

The Use Of Magazine in The Lyrics of D'bagindas' Song "Empat Mata": A Stylistic Study

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Abstract- Song lyrics are a person's emotional expression or statement regarding things they have seen, heard or experienced. When conveying his experience, the poet uses figures of speech in the lyrics he creates. This research aims to describe the figures of speech contained in the lyrics of the song "Empat Mata" on the D'bagindas album. This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach with documentation techniques. The approach used by this research is a stylistic approach. Stylistic analysis is aimed at discussing the beauty of the content and the meaning of the use of figures of speech in a literary work. In general, there are 3 types of figures of speech. The comparative figures of speech found in the song "Empat Mata" include 1 personification, 1 metaphor, and 1 hyperbole. Meanwhile, the affirmative figures of speech include 4 pleonasm, 7 repetitions, and 3 ellipsis. Satire figures of speech include 3 sarcasms, irony is 2, and cynicism is 1. The research results also show that D'bagindas uses repetition figures of speech more, 7 data were found in the lyrics. The message contained in this song is quite deep, illustrating the importance of direct and face-to-face communication in relationships, especially when there are feelings and important things that you want to convey. This song also reflects feelings of love, longing and honesty in expressing one's heart to someone special.

Keywords: Song Lyrics, Figure of speech, Stylistics

I. INTRODUCTION

Language plays an important role in human life because it cannot be denied that language is a means of communication between a person and another person to convey thoughts, concepts and ideas by exchanging messages or information, so language is a means of communication. In art it is also a form of communication, but it cannot be separated from the use of language, including spelling, punctuation and speech patterns (Rasyid, 2023). Language can be transmitted orally and in writing. Written language is a way of communication that is conveyed in written form with different vocabulary compositions to form sentences that have meaning (Asiba, 2022).

Language is a very important means of communication between humans and each other. Language shows results in human life to express ideas, concepts, thoughts and communicate information. Communication tools cannot be separated from language which produces very beautiful literary works that are strung together with the right words (word choice) (Susandhika, 2022). Literary works in the form of songs include poetry that uses interesting words in the language and contains beauty and contains the message the author wants to convey. Lyrics are the words contained in the song. Songs are a means of conveying messages expressed in rhythm. Text can be a forum for creators to

channel their emotions and creativity. There are several language styles when writing lyrics. Figures of speech are part of language style. Figures of speech can enliven a sentence and move into it. Figures of speech can cause certain reactions and mental reactions in readers and listeners.

The linguistic factor that stands out in the use of poetry language (text) is the auditory aspect. Lyrics use a lot of sound and rhyme games, different language styles such as speech patterns, symbolic language and connotative language (Astuti, 2023). Figures of speech that appear in the author's head arise from feelings and imagination that arise or live in the author's heart, so that his work becomes beautiful and interesting, and can give rise to certain effects and connotations. Essays that aim to represent the author's feelings and thoughts use written and oral forms of speech (Habibi, 2023). One of the aesthetic values of songs is the use of metaphors. Figure of speech is figurative language that can enliven or intensify effects and give rise to certain implications. Readers or writers can use metaphors to explain their ideas. Figures of speech are part of the study of stylistics which examines how language elements are used to create messages in literary works.

Stylistic studies can also be used as a form of expressing language style, through which authors show their creativity in expressing what is conveyed through literary works (Mustikasari, 2021). It can be said that stylistics is a process of analyzing literary works that examines language elements as a means used by authors in literary works to see how the author approaches language to express his ideas (themes). Therefore, all processes related to the linguistic analysis of literary works are used to reveal the linguistic aspects of the literary work, such as the arrangement of words, sentences, use of descriptive language, forms of conversation, and other rhetorical devices. Stylistics is a branch of linguistics that focuses its research on variations in language use and sometimes draws attention to the complex use of language in literary works (Al-Ma'ruf, 2012).

Figures of speech are always related to stylistic studies, namely the study of style, a form of linguistic study of literary works (Setiawati, 2023). Stylistics comes from English, namely "Style" which means style and the loan word "Linguistik" which means grammar. Stylistics is a science that combines literature and linguistics. Literary works begin with the role of language in

the content of literary works, which leads to the relationship between literature and linguistics. The study of style is one way to enjoy literary works (Fauzan, 2023). The study of stylistics has great benefits for literary studies if it can define the principles that underlie the unity of a literary work and if it can find a general aesthetic purpose that is separate in a literary work from all its elements. In general, the scope of stylistic research includes word choice or word choice (lexical choice), sentence structure, figures of speech, similes, rhyme patterns, and measurements used by authors or found in literary works. Apart from studying style, it also includes intonation, sounds, words and sentences, resulting in intonation styles, voice styles, word styles and sentence styles (Munir, 2013).

With the help of speech patterns, we can assess the personality, character and abilities of the person who uses the language. Figures of speech are one of the factors that form beauty and energy in literary works. The purpose of allusion is to make literary works interesting and provide added value for readers or viewers (Namira, 2022). Figures of speech have figures of speech for comparison, figures of speech for contrast, and figures of speech for combination. There are two types of comparative figures, namely personification and metaphor. A figure of speech is a figure of speech that gives personal characteristics or traits to inanimate objects or ideas, while a figure of speech metaphor is the shortest, most concise and most organized figure of speech. It contains two ideas, the first is reality, something thought becomes an object, and the second is comparing reality and replacing the second with the first. There are three types of contradictory figures of speech, namely Hyperbole, Oxymoron and Zeugma (Burda, 2023).

The role of images includes images that express the author's feelings expressed in the song lyrics, images that inspire listeners to become immersed in the music, and rough images. Or used as a metaphor, as an image, to convey something, but does not show the actual meaning (Hartini, 2021). The use of metaphors can stimulate the audience's imagination because they have metaphorical meaning or do not have actual meaning. The type of language that is open to interpretation varies according to a person's language experience (Waningyun, 2024).

A song is a work of art consisting of a series of sounds that are arranged harmoniously,

rhythmically and melodically. Songs usually contain words or words sung or played on a particular musical instrument. Songs can convey messages or emotions to listeners and are often used in various events and celebrations. Songs can also be entertainment or experience. for listeners, where they can express themselves or absorb the atmosphere (Putri, 2023). The following is an example of the use of figures of speech, namely lyrics, which are the subject of this research. Lyrics are a person's inner expression of something they see, hear or experience. Therefore, the song lyrics are not just lines, but the song lyrics have a meaning that makes the song more alive (Istiqomah, 2023).

Lyrics are a person's emotional expression or statement about the things they see, hear or experience. By conveying his experiences, the poet arranges his words carefully so that they create charm in the lyrics he creates (Thahir, 2024). Lyrics are the words that make up a song and are part of the song itself. If you look at history, lyrics have existed and developed since ancient times. At that time, lyrics were also separated or grouped into several forms such as epic and drama. This of course shows that lyrics already existed among literary works in ancient Greece. Poetry (lyrics) is an arrangement of words in which each line has a certain rhyme or poetry (Apriliyani, 2023).

There have been several previous studies looking at speech patterns in songs. As well as research findings (Putri, 2020) which analyzed the allusions in the two Fortwnty albums using triangulation or combined data collection techniques. In the Results and Discussion section, the discussion is divided according to the types of figures of speech found and is divided into three types of figures of speech, namely. comparison, verification and reference. Therefore, based on the explanation above, the author analyzes one of the literary works that was very popular at that time, namely the song Emat Mata sung by D'bagindas. The author analyzes the allusions with the help of stylistic studies found in the lyrics of the song Empat Mata. Based on the results of this research, we hope to be able to find out what figures of speech are contained in the lyrics of the song "Empat Mata" D'baginda, and to be able to describe, analyze and conclude the figures of speech it contains. in the lyrics of the song "Empat Mata" by D'bagindas.

II. METHODS

This research use descriptive qualitative approach. Qualitative descriptive is a data research method in the form of objects, not numbers, but words (Farida, 2023). The data source for this research is where the data was obtained. The data used in this research are 30 words and sentences in the lyrics of the album D'bagindas Empat Mata which was released in 2022. Analyzing 30 pieces because the appropriate figure of speech is found in the lyrics of the song "Empat Mata" by D'bagindas. The source of information for this research is the figure of speech contained in the song "Empat Mata" by D'bagindas. In this research, the data collection technique is documentation technique. Documentation is a type of recording of past events in the form of writing or images, part of a person's biography is in the form of a document. The tool or software used to analyze lyrics is AI lyric transcription. The first step taken was to record the lyrics for D'bagindas' album "Empat Mata". The second step is to listen

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Song D'bagindas "Empat Mata"

*Biarkanlah diri ini
Untuk mencoba mendekatimu
Mendekati indahnya dirimu
Dirimu yang hadir di mimpiku
Berikanlah aku waktu
Dan keadaan yang engkau mampu
Empat mata yang ku mau
Untuk katakan cinta padamu
Hati ini takkan bisa
Lebih lama tuk memendam rasa
Empat mata bicara padamu
Ku katakana aku cinta kamu'
Empat mata ku ingin bertemu
Tuk ungkapkan isi di hatiku*

Based on the analysis of figures of speech related to whether a meaning is direct or not (stylistic study) with the figures of speech of comparison, and understand the lyrics of the song. The next step, write down the number of words contained in the lyrics of each song. The final stage is where each recorded lyric is analyzed, collected and used as research results to draw final research conclusions. The approach used in this research is stylistics. The purpose of stylistic analysis is to consider the beauty of the content of a literary work and the meaning of the use of figures of speech (Puspita, 2022). This approach analyzes data that shows the stylistic aspects of the lyrics of the song D'bagindas album 'Empat Mata', then analyzes the data

contained in the lyrics of the song D'bagindas album 'Empat Mata', summarizing and describing the analysis. and provide conclusions. affirmation and allusion in the lyrics of D'bagindas' song "Empat Mata" are presented in Table 1.

song "Empat Mata"	
Figure of Speech	Amount
Comparative Figure of Speech	
Hyperbole	1
Personification	1
Metaphorical	1
Simile	1
Affirmation Figure of Speech	
Pleonasm	4
Repetition	7
Ellipsis	3
Satire Figure of Speech	
Sarcasm	3
Irony	2
Cynicism	1

A more detailed description of each figure of speech is presented in table 2 below:

Table 1. Figure of speech for D'bagindas'

Table 2. Types of Figures of Speech in D'bagindas' Song "Empat Mata"

No	Type Figure of Speech	Data
A. Comparative Figure of Speech		
1	Hyperbole	– Hati ini takkan bisa lebih lama 'tuk memendam rasa
2	Personification	– Dirimu yang hadir di mimpiku
3	Metaphorical	– Mendekati indahnya dirimu
4	Simile	– Mendekati indahnya dirimu
B. Affirmation Figure of Speech		
1	Pleonasm	– Biarkanlah diri ini – <i>Empat mata</i> yang ku mau – <i>Empat mata</i> bicara padamu – <i>Empat mata</i> ku ingin bertemu
2	Repetition	– Untuk mencoba mendekatimu (mendekati) – Mendekati indahnya dirimu (mendekati) – Mendekati indahnya dirimu (dirimu) – Dirimu yang hadir di mimpiku (dirimu) – <i>Empat mata</i> yang ku mau (baris keenam) (<i>empat mata</i>) – <i>Empat mata</i> bicara padamu (baris kesepuluh) (<i>empat mata</i>) – <i>Empat mata</i> ku ingin bertemu (baris kedua belas) (<i>empat mata</i>)
3	Ellipsis	– <i>Empat mata</i> yang ku mau (baris keenam) – <i>Empat mata</i> bicara padamu (baris kesepuluh) – <i>Empat mata</i> ku ingin bertemu (baris kedua belas)
C. Satire Figure of Speech		
1	Sarcasm	– Biarkanlah diri ini untuk mencoba mendekatimu, mendekati indahnya dirimu

		– Berikanlah aku waktu dan keadaan yang engkau mampu
		– <i>Empat mata</i> yang ku mau untuk katakan cinta padamu
2	Ironi	– Berikanlah aku waktu dan keadaan yang engkau mampu
		– <i>Empat mata</i> yang ku mau untuk katakan cinta padamu
3	Cynicism	– Hati ini takkan bisa lebih lama 'tuk memendam rasa

A. Comparative Figures of Speech

A comparative figure of speech is a figure of speech that describes a situation by comparing it with something else. This comparative figure of speech is also a type of figure of speech that is used with the aim of providing a clearer picture, strengthening an impression, or creating a certain effect in language. Examples of this figure of speech include associations, metaphors, personification, allegory, pleonasm, and others (Nafinuddin, 2020).

1. Hyperbole Figure of Speech

Hyperbole is a language style that contains exaggerated statements by exaggerating something with the aim of giving a dramatic impression, attracting attention, or emphasizing something. In hyperbole, a statement is made in such a way that it exceeds actual reality. Even though the statement is literally untrue or impossible to happen, the aim is to describe the intensity or strength of the emotion or situation being discussed (Aulia, S.M and Fida, H., 2022)

"Hati ini takkan bisa lebih lama 'tuk memendam rasa"

This statement exaggerates the feelings of a heart that cannot hold back feelings any longer. The phrase "this heart can't last any longer" is an exaggeration to show that the feelings felt are so strong that they can no longer be contained. This is also an example of hyperbole because it describes the intensity of feelings excessively.

The expressions from the sentence above affect the listener's emotions in the form of expressions of shame, because they indicate that someone is holding back expressing their feelings.

2. Personification Figure of Speech

Personification figure of speech is a style of language that gives characteristics or

behavior to inanimate/inanimate objects so that they appear to behave like humans. The aim is to make the description more lively and imaginative, so that it is easier for readers or listeners to understand and feel (Anwar, M. S., and Astuti, S. B., 2021).

"Dirimu yang hadir di mimpiku"

This phrase gives human nature (being present) to something abstract (dream). In this sentence, "yourself" is described as having the ability to appear in dreams, which is usually only done by humans or living creatures.

The expression of the sentence above is an expression of happy emotions, the listener can feel happy emotions because in this sentence the lyricist explains that he is missing someone until they come to him in his dreams.

3. Metaphorical Figures of Speech

Metaphor is a figure of speech used as a figure of speech that clearly represents another meaning based on similarities or comparisons. Figure of speech metaphor is a type of figure of speech in literature that is used to make implicit comparisons between two things that are different, but have similar properties or characteristics. In a metaphorical figure of speech, a word or phrase that is usually used for one thing is used for another thing, without using connecting words such as "like" (Salwia, F., Syahbuddin, S., & Efendi, M., 2022)

"Mendekati indahnya dirimu"

This phrase compares someone's own beauty to something beautiful without using connecting words "like". Here, the beauty of a person is compared with something abstract and beautiful without using conjunctions. "Indahnya Dirimu" is a metaphor to describe how charming a person is.

The expression of the sentence above is an expression of happy emotions, listeners can feel happy emotions because in the lyrics of the song they will approach someone they love.

4. Simile Figure of Speech

Simile is a figure of speech that uses imagery directly or explicitly to compare something that is comparable to its comparator. In fact, comparators and comparators are not the same in terms of quality, nature, character or other aspects. Because the two are not exactly the same they are compared to make them look the same. (Tamara, Yunitun., Mahyudi, Johan., 2022).

"Mendekati indahnyadirimu"

This phrase compares someone's own beauty to something beautiful without using connecting words "like". Here, the beauty of a person is compared with something abstract and beautiful without using conjunctions. "How beautiful you are" is a simile to describe how charming the person is.

The expression of the sentence above is an expression of happy emotions, listeners can feel happy emotions because in the lyrics of the song they will approach someone they love.

B. Affirmation Figure of Speech

An affirmative figure of speech (repetition) is a figure of speech that repeats certain words or phrases to emphasize or strengthen the meaning of the statement (Nafinuddin, 2020). In the lyrics of the song D'bagindas "Empat Mata", the figure of speech for affirmation can be found in the repetition of the following phrase:

"Empat mata" diulang beberapa kali:

"Empat mata yang ku mau"

"Empat mata bicara padamu"

"Empat mata ku ingin bertemu"

"Katakan cinta" and "aku cinta kamu" repeated to emphasize feelings of love:

"Untuk katakan cinta padamu"

"Ku katakan aku cinta kamu"

The repetition of the phrase "Empat Mata" emphasizes the desire to speak directly and intimately, while the repetition of expressing love emphasizes deep feelings and a strong desire to express that love.

In this lyric, the comparative figure of speech helps provide a stronger and more imaginative picture of the poet's feelings and

desires for the person he loves.

The expression of the sentence above is an expression of happy emotions, listeners can feel happy emotions because in the lyrics of the song they will approach someone they love by making eye contact and will say they love them.

1. Pleonasm Figure of Speech

A pleonasmic figure of speech is a figure of speech that uses words excessively, even though the adverbs actually used may be omitted to emphasize a meaning or provide a more detailed explanation, even though these words are not actually needed because the meaning is clear without these additions. Pleonasm is often used to provide rhetorical effect, increase intensity, or emphasize a point in conversation or writing. In literature and everyday communication, pleonasm figures of speech can add beauty or strength to expression, but can also be considered an excessive mistake if used inappropriately or too often (Meriska, Y and Ratna, W., 2022).

The lyrics of D'bagindas' song "Empat Mata", there are several uses of Pleonasm figures of speech, namely figures of speech that use extra words which are actually not needed because the meaning is clear enough without the addition of these words. The following are examples of Pleonasm figures of speech in the lyrics:

"Biarkanlah diri ini"

The words "diri" and "ini" are actually quite clear if you just use one of them. The addition of "ini" after "diri" is a pleonasm.

"Empat mata yang ku mau"

The expression "Empat Mata" means a direct meeting between two people. The addition of "yang ku mau" can be considered excessive because the previous context already shows this desire.

"Empat mata bicara padamu"

The phrase "bicara padamu" clearly indicates a conversation. The words "empat mata" add clarity to what is already understood in this context.

Overall, pleonasm in these lyrics is used to provide a dramatic effect and emphasize the feelings that the songwriter wants to convey.

"Empat mata ku ingin bertemu"

The phrase "empat mata" is used to emphasize the desire to meet directly (face to face), although literally this meaning is clear without needing to add the words "empat mata". The expressions of the sentences which are figures of speech for pleonasm above are in the form of happy emotions, so that the listener can

feel happy emotions because the lyricist describes wanting to make eye contact with someone he loves.

2. Repetition Figure of Speech

Repetition is a language style that expresses the repetition of the same words, phrases or sentences to emphasize the meaning of a sentence or discourse. The purpose of using this figure of speech is to emphasize a certain meaning, increase the rhythm and beauty of the language, and influence the emotions or attention of the reader or listener (Putri, 2022). The repetition figure of speech in the song's lyrics consists of:

- The words "mendekati" and "dirimu" repeated in the second and third lines:
"Untuk mencoba mendekatimu"
"Mendekati indahnya dirimu"
- The words "dirimu" repeated in the third and fourth lines:
"Mendekati indahnya dirimu"
"Dirimu yang hadir di mimpiku"
- The phrase "empat mata" is repeated in several lines:
"Empat mata yang ku mau" (sixth line)
"Empat mata bicara padamu" (tenth line)
"Empat mata ku ingin bertemu" (twelfth line)
- The words "hati" repeated on the first and last lines:
"Hati ini takkan bisa" (ninth line)
"Ku katakan aku cinta kamu" (eleventh line)
"Untuk katakan cinta padamu" (eighth line)
"Ku katakan aku cinta kamu" (eleventh line)

This repetition gives a repetition effect that emphasizes the feelings and message that the song wants to convey.

The expressions from the sentences which are repetition figures of speech above are in the form of emotions of love or affection, the listener can feel the emotions of love or affection because the author describes that he wants to meet, make eye contact, and express his love for someone he loves.

3. Ellipsis Figure of Speech

An ellipsis figure of speech is a figure of speech that removes certain words or phrases in a sentence so that the meaning of the sentence can still be understood (Putri, A. A., Astri, N.D., Simanullang, R.S.P., and Tanjung T., 2020). In

the song lyrics given, examples of ellipsis are found in the following section:

"Empat mata yang ku mau"

- Should: "Empat mata yang ku mau [is] berbicara padamu."
"Empat mata bicara padamu"
- Should: "Empat mata [will] bicara padamu."
"Empat mata ku ingin bertemu"
- Should: "Empat mata [which] ku ingin [is] bertemu [with you]."

In these three lines, words that should be in complete sentences have been removed but the overall meaning can still be understood well.

The expressions of the sentences which are ellipsis figures of speech above are in the form of happy emotions, so that the listener can feel happy emotions because the lyricist describes wanting to meet someone he loves.

C. Satire Figure of Speech

Innuendo is a technique in conversation that aims to hide the speaker's true intentions. This technique is often used to convey criticism or opinions that might be considered too harsh or hurtful if conveyed directly (Afrodita, 2023). Some examples of satirical figures of speech found in D'bagindas' song "Empat Mata" are as follows.

1. Sarcasm Figure of Speech

Figure of speech Sarcasm is the use of words that are contrary to the actual intention to convey sarcasm or criticism (Irfianti, 2015). Sarcasm is usually used to convey sharp sarcasm or ridicule with the intention of hurting or insulting someone directly. Sarcasm often uses words that are the opposite of what they really mean, with a sarcastic or hurtful tone. In the lyrics of the song, there are several lines that can be considered to contain sarcasm:

"Biarkanlah diri ini untuk mencoba mendekatimu, mendekati indahnya dirimu" –

Sarcasm is found in usage "mendekati indahnya dirimu" because it can be interpreted as a satire on someone's arrogance and arrogance.

The expression of the sentence above is in the form of the emotion of awe, so that the listener can feel the emotion of awe because the lyricist describes wanting to get close to someone he loves, which is very charming and difficult to obtain.

"Berikanlah aku waktu dan keadaan yang engkau mampu" –

Sarcasm is found in the phrase "keadaan

yang engkau mampu" because it can be interpreted as an allusion to a person's ability to create a desired situation.

The expression of the sentence above is in the form of the emotion of fear, so that the listener can feel the emotion of fear because the lyricist describes wanting to get close to someone he loves that is very difficult to find and is afraid of being rejected by his love.

"Empat mata yang ku mau untuk katakan cinta padamu" –

Sarcasm may be found in the use of "empat mata yang ku mau" because it can be interpreted as an allusion to the need for confirmation from other parties to express love.

The expression of the sentence above is in the form of happy emotions, so the listener can feel happy emotions because the lyricist describes wanting to meet someone he loves making eye contact and saying he loves him.

2. Irony Figure of Speech

The figure of speech for irony in the lyrics is when the singer expresses a desire to approach someone and express love, but implicitly shows uncertainty and difficulty in doing so. In this figure of speech, the words or sentences used usually have the opposite meaning to their actual meaning, often with the aim of insinuating or expressing dissatisfaction (Triska and Feny, 2022). In the context of these lyrics, irony lies in statements such as

"Berikanlah aku waktu dan keadaan yang engkau mampu"

The lyrics show that even though you want to approach the person you love, there are obstacles that make it difficult to do so.

The expression of the sentence above is in the form of the emotion of fear, so that the listener can feel the emotion of fear because the lyricist describes wanting to get close to someone he loves that is very difficult to find and is afraid of being rejected by his love.

"Empat mata yang ku mau untuk katakan cinta padamu"

This phrase shows that even though he has the desire to express his love, he cannot do it directly.

The expression of the sentence above is in the form of happy emotions, so the listener can feel happy emotions because the lyricist describes wanting to meet someone he loves making eye contact and saying he loves him.

3. Cynicism Figure of Speech

The figure of speech of cynicism usually shows a cynical or scornful attitude towards something. Cynicism is often used to criticize or express dissatisfaction in a sharp and hurtful way. Unlike irony or sarcasm which can be more subtle or covert, cynicism tends to be more overt and does not try to hide its negative intentions (Triska and Feny, 2022). In the lyrics of the song, there is a possibility that there is a figure of speech for cynicism in the part *"Hati ini takkan bisa lebih lama 'tuk memendam rasa"*.

This sentence describes the feeling of disappointment or hopelessness that the author may experience regarding the situation or relationship he is facing.

The expression of the sentence above is an emotion of disappointment, the listener can feel the emotion of disappointment because the writer of the song lyrics describes not being able to hold back his feelings but there are other obstacles.

In general, there are 3 types of figure of speech, consisting of comparison, affirmation figure of speech, and satire figure of speech. The comparative figures of speech found in the song "Empat Mata" include personification, metaphor and hyperbole. Meanwhile, figures of speech for affirmation include pleonasm, repetition and ellipsis. Then satirical figures of speech include sarcasm, irony and cynicism. The research results also show that D'bagindas uses repetition figures of speech more often where 7 data are found in the lyrics. Repetition is a technique that is often used in song lyrics to provide emphasis, create rhythm, and help listeners remember the lyrics more easily. In the song "Empat Mata" sung by D'bagindas, repetition is used to emphasize the feelings and message the singer wants to convey. In this verse, the phrase "Empat mata, ku ingin bertemu" is repeated to emphasize the moment of meeting eyes which has deep meaning in the context of the song. This repetition also reinforces the impression that the meeting of eyes is full of feeling but is hindered by something that makes the love seem non-existent. Repetition like this is effective in expressing strong emotions, inviting the listener to feel the intensity of the feelings experienced by the singer, and adding interest to the song.

IV. CONCLUSION

This research on figures of speech in the song "Empat Mata" by D'bagindas uses stylistic analysis which is aimed at discussing the beauty

of the content and the meaning of the use of figures of speech in a literary work. Researchers succeeded in analyzing and showing that the song Empat Mata D'bagindas uses repetition of figures of speech 7 times. Three types of figure of speech were found, consisting of comparison, affirmation figure of speech, and satire figure of speech. The comparative figures of speech found in the song "Empat Mata" include personification, metaphor and hyperbole. Figures of speech for affirmation include pleonasm, repetition, and ellipsis. Satire figures of speech include sarcasm, irony and cynicism. Even though this research only identified three types of figures of speech, analysis of other figures of speech in the song "Empat Mata" is still possible by considering other theories or classifications of figures of speech. The message contained in this song is quite deep, illustrating the importance of direct and face-to-face communication in relationships, especially when there are feelings and important things that you want to convey. This song also reflects feelings of love, longing and honesty in expressing one's heart to someone special.

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