase "Is it wrong for me to demand intimacy" has a denotational meaning, namely asking whether he is wrong if he demands intimacy from his partner.</p> <p>From the lyrics "Is it wrong for me to demand intimacy" has a denotational meaning, namely asking whether he is wrong if he demands intimacy from his partner.</p> <p>The phrase "Every time a typhoon strikes, you are beside me, you are safe with me" has the denotation meaning that there is a very strong wind that is attacking, and the lover is safe if he is with his lover.</p>

<p>Selamanya, sampai kita tua, sampai jadi debu. Ku di liang yang satu, ku di sebelahmu</p>	<p>In this last verse, the song's lyrics give a connotation meaning that involves loyalty in a relationship, will remain together until the end of life.</p>	<p>Jika disinggung dengan makna denotatif. Maka pada lirik "Sampai kita tua"Memiliki makna dua insan bersama hanya sampai tua saja,</p>
	<p>The image in the lyrics "until we are old, until we become dust" shows eternal loyalty and togetherness, which will remain even in life after death</p>	<p>Pada frasa "sampai jadi debu" berarti seseorang yang entah kenapa berubah menjadi debu.</p>
	<p>Meanwhile, the lyrics "I'm in the same grave, I'm next to you" describe a very strong relationship even when both of them are in the grave.</p>	<p>Adapun pada frasa "ku di liang yang satu" memiliki makna denotasi yaitu seseorang yang sedang berada di suatu liang lahat.</p>
	<p>Indirectly, this verse describes the existence of a very strong love, which can never be separated even if death approaches.</p>	<p>Selanjutnya pada frasa "ku di sebelahmu" memiliki makna denotasi yaitu ada seseorang yang ada disebelahnya.</p>
	<p>This stanza is a repetition of the second stanza</p>	

From this research, each verse of the song can also be analyzed. The first analysis contains the word "Storm", as it is known that a storm is an extreme weather phenomenon which is usually characterized by strong winds and heavy rain. Meanwhile, the author tries to interpret the meaning of these words as a journey of a pair of lovers who will continuously be buffeted by various winds of trials.

The second analysis contains the words "Until it turns to dust", if you look at the wording it can be interpreted as everything that has turned to dust. However, the author tries to convey another meaning according to the views of the author and the reader, namely a hope of living together until the end of life, even if they become dust.

The third analysis contains a fragment of the lyric "Typhoon attacks", if seen in terms of words it only implies the meaning of a wind that passes and hits what is in its path. However, the author tries to convey the author's intention in writing the lyrics, namely danger and all kinds of obstacles that come at the same time

Based on the analysis of the connotation and denotation of the song "until it becomes dust" by Ananda Badudu, there is a conclusion regarding these verses, namely that the lyrics of the song have a theme meaning related to the depiction of a sweet story of a couple who promise each other they will always be together until death do them part.

. Signs of this can be seen through the words or phrases used in each stanza, these stanzas show very strong loyalty in a relationship that is forged through the many obstacles and trials that come in the way of the relationship. Thus, this song is able to convey a very deep meaning in each verse of its lyrics which are quite few and simple.

Analysis of the meaning of the connotations of the lyrics of this song shows that there is beauty and intelligence of the writer in taking every word and connotation chosen and making it into song lyrics. The verses in the lyrics of this song have a positive meaning which focuses heavily on the perfection of love, the eternity of love, and describes the various trials and obstacles that must be faced by someone in a relationship in order to save their relationship. Apart from having a positive meaning, the verses of the song also have connotative meanings that vary according to the context of how the individual sees it according to their experience. For example in the verse "Forever, until we are old, until we become dust. "I'm in one hole, I'm next to you," some people might read this verse as an expression of sincere love, but according to others, it could be read as a description of death and loneliness experienced.

### Conclusion

The research in this article discusses two main points, namely the meaning of connotation and the meaning of denotation in the lyrics of the song "Sampai Jadi Debu" by Ananda Badudu. The connotation meaning in the song's lyrics describes the struggle of a couple in maintaining their relationship, with the many obstacles and twists and turns that accompany their lives. The author gives a picture in the song that they will be together until the end of their lives do them apart, the writer even gives a picture as if the two of them will still be together even though they are gone. Meanwhile, the denotational meaning gives an idea that they always want to be close to each other.

There are various kinds of meanings contained in the lyrics of the song entitled "Sampai Jadi Debu", namely the meaning of loyalty, life and death, which implies a message that life is a very short journey, how important time is in the world, opportunities given by God. for life does not come a second time. Judging from the song lyrics that have been used, Ananda Badudu has succeeded in creating very emotional and captivating lyrics, so that listeners of the song will feel interested and captivated.

Therefore, in the lyrics of the song "Sampai Jadi Debu" by Ananda Badudu, there is a meaning of love by explaining how loyal love should be. The choice of verses and lyrics are simple but have various deep meanings regarding loyalty. Verse by verse in the song's lyrics describes the feelings the author feels and a statement he wants to convey to his partner. This article shows that connotative meaning analysis can be a very useful tool in understanding song lyrics in depth and comprehensively, so that this article can provide useful insights for music listeners and lovers of literary

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