

Representasi Emosi Positif dan Negatif pada Kata Aku, Kamu, dan Kita dalam Lirik Lagu-Lagu Tiara Andini: Kajian Semantik = Representation of Positive and Negative Emotions in the Words I, You, and We in the Lyrics of Tiara Andini's Songs: A Semantic Study

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi konotasi emosi positif dan emosi negatif yang muncul dari penggunaan kata ganti “Aku, Kamu, dan Kita” beserta kata hasil konstruksinya, dalam lirik pada lagu-lagu karya Tiara Andini. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif dengan Teknik simak catat. Data penelitian diambil dari lirik tiga belas lagu Tiara Andini yang dikonversi ke dalam format teks dan dianalisis menggunakan perangkat lunak Antconc. Analisis dilakukan pada klausa yang mengandung kata ganti orang (pronomina) untuk mengidentifikasi jenis emosinya. Penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kata ganti "Aku" dan "Ku" lebih sering diasosiasikan dengan emosi positif daripada emosi negatif. Sebaliknya, kata ganti "Kamu" dan "Kau" cenderung menunjukkan keseimbangan antara emosi positif dan negatif. Sementara itu, kata ganti "Kita" menunjukkan sedikit lebih banyak emosi positif daripada negatif. Dengan adanya penelitian ini, diharapkan dapat membantu memahami bagaimana kata ganti orang dapat mencerminkan konotasi emosi dalam lirik lagu, serta menunjukkan penggunaan analisis semantik dalam studi linguistik.This research aims to identify the positive and negative emotional connotations that arise from the use of the pronouns “Aku, Kamu, and Kita” along with their constructed forms in the lyrics of songs by Tiara Andini. The study employs a descriptive qualitative method with a note-taking technique. Data for the research were collected from the lyrics of thirteen songs by Tiara Andini, which were converted into text format and analyzed using the Antconc software. The analysis was conducted on clauses containing personal pronouns to identify the types of emotions. The research indicates that the pronouns "Aku" and "Ku" are more often associated with positive emotions than negative ones. Conversely, the pronouns "Kamu" and "Kau" tend to show a balance between positive and negative emotions. Meanwhile, the pronoun "Kita" shows slightly more positive emotions than negative ones. This research is expected to help understand how personal pronouns can reflect emotional connotations in song lyrics, as well as demonstrate the use of semantic analysis in linguistic studies.