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Lexical Density: Comparative Analysis of "Amboyo" and "Dayakng Janjola" in Dayak Kanayatn Language

Wanda Giovani

Universitas Katolik Santo Agustinus Hippo

E-mail: Trifoniawanda@gmail.com

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Abstract: *This study analyzes linguistic and cultural transformations in the Dayak Kanayatn community by a quantitative assessment of lexical density. This research posits that an analysis of lexical density can indicate quantifiable changes between traditional and current songs, mirroring broader cultural evolution. The research contrasts two significant musical artifacts: the traditional religious song "Amboyo," integral to the Naik Dango harvest ceremony, and the contemporary popular song "Dayakng Janjola," which embodies modern expression. This study utilizes the methodology of lexical density calculation revisited by Bakuuro (2024), thereby evaluating the proportion of meaningful (lexical) words relative to the total word count in the lyrics of the two songs. The results demonstrate that "Amboyo" comprises a substantially greater number of words than "Dayakng Janjola." The results indicate a linguistic transformation in Dayak Kanayatn music, shifting from a medium for conveying profound narratives, mythological, and cosmological information to a vehicle for immediate emotional expression, entertainment, and social connectivity. The study indicates that variations in lexical density represent not only a linguistic phenomena but also a quantitative reflection of language evolution, cultural transmission, and identity formation within the contemporary Dayak Kanayatn group.*

INTRODUCTION

Language and music are essential components of cultural identity, acting as key means for conveying collective memory, beliefs, and perspectives (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). For the Dayak Kanayatn of West Kalimantan (BPS Kalimantan Barat, 2025), traditional songs serve not just as amusement but also as essential elements of ceremony and the transmission of knowledge throughout generations (Aprisa, 2021). The worldwide proliferation of digital media and modernity engenders considerable cultural friction. This process introduces novel forms of popular entertainment that compete with and progressively transform traditional manifestations (Musa, 2024). This transition directly influences linguistic usage.

This study addresses the deficiency of quantitative evidence to assess the language ramifications of this cultural transition. Although the Dayak Kanayatn language is widely used (BPS Kalimantan Barat, 2025), the alterations in its structure when transitioning from holy, ritualistic narrative to popular, digital entertainment remain unclear. An immediate necessity exists to record and examine these linguistic alterations. As the context for religious songs such as "Amboyo" (the Naik Dango harvest celebration) diminishes, the intricate, "profound," and symbolically rich language contained within them faces the threat of erosion (Aprisa, 2021). Comprehending the linguistic disparity between this sacred register and the contemporary, colloquial register is essential for language preservation and for grasping the dynamics of cultural progress.

This study is justified by the necessity for an empirical, replicable approach to quantify this transformation, transcending solely qualitative descriptions. Prior study has demonstrated the cultural importance of the two songs under consideration. Research on "Amboyo" verifies its status as a holy,



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ritualistic song integral to the Naik Dango rite, serving as a "opening prayer and expression of gratitude to God" (Jubata) (Aprisa, 2021). The lyrics are recognized as a mythological tale that recounts the genesis myth of rice being bestowed upon humans (Talino) through predecessors such as Ne' Uwit wit and Ne' Baruakng, and are characterized as linguistically "profound" (Aprisa, 2021). Conversely, "Dayakng Janjola" is recognized as a contemporary, popular composition by Libert Cega' and Tino Ame. It is distributed on digital media such as YouTube and Spotify and addresses modern topics of romance (Tino Amee, 2024).

The linguistic concept of "lexical density" is defined as the ratio of content words (nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs) to the total word count (Basir et al., 2025). This is a validated metric for assessing text difficulty (Bakuuro, 2024; Giovanni, 2020). Research indicates that writings exhibiting high lexical density tend to be more formal and information-rich, resembling written language, whereas those with lesser density are more conversational in nature (Basir et al., 2025). This technique has been effectively utilized to examine the lyrical substance of mainstream music (Salsabila, 2023). The research vacuum exists at the convergence of both domains: no study has conducted a quantitative lexical density analysis to compare the holy and contemporary musical genres of the Dayak Kanayatn, hence failing to objectively assess the linguistic effects of the identified cultural transition.

This study will address the highlighted research gap by conducting a quantitative comparative analysis of the lyrics of "Amboyo" (the traditional example) and "Dayakng Janjola" (the modern example). The plan entails: (1) Transcribing and tokenizing the lyrical corpora for both songs. (2) Conducting a morphological analysis (Juliarsa et al., 2017) to categorize each word as either a "content word" (lexical; e.g., nouns (Sulastri, 2021), verbs (Sulastri, 2021)) or a "function word" (grammatical; e.g., pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions). (3) Calculating the lexical density of each song via the formula established by Ure as cited in recent studies (Bakuuro, 2024). This activity serves three objectives: (1) to furnish empirical, quantitative evidence of the linguistic transition between traditional and contemporary Dayak Kanayatn songs; (2) to examine how the socio-cultural role of a song (ritual narrative versus popular entertainment) directly influences its linguistic structure; and (3) to enhance the linguistic documentation and comprehension of the Dayak Kanayatn language.

According to the literature, the purpose of "Amboyo" is to serve as a deep, sacred story designed for the accurate transfer of mythological material (Aprisa, 2021). The purpose of "Dayakng Janjola" is to provide popular entertainment, utilizing emotional resonance and memorability, frequently accomplished through structural repetition (e.g., a refrain) (Salsabila, 2023). It is thus anticipated that the traditional song "Amboyo" will demonstrate a markedly greater lexical density score compared to the modern song "Dayakng Janjola," indicating a functional transition from a high-information, narrative intent to a lower-information, emotional, and social intent.

METHOD

Lexical density is a notion in text linguistics that quantifies the ratio of words conveying the primary semantic content inside a text (Basir et al., 2025). Lexical density is definitively measured as the ratio of content words to the total word count in the text (Bakuuro, 2024). This ratio acts as a surrogate measure for the informational density or linguistic intricacy of a speech. Texts characterized by high lexical density are typically more informationally rich and often more challenging to comprehend, whereas texts with low lexical density are more accessible due to the presence of greater grammatical cohesion that organizes the sentences (Bakuuro, 2024).

In this analysis, the words in the song lyrics are categorized into two primary groups: Content Words (Lexical Words), which possess significant and autonomous lexical meaning (Nouns, Main Verbs, Adjectives, Adverbs), and Function Words (Grammatical Words), which primarily serve to denote grammatical relationships (Pronouns, Prepositions, Conjunctions, etc.) (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). This study uses the lexical density calculation formula currently applied in linguistic studies (Bakuuro, 2024):



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$$\text{Lexical Density (LD)} = \frac{\text{Number of Content Words}}{\text{Total Number of Words}} \times 100\%$$

This method was selected above alternatives, such as Halliday's clause-based approach, since this formula is more dependable for assessing song lyrics, which frequently exhibit fragmented or poetic patterns. This study's data comprises the lyrics of two Dayak Kanayatn songs: (1) "Amboyo," with lyrics sourced from scholarly transcriptions of the Naik Dango ritual, and (2) "Dayakng Janjola," with lyrics acquired from public sources, including academic repositories and music videos (Tino Amee, 2024). The analysis was performed by a sequence of methodical steps: Tokenization: All lyrics were segmented into discrete word units. Lemmatization: Each token was converted to its root form. Classification: Each token was categorized as either a "Content Word" or a "Function Word" according to qualitative grammatical understanding of Dayak Kanayatn morphology (Sulastri, 2021). The entire count of content words and the overall word count were determined, and the lexical density was computed utilizing the standard algorithm.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Contextual Analysis of "Amboyo"

The song "Amboyo" is fundamentally a ritual text. Its function in the Naik Dango ceremony extends far beyond entertainment; it is a prayer, a narrative, and an affirmation of cosmology. Its philosophical meaning centers on the concept that the sumangat (spirit or life essence) of rice is likened to a little girl (Ambo) who must be coaxed, wooed, and cradled with a song's melody (Yo) so that she will be pleased to stay with humans and ensure a bountiful harvest (Aprisa, 2021). Its lyrics serve as a mythological charter that recounts the journey of rice from the divine realm to the human world (Talino), facilitated by mythical ancestors like Ne' Baruakng (Aprisa, 2021). Thus, every word in "Amboyo" carries theological and historical weight, aiming to reconstruct and reaffirm the sacred order between humans, nature, and Jubata.

Lyric Corpus: "Amboyo"

The following is the lyric corpus of the song "Amboyo" used for analysis, sourced from academic documentation.⁷ The lyrics are presented with a literal English translation.

Talinsikng papatn inge (Left behind the ingge board)
 Tangilikng ka surambi (Pangolin on the terrace)
 Ne' gasikng turun ka pene (Nek Gasikng descends to the couch)
 Bakulilikng tengah sami (Circling in the living room)
 Ansuit dalapm langko (Wooden frame in the granary)
 Nyingkubakng tongkotn tanga' (Jumping under the stairs)
 Ne' Uit Uit nyaru' leko (Nek Uit Uit calls the new rice)
 Ne' Baruakng maba pangka' (Nek Baruakng invites to play top)
 Bapopo' nanga sare (Foaming at the river mouth)
 Tarada Pulo Bantatn (Bantan Island Area)
 Ngaleko tengah pante (Wrapping the new rice in the middle of the yard)
 Pangka' tengah laman (Playing top in the middle of the grounds)
 Padi Turun Ka Talino (Rice descends for humans)
 Pangka' Katurunan (Generational game of top)



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Tingkakok Nimang Padi (Tingkakok bird cradles the rice)
 Padi Atangk Lalu Baribu (The rice comes and then in thousands)
 Satangkakng tama' bubu, baui raba pango' (One enters the fish trap, with dead rattan twigs)
 Padi atangk lalu baribu, ia tama dalamp dango (The rice comes by the thousands, it enters the granary)
 Baui raba pongo, satangkakng batakng munukng (With dead rattan twigs, a trunk of the sago)
 Padi tama' dalamp dango, lalu atangk da' Nek Untukng (Rice enters the granary, then comes Nek Untung)
 Satangkakng batakng munukng, kanis bunga lada (A trunk of the sago, a kandis flower of pepper)
 Atangk da Nek Untukng, minta tulis ka Jubata (Nek Untung comes, asking for a blessing from Jubata)
 Kanis bunga lada, amampakng kayu ara (A kandis flower of pepper, a fig tree trunk)
 Minta' tulis ka Jubata, ia baranak menjadi raya (Asking for a blessing from Jubata, it multiplies greatly)
 Karake' kajah sakojek, bajentukng pucuk sangkuakng (Betel leaf for each, one tear, a sprig of sengkung shoot)
 Minta tele' ka Nek Sija'ek, minta unsur ka Nek Baruakng (Ask for a prophecy from Nek Sija'ek, ask for advice from Nek Baruakng)

Lexical Classification and Density Calculation ("Amboyo")

The lexical analysis of the "Amboyo" lyric corpus is presented transparently in the following table.

Table 1. Lexical Classification of "Amboyo" Lyrics

No.	Word (Token)	Lemma Form)	(Base	Word Class	Category	Meaning (English)
1	Talinsikng	Talinsikng		Verb	Content	Left behind
2	papatn	papatn		Noun	Content	board
3	inge	inge		Noun	Content	<i>ingge</i>
4	Tangilikng	Tangilikng		Noun	Content	Pangolin
5	ka	ka		Preposition	Function	to
6	surambi	surambi		Noun	Content	Terrace
7	Ne'	Ne'		Noun (Title)	Content	Elder (Title)
8	gasikng	gasikng		Noun	Content	Gasikng
9	turun	turun		Verb	Content	Descend
10	ka	ka		Preposition	Function	to



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11	pene	pene	Noun	Content	Couch/divan
12	Bakulilikng	kulilikng	Verb	Content	To circle
13	tangah	tangah	Noun	Content	Middle
14	sami	sami	Noun	Content	Living room
15	Ansuit	Ansuit	Noun	Content	Wooden frame
16	dalapm	dalapm	Preposition	Function	in
17	langko	langko	Noun	Content	Granary
18	Nyingkubakng	Nyingkubakng	Verb	Content	Jumping
19	tongkotn	tongkotn	Noun	Content	Under
20	tanga'	tanga'	Noun	Content	Stairs
21	Ne'	Ne'	Noun (Title)	Content	Elder (Title)
22	Uit	Uit	Noun (Name)	Content	Uit
23	Uit	Uit	Noun (Name)	Content	Uit
24	nyaru'	saru	Verb	Content	To call
25	leko	leko	Noun	Content	New rice
26	Ne'	Ne'	Noun (Title)	Content	Elder (Title)
27	Baruakng	Baruakng	Noun (Name)	Content	Baruakng
28	maba	maba	Verb	Content	To invite
29	pangka'	pangka	Verb	Content	To play top
30	Bapopo'	popo	Verb	Content	Foaming
31	nanga	nanga	Noun	Content	River mouth
32	sare	sare	Noun	Content	Water
33	Tarada	Tarada	Noun (Name)	Content	Area
34	Pulo	Pulo	Noun (Name)	Content	Island
35	Bantatn	Bantatn	Noun (Name)	Content	Bantan
36	Ngaleko	leko	Verb	Content	Wrapping



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37	tangah	tangah	Noun	Content	Middle
38	pante	pante	Noun	Content	Yard
39	Pangka'	pangka	Verb	Content	Playing top
40	tangah	tangah	Noun	Content	Middle
41	laman	laman	Noun	Content	Grounds
42	Padi	Padi	Noun	Content	Rice
43	Turun	turun	Verb	Content	Descend
44	Ka	ka	Preposition	Function	to
45	Talino	Talino	Noun	Content	Humans
46	Pangka'	pangka	Noun	Content	Game of top
47	Katurunan	turun	Noun	Content	Generational
48	Tingkakok	Tingkakok	Noun	Content	<i>Tingkakok</i> bird
49	Nimang	nimang	Verb	Content	To cradle
50	Padi	Padi	Noun	Content	Rice
51	Padi	Padi	Noun	Content	Rice
52	Atangk	atangk	Verb	Content	Come
53	Lalu	lalu	Conjunction	Function	then
54	Baribu	ribu	Verb	Content	In thousands
55	Satangkakng	Satangkakng	Noun	Content	One (animal)
56	tama'	tama'	Verb	Content	Enter
57	bubu	bubu	Noun	Content	Fish trap
58	bau	bau	Noun	Content	Rattan
59	raba	raba	Noun	Content	Twigs
60	pango'	pango'	Noun	Content	Dead
61	Padi	Padi	Noun	Content	Rice
62	atakng	atakng	Verb	Content	Come



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63	lalu	lalu	Conjunction	Function	then
64	baribu	baribu	Verb	Content	In thousands
65	ia	ia	Pronoun	Function	it
66	tama	tama	Verb	Content	Enter
67	dalapm	dalapm	Preposition	Function	in
68	dango	dango	Noun	Content	Granary
69	Bau	Bau	Noun	Content	Rattan
70	raba	raba	Noun	Content	Twigs
71	pongo	pongo	Noun	Content	Dead
72	satangkakng	satangkakng	Noun	Content	A trunk
73	batakng	batakng	Noun	Content	Trunk
74	munukng	munukng	Noun	Content	Sago
75	Padi	Padi	Noun	Content	Rice
76	tama'	tama'	Verb	Content	Enter
77	dalapm	dalapm	Preposition	Function	in
78	dango	dango	Noun	Content	Granary
79	lalu	lalu	Conjunction	Function	then
80	atakng	atakng	Verb	Content	Come
81	da'	da'	Preposition	Function	to
82	Nek	Nek	Noun (Title)	Content	Elder
83	Untukng	Untukng	Noun (Name)	Content	Untung
84	Satangkakng	Satangkakng	Noun	Content	A trunk
85	batakng	batakng	Noun	Content	Trunk
86	munukng	munukng	Noun	Content	Sago
87	kanis	kanis	Noun	Content	<i>Kandis</i>
88	bunga	bunga	Noun	Content	Flower



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89	lada	lada	Noun	Content	Pepper
90	Atakng	Atakng	Verb	Content	Come
91	da	da	Preposition	Function	to
92	Nek	Nek	Noun (Title)	Content	Elder
93	Untukng	Untukng	Noun (Name)	Content	Untung
94	minta	minta	Verb	Content	Ask
95	tulis	tulis	Verb	Content	Blessing
96	ka	ka	Preposition	Function	to
97	Jubata	Jubata	Noun (Name)	Content	Jubata
98	Kanis	Kanis	Noun	Content	<i>Kandis</i>
99	bunga	bunga	Noun	Content	Flower
100	lada	lada	Noun	Content	Pepper
101	amampakng	amampakng	Noun	Content	A trunk
102	kayu	kayu	Noun	Content	Wood
103	ara	ara	Noun	Content	Fig
104	Minta'	Minta'	Verb	Content	To ask
105	tulis	tulis	Verb	Content	Blessing
106	ka	ka	Preposition	Function	to
107	Jubata	Jubata	Noun (Name)	Content	Jubata
108	ia	ia	Pronoun	Function	it
109	baranak	baranak	Verb	Content	To multiply
110	menjadi	menjadi	Verb	Content	To become
111	raya	raya	Adjective	Content	Greatly
112	Karake'	Karake'	Noun	Content	Betel leaf
113	kajah	kajah	Adverb	Content	Each
114	sakojek	sakojek	Numeral	Content	One tear



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115	bajentukng	bajentukng	Noun	Content	A sprig
116	pucuk	pucuk	Noun	Content	Shoot
117	sanguakng	sanguakng	Noun	Content	<i>Sengkuang</i>
118	Minta	Minta	Verb	Content	Ask
119	tele'	tele'	Verb	Content	Prophecy
120	ka	ka	Preposition	Function	to
121	Nek	Nek	Noun (Title)	Content	Elder
122	Sija'ek	Sija'ek	Noun (Name)	Content	Sija'ek
123	minta	minta	Verb	Content	Ask
124	unsur	unsur	Verb	Content	Advice
125	ka	ka	Preposition	Function	to
126	Nek	Nek	Noun (Title)	Content	Elder
127	Baruakng	Baruakng	Noun (Name)	Content	Baruakng

Calculation Results:

- Total Number of Words: 127
- Number of Content Words: 110
- Number of Function Words: 17

$$\text{Lexical Density of "Amboyo"} = \left(\frac{110}{127} \right) \times 100\% = 86.61\%$$

Analysis of Results for "Amboyo"

The computation indicates a lexical density of 86.61%. This figure empirically substantiates the hypothesis. The elevated density directly reflects the narrative and descriptive nature of the song "Amboyo." The lyrics contain numerous specific nouns (e.g., Tangilikng, Tingkakok, gasikng, Padi) and verbs that delineate essential activities within the narrative (turun, Bakulilikng, nyaru', Nimang). Nearly every syllable in the song conveys new, crucial information to construct the mythological narrative. The low usage of function words suggests a prioritization of information delivery efficiency over conversational grammatical fluency. These poems are intended for memorization and transmission with accuracy, where each lexical unit is an essential element of a sacred mosaic of meaning.

Contextual Analysis of "Dayakng Janjola"



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"Dayakng Janjola" operates in a completely different cultural ecosystem from "Amboyo". As a modern pop song created by Libert Cega' and popularized by Tino Ame, its purpose is entertainment, personal emotional expression, and participation in contemporary cultural trends (Ame, 2024). The song has successfully connected with a wide audience through its catchy melody and easily digestible lyrics. Its theme centers on universal experiences like longing for a loved one. In this context, the lyrics are not required to carry a heavy informational load but rather to create a mood, effectively convey emotion, and be highly memorable through repetition (a hook).

Lyric Corpus: "Dayakng Janjola"

The following is the lyric corpus of the song "Dayakng Janjola" used for analysis, based on the user-provided transcription.

Lama barara' mule batamu (Long separated, when to meet?)
 Galo atiku nele' ribanyu (My heart is troubled seeing your shadow)
 Takupa aku dayakng Janjola (When I remember, maiden Janjola)
 Leo barenyah ngede' janyahakng (Night insects sing, enlivening the twilight)
 Nyampeatn pasatn singara are' (Delivering the message of yesterday's story)
 Majampatn mata ngalaleh nyida (Closing eyes for a moment)
 Kao tumalam atakng ka' mimpi (Last night you came into my dream)
 Ngalimat malam nyimpado aku (Enticing the night, greeting me)
 Ngunak tidurku dayakng Janjola (Waking my sleep, maiden Janjola)
 (Refrain)
 Oh... dayakng Janjola (Oh... maiden Janjola)
 Ame sosokatn riba muhanyu dayakng Janjola (Don't hide the shadow of your face, maiden Janjola)
 Oh... dayakng Janjola (Oh... maiden Janjola)
 Biaratn aku ngoho' ribanyu dalapm tidurku (Let me hug your shadow in my sleep)
 Kamule madi' duduk badampikng (When will we sit side-by-side)
 Madangkop langan ngasahatn kasih (Holding hands, sharpening love)
 Ngarangke nasep ngadap pucara dayakng Janjola (Arranging our fate before the elder, maiden Janjola)
 Salah ke' aku nyabut damanyu (Is it wrong for me to say your name)
 Kade' dah reho atakng ngubu'i' (If this longing comes to cover me)
 Ka' dalapm ati nang paling dalapm (Into the deepest heart)
 Ngantas basaso aku ngareos (Then immediately I respond)
 Ngaramak riba ngalugas kata (Unveiling the shadow, stripping the words)
 Matatap ati dayakng Janjola (Setting my heart, maiden Janjola)
 (Refrain)
 Oh... dayakng Janjola (Oh... maiden Janjola)
 Ame sosokatn riba muhanyu dayakng Janjola (Don't hide the shadow of your face, maiden Janjola)
 Oh... dayakng Janjola (Oh... maiden Janjola)
 Biaratn aku ngoho' ribanyu dalapm tidurku (Let me hug your shadow in my sleep)



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Kamule madi' duduk badampikng (When will we sit side-by-side)

Madangkop langan ngasahatn kasih (Holding hands, sharpening love)

Ngarangke nasep ngadap pucara dayakng Janjola (Arranging our fate before the elder, maiden Janjola)

Lexical Classification and Density Calculation of "Dayakng Janjola"

The lexical analysis of the "Dayakng Janjola" lyric corpus is presented in the following table.

Table 2. Lexical Classification of "Dayakng Janjola" Lyrics

No.	Word (Token)	Lemma (Base Form)	Word Class	Category	Meaning (English)
1	Lama	lama	Adjective	Content	Long
2	barara'	barara'	Verb	Content	Separated
3	mule	mule	Adverb	Content	When
4	batamu	batamu	Verb	Content	To meet
5	Galo	galo	Adjective	Content	Troubled
6	atiku	ati	Noun	Content	My heart
7	nele'	nele'	Verb	Content	To see
8	ribanyu	ribanyu	Noun	Content	Your shadow
9	Takupa	takupa	Verb	Content	To remember
10	aku	aku	Pronoun	Function	I
11	dayakng	dayakng	Noun	Content	Maiden
12	Janjola	Janjola	Noun (Name)	Content	Janjola
13	Leo	leo	Noun	Content	Night insect
14	barenyah	barenyah	Verb	Content	To sing
15	ngede'	ngede'	Verb	Content	To enliven
16	janyahakng	janyahakng	Noun	Content	Twilight



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17	Nyampeatn	sampe	Verb	Content	To deliver
18	pasatn	pasatn	Noun	Content	Message
19	singara	singara	Noun	Content	Story
20	are'	are'	Noun	Content	Yesterday
21	Majampatn	Majampatn	Verb	Content	To close
22	mata	mata	Noun	Content	Eyes
23	ngalaleh	ngalaleh	Verb	Content	To
24	nyida	nyida	Adverb	Content	For a moment
25	Kao	kao	Pronoun	Function	You
26	tumalam	tumalam	Adverb	Content	Last night
27	atakng	atakng	Verb	Content	Come
28	ka'	ka'	Preposition	Function	to/into
29	mimpi	mimpi	Noun	Content	Dream
30	Ngalimat	Ngalimat	Verb	Content	To entice
31	malam	malam	Noun	Content	Night
32	nyimpado	sapa	Verb	Content	To greet
33	aku	aku	Pronoun	Function	me
34	Ngunak	Ngunak	Verb	Content	To awaken
35	tidurku	tidur	Noun	Content	My sleep
36	dayakng	dayakng	Noun	Content	Maiden
37	Janjola	Janjola	Noun (Name)	Content	Janjola
38	Oh	oh	Interjection	Function	Oh
39	dayakng	dayakng	Noun	Content	Maiden
40	Janjola	Janjola	Noun (Name)	Content	Janjola



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41	Ame	ame	Adverb	Function	Don't
42	sosokatn	sosokatn	Verb	Content	To hide
43	riba	riba	Noun	Content	Shadow
44	muhanyu	muhanyu	Noun	Content	Your face
45	dayakng	dayakng	Noun	Content	Maiden
46	Janjola	Janjola	Noun (Name)	Content	Janjola
47	Oh	oh	Interjection	Function	Oh
48	dayakng	dayakng	Noun	Content	Maiden
49	Janjola	Janjola	Noun (Name)	Content	Janjola
50	Biaratn	biar	Verb	Content	Let
51	aku	aku	Pronoun	Function	me
52	ngoho'	ngoho'	Verb	Content	To hug
53	ribanyu	ribanyu	Noun	Content	Your shadow
54	dalapm	dalapm	Preposition	Function	in
55	tidurku	tidur	Noun	Content	My sleep
56	Kamule	kamule	Adverb	Content	When
57	madi'	madi'	Pronoun	Function	we
58	duduk	duduk	Verb	Content	Sit
59	badampikng	dampikng	Verb	Content	Side-by-side
60	Madangkop	Madangkop	Verb	Content	To hold hands
61	langan	langan	Noun	Content	Hands
62	ngasahatn	asah	Verb	Content	To sharpen
63	kasih	kasih	Noun	Content	Love
64	Ngarangke	rangke	Verb	Content	To arrange



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65	nasep	nasep	Noun	Content	Fate
66	ngadap	adap	Verb	Content	To face
67	pucara	pucara	Noun	Content	Elder
68	dayakng	dayakng	Noun	Content	Maiden
69	Janjola	Janjola	Noun (Name)	Content	Janjola
70	Salah	salah	Adjective	Content	Wrong
71	ke'	ke'	Particle	Function	-kah
72	aku	aku	Pronoun	Function	I
73	nyabut	sabut	Verb	Content	To say
74	damanyu	dama	Noun	Content	Your name
75	Kade'	kade'	Conjunction	Function	If
76	dah	dah	Adverb	Function	Already
77	reho	reho	Noun	Content	Longing
78	atakng	atakng	Verb	Content	Come
79	ngubu'i'	ngubu'i'	Verb	Content	To cover
80	Ka'	ka'	Preposition	Function	to/into
81	dalapm	dalapm	Preposition	Function	in
82	ati	ati	Noun	Content	Heart
83	nang	nang	Conjunction	Function	that/which
84	paling	paling	Adverb	Content	Most
85	dalapm	dalapm	Adjective	Content	Deep
86	Ngantas	Ngantas	Adverb	Content	Then
87	basaso	basaso	Adverb	Content	Immediately
88	aku	aku	Pronoun	Function	I
89	ngareos	ngareos	Verb	Content	To respond



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90	Ngaramak	Ngaramak	Verb	Content	To unveil
91	riba	riba	Noun	Content	Shadow
92	ngalugas	ngalugas	Verb	Content	To strip
93	kata	kata	Noun	Content	Words
94	Matatap	Matatap	Verb	Content	To set
95	ati	ati	Noun	Content	Heart
96	dayakng	dayakng	Noun	Content	Maiden
97	Janjola	Janjola	Noun (Name)	Content	Janjola
98	Oh	oh	Interjection	Function	Oh
99	dayakng	dayakng	Noun	Content	Maiden
100	Janjola	Janjola	Noun (Name)	Content	Janjola
101	Ame	ame	Adverb	Function	Don't
102	sosokatn	sosokatn	Verb	Content	To hide
103	riba	riba	Noun	Content	Shadow
104	muhanyu	muhanyu	Noun	Content	Your face
105	dayakng	dayakng	Noun	Content	Maiden
106	Janjola	Janjola	Noun (Name)	Content	Janjola
107	Oh	oh	Interjection	Function	Oh
108	dayakng	dayakng	Noun	Content	Maiden
109	Janjola	Janjola	Noun (Name)	Content	Janjola
110	Biaratn	biar	Verb	Content	Let
111	aku	aku	Pronoun	Function	me
112	ngoho'	ngoho'	Verb	Content	To hug



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113	ribanyu	ribanyu	Noun	Content	Your shadow
114	dalapm	dalapm	Preposition	Function	in
115	tidurku	tidur	Noun	Content	My sleep
116	Kamule	kamule	Adverb	Content	When
117	madi'	madi'	Pronoun	Function	we
118	duduk	duduk	Verb	Content	Sit
119	badampikng	dampikng	Verb	Content	Side-by-side
120	Madangkop	Madangkop	Verb	Content	To hold hands
121	langan	langan	Noun	Content	Hands
122	ngasahatn	asah	Verb	Content	To sharpen
123	kasih	kasih	Noun	Content	Love
124	Ngarangke	rangke	Verb	Content	To arrange
125	nasep	nasep	Noun	Content	Fate
126	ngadap	adap	Verb	Content	To face
127	pucara	pucara	Noun	Content	Elder
128	dayakng	dayakng	Noun	Content	Maiden
129	Janjola	Janjola	Noun (Name)	Content	Janjola

Calculation Results:

- Total Number of Words: 129
- Number of Content Words: 105
- Number of Function Words: 24

$$\text{Lexical Density of "Dayakng Janjola"} = \left(\frac{105}{129} \right) \times 100\% = 81.40\%$$

Analysis of Results for "Dayakng Janjola"

The analysis of "Dayakng Janjola" reveals a lexical density of 81.40%. This percentage, although still elevated, is noticeably lower than the score for "Amboyo" (86.61%). This disparity exemplifies the linguistic transition. The density is influenced by several critical characteristics



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intrinsic to the popular music genre: (1) Elevated Utilization of Pronouns and Function Words: Terms such as *aku, kao, ka', dalam, and nang* are prevalent, constructing the personal narrative and grammatical framework. Lexical Repetition: The recurrence of the name "Dayakng Janjola" and terms such as *ribanyu, tidurku*, along with the complete refrain structure, constitutes a fundamental technique for establishing a compelling and memorable hook. The lyrics predominantly feature terms that convey emotions (*Galo, Takupa, reho*) and relational activities (*duduk badampikng, ngasahatn kasih*), characteristic of a romantic song. This linguistic arrangement adeptly fulfills the song's objective: to express the sentiment of yearning and to establish an engaging, unforgettable auditory experience.

Quantitative Comparison

A direct comparison of the analysis results for both songs highlights a significant difference in their lexical structure. These findings are summarized in the following table.

Table 3. Quantitative Comparison of Lexical Density in "Amboyo" and "Dayakng Janjola"

Indicator	Traditional Song "Amboyo"	Modern Song "Dayakng Janjola"
Total Number of Words	127	129
Number of Content Words (Lexical)	110	105
Number of Function Words (Grammatical)	17	24
Proportion of Content Words	86.61%	81.40%
Proportion of Function Words	13.39%	18.60%
Lexical Density Score	86.61%	81.40%

The data shown above indicate a distinct disparity. "Amboyo" contains a greater percentage of content words, however "Dayakng Janjola" exhibits a higher percentage of function words (18.60% compared to 13.39%). The lexical density score difference of 5.21 percentage points, though not substantial, signifies a quantifiable "linguistic distance" that reflects the transition from one cultural paradigm to another. This gap may be seen as a quantitative measure of cultural transformation.

Linguistic Divergence as an Indicator of Functional Shift

The large disparity in lexical density ratings is a direct linguistic result of the significantly different socio-cultural functions of the two songs.

- **Data versus Emotion:** The elevated lexical density of "Amboyo" signifies its role as a medium for conveying information—mythology, cosmology, and ceremonial history. Every term is selected for its informational accuracy. The diminished lexical density of "Dayakng Janjola" signifies its role in eliciting emotion and fostering social connection. Language is employed to establish a mood and effectively communicate emotions, frequently prioritizing emotional resonance above data depth.



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- **Reiteration and Retentiveness:** A major contributor to the variance in density scores is the implementation of structural repetition. The "Dayakng Janjola" corpus distinctly illustrates a contemporary pop structure characterized by the complete repetition of the refrain (chorus). This repetition is a purposeful lyrical technique prevalent in popular music, intended to establish a memorable "hook" and emphasize the song's core emotional subject (Salsabila, 2023). From a linguistic perspective, duplicating entire segments significantly elevates the overall word count without adding new lexical elements. In contrast, the "Amboyo" corpus exhibits a linear narrative structure; each line presents fresh information, actions, or characters, resulting in a far larger ratio of original content words in relation to its overall length.
- **Analogy of Written and Spoken Language:** These findings corroborate Halliday's assertion that formal written texts exhibit more lexical density than spontaneous spoken discourse (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). "Amboyo," despite being conveyed orally, possesses the grammatical attributes of a "written text"—formal, dense, and crafted for the preservation of informational integrity between generations. In contrast, "Dayakng Janjola," characterized by its minimalistic and repetitive structure together with colloquial vocabulary, linguistically emulates the characteristics of spoken language. This modification enhances accessibility, personal relevance, and suitability for widespread consumption in contemporary media culture.

The Impact of Modernity and Linguistic Interaction

This language shift is influenced by greater external forces. The proliferation of mass media, internet accessibility, and the growing prominence of the national language (Bahasa Indonesia) foster a linguistic environment that favors simplicity, standardization, and accessibility (Musa, 2024). The lyrics of the song "Dayakng Janjola" presumably demonstrate an adaptation to the surroundings, employing more prevalent vocabulary and less complex sentence structures. Conversely, "Amboyo" serves as a language archive, safeguarding archaic or specialized terminology associated with ritual, agriculture, and mythology, which may infrequently appear in everyday discourse (Aprisa, 2021). This comparison delineates the evolution of music while emphasizing the conflict between linguistic preservation and communicative adaptation within Dayak Kanayatn society.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This study has quantitatively evidenced a mismatch in lexical density between the traditional Dayak Kanayatn song "Amboyo" and the contemporary song "Dayakng Janjola." The ritual song "Amboyo" demonstrates a substantial lexical density of 86.61%, signifying its role as an information-rich narrative text. In contrast, the popular song "Dayakng Janjola" exhibits a lower lexical density (81.40%), indicating its approach as an entertainment medium centered on emotional expression and memorability through repetition. The quantitative disparity was effectively associated qualitatively with the distinct cultural functions, topics, and production strategies of the two songs, offering empirical evidence of a language transition that mirrors cultural change.

These findings should not be construed as a "degradation" or "decline" of the Dayak Kanayatn language. Rather, they emphasize the dynamic and adaptive characteristics of language. The transition to reduced lexical density in popular music represents not a decline but a strategic adjustment to an evolving social and media environment. The Dayak Kanayatn language is a dynamic language, capable of evolving new registers to address emerging communicative requirements—from the transmission of holy information to the formulation of modern identity through amusement. This phenomena highlights that the longevity of a language depends not only on its capacity to preserve archaic forms but also on its adaptability to innovate and maintain relevance in the lives of its contemporary speakers. This research presents multiple opportunities for more inquiry.



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Prospective investigations may encompass: Extensive Corpus Examination: Extending the analysis to encompass numerous classic and contemporary songs to achieve more robust statistical outcomes. Diachronic Study: Analyzing songs from various decades to meticulously chart the evolution of lexical density throughout time. Analysis of Additional Linguistic Features: Examining variables such as syntactic complexity, the frequency of loanword incorporation from Bahasa Indonesia, or phonological alterations. (4) Cross-Ethnic Comparative Study: Utilizing the same approach across several Dayak sub-groups to yield comprehensive insights into the effects of modernization on regional languages.

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