

## ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL AND GRAMMATICAL MEANING IN THE SONG ALAMAK BY RIZKY FEBIAN (SEMANTIC STUDY)

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### ABSTRACT

Semantics is a branch of linguistics that studies the meanings and relationships among language units, such as words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. This study aims to analyze the lexical and grammatical meanings in the lyrics of the song "Alamak" by Rizky Febian. The study uses a qualitative descriptive approach with text analysis. Data in the form of words, phrases, and sentences in the song lyrics were collected through listening and note-taking, and literature studies, then analyzed using semantic theory. The results of the study show that lexical meaning is evident in words such as "cinta" and "rindu," which have basic meanings, while grammatical meaning emerges through affixation and sentence structure, as in the phrase "terlalu cinta," which conveys intensity. These findings indicate that the combination of lexical and grammatical meanings strengthens the emotional message in the song lyrics.

**Keywords :** Semantics, Lexical Meaning, Grammatical Meaning, Song "Alamak"

### INTRODUCTION

Semantics is a branch of linguistics focused on meaning in language, covering relationships between words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. The term comes from Greek, meaning "sign" or "to symbolize," and refers to the study of meaning. Semantics is central to linguistics, since language conveys meaning.

Semantic studies analyze lexical and grammatical meaning. Lexical meaning is determined by a word's real-world referent, while grammatical meaning comes from linguistic processes like affixation, reduplication, and sentence structure. Context also influences meaning, so semantic analysis considers the relationships within an utterance rather than just its basic meaning.

A song consists of lyrics and melody (Suparman et al., 2025:89). Song lyrics, as language, offer rich potential for semantic analysis. The song "Alamak" by Rizky Febian was chosen for its expressive, simple language and its variety of meanings, conveyed through word choice and sentence structure, reflecting emotion.

Based on this background, the formulation of the problem in this study is: (1) what is the form of lexical meaning contained in the lyrics of the song "Alamak", and (2) how grammatical meaning is formed through the use of linguistic structures and processes in the lyrics. This study aims to examine the lexical and grammatical meanings in the lyrics of the

song, thereby providing a deeper understanding of the application of semantic studies in Indonesian and its use in language life in society.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Understanding Semantics**

Semantics is a part of linguistics because meaning is part of language. Semantics is the study of the meaning contained in a language. The word "semantics" comes from the Greek, namely *semantics* which means "relating to meaning." Semantics is a branch of linguistics that studies and examines the intricacies of the birth of meaning, from direct meaning to the use of language in the form of figurative language (Kurniawan et al., 2022: 18-19). Nafinuddin (2020: 17) defines semantics as a linguistic discipline that studies meaning systems. Therefore, its object is meaning. The meaning studied in semantics can be studied from many perspectives, especially different theories or schools of thought in linguistics. Assuming that meaning is part of language, semantics is a part of linguistics. Oktavia (2019: 133) explains that semantics is a linguistic discipline that is part of the meaning of language.

Thus, it can be concluded that semantics is a branch of linguistics that focuses on the study of meaning in language, both the direct meaning of words and the meaning that emerges through the use of language in certain contexts and styles of language. Semantics studies how meaning is formed, used, and interpreted in communication, thus playing a crucial role as a foundation for a deeper understanding of language because meaning is a key element in conveying messages.

### **Lexical Definition**

In semantic studies, the meaning of words or lexemes is the main focus for understanding the transmission of meaning in language. One form of meaning that is important to analyze is lexical meaning. This is the basic meaning of a word as stated in the dictionary. This meaning is fixed and does not depend on context or sentence structure. According to Chaer (2021, p. 59), Lexical meaning is the meaning that is owned or attached to a lexeme even without any context. This statement is reinforced by Mantasiah (2020, p. 90) who states that Lexical meaning is the real meaning. In addition, Zahwania and Hindun (2024) explain that Lexical meaning is the meaning found in the dictionary and is not influenced by grammatical structure or specific context.

Thus, it can be concluded that lexical meaning is the basic meaning or denotative meaning of a word which is fixed and can be found in a dictionary, without being influenced by the situation, context or grammar surrounding it.

### **Grammatical Definition**

Grammatical meaning is a type of meaning in linguistics that emerges as a result of grammatical processes. To better understand this concept, here are some expert opinions. Grammatical meaning is meaning that emerges as a result of grammatical processes, such as affixation, reduplication, conversion, or word form changes, for example from *read* become *read* (Puspita & Ratini, 2024:296). According to Sinambela, Safira, Sianipar,

and Barus (2022:39), grammatical meaning arises as a result of grammatical processes such as affixation, reduplication, and composition. Similarly, Nugroho and Sabardila (2022:9) state that grammatical meaning is the meaning that emerges after a word undergoes a grammatical or grammatical process.

Thus, it can be concluded that grammatical meaning is the meaning that arises from grammatical processes such as affixation, reduplication, conversion, and composition. These processes change the form of words, resulting in new meanings that differ from the word's basic meaning.

### **Definition of Song**

A song is a form of language consisting of lyrics and melody used as a medium of expression. According to Suparman et al. (2025:89), a song is a series of notes combined with lyrics to form a harmonious whole. In this study, song lyrics are viewed as linguistic data that can be analyzed semantically because they contain lexical and grammatical meaning.

Based on the description of semantics, lexical meaning, and grammatical meaning, this study uses a semantic approach to analyze the meaning contained in song lyrics. Song lyrics are viewed as a form of language containing lexical and grammatical elements, so they can be studied to uncover their meaning. Thus, semantic theory is used as a basis for identifying and explaining the meaning in the song lyrics that are the object of this research.

### **METHODS**

This research was conducted using a qualitative approach and follows a descriptive research format, aiming to produce and explain results consistent with the observations made. A qualitative approach was used because this research focuses on the meaning of language in song lyrics, particularly lexical and grammatical meaning.

The data sources in this study were song lyrics obtained from digital platforms (such as official song lyric websites or Google) and compared with the researcher's own transcriptions to ensure accuracy. The data used consisted of words, phrases, and sentences contained in the song lyrics used in the study.

Data collection techniques used documentation and literature review to obtain data relevant to the semantic study. Researchers collected song lyrics and then noted sections containing lexical and grammatical meanings.

The data analysis procedure is carried out systematically through several stages as follows:

1. Text collection: Collecting song lyrics from trusted sources and double-checking them through self-transcription.
2. Data identification: Determining words, phrases, or sentences in song lyrics that have the potential to contain lexical and grammatical meaning.
3. Data classification: Grouping data into categories of lexical meaning and grammatical meaning. Lexical meaning is identified as the basic meaning according to the dictionary, while grammatical meaning is identified based on changes in meaning due to affixation, reduplication, composition, or sentence structure.
4. Data interpretation: Interpreting the meaning contained in song lyrics based on the context of language use.

5. Data triangulation: Carried out through triangulation between researchers (peer review), namely by involving fellow researchers or linguists to check the results of data classification and interpretation to increase the validity of research results.

Next, the analyzed data will be reduced by selecting data relevant to the research focus, namely the lexical and grammatical meanings of the song lyrics. Data reduction is carried out by eliminating data that does not align with the research objectives.

To ensure data validity, this study employed expert judgment and peer-checking techniques. Furthermore, data sources were double-checked to ensure consistency between the analyzed lyric texts and the original sources.

In the final stage, the researcher presents the analyzed data in descriptive form and then draws conclusions based on the results of the analysis and triangulation process that has been carried out.

## RESULTS

Lexical meaning is the basic meaning of a word as stated in a dictionary, without any influence from context or style. Therefore, the following analysis focuses on the literal meaning, while idiomatic or stylistic elements will be explained separately to avoid confusion.

### Lexical Meaning

#### First verse

Ulah siapa yang bisa buat ku begini  
Gila, ini bahagia apa yang menyebabkan  
Langit lagi bagus-bagusnya  
Tapi menempatkan biasa saja  
Dia buatku terkesima

- a) "Whose action?" This expression deserves special attention because it potentially originates from a regional language, namely Sundanese, where "ulah" means "don't." Therefore, the phrase "whose action" is not accurately interpreted as "someone's actions," but rather more closely implies a prohibition or emotional expression that cannot be directly translated lexically into Indonesian. This demonstrates the importance of considering the source language in semantic analysis.
- b) "Crazy" lexically means losing one's mind. This is the basic meaning in the dictionary, regardless of its use in a conversational context.
- c) "Amazed" These two words have a similar basic meaning, namely feeling deeply amazed. Their relationship includes a lexical meaning relation in the form of synonymy.

#### Second verse

Menyapa mu tak berani, mencium mu  
apalagi  
Mata, pundak, lutut kaki gemetar ku berdiri

a) "I don't dare to greet you, let alone kiss you/my eyes, shoulders, knees, legs tremble as I stand."

These three words are verbs with concrete lexical meaning:

- greet: invite someone to talk or greet someone
- kissing: touching lips
- standing: upright on the feet

b) "Gemetar" Lexically means to tremble, usually because of fear or nervousness.

c) "Eyes, shoulders, knees, feet" are nouns that literally refer to parts of the human body. This sequential mention lexically only indicates body parts, while its expressive effect falls into the realm of stylistics (not purely lexical).

### Third verse

Kalau ada, sembilan nyawa  
Mau samamu saja semuanya  
Ini dada, isinya kamu semua

- a) Not a lexical meaning, but rather a hyperbolic style of language, because it is used to exaggerateexaggeratemeaning.
- b) Chest Lexically means the part of the human body between the neck and stomach.
- c) Falling in love This expression does not have a pure lexical meaning, but rather an idiom, because its meaning (starting to like someone) cannot be explained from the meaning of the words "fall" and "love" separately.

### Fourth verse

Apa kamu sayang?  
Apa khayalan, cubit aku sekarang

- a) "Pinch" lexically means to pinch or press the skin with the fingers.
- b) "Imagination" lexically means something that only exists in the mind.
- c) The reaction "Imaginary and real" is a lexical meaning relationship in the form of an anotomy.

### Grammatical Meaning

In the lyrics of the song "Alamak" by Rizky Febian, several forms of grammatical meaning are found which strengthen the beauty and emotional meaning of the song.

a) Affixation

Affixation is the process of forming words by adding affixes which causes changes in grammatical meaning.

The word stare comes from the basic form stare + prefix me-.

- *face*(basic noun/verb): view or see
- *staring*(verb): carry out the action of looking seriously → There is a change in function to become an active verb that shows action.

The word kiss comes from kiss + me-

- *kiss*: basic activities
- kiss*: perform the act of kissing → Shows the actor performing the action.

The word meet comes from meeting + ber-

- *meeting*: encounter (nominal)
- *meet*: to have a meeting → Undergoes a change to an intransitive verb.

Thus, the affixation in this song not only forms verbs, but also clearly shows changes in grammatical categories and functions.

#### b) Reduplication

The form of "good" in the phrase "the sky is looking good" is not just a complete repetition.

- Structure: good + reduplication + suffix -nya
- Function: to express the highest level (superlative)

Thus, the grammatical meaning that emerges is an affirmation of maximum intensity (very beautiful), not just ordinary repetition.

#### c) Composition

Composition is a combination of two basic words that produces a new meaning.

- The phrase "artificial respiration" consists of breath + artificial → Grammatically it forms a special term (new meaning) which is not just a combination of the lexical meaning of each element.
- The phrase "the sky is beautiful" is a combination of a noun and an adjective reinforced by reduplication, resulting in the meaning of a very beautiful atmosphere.

## DISCUSSION

Based on the analysis results, the lexical meaning in the lyrics of the song "Alamak" provides a basis for understanding the denotative meaning of words, while grammatical meaning enriches interpretation through morphological processes such as affixation, reduplication, and composition. This finding is in line with the theory in semantic studies which states that meaning is not only inherent in words independently, but is also formed by structural relationships in language. When compared with other pop songs, such as "Hati-Hati di Jalan" by Tulus, similarities are seen in the use of affixation and idiomatic expressions to convey emotions. This indicates that the pattern of meaning formation in popular songs tends to utilize a combination of lexical and grammatical meanings to produce a strong emotional effect that is easily understood by listeners.

Furthermore, these findings are important because they demonstrate that semantic analysis can be an effective tool for systematically uncovering meaning in song lyrics, rather than simply subjective interpretation. However, this study also has limitations, particularly in the potential for interpretive subjectivity, for example in determining whether a word like "gila" functions as an expanded lexical meaning or as a form of hyperbolic figure of speech. Furthermore, the possible influence of regional languages (as in the word "ulah") also indicates the need for more rigorous verification of the language source. The implications of this study are quite relevant for the teaching of semantics, particularly in Indonesian language learning, because song lyrics can be used as a contextual medium to help students understand the differences between lexical, grammatical, and connotative meanings more effectively.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of the lyrics of Rizky Febian's song "Alamak," it can be concluded that the meaning in the lyrics is constructed through two main aspects: lexical meaning and grammatical meaning. Lexical meaning is evident in the use of words that have basic and

easily recognized meanings, especially in describing emotions such as admiration and interest. Meanwhile, grammatical meaning emerges through morphological processes such as affixation, reduplication, and composition, which serve to clarify the relationship between the meanings of elements in a sentence and strengthen the expression conveyed. Thus, this analysis answers the focus of the study, namely how meaning in song lyrics is formed through linguistic elements.

These findings have theoretical implications that semantic studies cannot be separated from grammatical structure analysis, as the two are interrelated in forming a complete meaning. Practically, the results of this study can be utilized in Indonesian language learning, particularly to help understand the concepts of lexical and grammatical meaning through contextual media such as song lyrics. However, this study has limitations, including the lack of quantitative data to indicate the level of occurrence of each type of meaning, and the potential for subjectivity in the interpretation of certain meanings. Therefore, further research is recommended to use a more systematic and comparative approach to achieve a more comprehensive analysis.

### **SUGGESTION**

1. For future researchers, semantic studies of song lyrics can be expanded not only to lexical and grammatical meanings, but also to contextual meanings, semantic relations (antonymy, hyponymy, polysemy), and the use of language styles (figures of speech) so that the analysis becomes more comprehensive.
2. For linguistic learners, especially university students, semantic analysis of popular works such as songs can be an engaging and contextual learning method. Songs, as a medium, can strengthen the understanding of linguistic concepts in everyday life.
3. For language educators, it is recommended to use songs as alternative teaching materials in explaining semantic concepts because of the nature of songs which are easy to accept, enjoyable, and have rich linguistic value.
4. For the general public, the results of this analysis are expected to increase appreciation of song lyrics not only as entertainment, but also as works of language that are full of meaning, as well as enriching understanding of the beauty of the Indonesian language.

### **LIMITATION**

This study is limited by its data source, which uses only one song. Furthermore, the analysis is limited to lexical and grammatical meanings without a deeper examination of contextual meanings.

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