Analysis of the Meaning of Referential and Non-Referential Lyrics of the Malay Song Sambas on the Album of Terigas 2

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ABSTRACT
This research was motivated by the referential meaning and non-referential meaning contained in the album of Terigas 2. This study aims to (1) describe how referential meaning refers to objects in the lyrics of the Malay song Sambas on the album of Terigas 2, (2) describe how the referential meaning refers to events in the lyrics of the Malay song Sambas on the album of Terigas. 2, (3) describe how the non-referential meaning in the form of prepositions in the lyrics of the Malay song Sambas on the album of Terigas 2, and (4) describe how the non-referential meaning in the form of conjunctions in the lyrics of the Malay song Sambas on the album of Terigas 2. This study used a descriptive method in the form of qualitative research. The source of data in this study came from the album Terigas 2 and the data in this study was a series of words in the album Terigas 2 which contain referential and non-referential meanings. The data collection technique used was a documentary study technique and the tools used were the researchers themselves as key instruments and data recording cards. There were five data analysis techniques used in this study which included reading/understanding data, classifying data, selecting data, analyzing data, and concluding data. Based on the results of the study obtained 85 data, namely the referential meaning in the form of objects totalling 51 data, referential meaning in the form of events totalling 19 data, non-referential meaning in the form of prepositions totalling 3 data, and non-referential meaning in the form of conjunctions totalling 12 data.

INTRODUCTION

A folk song is a song or music that comes from a certain area and becomes popular because it is sung by both the people of that area and other people. As stated by Candra (Pramudita, 2016:17) that folk

song is an art form that is part of the culture that is known by the public. The lyrics in the song are included in literary works. Literary work is born from the reality that exists in society which is then combined with the author's imagination so that it becomes a literary work that has beauty (Herthalia & Andalas, 2019:158).

The art of folk songs is one of the various elements of culture that play an important role in human life. Through the art of folk songs, artists indirectly imply and convey ancestral messages for future generations, because folk songs are full of meaning, introspection, and tell the customs of the past. If we can find out the meaning in the lyrics of the song, then the message they want to convey will be known. Given the importance of the function of folk songs, the existence of folk songs must always be preserved so that folk songs always develop.

Meaning is the meaning contained in language. According to De Saussure (Tarigan, 2013: 29), every linguistic sign consists of two elements, namely (1) which is interpreted (French: signifie', English: signified) and (2) which means (French signfiant, English: marker). What is interpreted (signifie', signified) is actually nothing but the concept or meaning of a sound sign. While the meaning (signfiant, signifier) is nothing but the sounds formed from the phonemes of the language in question. So in other words, the two elements are intralingual elements which usually refer to something referent which is an extra lingual element. To create meaning, it is necessary to know in advance where the meaning is by. The full meaning is found in the text, and the text is contained in its context (Adenan, 2000: 261).

Language is a means to connect ideas or ideas with the world of reality, in communicating ideas or ideas clearly and understandably and can attract the attention of listeners or readers, it requires accuracy and appropriateness of word use or accuracy of word use. diction choice. Language as the main verbal communication tool for humans has various functions whose types and numbers may not be explained by linguists (Wijana, 2018: 2). The meaning of the existing language is very diverse, diverse. One type of meaning in question is the referential meaning and non-referential meaning. Referential meaning is a meaning that has a referent, which is something outside the language referred to by the word. As revealed by Chaer (2014: 291), referential meaning is the meaning that has a reference, or there is a reference in the real world. The clarity of meaning in semantic studies is found in the mind, word mastery and sentence structure (Arifianti & Wakidah, 2020: 1).

While the non-referential meaning is the meaning that has no reference in real life because the non-referential meaning is the meaning used to complete a sentence. As stated by Chaer (2014: 291) that non-referential meaning is meaning that has no reference or has no reference in the real world. The importance of researching referential and non-referential meanings that the researchers did because in a literary essay such as in the Sambas district folk song there are many referential and non-referential meanings. Referential and non-referential meanings in a literary work sometimes contain the core and objectives to be conveyed to the wider community. So that we as connoisseurs can understand the work if we can understand the referential meaning correctly according to the original meaning or the figurative meaning contained in the song.

Problems that often arise from referential and non-referential meanings are based on the presence or absence of the desired form of reference from referential and non-referential meanings. In addition, the reference in question is not fixed and can move from one form to another, the form in question also has a different way of understanding and interpreting it, this is because everyone has their perspective in understanding the reference of an object. This opinion is confirmed by Silverstein (Hiroko, 2018: 50) by using the term shifter, which is the term used by Jakobson (1957) to refer to the referential index. The term is related to indexical references which always move, depending on when and where the speech event takes place. The traditional or orthodox indexical is deixis. In essence, indexical functions are language functions for indexing contexts. Indexical is a language element that anchors coreferential semantic code into actual referential speech events.

In this regard, the results of the research on the referential and non-referential meanings of the lyrics of the Malay song sambas in the Terigas 2 album that the researcher conducted will be implemented in the implementation plan of the Indonesian language learning. This research can later be used as additional teaching material for students in schools which will later be adapted to learning materials, Basic Competencies (KD) and adapted to the 2013 curriculum. and the meaning of the poetry text that is heard or read. Based on the above background, the researcher describes the referential and non-referential meanings of the lyrics of the Malay song Sambas on the album of Terigas 2.

METHOD

The method is a method or instructions used in a study. According to Kaelan (2012:7), the method is a method, implementation instructions or technical instructions, so that it is practical. In this study, the researcher used a descriptive method. Kridalaksana (Zaim, 2014:22) stated that the descriptive method is a research method that describes linguistic phenomena as they are. The data collected was in the form of words, pictures, and not numbers. This was due to the application of qualitative methods. In addition, all that was collected is likely to be the key to what has been researched. Thus, the research report will contain excerpts of data to describe the presentation of the report (Moleong, 2006:11). The data collection technique in this research was a documentary study technique. The data collection tool was a data recording card. Data analysis was done by:

1. Read and understand the data that has been obtained then choose data related to referential meaning and non-referential meaning
2. Classifying data based on research problems which include referential meanings that refer to objects and events, as well as non-referential meanings in the form of prepositions and conjunctions.
3. The results of data collection and grouping are re-selected, this is done to ensure that the data obtained are truly accurate.
4. The data that has been selected is then analyzed to answer the research problem formulation.
5. The data that has been analyzed is then concluded, from the results of these conclusions the researcher obtains the desired results following the formulation of the research problem.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research results are the results of research that have been classified based on the research problem proposed by the researcher. The aim is to show significantly the number of words and phrases found in the lyrics of the album of Terigas 2 based on the aspects of the research problem. The theory used to analyze the data is Chaer's theory. This study discusses the problem of referential and non-referential meanings in the lyrics of the Malay song sambas on the album of Terigas 2. Non-referential is also divided into two categories, namely non-referential meanings in the form of prepositions and conjunctions.

The referential and non-referential meanings contained in the lyrics of the Malay song sambas on the album of Terigas 2 amount to 85 data, namely the referential meaning in the form of objects totalling 51 data, referential meaning in the form of events totalling 19 data, non-referential meaning in the form of prepositions totalling 3 data and non-referential meaning in the form of conjunctions amounting to 12 data. The results of the analysis of song lyrics can be seen as follows:

a. Referential Meaning

Referential meaning is a meaning that can be captured by the five senses and its form actually exists in real life and relates to the world outside of language. According to Pateda (2010: 125), referential *meaning* is a meaning that is directly related to the reference pointed to by the word, meaning referential implies meaning that directly refers to something, in the form of objects, symptoms, reality, events, processes, and properties.

1. Object Reference
    Ikan Sappat
    The data quoted above is a referential meaning in the form of an object contained in the phrase *Ikan Sappat* . The phrase *ikkan sappat* in Indonesian means "Ikan Sappat". While the meaning of the expression *Ikan Sappat* is a type of cold-blooded animal that lives in fresh water at river mouths, breathes using gills, is round in shape, has scales and has spines behind it. However, in the lyrics of the song entitled rhyme pinangan, there is the phrase " *Ikan Sappat* " referring to a man who lives in the village, because as we all know the sappat fish is a fish that lives in freshwater upstream of the river.

    Pinnang
    In the data, " *pinnang"* means "pinang" in Indonesian. While the meaning of the data is a word that has a referential meaning because it has a reference in the real world, namely plants whose stems are straight like segments, do not have branches and have single pinnate and bony leaves, with oval round fruit shapes which when ripe is orange-yellow. However, in the lyrics of the song entitled Panton Pinangan, the word *pinnang* refers to a symbol in the customary application and delivery of goods.

2. Event Reference
    Brannang-rannang
    The data quoted above is a referential meaning in the form of events contained in the phrase bêrannang-rannang. The expression bêrannang-rannang means "to swim" in Indonesian. While the meaning of the phrase bêrannang-rannang refers to the "activity" of moving the body in the water by moving the hands, feet, body or tail and fins. However, in the lyrics of the song Panton Pinangan, the phrase bêranang-ranang refers to an activity carried out to find a life partner.

    Nyambar
    On that is " *nyambar "* its meaning in Indonesian is "nyambar ". While the meaning of the data has a referential meaning which refers to an animal "activity" in getting its prey or food. However, in the lyrics of the song entitled Panton *Pinangan ,* the word *mênyambar* refers to an opportunity that is done quickly to get the desired girl.

b. Non-Referential Meaning
    Non-referential meaning is a meaning that has no reference, or no reference in the real world (Chaer, 2014: 291). If the words do not have a referent then the word is called a non-referential meaningful word. Classes of task words such as prepositions, and conjunctions are words that belong to non-referential meaning words. The following is the referential meaning data contained in the Terigas 2 album.

1. Non-Referential Meaning of Prepositions
    Kiriman abang si dari ullu
    The data quoted above is a non-referential meaning in the form of a preposition contained in the word, its meaning in Indonesian is "dari". The word from is included in the word which means non-referential because this word is included in the conjunction used to express the place of origin. In the regional language of Sambas district, the word "dari" is commonly used to ask and answer questions as a form of friendliness in daily activities.

2. Non-Referential Meaning of Connecting Words
    Sireh lipat ikat ngan bannang
    The data quoted above is a non-referential meaning in the form of conjunction found in the word ngan which means "ngan". The word " ngan " is included in the word that does not have a referential meaning because this word is used as regular conjunction for equivalent terms. In the

local language of the Sambas district, the word ngan is a short word used to make a hasty request because of an action that was not planned by someone else.

CONCLUSIONS

Overall, the lyrics of the Malay song Sambas on the Terigas 2 album totalled 85 data, namely the referential meaning in the form of objects totalling 51 data, the referential meaning in the form of events totalling 19 data, the non-referential meaning in the form of prepositions totalling 3 data, and the non-referential meaning in the form of conjunctions totalling 12 data. The lyrics of the song Sambas Melayu on the Terigas 2 album are song lyrics that contain folklore stories, customs, manners and procedures of the past society as outlined in the Sambas Malay dialect, words that are strung together using figurative words and conjunctions that are still tied to Malay samba language. Learning outcomes can be used by teachers and students in the learning process with poetry material. Teachers and students can use the results of this research as reference material to support the learning process.

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