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Analyze Lexicological and Lexicography Example Sentences in Raissa Anggiani Songs

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Abstract: This research focuses on the interpretation and use of various forms and symbols in music and aims to understand the structure, meaning and use of words in language. This research contributes to the understanding of the relationship between language, music and culture through the analysis of speech and music samples. The research method involves systematically collecting, analyzing and interpreting data using web mining and albums. The method used in this research is a descriptive method that uses a qualitative approach. Data analysis used a methodology to identify and classify data based on its content. This methodology uses lexicography to identify and classify words into lists, and then uses the data as teaching materials, categorizing them by usage, occupation, or status. This research emphasizes the importance of using various forms and symbols in linguistic expression and stresses the importance of using various symbols to effectively convey meaning and emotion.

Keywords: Lexicological, Lexicography, Songs

INTRODUCTION

This research focuses on the examination and interpretation of song lyrics with the use of different types of word forms and meanings. This research aims to analyze how words are used in a musical context. This often reflects a more creative and unusual use of language compared to other texts. This research analyzes song lyrics to identify word and phrase structures and patterns of tense usage that are typical in music. Through a lexicographic approach, this research investigates the meaning of words and the relationship between words in song lyrics, and from a lexicographic point of view helps in compiling useful lexical data for future reference. Tursunkulova (2024) states that lexicology is the study of words and their meanings. In this branch of linguistics, primary attention is paid to the vocabulary of a language, which is the collection of words used by speakers of that language. Lexicology not only examines the origins and history of words, but also how they develop and change in meaning over time. It also covers how new words are created and how they can be used differently in different contexts. Overall, lexicology helps us understand more about how language is used and evolves in everyday

communication. In the field of linguistics, lexicology and lexicography play a very important role in understanding the structure, meaning, and usage of words in a language.

Lexicology is the theoretical study of words, including their origins, development of meaning, and relationships between words. Lexicography allows you to study how words are formed, how they change over time, and how they interact with other words in different contexts. Lexicography, on the other hand, is the practical process of compiling dictionaries and other lexical resources. It involves collecting, defining, and organizing words so that users can understand and use the language effectively. In this way, lexicography helps maintain language standards and provides useful reference materials for native speakers and language learners. These two fields complement each other and provide a deep understanding of language. Lexicology provides the theoretical insights needed to understand the complexity and dynamics of words, and lexicography applies these insights to create practical tools that anyone can use. Without lexicography, we may not fully understand why and how words work as they do, and without lexicology we cannot easily access this knowledge and use it in everyday life. By studying lexicography, lexicographers will gain a deeper understanding of how language develops and how its use reflects and shapes the culture and identity of its speakers. It can also develop a deeper appreciation of the richness and diversity of language and be able to use it more creatively and effectively in a variety of contexts.

Ubaidova and Ergasheva (2021) state that A field of study within linguistics called lexicography examines both the theory and practice of dictionary compilation. In this field of study, words and their meanings are gathered, examined, and compiled into dictionaries. A lexicographer, or someone who works in this profession, not only writes down word definitions but also adds other details like pronunciation, spelling, etymology, and examples of how words are used in phrases. The creation of the guiding concepts for dictionary production, such as word choice and arrangement and information presentation for dictionary users' ease of comprehension, is often referred to as lexicography. Lexicography, then, is a vital tool for everyone who wishes to learn and use language more effectively. It contributes not just to language preservation but also to education and communication. Analyzing lexicological and lexicographic components in different contexts, such as songs, provides unique insights into language use, development and cultural meaning. Songs often use language in creative and unconventional ways, reflecting current cultural and social trends. For example, the use of tenses in song lyrics can show how language develops and adapts to new contexts, while also revealing certain emotional and narrative nuances. Studying song lyrics reveals how words are chosen and arranged to achieve certain effects, such as to emphasize an emotion, tell a story, or convey a moral message. As Simanjuntak et al (2022) said, language is a tool used by humans to communicate, express, and continue to experience changes over time, especially English being an international language. In addition, songs often use idioms, metaphors and idioms that describe aspects of culture that are not visible in everyday communication.

This makes songs a valuable object of study for understanding how language lives and develops in dynamic social contexts. For example, a song might use different tenses to indicate changes in time, or words that have multiple meanings to add depth and complexity to the lyrics. By analyzing these components, we can gain a clearer picture of how language is used to create complex meanings and how language reflects and shapes

human experience. Studying song lyrics not only helps us understand the use of language in art, but also provides insight into the function of language as a rich and versatile communication tool in everyday life. This type of analysis opens a new window in understanding the relationship between language, culture and identity and how they influence and shape each other. Some research on Analyzing Lexicological and Lexicography Example Sentences In Several Songs has been done. by several previous studies.

The first research from Hashim (2020) entitled “A Semantic Prosody Analysis of Swear Words in a Corpus of English Songs” This research analyzes the semantic sentence structure in the English corpus by using a dictionary. The analysis shows that not all negative sentence structures are negative, there are neutral sentence structures and positive sentence structures. This shows that the use of negative sentence structures is counterproductive, as it leads to negative connotations.

Second, Research by Squires (2018) entitled “Genre and linguistic expectation shift: Evidence from pop song lyrics” This study explores the impact of genre cues on linguistic expectations and how speakers process morphosyntactic variants in pop songs. Participants read sentences from pop songs with either standard or nonstandard NPSG *þ* doesn't. The study found that genre information influenced participants to orientate the sentences differently, partially mitigating surprise at nonstandard *don't*. The findings suggest that understanding the effects of context on sociolinguistic processing can inform concepts like genre and enregisterment, and the processes underlying language attitudes.

Third, Research by Napier & Shamir (2018) entitled “Quantitative Sentiment Analysis of Lyrics in Popular Music”. The study uses digital humanities and data science to analyze how lyrics in popular music have changed between the 1950s and recent years. The analysis of 6,150 Billboard Hot 100 songs from 1951 to 2016 reveals significant changes in sentiments expressed through lyrics, generally towards a more negative tone. The results show an increase in anger, disgust, fear, sadness, and conscientiousness, while joy, confidence, and openness have declined. This highlights the evolving nature of popular music compositions.

Fourth, Research by Varnum et al (2021) entitled “Why are song lyrics becoming simpler? A time series analysis of lyrical complexity in six decades of American popular music”. The study examines the relationship between lyrical simplicity and the variety of song choices in popular songs over six decades. The research, which involved 14,661 songs from 1958 to 2016, found that when more novel song choices were made, the average lyrical simplicity of songs entering the U.S. billboard charts was greater. This relationship was robust across various cultural and ecological factors and multiverse analyses. Additionally, simpler songs were more successful, reaching higher chart positions, especially in years when more novel songs were produced. The findings suggest that cultural transmission depends on the amount of novel choices in the information landscape.

The last, Research by Spanu et al (2020) entitled “The consumption of live music in different languages: a quantitative approach”. The study investigates the impact of different languages on music consumption in France, specifically live music. The researchers surveyed 428 people in 46 locations around Paris, France, and surveyed 159

artists performing in French or English. They found that English was positively associated with dancing, while French was positively associated with lyrics appraisal. No evidence was found that the language of the concert affected differences in singing in unison. The results highlight the importance of language diversity in globalized popular music consumption.

Despite the valuable insights offered by the above research, there is a significant gap in specific lexicographies and dictionaries regarding example song lyrics. Previous research has focused on semantic prosody, genre-related language expectations, sentiment analysis, lyrical complexity, and the influence of language on live performance, yet example song sentences have been found in standard dictionaries or deviate from editorial standards. In addition, the application of lexicographic principles to analyze the grammatical and syntactic structure of sentences in songs has not been studied. The analysis of sample song sentences using lexicology and lexicography methods offers a thorough examination of song lyrics, with an emphasis on the use of different tenses and meanings. This research aims to fill this gap by doing just that. This research provides a new perspective on how language is used creatively in songs and how such language choices reflect and influence cultural trends. This research contributes to a deeper understanding of the dynamic relationship between language, music and culture by analyzing a sample of song lyrics.

METHODS

The purpose of this study is to analyze lexicology and lexicography in several songs. The main focus is on the study and interpretation of lyrics that use different words and meanings. The method used in this research is a descriptive method that uses a qualitative approach. Qualitative research focuses on involves a series of systematic steps to collect, analyze, and interpret data. The lyrics data collection was taken from official lyrics websites or album booklets. The data analysis technique uses lexicology: the first step, each word in the song lyrics is identified. the second step, any word is recorded. then the last step, Words are analyzed based on their lexical meaning. while the lexicography data analysis technique uses sentences containing the analyzed words whose context of use is examined. Then the lyrics are used as examples of the use of meaningful words in the dictionary, words are classified by category, such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and others.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This research focuses on the examination and interpretation of song lyrics with the use of different types of word forms and meanings. Through a lexicographic approach, this research investigates the meaning of words and the relationship between words in song lyrics, and from a lexicographic point of view it helps in collecting lexical data that is useful for future reference. The researcher will explain the data through the table below

Table 1

lexicology data of the song “Losing Us-Raissa Anggiani”

Lexical Analysis	Word	Description
Inflection	showed	Past tense of “show”
Inflection	said	Past tense of “say”
Compound Words	Happy ending	A combination of the words “happy” and “ending” that forms a new meaning

Compound Words		Come back	Phrases meaning return
Idiomatic Words	Compound Words	Hurting me	Describe emotional pain
Idiomatic Words	Compound Words	Fool for you	Describes someone who is willing to do anything for love

In the table above, researchers have found some data analyzed based on lexical analysis and lexicographic analysis. In lexical analysis, there are lexical forms namely inflection, compound sentences, and idiomatic compound sentences. First, inflection is the process of changing the form of words to indicate grammatical aspects such as time, number, person, or case. For example, in Indonesian, verbs can change form to indicate the time of action. These changes help speakers and listeners understand the context and important details of the sentence being spoken. Thus, inflection is a very important tool in language to convey information more precisely and clearly. In this study, the researcher found several changes in word forms in the lyrics of the song Loss of Us by Raissa Anggiani, namely:

Showed

“Showed” is the past tense of the verb 'show' and denotes the act of showing or showing off something that happened in the past. In the context of this song, the word can refer to a moment in the past when someone did something. The lyrics encourage listeners to remember and reflect on past emotions and actions. This adds a nostalgic feel to the story and theme conveyed in the song.

Said

The verb said is expressed in the past tense by the word "say." It indicates that something has already been said or uttered in the past. This is crucial for recognizing remarks or exchanges that have occurred in song tales that have already occurred. The usage of "said" in the context of Raissa Anggiani's song "Losing Us" serves to frame the narrative as a reflection on previous experiences and feelings. It enables the listener to comprehend that the conversations and exchanges depicted in the lyrics are memories of past events rather than happening in the here and now. The use of the past tense highlights the evolution of the connection over time and gives the narrative more depth.

Second, a compound word is a combination of two or more words that form a new meaning that is different from the meaning of each individual word. In Indonesian, compound words are often used to express concepts or objects that cannot be described with a single word. The process of compound word formation is very important in daily communication because it helps create new terms that are more specific and easy to understand. Moreover, compound words are often more efficient than the long phrases needed to describe the same concept. In this study, researchers found several compound words in the lyrics of Raissa Anggiani's song Losing Us, namely:

Happy ending

“Happy ending” is a word made up of two words: “happy” and “ending.” When these phrases are combined, they acquire a new meaning and indicate that the story has a happy

and satisfying ending. In the context of songs, this expression is often used to express hope or expectation of a happy ending. Singers sometimes express their wish for things to end well, even if that wish is not fulfilled in the lyrics. For example, a songwriter might use the phrase “happily ever after” to express a dream where a conflicted relationship ends peacefully and happily. However, the story told throughout the song may still show a different reality, such as the relationship ending in a breakup. Therefore, not only does this phrase express hope, but it can also show the contrast between what is expected and what actually happens, thus giving the lyrics emotional depth.

Come back

The expression “return” means “to come back” or “to return home”. It is a coined word that combines “come”, meaning “to come”, and “back”, meaning “to return”. Together they create the feeling that one is expected to return to the original place or situation. In songs, this phrase is often used to express a desire or request to return to a relationship or situation that has changed. For example, the lyrics “please come back” usually express a longing and wish for a loved one to return after they leave. This expression not only reflects a physical desire to return, but also has a deep emotional meaning: wanting to repair the relationship and relive the good times that have passed. This makes “please come back” a powerful and meaningful phrase in music and everyday communication.

Third, an idiomatic compound is a combination of words whose meaning cannot be interpreted from the meaning of the constituent words alone. This means that when the words are combined, they produce a meaning that is different from the literal meaning of each word. Idiomatic compound words often reflect the culture and customs of the people who use them. Therefore, learning these words requires a deeper understanding of their context and use in everyday conversation. They add color and richness to the language, allowing speakers to convey meaning more expressively and effectively. In this study, researchers found several idiomatic compound words in Raissa Anggiani's song lyrics entitled *Losing Us*, namely:

Hurting Me

“Hurting me”: This phrase describes emotional pain. While the word “hurt” literally means to cause physical pain or injury, in this combination, the phrase “hurting me” refers more to feeling emotionally hurt. It reflects experiences and feelings of deep sadness, heartache, or distress that go beyond mere physical discomfort. In the context of the song “Losing Us” by Raissa Anggiani, “hurting me” captures the profound emotional suffering and turmoil that arise from relational conflicts or heartbreak. It evokes a sense of betrayal, disappointment, and longing, highlighting the depth of the emotional wounds inflicted. This phrase poignantly conveys the vulnerability and pain experienced by the person singing, allowing listeners to empathize with their emotional state.

Fool for you

“Fool for you” A person who will stop at nothing to win someone over is described by this expression. In this colloquial combination, “fool for you” refers to someone who is prepared to be dumb or make a selfless sacrifice in order to protect their loved one. The term “fool” normally refers to a foolish person. It demonstrates a high degree of

commitment and selflessness out of love. This expression suggests a profound, occasionally illogical, devotion in which one may go against reason or their own best interests in order to support or appease the one they love. "Fool for you" highlights the singer's willingness to put up with difficulties, ignore flaws, and go to great measures to keep the relationship going in the setting of Raissa Anggiani's song "Losing Us," underscoring the occasionally self-destructive nature of relationships.

Table 2

lexicography data of the song "Losing Us-Raissa Anggiani"

Word	Synonyms	Antonym	Meaning
Leave	Depart	Stay	Pergi
Sorry	Apologetic	Unrepentant	Permintaan Maaf
Mistake	Error	Correctness	Kesalahan

In the table above, researchers have found some data analyzed based on lexicological analysis and lexicographic analysis. In the lexicological analysis, there are forms of lexicology namely synonyms, antonyms, and meaning. Synonyms is a word that has the same or almost the same meaning as another word in the same language. The use of synonyms can help to avoid repeating the same word in a text or speech, and can also provide variety in the way an idea is conveyed. Antonyms are words that have opposite or contrasting meanings with other words in the same language. Antonyms are used to show the difference or opposition between two concepts or objects. Meaning is the notion or concept represented by a word, phrase or symbol. The meaning of a word can be denotative (literal meaning) or connotative (meaning associated with emotional or cultural associations) In this research, several synonyms, antonyms and meaning have been found from the lyrics of the song Losing Us by Raissa Anggiani, namely:

Leave

The word "leave" in the sentence above has the synonym "depart". This means that both words can be used to describe the act of leaving a place or situation. The synonym "depart" is most often used in more formal or official contexts, such as travel announcements or official letters. In contrast, the antonym of "leave" is "stay", which means to stay in a place or situation. When someone chooses to "stay", they are choosing not to leave a place or situation. Therefore, the word "leave" means to leave a place or situation, then "stay" means the opposite, which is to stay in the same place. Therefore, to understand the word "go" requires knowledge of words that have similar meanings (synonyms) and words that have opposite meanings (antonyms).

Sorry

The word "sorry" is a word that expresses an apology. It is used to express regret or shame for actions or decisions that may have hurt others or caused problems. For example, when someone says "I'm sorry", it shows that they feel guilty and want to make things right. A synonym of "apology" is "apologetic", which means regret and feeling apologetic. For example, when someone apologizes, he feels sorry and takes responsibility for his mistake. On the other hand, the antonym of "apology" is "unapologetic", which means having no feelings of sympathy or making no effort to apologize. An unrepentant person shows neither guilty nor a desire to correct his mistakes.

Mistake

The English word “mistake” refers to an inappropriate or incorrect error, action or decision. The mistake can be due to ignorance, inattention, or poor decision- making. A synonym of “error” is “fault” which also has the same meaning, i.e. something is wrong or incorrect. For example, if someone does a wrong calculation, it can be called a mistake. On the other hand, the antonym of “wrong” is “correctness”. The word “correct” means precision or accuracy, indicating that something is correct and free from error. In other words, an action or decision is said to be right if the consequences it brings about are correct and appropriate. Therefore, “error” and “mistake” refer to what is wrong, while “truth” refers to what is right and true.

Table 3

lexicology data of the song “If U Could See Me Cryin In My Room- Arash Buana&Raissa Anggiani”

Lexical Analysis	Word	Description
Inflection	Broke	Past tense form of "break"
Inflection	Waiting	Present participle form of "wait"
Compound Words	Hopeless	A combination of "hope" and "less" to mean without hope.
Compound Words	Favourite	Though it appears to be a single word, it is derived from "favor" and the suffix "-ite".
Idiomatic Compound Words	Right back home	An idiomatic expression meaning to return to a place Of comfort or origin
Idiomatic Compound Words	Cryin' in my room	An idiomatic expression that suggests a private, emotional response

In the table above, researchers have found some data analyzed based on lexical analysis and lexicographic analysis. In lexical analysis, there are lexical forms namely inflection, compound sentences, and idiomatic compound sentences. The First, Inflection In this study, the researcher found several changes in word forms in the lyrics of the song “If U Could See Me Cryin In My Room - Arash Buana&Raissa Anggiani” namely:

Broke

The word "broke" signifies that the action of breaking has already occurred in the past. It is the past tense form of the verb "break," indicating that something has been damaged or shattered previously. In the context of the song "If U Could See Me Cryin In My Room" by Arash Buana & Raissa Anggiani, "broke" likely refers to a broken heart or a fractured relationship. This usage emphasizes a sense of loss or damage that has already taken place, highlighting the emotional impact of the past event. The word captures the lingering pain and sorrow from the breakage, whether it be a relationship, trust, or personal well-being, underscoring the enduring effects of the emotional trauma experienced by the singer.

Waiting

The word “wait” in Indonesian is the participial form of the verb “to wait”, which describes an action in progress. It is often used to describe a period of time when one is waiting for something or someone. “Waiting” here not only refers to the passage of time, but also reflects one's state of mind, such as anticipation and longing. For example, when someone says, “I'm waiting to hear from a friend”, it shows that they are experiencing a deep sense of fear and expectation while waiting for the information they want. The use of the word “waiting” in songs and poems can express the strong and deep feelings of the writer or singer, who is waiting for something important in life. Second, in this study, researchers found several compound words in the lyrics of “If U Could See Me Cryin In My Room - Arash Buana&Raissa Anggiani”, namely:

Hopeless

The word "hopeless" combines the root word "hope" with the suffix "less" to convey a profound sense of despair or a complete lack of hope. By attaching the suffix "less" to "hope," the term effectively negates the presence of hope, emphasizing a state of utter hopelessness. In the context of the song "If U Could See Me Cryin In My Room," "hopeless" characterizes the emotional state of the singer as being deeply despondent and devoid of optimism. This word captures the intense feelings of futility and resignation experienced by the singer, reflecting an emotional low point where they feel that positive change or relief is unattainable.

Favorite

The word “favorite” is a coined word that combines “favor”, which means “like” or “preference”, and the suffix “-it”, which means something special. So, “favorite” means something or someone that is considered special and popular. For example, if someone lists a food or person as his or her favorite, it means that he or she likes it a lot and considers it more special than others. In the context of songs, the word “beloved” is often used to describe a person or thing that is very close to the singer's heart. This emphasizes how important it is to the singers and occupies a special place in their hearts. So when you hear the word “favorite” in a song, you know that it refers to something that you love, that means a lot. Third In this study, researchers found several idiomatic compound words in Raissa Anggiani's song lyrics “If U Could See Me Cryin in My Room - Arash Buana & Raissa namely:

Right back home

The phrase "right back home" refers to the act of going back to one's place of origin or comfort. "Right back home" alludes to a profound desire for safety and familiarity in this situation. It suggests that the vocalist longs to return to a setting that makes them feel secure and comfortable on an emotional and physical level. This expression emphasizes the emotional toll that feeling disoriented or uneasy takes, reflecting a deep need for security and comfort. By utilizing the phrase "right back home," the vocalist expresses a desire to go back to a place of emotional comfort and security, highlighting the significance of a comfortable and familiar setting in easing uncomfortable or distressing sentiments.

Cryin' in my room

“Crying in my room” is an expression that describes how people express their private feelings, especially when they are sad or troubled. If someone says “I'm crying in my room”, it means that they are feeling deep sadness and choose to vent their emotions in a private place, such as their bedroom. In this song, the phrase represents how the singer feels hurt and isolated. The song tries to convey the depth of emotional pain she feels. By using a private space, such as a room, as a backdrop, the song shows how much mental burden the singer has to bear in the solitude and intimacy of that place. Table 4 lexicography data of the song “If U Could See Me Cryin In My Room - Arash Buana&Raissa Anggiani”

Table 4
Synonym and Antonym

Word	Synonyms	Antonym	Meaning
Waiting	Postponing	Continuing	Menunggu
Hopeless	Desperate	Hopeful	Putus Asa
Favorite	Favored	Disliked	Favorit

In the table above, researchers have found some data analyzed based on lexicological analysis and lexicographic analysis. In the lexicological analysis, there are forms of lexicology namely synonyms, antonyms, and meaning.

Waiting

The definition of the word "waiting" is "to wait," denoting a situation or activity in which one is holding out for something or someone who has not yet arrived. Its synonym, "postponing," suggests delaying anything to a later date and denoting a pause in a choice or course of action. Conversely, the antonym "continuing" denotes the act of proceeding without pause, signifying the ongoing execution of a task or procedure. The word "waiting" in the song "If U Could See Me Cryin In My Room" conveys sentiments of anticipation and unpredictability. It highlights the emotional strain experienced throughout that waiting period and creates a sense of uncertainty and expectation of a desired conclusion, all while describing the feelings of someone who is waiting for clarity or change in their relationship.

Hopeless

The word “hopeless” means hopelessness and refers to a state of feeling without hope or belief in a positive outcome. It is a very heavy feeling where you feel all your efforts are in vain and there is no possibility of improvement. A synonym of “hopeless” is “desperate”, which reflects a deep sense of hopelessness and helplessness. When a person is suffering, they experience emotional turmoil and are unable to find a way out of a difficult situation. In contrast, the antonym of “hopeless” is “dislike”, which means hopeful and optimistic about the future. The song uses the word “hopeless” to emphasize the feeling of despair that the singer is experiencing. This shows how deeply sad and hopeless they feel when faced with difficult problems or difficult relationships.

Favorite

The word "favorite" implies anything or someone that is extremely valued or favored, signifying that the item or someone has a particular place in the heart of the user. Its synonym, "favored," highlights that something or someone is preferred over others and conveys the idea that they are valued or more significant than others. Its opposite, "disliked," on the other hand, denotes distaste or rejection of the thing or person and indicates indifference in or disapproval of them. The term "favorite" in the context of the song "If U Could See Me Cryin In My Room" probably alludes to something or someone that holds great significance and value for the vocalist. In this research, the author uses vocabulary and lexicography to analyze the lyrics of the songs "Losing Us" and "If U Could See Me Cryin in My Room" by Raissa Anggiani and Arash Buana. Lexical analysis reveals the existence of lexical forms such as inflection, compound, and idiom. Inflection refers to changing the form of words to indicate grammatical aspects such as time or number. Compound words combine two words to create a new meaning, such as "happy ending" or "come back". Idioms express deeper meanings, such as "hurting me" to describe emotional pain. Lexicography uses synonyms, antonyms and meanings to add variety and context to song lyrics. For example, the synonyms "leave" and "depart" have similar meanings but are used in different contexts, and the antonyms "I'm sorry" and "I apologize" indicate different feelings of regret. This study shows how linguistic elements play a role in conveying the meaning and emotions of lyrics, thus enhancing the listening experience by adding depth and color to the message conveyed. Overall, this analysis highlights the importance of using various lexical forms in song lyrics to effectively convey meaning and emotion.

CONCLUSION

In this research, the author uses vocabulary and lexicography to analyze the lyrics of the songs "Losing Us" and "If U Could See Me Cryin in My Room" by Raissa Anggiani and Arash Buana. Lexical analysis reveals the existence of lexical forms such as inflection, compound, and idiom. Inflection refers to changing the form of words to indicate grammatical aspects such as time or number. Compound words combine two words to create a new meaning, such as "happy ending" or "come back". Idioms express deeper meanings, such as "hurting me" to describe emotional pain. Lexicography uses synonyms, antonyms and meanings to add variety and context to song lyrics. For example, the synonyms "leave" and "depart" have similar meanings but are used in different contexts, and the antonyms "I'm sorry" and "I apologize" indicate different feelings of regret. This study shows how linguistic elements play a role in conveying the meaning and emotions of lyrics, thus enhancing the listening experience by adding depth and color to the message conveyed. Overall, this analysis highlights the importance of using various lexical forms in song lyrics to effectively convey meaning and emotion.

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