FIGURES OF SPEECH
IN RANI SIMBOLON’S TOBA BATAK POP SONGS

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ABSTRACT

This study deals with the figures of speech in the lyrics of Rani Simbolon’s Toba Batak Pop Songs. The objectives of the study are to describe the types of figures of speech which are used in Rani Simbolon’s Toba Batak Pop Songs, to derive the figures of speech that used in Rani Simbolon’s Toba Batak Pop Songs, to reason the figures of speech as found in the Rani Simbolon’s Toba Batak songs. The research was conducted by descriptive qualitative. The data are the lyrics of Rani Simbolon’s Toba Batak Pop songs, the data were collected from 10 songs that has figures of speech. This data were analyzed by identifying and classifying the figures of speech displaying the result in a table. Then these figures of speech are described in details. The analysis found that there are four types of figures of speech which used; they are Hyperbole 48.2%, Personification 29.6%, Simile 14.8%, and Metaphor 7.4%. The most frequent type of figures of speech used in the lyrics of Rani Simbolon’s Toba Batak Pop Songs is Hyperbole.

Keyword: Literature, Figures of speech, Song
INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

Language is an inseparable part of human life to express thoughts, feeling, desires and intension both in spoken and written way. People use language to communicate between and among them. Spoken is the process of expressing ideas and feelings or giving information orally. Written is done in writing activity, available in short story, article, poem, song lyrics, and etc.

Indonesia has many tribes as well as their languages. One of the tribes in Indonesia is Batakense. The Batak’s society consists of a few sub tribes, such as Toba, Karo, Mandailing, Angkola and Pakpak. The Toba language is one of the regional languages in Indonesia. Batak Toba people are mostly live in North Tapanuli, Samosir, HumbangHasundutan, and Toba Samosir and the other area in North Sumatra Province.

They use this language for their daily activity or other cultural ceremony. The cultural ceremony such as wedding ceremony and death ceremony. Batak people convey their ideas, feeling, and experience through song lyrics.

There are many ways for human to express the ideas or situations which are happening. Literature is the art of written works. There are three major forms of literature; prose, drama and poetry. Prose is the written expression of thought which conveys some of point of view, such as novel, short story, and etc. Drama is the specific mode of fiction represented in performance. Poetry is the art of producing pleasure by the expression of imaginative thought and feeling. As the object analysis, lyrics means a short poem that expresses feelings in a form of song which could be accompanied by music.

Figures of speech important for listener to understanding the meaning of song and also very important for composer to make song because without using figures of speech the composer will difficult to express their feeling, thinking, emotion, and happiness.
Figure of speech is a language that uses words or expression with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation, when a writer uses literal language; he or she is simply stating the facts as they are. The writer chooses songs by Rani Simbolon because Rani Simbolon’s song are meaningful and enjoyable to be heard. The lyrics of songs are typically of a poetic, rhyming nature, although they may be religious verses or free prose. It is caused because the song writer merely use figure of speech in order to be more interesting, memorable, and aesthetic.

**METHODOLOGY**

**Research Design**

This research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative design. Nazir (2003: 55) said that Descriptive qualitative is one which uses to make descriptive of situation, event or accumulate the basic data. Descriptive qualitative design simply describes what is going on and what data shows.

**Subject**

In this study, the source of data were taken from the lyrics of Rani Simbolon’s selected songs. There are 10 songs that were analyzed, such as: (1) *Lungun Ni Roha* “A sad feeling”, (2) *Ho do Mata Mual i di Ahu* “You are the source”, (3) *Haholongi au* “Loving Me”, (4) *Ho di Ngoluki* “You are my life”, (5) *Si Rokkap ni Tondi* “The Destiny” (6) *Hela Na Tinodo* “A chosen husband”, (7) *Songon Ho* “Like You” (8) *Ditakko Ho Ma Rohakki* “You steal my heart”, (9) *Pusing* “Headache”, (10) and *Songon Bulan* “Like a Moon”.

**Data Collection**

The data in this research were collected by applying documentary technique. Documentary refers to all written notes about any kinds of activities in the past. Documentary technique means that the data will be find from reading, studying and analyzing the references related to the study.

**The Technique for Analyzing Data**

The data were analyzed by the following procedures:
1) Identifying the figure of speech in the song lyrics.
2) Classifying the figures of speech in to their types.
3) Counting the percentage of the figure of speech by using the formula:

\[ X = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% \]

Where: 
- \( X \): The percentage of the type of figures of speech
- \( F \): Frequency
- \( N \): The total number of figures of speech from all types.

4) Finding out the dominant of figures of speech in the song lyrics.
5) Interpreting the real meaning of figures of speech used in the lyrics of Rani Simbolon’s Toba Batak Pop Songs.
6) Reasoning why the type of figures of speech dominantly used in the song lyrics.

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

**Qualitative Method**

After collecting the data, there were four types of figure of speech used in the lyrics of Rani Simbolon’s TobaBatak Pop Songs, namely: simile, metaphor, personification, and hyperbole. It was found that there were 27 occurrences of figures of speech. Here are some examples of figures of speech and its meaning in ten songs of Rani Simbolon.

1) Figures of speech from “Lungun Ni Roha” by: Rani Simbolon.

a) *Tardungdung au bulan na diginjang i* ”Reach a moon in the sky” *(Hyperbole)*

The figure of speech is “*Tardungdung au bulan na diginjang i* . The literal translation is [Reach a moon in the sky]. It is an exaggeration. This lyric is an exaggeration because it is impossible for an ordinary people to reach a moon in the sky. The writer want to express about someone’s feeling that longing to his/her lover too much. The song lyric is about long distance relationship.
b) *laomandapotonhon ho diborgini*(Personification)

The figure of speech is “*laomandapotonhon ho diborgini*”. The literal translation is [The moon comes to you tonight]. In this lyrics, the moon is regarded as a human that can come to meet someone which is it cannot. The song lyrics tell about someone that is far away from his/her sweetheart. She/he is very miss her/him.

2. Figures of speech from “Ho doSasude” by: Rani Simbolon featuring Dorman Manik.
   a) *Ho do mata mual i di ahu* (Metaphor)

   The figurative sentence is “*Ho do Mata Muali di ahu*”, the literal translation is [You are the source for me]. There are two things that clearly will be compared. The comparison of two things is implicitly shown. Here, the song writer used the sentence as a something that really needs for his/her life because there is no life without the source. The song writer want to express how important his/her sweetheart for her/him.

3. Figures of speech from “HaholongiAhu” by: Rani Simbolon.
   a) “*Bahen au ito hot di rohami*” (Hyperbole)

   The figurative sentence is “*Bahen au ito hot di rohami*”. The literal translation is [Make me stay in your heart]. It is an exaggeration. In real life, someone cannot stay in the heart. Heart is the part of human body so the the people cannot stay inside. The writer used the sentence to express how deep her/his feeling for their lover. She/he wants to be the one in her/his heart.

4. Figures of speech from “Ho di Ngolungki” by Rani Simbolon featuring Dorman Manik.
   a) *Bahenahubuni di rohami* (Hyperbole)

   The figurative sentence is “*Bahenahubuni di rohami ”. The literal translation is[Save me in your heart ]. It is an exaggeration. Actually, someone cannot be saved in the heart. Heart is the part of human body so the the people cannot be saved inside. The writer
used the sentence to express how eternal her/his feeling for their lover. She/he wants to be saved in her/his heart.

5. Figure of speech from “Hela Na Tinodomi” by Rani Simbolon.
   
   a) *Malo do ho malodohomambuatrohakku* *(Hyperbole)*
   
   The literal translation is [You are smart to take my heart]. The figure of speech *ismambuatrohakkum* means taking my heart. It is an exaggeration. The word taking usually use for a thing. Heart cannot be taken by human, except a surgeon in the surgery process. Figuratively, taking my heart means make his/her lover happy and comfortable in his/her life. The lyrics tell about someone who can make his/her lover comfortable, happy, and joy.

6. Figures of speech from “Songon Ho” by Rani Simbolon.
   
   a) *Sangatarpanganrohakku* *(Hyperbole)*
   
   The literal translation is [My heart has eaten]. The figure of speech *istarpangan* means eaten. Figuratively, eaten means she/he feels a big love, she/he believes that his/her lover is Miss/Mr.Right. Actually, heart is a human body; none of people can eat it, except someone who has disorder in a psychology. The song lyric tells about someone feeling that want to be a wife/husband for his girlfriend/boyfriend but she/he will marry with someone else.

7. Figures of speech from “Ditakko ho ma rohakki” by Rani Simbolon
   
   a) *Dibahenengkelsuppingmi ito*  
      *Mangulustupusu-pusuki* *(Personification)*
   
   The literal translation is [Your laugh whisper to my heart]. In the lyrics, the laugh is regarded as human that can bring, deliver and whisper to a heart which is it cannot.

**Result**
After analyzing the data and determining the types of figures of speech in Rani Simbolon’s Toba Batak Pop Songs, the findings are presented as follows:

1. There are four (4) types of figures of speech found in Rani Simbolon’s Toba Batak Pop Songs are Simile, Metaphor, Personification, and Hyperbole.

2. The percentage of the types of figures of speech is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Types of Figures of Speech</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Simile</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Metaphor</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Personification</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>29.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hyperbole</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>48.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. The most dominant type of figures of speech used in the lyrics of Rani Simbolon’s Toba Batak Pop Songs is Hyperbole with its percentage is 48.2%. There are data of figures of speech from 10 songs. The most frequently type of figure of speech used in the Toba Batak song’s lyrics is Hyperbole. Hyperbole has been the most frequently type because it is used as a means of emphasizing the truth of a statement and made emphatic by overstatement.

**CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

**Conclusion**

After analyzing the data, the conclusions of this research are:

a. The total numbers of the occurrences of figures of speech are 27 which are found in 10 Rani Simbolon’s Toba Batak Pop Songs.
b. There are 4 types of figures of speech that were used in Rani Simbolon’s Toba Batak Pop Songs. The percentage of each types of figures of speech are Simile 14.8 %, Metaphor 7.4 %, Personification 29.6 %, Hyperbole 48.2 %.

c. The most dominant type of figures in Rani Simbolon’s Toba Batak Pop Song is Hyperbole because it as an exaggeration used for special effect. Hyperbole is commonly used in daily conversation and also in all kinds of literature such as prose or drama and song lyrics. We can conclude that hyperbole is used to make the object become greater than real object. The statement is not meant to be taken literally.

Suggestions

In relation to the conclusions, it is well suggested:

a. To the readers of figures of speech to learn about Poetry and Literary criticism first because this subject led us to find figures of speech and use of them.

b. To the students of Applied Linguistics to apply a similar analysis on other text, because analyzing a song based on types of figures of speech can improve the student’s ability in understanding of figures of speech.

c. To the other researchers to find the other fields of language or other aspect which can be a way in conducting a new a research of figures of speech, and make research in other songs, it can be the ethnics songs like Karonese, Simalungunese, and Javanese in order to maintain this culture and to practise the language itself.
REFERENCES


