

The Use of Metaphor, Sentence Variations, and Sentence Transformations on the Happy Asmara Dangdut Album

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ABSTRACT

This research was inspired by the many interesting words to study, the words that had an interest in reading and it frequently used in song lyrics. This study aimed to (1) describe the metaphorical figure of speech found in the Happy Asmara dangdut album, (2) describe the use of sentences variations found in the Happy Asmara dangdut album, and (3) identify the types of sentence transformations found in the Happy Asmara dangdut album. The data was collected by using listening and note-taking techniques. The data analysis method used the matching method and the billing method. To determine the data validity used triangulation theory. This research used a qualitative descriptive approach. Based on the results of the study, it showed that there were 15 data points for metaphor, 10 data points for sentence variations, and 10 data points for sentence formations. Metaphors involved synaesthetic, anthropomorphic, and concrete to abstract metaphors. Sentence variations involved sentence variations with the omission of the subject, sentence variations with a subject and predicate patterns, and sentence variations with subject, predicate, and object patterns. Sentence Transformations involved the transformation of sentences by adding sentence elements, reversing the order of sentences, adding particles, and changing news sentences into question sentences. The most common metaphor is the synthesis metaphor.

Keywords: *Metaphor, Sentence Variations, Sentence Transformation, And Dangdut Album.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia offers a wide range of cultural forms. One of them is a wide range of art that is in great demand by everyone. In Indonesia, there are various types of arts. Music is one of the most popular. All of that can be seen from the emergence of various musical styles that were born in Indonesia. There are various genres of music found in Indonesia, which is currently booming, it is dangdut music. Happy Asmara is one of the most popular dangdut singers among teenagers and adults this year. Many songs have been popularized by this singer.

Because of the large number of followers of the dangdut music genre, a variety of languages are used in the song's lyrics, which eventually become commonplace that used in everyday life. According to Lutfiana, et al (2021:7) language can be used to express everything that is in a person which includes feelings of anger, disappointment, shame, sadness, joy, and so on. The language variations in the lyrics of the song result in the use of the Indonesian language not being following predetermined rules. Speaking using a variety of slang is used as everyday language (Sabardila, 2020).

The variety of sentence variations in an essay can make the text look not monotonous and reduce the reader's boredom and saturation of reader with the text they read (Markhamah, 2020). The use of various languages is found in the song lyrics on the Happy Asmara dangdut album. Several kinds of language are used in the creation of the song lyrics, including the use of metaphorical figures of speech, sentence variations, and sentence transformations. A metaphor is a figure of speech that expresses something by using certain comparative words to represent things that are not true. Sentence variation is changing a sentence that includes the words or arrangement used without changing the meaning or understanding of the original sentence into a new sentence form. The sentence transformation is a change in the sentence that occurs due to the addition, subtraction, or rearrangement of elements in the sentence to form other sentence elements.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research used qualitative research using a descriptive qualitative approach. The object and subject of this research were song lyrics about the use of metaphor, sentence variations, and sentence

transformations found in the album of dangdut Happy Asmara. The data used in this study were the sentences in the song lyrics in the Dangdut album Happy Asmara which contain metaphors, sentence variations, and sentence transformations. The source of data was the sentence found in the lyrics of the song uploaded on the Happy Asmara youtube channel. Data collection techniques used were listening and note-taking techniques. This research used the theoretical triangulation technique. The method used was the matching method and the billing method. This research used a qualitative descriptive study. After being analyzed, the data is clearly stated to create a systematic, factual, and accurate description of the facts.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There were variations in the use of various languages in the song lyrics on the Happy Asmara dangdut album. Several kinds of language used were the use of metaphor, sentence variations, and sentence transformations. Metaphor is a figurative language style that expresses something by using certain comparative words to represent things that are not true. Metaphor consists of synaesthetic metaphors, anthropomorphic metaphors, and concrete to abstract metaphors. Sentence variation is changing a sentence that includes the words or arrangement used without changing the meaning or understanding of the original sentence into a new sentence form. The sentence transformation is a change in the sentence that occurs due to the addition, subtraction, or rearrangement of elements in the sentence to form other sentence elements.

3.1 Metaphor in Happy Asmara Dangdut Album

The Metaphor is a figurative figure of speech that expresses something directly by using certain comparative words to represent things that are not true. This figure of speech refers to a comparison or similarity of characters possessed by the object. The following data showed the metaphor found in the Happy Asmara dangdut album.

3.1.1 Synaesthetic metaphor

Synaesthetic metaphor is a diversion or transfer from one comment to another or from one experience to another.

- (1) *(Muliannya hati jernihkan pikiran)*
[The noble heart clears the mind] – a song entitled “Apakah Itu Cinta” Happy Asmara 2020
- (2) *Ibarat banyu mili wes tekan segoro*
(Ibarat air mengalir sudah sampai samudera)

- [It's like flowing water has reached the ocean] - a song entitled “Wes Tatas” Happy Asmara 2020
- (3) *Mabur duwur ngalang-ngalang*
Yen nibo dadi kenangan
(Terbang di atas alang-alang)
(Kalau jatuh jadi kenangan)
[Flying over on the reeds]
[If you fall become memories] – a song entitled “Wes Tatas” Happy Asmara 2020
- (4) *Sepine wengi iki ngeridu ati*
(Sepinya malam ini menggoda hati)
[Tonight's silence seduces the heart] – a song entitled “Tak Ikhlasno” Happy Asmara 2020
- (5) *Ademe howo iki, nggowo loro sing kang nyoto*
(Sejuknya hawa ini, membawa sakit yang nyata)
[This cool air brings the real pain] – a song entitled “Tak Ikhlasno” Happy Asmara 2020
- (6) *Soyo ngempet gede roso katresnanku*
(Semakin menahan besar rasa cintaku)
[The more my love endures] – a song entitled “LDR” Happy Asmara 2020
- (7) *Tunggulahku dan jaga hatimu untukmu*
(Tunggulah aku dan jaga hatimu untukku)
[Wait for me and save your heart for me] – a song entitled “LDR” Happy Asmara 2020
- (8) *Dongakno aku kanggo restumu*
(Doakan aku dengan restumu)
[Pray for me with your blessing] – a song entitled “LDR” Happy Asmara 2020
- (9) *Tak jogo roso kanggo awakmu*
(Ku jaga rasa untuk dirimu)
[I save my feeling for you] – a song entitled “LDR” Happy Asmara 2020
- (10) *Roso sayang iki rabiso lali Nganti besok tekaning mati*
(Rasa sayang ini tidak bisa lupa)
(Sampai besok aku mati)
[I can't forget this love]
[Until tomorrow I die] – a song entitled “LDR” Happy Asmara 2020

(11) *Manteb roso lan jiwo rogo iki*

(Mantap rasa dan jiwa raga)

[Great feeling, body, and soul] – a song entitled “LDR” Happy Asmara 2020

The speech (1) was a clip of song lyrics from the Happy Asmara album entitled “Apakah Itu Cinta,” which was released in 2020. Metaphor is an implicit comparison of two things that are not the same or different (Tiva & Angela, 2018). In this speech, the metaphor was used because there was a direct comparison without any comparison words. The noble heart clears the mind (*Mulianya hati jernihkan pikiran*) did not imply *it*, but means a good heart can calm the mind and the word clears your mind in the clip of the lyrics of the song in general means a clear mind. However, in this utterance, the mind was treated the same as water through the word of *clears*.

The speech (2) was found from a clip of the lyrics of the Happy Asmara album entitled “Wes Tatas” released in 2020. Metaphor creates a comparison between two different things or objects to create a mental impression that is alive even though it is not stated explicitly by using words *like, as, for example (seperti, ibarat, bak, sebagai, umpama, laksana, penaka, serupa)* similar to the parable (Lestari & Eli, 2018). The utterance uses a synaesthetic metaphor because it compares directly without any comparison words, *Ibarat banyu mili wes tekan segoro*, it means It's like flowing water has reached the ocean but it was not the real meaning. But it means a problem that is just ignored without any solution and the meaning is treated the same or transferred as living creatures that walk alone in this clip of the song's lyrics.

The speech (3) was found from a clip of the lyrics of the Happy Asmara album entitled “Wes Tatas” which was released in 2020 *Mabur duwur ngalang-ngalang Yen nibo dadi kenangan* (Terbang di atas alang-alang) (Kalau jatuh jadi kenangan) means Flying over on the reeds] but it is not the real meaning. Then, it means the pain that occurs because you have been raised and then dropped and in the clip of the song's lyrics the meaning is treated the same or transferred like a living creature that can fly high in the sky. A metaphor is a figure of speech that conveys an expression directly in the form of an analogical comparison (Faoziah, Herdiana, & Sri, 2019).

The speech (4) was a clip of song lyrics from the Happy Asmara album entitled “Tak Ikhlasno” released in 2020. A metaphor is a figure of speech used to express a situation (eg A) by using other circumstances (eg Z) based on similarity, resemblance, or similar (Febriyanti & Nova, 2021).) *Sepine wengi iki ngeridu ati* (Sepinya malam ini menggoda hati) [Tonight's silence seduces the heart], it is not the real meaning, but it means a lonely night makes the heart restless and anxious and in the clip of the song's lyrics the meaning is treated the same or diverted like a living creature that can disturb one's mind.

The speech (5) was a clip of song lyrics from the Happy Asmara album entitled “Tak Ikhlasno” released in 2020. *Ademe howo iki, nggowo loro sing kang nyoto* (Sejuknya hawa ini, membawa sakit yang nyata) means [This cool air brings the real pain], but it is not the true meaning. It means the pain experienced by a person is very deep and in the clip of the song's lyrics, the meaning is treated the same or transferred like a living creature that can hurt someone's heart.

The speech (6) was found from a clip of the lyrics of the song “LDR” Happy Asmara album which was released in 2020. Metaphor creates a comparison between two different things or objects to create a mental impression that is alive even though it is not stated explicitly by using words *like, as, for example (seperti, ibarat, bak, sebagai, umpama, laksana, penaka, serupa)* similar to the parable (Lestari & Eli, 2018). *Soyo ngempet gede roso katresnanku* (Semakin menahan besar rasa cintaku) in Indonesian means [The more my love endures] is not the true meaning but means holding back a sense of longing by someone who has not seen each other for a long time and in the clip of the song's lyrics, the meaning is treated the same or transferred like a living creature that can withstand feelings.

The speech (7) was found from a clip of the lyrics of the song “LDR” Happy Asmara album which was released in 2020. Metaphor is a style of language that conveys expressions directly in the form of analogical comparisons (Faoziah, Herdiana, & Sri, 2019). *Tunggulahku dan jaga hatimu untukmu* (Tunggulah aku dan jaga hatimu untukku) means wait for me and save your heart for me, but is not the true meaning. *This* means someone who is asked to wait faithfully to meet and in the clip of the song lyrics, the meaning is treated the same or transferred like a living creature who can wait and be faithful.

The speech (8) was taken from a clip of the lyrics of the song “LDR” Happy Asmara album which was released in 2020. Metaphor is a style of language used to express a situation (eg A) by using other circumstances (eg Z) based on similarity or resemblance (Febriyanti & Nova, 2021). *Dongakno aku kanggo restumu* (Doakan aku dengan restumu) means pray for me with your blessing, but it is not the actual meaning. However, *this* means praying sincerely and in the clip of the song's lyrics, the meaning is treated the same or transferred like a living creature that can pray to the creator.

The speech (9) was taken from a clip of the lyrics of the song “LDR” Happy Asmara album which was released in 2020. *Tak jogo roso kanggo awakmu* (Ku jaga rasa untuk dirimu) means I save my feeling for you but it is not the real meaning. It means a sense of loyalty by someone who is in a long-distance relationship. far away and in the clip of the song's lyrics, the meaning is treated

the same or transferred like a living creature who can maintain feelings in a long-distance relationship.

The speech (10) was found from a clip of the lyrics of the song "LDR" Happy Asmara album which was released in 2020. Metaphor creates a comparison between two different things or objects to create a mental impression that is alive even though it is not stated explicitly by using *like, as, for example (seperti, ibarat, bak, sebagai, umpama, laksana, penaka, serupa)* similar to the parable (Lestari & Eli, 2018). *Roso sayang iki rabiso lali Nganti besok tekaning mati* (Rasa sayang ini tidak bisa lupa sampai besok aku mati) means I can't forget this love until tomorrow I die, it is not true meaning it, but means love for someone very deep and in the snippet of the lyrics of the song the meaning is treated the same or transferred like a living creature who can feel a love that can never be forgotten until death.

The speech (11) was taken from a clip of the lyrics of the song entitled "LDR" Happy Asmara album which was released in 2020. Metaphor is a style of language that conveys expressions directly in the form of analogical comparisons (Faoziah, Herdiana, & Sri, 2019). *Manteb roso lan jiwo rogo iki* (Mantap rasa dan jiwa raga) means great feeling, body and soul, this is not the real meaning but means affection that is already sure of someone and in the clip of the song's lyrics, the meaning is treated the same or transferred like a living creature who can feel confident with all body and soul.

3.1.2 Anthropomorphic Metaphor

Anthropomorphic metaphors are an utterance or view that leads to inanimate objects, carried out by moving or diverting from the parts of the human body, in other words, this type of metaphor is a departure from the body parts. Humans or values, meanings, and pleasures possessed by humans are then transferred or transferred to other things that are lifeless or inanimate, understood or perceived as living or animate.

(12) *Cinta berkorban jiwa Indah harum bermakna*

Love sacrificing the soul, beautiful and meaningful - a song entitled "Apakah Itu Cinta" Happy Asmara 2020

(13) *Cinta, oh cinta suci Janganlah kau nodai*

Love, oh holy love, don't stain it. – a song entitled "Apakah Itu Cinta" Happy Asmara 2020

The speech (12) was a clip of song lyrics from the Happy Asmara album entitled "Apakah Itu Cinta" which was released in 2020. The data used anthropomorphic metaphors because it compares directly without any comparison words, Love sacrificing the soul, beautiful and meaningful has no real meaning, but means that love expresses meaningful loyalty to the perpetrator and to the

person who does it. The clip of the song's lyrics means to be treated the same as a living creature that can sacrifice its soul. Metaphor is a style of language used to express a situation (eg A) by using another situation (eg Z) based on similarity or resemblance. (Febriyanti & Nova, 2021).

The speech (13) was a clip of the lyrics of a song from the Happy Asmara album entitled "Apakah itu Cinta" released in 2020. The data used an anthropomorphic metaphor because it compares directly without any comparison words, Love, oh holy love, don't stain it, it is not the real meaning, but it means very deep love and should not be betrayed and in the clip of the song's lyrics it means being treated the same as a living creature who can feel a very deep love and is never betrayed.

3.1.3 Concrete to Abstract Metaphors

Concrete to Abstract Metaphor is the opposite of vague or abstract things being treated as living things so that they can act concretely.

(14) *Layangan sing tatas*

Tondo tresnoku wes pungkas

(Layangan yang putus)

(Tanda cintaku sudah berakhir)

[The kite is broken]

[The sign of my love is over] – a song entitled "Wes Tatas" Happy Asmara 2020

(15) *Tak titipke layang kangenku iki*

Mugo biso nambahi ati

(Ku titipkan surat rinduku ini)

(Semoga bisa menambah cinta)

[I leave this letter of longing for you]

[Hopefully, it can strengthen our love] – a song entitled "LDR" Happy Asmara 2020

The speech (14) was found from a snippet of the lyrics of the Happy Asmara album entitled "Wes Tatas" released in 2020. *Layangan sing tatas Tondo tresnoku wes pungkas* (Layangan yang putus Tanda cintaku sudah berakhir) means the kite is broken it's the sign of my love is over but it is not the real meaning. It means that the relationship between a pair of lovers is likened to a kite that has been around for a long time but broke up in the middle of the relationship and in the clip of the song's lyrics, the meaning is treated as a living thing so that it can act concretely. Metaphors make comparisons between two different things or objects to create a mental impression that is alive even though it is not stated explicitly by using words *like, as, for example (seperti, ibarat, bak, sebagai, umpama, laksana, penaka, serupa)* similar to the parable (Lestari & Eli, 2018).

The speech (15) is found from a clip of the lyrics of the song "LDR" Happy Asmara album which was released in 2020. *Tak titipke layang kangenku iki Mugo biso nambahi ati* (Ku titipkan surat rinduku ini semoga bisa menambah cinta) means I leave this letter of longing for you. Hopefully, it can strengthen our love, but it is not the true meaning. However, the meaning of the letter sent can convey a sense of longing and in the clip of the song's lyrics, it means to be treated as a living thing so that it can be done concretely. Metaphor is a style of language that conveys expressions directly in the form of analogical comparisons (Faoziah, Herdiana, & Sri, 2019).

3.2 Sentence Variation in Happy Asmara Dangdut Album

Sentence Variation is a type of language that is contained in written and oral forms in the form of expressing different and varied whole thoughts. Sentence variation will occur when one sentence is compared to another. Sentence variation is changing a sentence that includes the words or arrangement used without changing the meaning or understanding of the original sentence into a new sentence form. The following is data that showed the variations of sentences in the Happy Asmara dangdut album.

3.2.1 Effective Efficiency Elimination of Rhyme Sentence Variation

Efficiency ineffective sentences are the use of words, phrases, or other forms that are frugal and are not used when deemed unnecessary. Effective sentence omission of a subject can be done by eliminating repeated subjects.

- (1) *Bila kau rindu, pikiranmu terganggu*
[When you miss someone, your mind would be upset] – a song entitled “Apakah Itu Cinta” Happy Asmara 2020
- (2) *Cinta, oh cinta suci*
[Love, oh, holy love] – a song entitled “Apakah Itu Cinta” Happy Asmara 2020
- (3) *Aku merindu, ku yakin kau tahu*
[I miss you; I believe you know] – a song entitled “Tanpa Batas Waktu” Happy Asmara 2021
- (4) *Aku hanya bisa menangis, aku tak bisa*
[I can only cry, I can't] – a song entitled “Pergi Hilang dan Lupakan” Happy Asmara 2020
- (5) *Yang akan kau ingat dan kau kenang sampai mati*
[That you will remember and you remember it until you die] – a song entitled “Pergi Hilang dan Lupakan” Happy Asmara 2020

Variation is an action, condition, or result of a change from its original state, besides that it also means another form of appearance (Olang, Yudita, & Ardi, 2019). The speech (1) is a clip of song lyrics from the Happy Asmara dangdut album entitled “Apakah itu Cinta” released in 2020. The data is an effective sentence variation that saves on subject omission if the sentence above is changed to (1a).

- (1a) *Bila kau rindu, pikiran terganggu*
[When you miss someone, your mind would be upset]

The previous sentence is said to be ineffective because it uses excessive language. Speech (2) was an effective sentence variation that saves the omission of the subject if the sentence is changed to (2a).

- (2a) *Cinta Suci*
[Holly love]

The speech (3) was taken from a clip of the lyrics of the Happy Asmara album entitled "Tanpa Batas Waktu" released in 2020. The speech is classified as an effective sentence variation that saves the subject of omitting the subject if the sentence above is changed to:

- (3a) *Aku merindu, yakin kau tahu*
[I miss you; I believe you know]

The speech (4) was a clip of song lyrics from the Happy Asmara dangdut album entitled "Pergi Hilang dan Lupakan" which was released in 2020. The speech is an effective sentence variation on the omission of the subject if the sentence above is changed to:

- (4a) *Aku hanya bisa menangis, tapi tak bisa*
[I can only cry, I can't]

Speech (5) is said to be ineffective because it uses excessive language. The above statement can be referred to as an effective sentence variation that saves the omission of the subject if it is changed to:

- (5a) *Yang akan kau ingat dan kenang sampai mati*
[That you will remember and you remember it until you die]

3.2.2 Sentence Variation with Subject dan Predicate

Sentence variations with the subject and predicate patterns are one type of sentence variation that contains a subject and a predicate. The subject here is a noun, while the predicate here can be a verb, an adjective, a noun, and a noun.

(6) *Janganlah kau nodai*

[Don't stain it] – a song entitled “Apakah Itu Cinta” 2020

(7) *Takkan tahu kapan dia datang*

[Never knows when he comes] – a song entitled “Apakah Itu Cinta” 2020

(8) *Merintih diri sendiri*

[Whimpering by myself] – a song entitled “Apakah Itu Cinta” 2020

(9) *Sungguhku terpuruk dalam lamunan*

[Really sinking into a daydream] – a song entitled “Ku Puja-puja” Happy Asmara 2020

The speech (6) was a clip of the lyrics of the song from the Happy Asmara dangdut album entitled “Apakah Itu Cinta” released in 2020. The speech is a variation of a sentence with a subject and predicate pattern. The word (*janganlah kau*) [don't] function as the subject, while the word (*nodai*) [stain] functions as a predicate.

Speech (7) was a variation of a sentence with a subject and predicate pattern. The word (*takkan tahu kapan dia*) [never knows when he] acts as a subject, while the word (*datang*) [*comes*] acts as a predicate.

Speech (8) was a variation of a sentence with a subject and predicate pattern. The word (*merintih*) functions as a predicate, while the word (*diri sendiri*) [*by myself*] functions as a subject

. Speech (9) was a variation of a sentence with a subject and predicate pattern. The word (*sungguhku terpuruk*) [*really sinking*] acts as a subject-predicate, while the phrase (*dalam lamunan*) [*into a daydream*] acts as an adverb.

3.2.3 Sentence Variations with Subject, Object, Predicate, and Object

Sentence variations with subject, predicate, and object patterns are one of several types of sentence variations. In this variation, it can be said that the sentence is formed using the elements of the subject, predicate, and object as a whole unified.

(10) *Kau yang slalu ku puja-puja*

[You are the one I always adore] – a song entitled “Ku Puja-puja” Happy Asmara 2020)

The speech (10) was found from a clip of the song lyrics in the Dangdut Happy Asmara album entitled “Ku Puja-puja” released in 2020. The sentence above is using the subject, predicate, and object patterns. The word (*kau*) [*you*] acts predicate (*yang selalu ku puja-puja*) [*the one I always adore*] as the subject.

3.3 Sentence Transformation in Happy Asmara Album Dangdut

Transformation means a form of changing an element into another element in a variety of ways. Sentence transformation is a change in a sentence that occurs due to the addition, subtraction, or rearrangement of elements in the sentence to form other sentence elements. The following data shows the transformation of sentences in the Dangdut album Happy Asmara.

3.3.1 Sentence Transformation by Adding Sentence Elements

Sentence transformation that is formed by adding sentence elements does not change the meaning of the previous sentence. The meaning involved in the transformation sentence is the same as the initial sentence, only there is additional information.

1) *Takkan tahu kapan dia dating*

[Never knows when he comes] – a song entitled “Apakah Itu Cinta” 2020

2) *Perasaan yang tanpa kabar*

[Unspoken feeling]– a song entitled “Apakah Itu Cinta” 2020

3) *Cinta yang suci dunia kan abadi*

[with the holy love the world will be eternal]– a song entitled “Apakah Itu Cinta” 2020

4) *Engkau jauh dimata tapi dekat di doa*

[you are far insight but close to prayer] – a song entitled “Tanpa Batas Waktu” Happy Asmara 2021

5) *Masih dengan setia menunggu kabarmu*

[I'm still faithfully waiting for your news]– a song entitled “Tanpa Batas Waktu” Happy Asmara 2021

6) *Aku meminta walau tanpa kata*

[I ask even without a word] – a song entitled “Tanpa Batas Waktu” Happy Asmara 2021

7) *Wahai orang yang paling aku sayang*

[Dear, the one who I love the most]– a song entitled “Ku Lepas dengan Ikhlas” Happy Asmara 2021

Speech (1) was a clip of the lyrics of the song from the Dangdut Happy Asmara album entitled “Apakah Itu Cinta” released in 2020. The speech was a transformation sentence by adding sentence elements. The addition of the sentence element was in the form of the word (*kapan*) “[when]”.

Speech (2) was a transformation sentence by adding sentence elements. The addition of an element to the data (2) was in the form of the word "(yang)".

Speech (3) there were additional elements in the form of the words "(yang)" and "(kan)". The speech was a type of transformation sentence by adding sentence elements.

Speech (4) has the addition of the word (tetapi) "[but]". The speech was obtained from a clip of the lyrics of the song on the Dangdut album Happy Asmara entitled "Tanpa Batas Waktu" released in 2021.

Speech (5) there was the addition of the word (dengan) "[-ly]". The data was a type of transformation sentence by adding sentence elements.

Speech (6) was a transformation sentence by adding sentence elements. The addition of the sentence element was in the form of the word (walau) "[even]".

Meanwhile, speech (7) got additional sentence elements in the form of the word (paling) "[most]". Speech (7) was a clip of song lyrics from the Happy Asmara Dangdut album entitled "Ku Lepas with Ikhlas" released in 2021.

3.3.2 Sentence Transformation by Reversing Sentence Element

Sentence transformation by reversing the order of sentences is one type of sentence transformation. This type of transformation can be done by reversing the order of the sentences. For example, in the initial sentence pattern in the form of a subject-predicate, the transformation sentence can be arranged by reversing the initial sentence pattern so that it becomes a sentence with a predicate-subject pattern.

(8) *Merintih diri sendiri*

[Whimpering by myself] – a song entitled "Apakah Itu Cinta" 2020

The utterance (8) was found from a clip of the lyrics of the Happy Asmara dangdut album entitled "Apakah Itu Cinta" released in 2020. The utterance is a transformation sentence by reversing the order of the sentences. The word (*merintih*) [*whimpering*] here functions as a predicate while the *self* here acts as a subject.

3.3.3 Sentence Transformation by Adding Its Particle

Sentence transformation by adding its particles is one type of sentence transformation, in this type of sentence transformation is found by adding elements (*-nya*) modified sentences.

(9) *Mulianya hati jernihkan pikiran*

[*The noble heart clears the mind*] – a song entitled "Apakah Itu Cinta" Happy Asmara 2020

The speech (9) was a clip of the lyrics of the song from the Happy Asmara album entitled "Apakah Itu Cinta" released in 2020. The speech is a transformation sentence by adding particles. The word (*mulianya*) is the original word for *{mulia}* and then gets an additional particle in the form of *-nya*.

3.3.4 Sentence Transformation by Changing New Sentences into Questions

In addition, to adding sentence elements, reversing the order of sentences, and adding particles, transformation sentences can also be formed by changing the initial sentence in the form of a news sentence into a transformation sentence in the form of an interrogative sentence. This method can also be called the formation of transformation sentences by changing the intonation. Based on the writing, this type of sentence transformation differs only in the punctuation used.

(11) *Itukah Cinta?*

[*is that love?*] – a song entitled "Apakah Itu Cinta"

The speech (10) was taken from a clip of the lyrics of the song Happy Asmara's dangdut album entitled "Apakah Itu Cinta" released in 2020. The statement is a transformation sentence by changing the news sentence into a question sentence. (*Itukan Cinta*) [*Is that love*] is a news sentence if you use punctuation marks! (*seru*) [exclamation] and becomes a question sentence if using punctuation marks? (*tanya*) [question mark].

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the discussion of the data, the researcher concluded that there was a metaphorical style of language; synaesthetic, anthropomorphic, concrete to abstract, sentence variations; effective sentence variations on subject omission, sentence variations with the subject and predicate patterns, sentence variations with subject, predicate, and object patterns, transformation sentences; transformation sentences by adding sentence elements, transformation sentences by reversing the order of sentences, transformation sentences by adding particles, and transformation sentences by changing news sentences into interrogative sentences in the lyrics of the Dangdut album Happy Asmara.

RESEARCHERS CONTRIBUTION

Researchers as research planning, research implementation, data collection, data analysis, and article writing.

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