

Personalized Speech Actions in Song Lyrics by Bernadya: An Inclusivity Perspective

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Abstract. This study aims to describe personal illocutionary speech acts in song lyrics by Bernadya. The theory used is Yule's speech act theory. This theory is used to determine the type of personal illocutionary speech acts and the function of Bernadya's song lyrics. The descriptive qualitative research approach with discourse analysis focuses on how language is used to construct meaning in a social context. Data sources are two song lyrics by Bernadya. Data collection used the method of listening and noting. The results of data analysis show that Bernadya's song lyrics have four illocutionary speech acts, namely 48.6% representative speech acts, 31.4% expressive speech acts, 17.1% directive speech acts, and 2.9% commissive speech acts. The use of personal in Bernadya's song lyrics is the second person singular at 50%, 45.7% first person singular, second person plural and third person plural at 2.2% each. These results show that Bernadya's song lyrics contain statements and express feelings, the contents of the heart that have been experienced by many people and are very relate to the lives of teenagers using the second person singular because the author deliberately wants to explore "seseorang" in the song lyrics. The author is positioned as the first person singular and represents the feelings of teenagers in general.

Keywords: illocutionary speech acts, personal, song lyrics, Bernadya.

1 Introduction

Language is defined as a verbal sound symbol in the form of a communication tool that functions as a means of interaction between people [1]. Language as a systemized and patterned sound symbol is fixed and predictable. Language plays an important role in human life to interact with each other. In addition, language also has a role in expressing ideas, ideas, opinions, information, and as a tool to ask, beg, and even organize others. Utterances that are spoken or delivered have meaning and each meaning spoken is arbitrary according to the agreement in a community environment. Analysis related to speech is included in the study of pragmatics. Pragmatics is a branch of science that seeks to analyze meaning and speech events. Utterances cannot be interpreted when the intent of the utterance does not see the context.

Speech from communication always produces information in the form of ideas, intentions, feelings, emotions, desires, and others [2]. Therefore, in the communication process there is a speech event known as speech acts. Speech acts are included in the study of pragmatics. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that examines and studies the meaning that is implied or

not directly stated in an utterance. Pragmatics is closely related to the former, i.e. the tradicity of meaning [3]. Pragmatics is not only the study of speech understanding but is better understood as an interaction in the environment in a broad sense that allows speakers to interact so that utterances can be more easily understood [4].

The concept of speech acts was first introduced by language philosopher J.L. Austin in his book "How to Do Things with Words". Austin argues that language is not only used to describe the world, but also to change the world. The study of speech acts has many varieties [5] [6]. Speech acts can be in the form of requests, requests, complaints, praise, invitations, promises, requests, offers, commands, to express feelings. Speech acts are found in language communication. Speech act is the product of an utterance of a sentence under certain conditions and is the smallest unit of language communication that determines the meaning of the sentence [7].

Speech act refers to an action performed through language. When we speak, we are not just conveying information, but also doing something. Speech acts are a central concept in pragmatics, a branch of linguistics that studies how language is used in social contexts. Simply put, speech acts are actions performed through language. Whether or not the meaning of a sentence is true depends on whether or not the statement or content of the sentence is true. The statement "Your smile is very charming" depends on whether or not your smile fascinates people. In other words, a judgment must be judged based on empirical facts. Speech acts are said to be entities that act as the basis for analyzing research topics in pragmatics, such as the study of presumption, conversational implicature, cooperation principles, and politeness principles. Speech acts can also be understood as sentence utterances used to express an intention so that it can be understood by the listener [8]. From the description above, it can be concluded that speech act is an act of language that emphasizes the function of language and usage in communication. Conversation in communication is not only understood from the words used, but it must also be understood the intended meaning of the speaker.

Searle [9] classifies illocutionary speech acts into five types, which are as follows:

Figure 1 Types of illocutionary speech acts

Representative or Assertive Speech Act
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tindak A speech act that commits the speaker toward the truth of the expressed proposition.
Directive Speech Act
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tindak A speech act that causes the hearer to perform an action based on what the speaker says.
Commissive Speech Act
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tindak A speech act that commits the speaker to some future course of action.
Expressive Speech Act
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A linguistic act that motivates the speaker to state the content of their feelings, thoughts, and attitudes.
Declarative Speech Act
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A linguistic act that brings about a change in the state of affairs.

In addition to speech acts, the pragmatic studies discussed in this article are referents (pronouns). Pronouns refer to other nouns used in written and spoken language. The word is often used to replace a known noun. Referents or references to a person are said to be persona deixis (pronouns). States that persona deixis is divided into three, namely first-person, second-person, and third-person pronouns [10]. That is, a pronomina that refers to someone depends on the speaker, the interlocutor, and the one being talked about [11].

One example of a form of communication that has a social function is the interaction in song lyrics. Contextually, song lyrics have a meaning that the author wants to convey. Song lyrics are written with a specific purpose and give various effects from the listener. The song lyrics chosen by the researcher to be the object of research are song lyrics by Bernadya. The author and poet Bernadya is a young musician who is familiar to our ears. Bernadya is one of the newcomer singers who soared with the songs she created and performed. As an Indonesian female soloist, Bernadya is becoming a singer who is loved by many Indonesians. Bernadya is famous for her songs that have poignant and heartfelt lyrics. Not only that, her distinctive voice managed to make the listeners dissolve into the songs she sang.

Bernadya is the female singer with the most songs on the Indonesian Songs chart compiled by Billboard in one week simultaneously, namely 7 songs the week of August 24, 2024. On the Spotify platform, she broke two records on the same day as the most listened-to artist in a day in Indonesia as well as her album being the most listened-to album in a day in Indonesia.

Researchers examined data in the form of song lyrics by Bernadya because researchers felt there were interesting things that needed to be analyzed. Some of the descriptions above are the main reasons why this research is worth doing. Bernadya's song lyrics are unique, interesting, relate to the lives of young people so it's no wonder many admire them. Researchers will later try to go further to identify personal speech acts in Bernadya's song lyrics seen from an inclusivity perspective.

2 Research Method

This type of research is qualitative research. The research approach used is descriptive qualitative with discourse analysis focusing on how language is used to construct meaning in a social context. Qualitative method is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and behaviors that can be observed [12]. In line with [13] the descriptive method is a procedure for solving the problem being investigated by describing or describing the state of the subject or object of research (a person, institution, society, etc.) at the present time based on the facts that appear or as they are [14].

The data source is three song lyrics by Bernadya. Data collection used the method of listening and note taking. The listening method was done by listening selectively twice to the two song lyrics by Bernadya and the note-taking technique was done by recording the words, clauses, and sentences included in the research data. The data analysis technique used by marking which song lyrics are included in the research data by identifying song lyrics, classifying based on data (data reduction), presenting data, concluding data from the analysis results which there are five types of speech acts and six types of persona. To facilitate the grouping of data and presentation of data, data codification is used as follows.

Table 1 Codification of Research Data

No.	Data Code	Song Lyrics	Explanation
1	SB2TTrepPpt1Pkt1	<i>Ku yakin masih ada sisa wangiku di bajumu</i> I'm sure there's still some of my fragrance left on your shirt.	The lyrics are from the song "Satu Bulan". The lyrics include representational illocutionary speech acts because they state a belief and also use the first person singular (<i>ku</i>) and also the second person singular (<i>mu</i>).
2	KMIB1TTeksPkt1	<i>Ku tak pernah ikat rambutku lagi semenjak bilakaung</i> I've never tied my hair again since you told me	The lyrics are from the song "Kata Mereka Ini Berlebihan". The lyrics include expressive illocutionary speech acts because they contain complaints and also use the first person singular (<i>ku</i>) and also the second person singular (<i>kau</i>).

Table 2 Data Description

Data description:		
Code	Indonesian	English
SB	Satu Bulan (judul lirik lagu 1)	Satu Bulan (song title 1)
KMIB	Kata Mereka Ini Berlebihan (judul lirik lagu 2)	Kata Mereka Ini Berlebihan (song title 2)
TTrep	Tindak Tutur representatif	Representative speech act
TText	Tindak Tutur ekpresif	Expressive speech acts
Ppt	Persona pertama tunggal	First person singular
Pdt	Persona kedua tunggal	Second person singular
Ptt	Persona ketiga tunggal	Third person singular

3 Result And Discussion

This part describes the method, concept, and research technique and also research step based on The lyrics of Bermadya's songs that were used as research objects were released in July 2023 and 2024. Song lyrics can be said to be communication between writers and listeners. Communication often proceeds effortlessly and successfully. But not always. Sometimes people are misunderstood, their intended meaning is taken the wrong way, or it is missed entirely. Therefore, it is not surprising that there are songs that are easily understood by listeners and vice versa many listeners have difficulty understanding the lyrics of the songs they hear.

The song lyrics used as objects are two songs and are the hottest new songs created and sung by Bermadya. The two titles chosen by considering the number of song plays are "One Month" and "They Say It's Excessive". The following will describe the analysis and discussion of the research results obtained.

3.1 *Satu Bulan* Song Lyrics by Bernadya [15]

Table 3 Data 1

Indonesian	English
Belum ada satu bulan Ku yakin masih ada sisa wangiku di bajumu (SB1.TTrep1, 2023)	Not yet one month I'm sure there's still some of my fragrance left on your shirt (SB1.TTrep1, 2023)

The excerpt of the song lyrics above is included in the representational speech act because it contains a complaint about not long separated but still remembered. The words "not yet one month" show the statement that time is still passing very quickly.

Table 4 Data 2

Indonesian	English
Ku yakin masih ada sisa wangiku di bajumu (SB2.TTrep2.Ppt1.Pdt1, 2023)	I'm sure there's still some of my fragrance left on your shirt. (SB2.TTrep2.Ppt1.Pdt1, 2023)

The second data above is included in the representative speech act because it believes in something. The word "I believe" shows the belief. In addition, this data uses first person singular (*ku*) and second person singular (*mu*).

Table 5 Data 3

Indonesian	English
<i>Namun, kau tampak baik saja</i> <i>Bahkan senyummu lebih</i> <i>lepas</i> <i>Sedang aku di sini hampir</i> <i>gila</i> (SB3.TTrep3.Ppt2.Pdt2, 2023)	However, you look fine Even your <i>smile</i> is looser I'm almost crazy here (SB3.TTrep3.Ppt2.Pdt2, 2023)

The third data above is also included in the representative speech act. The use of the words "looked fine, smiled more freely, almost crazy" shows feelings and a form of disappointment at being abandoned. Data 1 uses first personal singular (*I*) and second personal singular (*you*).

Table 6 Data 4

Indonesian	English
Kita tak temukan jalan (SB4.TTrep4.Ptj1, 2023)	We can't find the way (SB4.TTrep4.Ptj1, 2023)

The next data includes a representative speech act because it states something in the form of the sentence "did not find the road". This data uses the first person plural (*we*).

Table 7 Data 5

Indonesian	English
<i>Namun, kau tampak baik saja</i> <i>Bahkan senyummu lebih lepas</i> <i>Sedang aku di sini belum terima</i> (SB5.TTrep5.Pdt3-4.Ppt3, 2023)	However, you look fine Even your smile is looser I'm not here yet (SB5.TTrep5.Pdt3-4.Ppt3, 2023)

The fifth data above is included in the representational speech act . The use of the words "looks fine, smiles more freely, hasn't accepted" also shows feelings and a form of disappointment at being left behind. In addition, this data also uses second personal singular (*you*) and (*your*) and first personal singular (*me*).

Table 8 Data 6

Indonesian	English
<i>Bohongkah tangismu sore itu di pelukku?</i> (SB6.TTdir1.Pdt5.Ppt4, 2023)	Did you cry that afternoon in my arms? (SB6.TTdir1.Pdt5.Ppt4, 2023)

Data 6 is included in the directive speech act because it has the intention of the speaker to ask the interlocutor for an answer to the lie that was made. The word "bohongkah" tries to emphasize. In addition, this data also uses second person singular (*you*) and first person singular (*me*).

Table 9 Data 7

Indonesian	English
<i>Nyatanya pergikupun tak lagi menggangu</i> (SB7.TTrep6.Ppt5.Pdt6, 2023)	In fact, even my leaving no longer bothers you (SB7.TTrep6.Ppt5.Pdt6, 2023)

Data 7 above is included in the representative speech act because it states something that is felt. The word "in fact" tries to emphasize. Data 7 also uses first person singular (*me*) and second person singular (*you*).

Table 10 Data 8

Indonesian	English
<i>Apa sudah ada kabar lain yang kau tunggu?</i> (SB8.TTdir2. Pdt7, 2023)	Is there any other news you've been waiting for? (SB8.TTdir2. Pdt7, 2023)

The data above (8) is included in the directive speech act because it states a request for an answer to the interlocutor. The word (*you*) shows that data 8 has a singular second person.

Table 11 Data 9

Indonesian	English
<i>Sudah adakah yang gantikanmu?</i> <i>Yang khawatiranmu setiap waktu</i> (SB9.TTdir3.Pdt7, 2023)	Has anyone replaced me ? Who worries about you all the time (SB9.TTdir3.Pdt7, 2023)

The data above (9) is included in the directive speech act because it states a question to the interlocutor about whether anyone has replaced his position. The word (*ku*) shows this data has a first person singular and (*mu*) shows a second person singular.

Table 12 Data 10

Indonesian	English
Yang cerita tentang apa pun, sampai hal-hal tak perlu (SB10.TTrep7., 2023)	The one who talks about everything, even the unnecessary things (SB10.TTrep7., 2023)

The data above is categorized into representative speech acts because it states anything in the form of talk (opinion). The use of the word (*ku*) shows that this data has a first person singular and (*mu*) shows a second person singular.

Table 13 Data 11

Indonesian	English
<i>Kalau bisa, jangan buru-buru</i> <i>Kalau bisa, jangan ada dulu</i> (SB11.TTdir4., 2023)	If possible, don't rush If possible, don't have it first (SB11.TTdir4., 2023)

Data 11 above is included in the directive speech act because it contains a request not to rush to forget her, not to quickly find a replacement for her with the use of the word "if possible".

Table 14 Data 12

Indonesian	English
<i>Baru lewat satu bulan</i> <i>Kemarin ulang tahunku □aka da pesan darimu</i> (SB12.Ttrep8.Ppt6.Pdt8, 2023)	Just passed one month Yesterday my birthday there was no message from you (SB12.Ttrep8.Ppt6.Pdt8, 2023)

Data 12 above is included in the representative speech act because of the complaint for not giving news. The word (*ku*) shows that data 12 has a first person singular and (*mu*) shows a second person singular.

Table 15 Data 13

Indonesian	English
<i>□aka pa, mungkin kau lupa</i> <i>Atau sudah ada hati yang harus kau jaga</i> (SB13.Tteks2.Pdt9, 2023)	It's okay, maybe you forgot Or you already have a heart to keep (SB13.Tteks2.Pdt9, 2023)

Data 13 above is included in the expressive speech act because it contains suspicion or accusation against the interlocutor. The use of the word (*you*) shows the second person singular.

Table 16 Data 14

Indonesian	English
<i>Sudah adakah yang gantikanku?</i> (SB14.TTeks3.Pdt10, 2023)	Has anyone replaced me ? (SB14.TTeks3.Pdt10, 2023)

The data above is included in the expressive speech act because it contains suspicion or accusation against the interlocutor. The use of the word (*you*) shows the second person singular.

Table 17 Data 15

Indonesian	English
<i>Yang kau antar jemput setiap Sabtu</i> <i>Yang s'lalu ingatkan untuk pakai</i> <i>sabuk pengamanmu</i> (SB15.TTeks4.Pdt11, 2023)	The one you drop off and pick up every Saturday Which reminds you to wear your seatbelt. (SB15.TTeks4.Pdt11, 2023)

Data 15 above is categorized into expressive speech acts because it contains speech that contains praise and attention to the interlocutor. The use of the words *you* and *your* shows the second person singular.

3.2 Kata Mereka Ini Berlebihan Song Lyrics by Bernadya [16]

Table 18 Data 1

Indonesian	English
<i>Ku tak pernah ikat rambutku lagi</i> <i>semenjak kaub bilang</i>	I've never tied my hair again since you told me
<i>Rambutku indah bila terurai Panjang</i> (KMIB1.TTrep1.TTeks1.Ppt1.Pdt1)	My hair is beautiful when it is long (KMIB1.TTrep1.TTeks1.Ppt1.Pdt1)

The data above falls into two speech acts (1) representative because it states something about "never tying your hair" (2) expressive because it contains speech that contains praise, the word "beautiful". In addition, this data uses the first persona (*me*) and (*you*) indicating the second person singular.

Table 19 Data 2

Indonesian	English
<i>Baju hitamku tak pernah kusentuh lagi</i> <i>sejak hari itu</i>	I haven't touched my black shirt since that day.
<i>Kau bilang warna gelap membosankan</i> (KMIB2.TTrep2.TTeks2.Pdt2)	You said dark colors are boring (KMIB2.TTrep2.TText2.Pdt2)

Data 2 is categorized into two speech acts (1) representative because it states a complaint "never" (2) expressive because it contains a scornful utterance "boring". In addition, this data contains the word (*you*) which shows the second person singular.

Table 20 Data 3

Indonesian	English
<i>Kubaca sampai tuntas semua buku yang paling kau suka</i>	I read to the end all the books you like the most
<i>Mungkin suatu saat kau anggap ku cerdas</i> (KMIB3.TTrep2.TTeks2.Pdt2)	Maybe one day you 'll think I'm smart (KMIB3.TTrep2.TText2.Pdt2)

The data above is categorized into two speech acts (1) representative because it states a complaint "never" (2) expressive because it contains a scornful utterance "boring". In addition, this data contains the word (*you*) which shows the second person singular.

Table 20 Data 4

Indonesian	English
<i>Tak kuhiraukan kata mereka ini berlebihan</i>	I don't care if they say it's too much
<i>Untuk mu, apa pun akan ku lakukan</i> (KMIB4.TTeks3.TTrep3.Ppt2-3.Ptj1.Pdt3)	For you , I will do anything (KMIB4.TText3.TTrep3.Ppt2-3.Ptj1.Pdt3)

Data 4 falls into two speech acts (1) expressive because it expresses indifference towards others (2) representative because it shows that it is willing to sacrifice "whatever I will do". In addition, this data contains the word *ku* as the first person singular, *they* express the third person plural, *mu* shows the second person singular.

Table 21 Data 5

Indonesian	English
<i>Ingin sempurna di mata mu</i>	Want to be perfect in your eyes
<i>Hanya itu yang aku mau</i> (KMIB5.TTdir1.TTrep4.Pdt4.Ppt4)	That's all I want (KMIB5.TTdir1.TTrep4.Pdt4.Ppt4)

The data above is included in two speech acts (1) directive because it contains a wish or hope to be perfect (2) representative with a statement of will "only that". In addition, this data has *your* second person singular and *my* first person singular.

Table 22 Data 6

Indonesian	English
<i>Namun, tampaknya sempurna tak cukup Bagimu</i> (KMIB6.TTeks4.Pdt5)	However, it seems that perfect is not enough For you (KMIB6.TText4.Pdt5)

Data 6 above is categorized and included in expressive speech acts because it is self-deprecating with the words "apparently not enough". This data also has the second persona singular *mu*.

Table 23 Data 7

Indonesian	English
<i>11.000 kilometer kutempuh sendirian</i> <i>Bawa pelukku yang ternyata tak kau rindukan</i> (KMIB7.TTrep5-6.Ppt5.Pdt6)	11,000 kilometers I traveled alone Take my hug that you didn't miss (KMIB7.TTrep5-6.Ppt5.Pdt6)

The data above falls into two representative speech acts containing the statements "have traveled alone" and "it turns out that you are not missed". This data has the first persona singular *me* and the second persona singular *you*.

Table 24 Data 8

Indonesian	English
<i>36.000 kaki di atas laut kutahan</i> <i>Kau tahu benar ku takut ketinggian</i> (KMIB8.TTrep6-7.Ppt6-7.Pdt7)	36,000 feet above the sea I hold You know very well I 'm afraid of heights (KMIB8.TTrep6-7.Ppt6-7.Pdt7)

The data above falls into two representational speech acts containing statements about the journey that has been taken and the fear of heights. This data has *my* first persona singular twice and *your* second persona singular.

Table 25 Data 9

Indonesian	English
<i>Namun, tampaknya sempurna tak cukup</i> <i>Bila ternyata aku bukan yang kau perlu</i> (KMIB9.TTeks5-6.Ppt8)	However, it seems that perfect is not enough If I 'm not what you need (KMIB9.TText5-6.Ppt8)

Data 9 above is categorized and included in two expressive speech acts because it is self-deprecating with the words "doesn't seem enough" and "not what you need". This data also has the first person singular *I*.

Table 26 Data 10

Indonesian	English
<i>Kubatalkan setiap janji</i>	I cancel every promise
Hanya kar'na takut tiba-tiba <i>kau</i> butuh <i>aku</i> di sisimu	Just because <i>you're</i> afraid you'll suddenly need <i>me</i> by your <i>side</i>
(KMIB10.TTkom1.TTeks6.Ppt9- 10.Pdt8-9)	(KMIB10.TTkom1.TTeks6.Ppt9- 10.Pdt8-9)

The data above is included in two speech acts (1) commissive trying to be able to express the ability for him (2) expressive because he feels there is fear if he suddenly needs it. This data also has the first persona singular *I*.

Table 27 Data 11

Indonesian	English
...	...
<i>Ingin kau lihat aku lebih jauh</i>	Want you to look at me further
(KMIB11.TTdir2)	(KMIB11.TTdir2)

Data 11 above is included in two directive speech acts because it contains a desire or hope to be seen more deeply. In addition, this data has the second persona singular *you*.

Table 28 Data 12

Indonesian	English
<i>Ingin kau tahu</i>	I want you to know
<i>Tiada yang sayangimu lebih dari aku</i>	No one loves you more than me
(KMIB12.TTrep8-9.Pkd10.Ppt10)	(KMIB12.TTrep8-9.Pkd10.Ppt10)

From the data analysis of Bernadya's song lyrics titled "*Satu Bulan*" (SB), it shows that the song lyrics have illocutionary speech acts which include representative, directive, and expressive [17]. The two speech acts (commissive and declarative) are not found in the lyrics of this song most likely because the lyrics of this song have not been able to fully make speech that the interlocutor does something for what is said by the speaker. In addition, the lyrics of this song also do not allow for speech that contains truths that will occur in the future.

The analysis of the lyrics of the song "*Kata Mereka Ini Berlebihan*" (KMIB) also shows the existence of illocutionary speech acts, including representative, directive, commissive, and expressive. Declarative speech acts are also not found in the lyrics of this song, most likely due to the songwriter's unwillingness to take a big risk on something that will happen. In detail, the distribution of the use of illocutionary speech acts contained in the two songs by Bernadya is as follows.

Table 29 Data Details of Forms and Functions of Illocutionary Speech Acts

No.	Song Title	Form of speech act	Function of Speech Acts	Total
1	Satu Bulan (SB)	Representative	Believe	1
			State.	3
			Complain	2
			Disappointment	1
			Have an opinion	1
		Directive	asking for answers	3
			application	1
2	Kata Mereka Ini Berlebihan (KMIB)	Representative	Feelings of suspicion	2
			compliments	1
		Directive	State.	8
			Complain	1
		Commissive	Request (hope)	2
			Ability	1
		Expressive	Praise	1
			Scoff	1
			Indifferent	1
			Humble yourself	4
			Fear	1

From the details of the data above, it shows that Bernadya's song lyrics use illocutionary speech acts. Researchers found five functions of representative speech acts in SB song lyrics, which include believing, stating things, complaining, disappointment, and arguing with a total of 7 data; directive function speech acts which include asking for answers to requests as much as 4 data, and expressive function speech acts including feelings of suspicion and praise as much as 3 data.

KMIB song lyrics also show more or less the same results, that the speech acts of representative and expressive functions are mostly found. Representative speech acts state things and complain 9 data; expressive speech acts praise, scorn, indifference, humility, and fear as much as 8 data; directive speech act function request 2 data; and commissive speech act function ability 1 data.

Table 30 Percentage of Speech Acts in Two Song Lyrics by Bernadya

Song Lyrics	Representative (%)	Directive (%)	Expressive (%)	Commissive (%)
Satu Bulan	53	27	20	0
Kata Mereka Ini Berlebihan	45	10	40	5
Persentase keseluruhan	48,6	17,1	31,4	2,9

The two song lyrics by Bernadya that are used as the object of this research show that the largest percentage of song lyrics show a lot of representative speech acts, Bernadya's song lyrics contain a lot of statements about what happened. The songwriter deliberately wrote these lyrics to represent the feelings of teenagers who are experiencing the same thing. In addition, Bernadya's song lyrics also reflect speech that contains directive forms, which can be seen from the many requests, wishes, and requests contained in the song lyrics. Expressive speech acts also appear a lot in Bernadya's song lyrics because they show language that contains reviews of the contents of the heart, the content of feelings, thoughts and attitudes. Bernadya in the lyrics he wrote really positioned himself as a teenager

who enjoyed life in his home. Bernadya's lyrics are able to make the listener feel what is written because of the use of speech that suits the needs of teenagers in general.

In relation to the use of persona in Bernadya's song lyrics, there are three types of persona that appear. The following will describe the form of persona that appears and its description.

Table 31 Data Details of Personal Forms

No.	Song Title	Personal					
		First Single	First Plural	Second Single	Second Plural	Third Single	Third Plural
1	Satu Bulan	<i>Ku</i> Aku Aku Ku <i>ku</i> <i>ku</i> <i>ku</i> <i>ku</i> <i>ku</i> 9	<i>Kita</i> 1	<i>Mu</i> Kau <i>Mu</i> Kau <i>Mu</i> <i>Mu</i> <i>Mu</i> Kau <i>Mu</i> <i>Mu</i> <i>Mu</i> Kau 13			
2	Kata Mereka Ini Berlebihan	<i>Ku</i> <i>Ku</i> <i>Ku</i> <i>Ku</i> <i>Ku</i> <i>Ku</i> <i>Ku</i> <i>Ku</i> Aku <i>Ku</i> Aku 12		Kau Kau <i>Mu</i> <i>Mu</i> Kau Kau <i>Mu</i> Kau <i>Mu</i> Kau 10		<i>Mereka</i> 1	

The lyrics of "Satu Bulan" show the presence of first person singular, second person singular, and first person plural. Other personas do not appear presumably because the songwriter deliberately positions himself as the main actor (*I, me*) and makes the interlocutor as the supporting main actor (*kau, kamu, mu*). SB song lyrics are dominated by the second persona singular (*kau, kamu, mu*) 23 times. This is because the lyrics of this song make the other person as the main subject. In each line in the song lyrics more than two mentions can appear. This shows that the characters in the form of *kau, kamu, mu* are really explored very deeply and it shows that the real conditions in teenage life will not be far from the world of the opposite sex. The first persona appears 9 times. This can be caused by the character "*I*" appearing to complement the main subject. The author deliberately does

not want to get involved in the lyrics. The first person plural only appears once, this could be because "we" is not too important and prioritized in the story of the song lyrics.

In line with the lyrics of the song "Satu Bulan", the use of persona in the lyrics of the song "Kata Mereka Ini Berlebihan" also contains the first persona singular, second persona singular, and third persona plural. The other personas do not appear presumably because the songwriter positions himself as the central character of the song (*I, me*) and makes the speech partners as his supporters (*you, you, you*). In contrast to SB's lyrics, KMIB's lyrics contain many first person singulars because the lyrics explore themselves more than their interlocutors. The first person singular appears 12 times, this is because the lyrics of this song emphasize the character of oneself, explore oneself, what oneself feels. The second persona singular appears 10x, this is because the interlocutor is used as a counterweight in exporting oneself, the rest of the third persona plural appears only 1x. The following will describe the general percentage of persona usage in Bernadya's song lyrics.

Table 32 Percentage of Persona Two Song Lyrics by Bernadya

Song Lyrics	First Single	First Plural (%)	Second Single (%)	Third Plural (%)
Satu Bulan	39,1	2,2	56,5	
Kata Mereka Ini Berlebihan	52,17		43,48	2,2
Overall percentage	45,75		50,00	

The overall percentage shows that Bernadya's song lyrics mostly use the second persona singular at 50%, the second persona singular at 45.75%, the third persona plural and third plural at 2.2%. The percentage results show that Bernadya's song lyrics make *kau, kamu, mu* as the main subject told in the song. The author deliberately makes *kau, kamu, mu* because song lyrics are identical to the world of teenagers and the life that exists in it. *Kau, kamu, mu* are always a topic of conversation when teenagers meet, besides that the characters *kau, kamu, mu* also indicate that there will always be "*seseorang*" in our lives. The second person singular has the second order because the author as *aku, ku* does not want to explore too much about the real self. The character *aku, ku* is only used as a counterweight to the "*seseorang*" told in the song.

4 Conclusion

Through the analysis that has been done, it can be concluded that Bernadya's song lyrics have four illocutionary speech acts (1) representative function of believing, stating things, complaining, disappointment, opinion; (2) expressive function of praising, scoffing, indifferent, degrading, fearful self; (3) directive function of asking for answers, requests. The use of persona also appears a lot in the lyrics of Bernadya's songs, the most persona uses the second persona singular, second persona first singular, and third persona second plural and third persona plural appear.

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