



## Lexical Meaning and Grammatical Meaning in the Lyrics of Song "Terbuang dalam Waktu" by Barasuara

Wayan Tiadilona<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Prodi Magister Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia, Universitas Lampung, Lampung, Indonesia

\*E-mail: [wtiadilona@gmail.com](mailto:wtiadilona@gmail.com)

### ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the lexical and grammatical meanings contained in the lyrics of the song "Terbuang dalam Waktu" by Barasuara based on semantic analysis. The song lyrics were chosen as the object of research because they contain rich linguistic creativity, both basic meanings and meanings formed through grammatical processes. This study used a descriptive qualitative method with data in the form of words, phrases, and clauses in the song lyrics collected through reading and note-taking techniques. Data analysis was conducted using the Miles and Huberman interactive analysis model, including data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The results show that the song lyrics contain various forms of lexical meanings that refer to the basic meanings of words as listed in dictionaries, such as exclamation, voice, pain, pain, hope, and wound. In addition, grammatical meanings emerged from affixation, reduplication, and phrase formation processes, such as in the words "mengenang," "menepis," "perubahan," "bersahut," "bergulat," and "terbuang." The research conclusion shows that the combination of lexical and grammatical meanings in the lyrics of "Terbuang dalam Waktu" produces a rich, expressive, and emotional meaning. The lyrics not only convey a literal message through the basic meaning of the words but also convey the dynamics of change and inner nuances through their grammatical structure. This research confirms that the analysis of meaning in song lyrics has important academic value and can be used as a reference in semantic studies and Indonesian language learning.

*Keywords: lexical meaning, grammatical meaning, lyrics of song*

## Makna Leksikal dan Makna Gramatika dalam Lirik Lagu "Terbuang dalam Waktu" oleh Barasuara

### ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan mendeskripsikan makna leksikal dan makna gramatikal yang terdapat dalam lirik lagu "Terbuang dalam Waktu" oleh Barasuara berdasarkan kajian semantik. Lirik lagu dipilih sebagai objek penelitian karena memuat kreativitas bahasa yang kaya makna, baik makna dasar maupun makna yang terbentuk melalui proses gramatikal. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif dengan data berupa kata, frasa, dan klausa dalam lirik lagu yang dikumpulkan melalui teknik baca dan catat. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan model analisis interaktif Miles dan Huberman, meliputi reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan simpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan lirik lagu tersebut mengandung berbagai bentuk makna leksikal yang merujuk pada makna dasar kata sebagaimana tercantum dalam kamus, seperti kata seru, suara, perih, sakit, harapan, dan luka. Selain itu, ditemukan pula makna gramatikal yang muncul akibat proses afiksasi, reduplikasi, dan pembentukan frasa, seperti pada kata teringat, menepis, mengubah, bersahut, bergulat, dan terbuang. Simpulan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perpaduan makna leksikal dan makna gramatikal dalam lirik "Terbuang dalam Waktu" menghasilkan makna yang kaya, ekspresif, dan emosional. Lirik tidak hanya menyampaikan pesan secara literal melalui makna dasar kata, tetapi juga memunculkan dinamika perubahan, dan nuansa batin melalui struktur gramatikalnya. Penelitian ini menegaskan bahwa analisis makna dalam lirik lagu memiliki nilai akademik yang penting dan dapat menjadi rujukan dalam kajian semantik serta pembelajaran bahasa Indonesia.

*Kata kunci: makna leksikal, makna gramatikal, lirik lagu*

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## INTRODUCTION

The primary means humans use to convey messages, ideas, feelings, and experiences is language. Language is more than just a series of words; in linguistics, language is a system of meaning that shapes how humans perceive the world around them. One branch of linguistics that focuses on meaning is semantics. Semantics is the study of language meaning, examining the smallest grammatical units: morphemes, words, phrases, clauses, and sentences (Sumarti, 2017). Semantics examines meaning from a lexical and grammatical perspective, thus both constitute the scope of semantics. Semantics examines symbols or signs related to meaning, meaningful relationships, and how they influence society (Tarigan, 2021). Each element of language has a specific meaning that is not directly visible, so semantics plays a role in enhancing understanding of meaning in both spoken and written language.

Writing exists in the form of literary works, including song lyrics. The use of language in song lyrics contains a wealth of meaning. Song lyrics often contain combinations of words that evoke emotional, symbolic, and interpretive situations through their grammatical meaning. Destriani and Rahmayanti (2025) state that song lyrics serve as a medium for songwriters to convey meaning and as a means of communication with their listeners. Song lyrics play a crucial role and are a factor in someone's liking a song (Laisya, 2025; Ananda & Purnama, 2021). Song lyrics are not simply written but also serve as a platform for someone to express what they experience, see, or hear. This expression is continuously supported by the presence of melody and notation tailored to the song's lyrics (Nasution, 2024; Gunawan & Sulistyowati, 2021). The combination of words, combined with melody, creates new meanings, thus broadening the meaning.

Semantics, which focuses on the study of meaning, can help researchers understand how words in song lyrics relate to each other, creating complex meanings. Semantics in the context of song lyric analysis plays a crucial role because song

lyrics convey more than just information but also convey the emotions, messages, and values contained within them (Nabhila). Semantic studies identify various types of meaning, two of which are lexical and grammatical. These two types of meaning can be found in various contexts, one of which is song lyrics. Lexical meaning refers to the original or basic meaning of a word, while grammatical meaning arises when a word undergoes a grammatical formation process, such as through reduplication, the addition of affixes, word combination (composition), or the formation of sentences (Yulianti et al., 2024; Maharani et al., 2025). The meanings that emerge in song lyrics are very diverse, such as lexical meaning and grammatical meaning. The meanings evoked by song lyrics can continue to be remembered and stored in the heart, especially if the song is famous and liked by many listeners (Nuriadin, 2017; Kumalasari et al., 2024).

One of them is a song by the band Barasuara entitled "Terbuang dalam Waktu." Barasuara consists of five members and was formed in 2012. This song became very popular after being used as the soundtrack for the film "Sore: Istri dari Masa Depan" to strengthen the atmosphere of the climax scene between the emotions and inner conflicts of the characters. The song "Terbuang dalam Waktu" received great attention so that many people listened to it. Barasuara's popularity with this song continues to increase and it has become a trending topic in various media. The song "Terbuang dalam Waktu" has been played more than 75 million times on Spotify and has been watched more than 25 million times on YouTube. This very high number shows that the song "Terbuang dalam Waktu" is very popular with the public. The beautiful lyrics of the song combined with the melody create an atmosphere that touches the listener's heart. Listeners easily feel it, feel sad, touched, and even remember events in life. Therefore, a more in-depth study of the lyrics of the song "Terbuang dalam Waktu" is needed to understand the meaning of each word. The word choice used by Barasuara in the lyrics of the song



"Terbuang dalam Waktu" (Wasted in Time) is interesting to examine from a semantic perspective. The lyrics, which utilize not only basic words but also grammatical processes that influence the intended meaning, are highly relevant to study, particularly regarding their lexical and grammatical meanings.

Song lyrics are not simply a series of beautiful words but also contain implicit messages that need to be examined through a linguistic approach. The use of lexical and grammatical meanings in song lyrics demonstrates how each choice of diction by the songwriter constructs a broad meaning, thus evoking the listener's feelings while listening to the song. This phenomenon demonstrates the importance of semantic studies in revealing meanings in song lyrics that are not immediately apparent.

However, while much research has been conducted on meaning in song lyrics, studies of the lexical and grammatical meanings in Barasuara's song "Terbuang dalam Waktu" are relatively limited. This song presents a variety of grammatical forms, allowing the basic meaning of words to become more expressive. This research has both academic relevance and practical contributions to the development of semantic studies in song lyrics. Therefore, this study was conducted to systematically describe the lexical meaning and grammatical meaning contained in the lyrics of the song "Terbuang dalam Waktu" by Barasuara. This study of meaning is expected to not only provide a deeper understanding of language but also to understand the process of meaning formation in song lyrics, which can influence listeners' interpretations of the song.

Based on this background description, this study formulates the problem of how the lexical and grammatical meanings that emerge in the lyrics of the song "Terbuang dalam Waktu" by Barasuara are analyzed through a semantic approach. The purpose of this study is to describe the lexical and grammatical meanings contained in the lyrics of the song "Terbuang dalam Waktu" by Barasuara based on semantic analysis, so as to reveal the lexical forms, grammatical processes

(affixation, reduplication, and composition), and meaning relationships formed through word choice and grammatical structure in the song's lyrics. This study also aims to explain how the basic meaning and the meanings that emerge from grammatical processes construct the message, emotional nuance, and depth of meaning intended by the songwriter.

Theoretically, this research is useful for enriching semantic studies, particularly in the area of analyzing lexical and grammatical meaning in song lyrics as part of literary works. This research can also contribute to the development of theories regarding the process of meaning formation through lexical and grammatical elements in the context of artistic language. Practically, the results of this study can serve as a reference for researchers, academics, and students who wish to examine meaning in musical texts through a semantic approach. This research can also help readers or listeners understand the message, expression, and depth of meaning constructed by Barasuara in the song "Terbuang dalam Waktu." Furthermore, this research can be used as an alternative teaching material in Indonesian language learning, particularly in the analysis of lexical meaning, grammatical meaning, and applicable and contextual semantic studies.

According to Chaer (2019), lexical meaning is defined as meaning that exists within a lexeme without context. For example, the lexeme "horse" has the meaning of a four-legged animal that can be ridden. This means that lexical meaning is the original meaning or the meaning directly understood through the five senses, without any additional meanings. In contrast, grammatical meaning only emerges when a language form undergoes grammatical processes, such as the addition of affixes, repetition (reduplication), word combination (composition), or sentence formation. For example, when the prefix - is attached to the root word "baju", a new grammatical meaning is formed: "memakai baju."

Lexical meaning is a meaning that aligns with its referent or referent, meaning that can be proven through sensory observation and is truly present

in everyday life (Muamanah et al., 2022). Lexical meaning can also be understood as the meaning listed in a dictionary, namely the basic meaning inherent in a word as explained in the dictionary entry. Meanwhile, grammatical meaning relates to the relationships between linguistic elements within larger units, such as the relationships between words in a rather than from the lexeme itself.

Research on the analysis of meaning in song lyrics has been extensively conducted by linguists and literary scholars. One example is the study by Hermendra, Nisa, Aisyah, and Kartika (2024), which analyzed the conceptual meaning in three Tiara Andini songs. This study used a semantic approach with qualitative descriptive methods. The findings showed that song lyrics, as a form of poetic work, contain various conceptual meanings that can be identified through word-by-word interpretation. Through this analysis, researchers were able to uncover the basic meaning or denotative meaning inherent in each lexeme in the song. This research confirms that song lyrics are a language medium rich in semantic elements, making them worthy of being studied for meaning. This is relevant because lexical meaning analysis also focuses on the basic meaning of words before being influenced by context.

Another closely related study is the work of Sri Nurjanah, Hendra Setiawan, and Imam Muhtarom (2024), which analyzed the lexical and grammatical meanings in the song "Berpayung Tuhan" (Urban Payung Tuhan) by Nadin Amizah. This study used Abdul Chaer's semantic theory and yielded findings in the form of 22 lexical meaning data and 15 grammatical meaning data. Lexical meaning was analyzed through categories such as synonymy, antonymy, homonymy, hyponymy, polysemy, ambiguity, and redundancy, while grammatical meaning was derived from the processes of affixation, reduplication, and composition. This study shows that song lyrics not only contain lexical meaning but also undergo a process of forming new meanings through grammatical structures. This research is highly relevant

to your research, as the theoretical framework and analytical techniques used are similar to the lexical and grammatical meaning analysis that will be applied to the song "Terbuang dalam Waktu" (Terbuang dalam Waktu).

Furthermore, research by Destriani and Rahmayanti (2025) on the lexical and grammatical meanings in Bernadya's album "Sialnya Hidup Harus Tetap Perjalanan" provides a broader overview of the diversity of semantic data found in song lyrics. Using a qualitative descriptive approach, the study successfully identified 65 lexical meanings and 78 grammatical meanings. This research emphasizes that song lyrics, as literary works, possess a high linguistic richness. Through the use of affixation, composition, and reduplication, songwriters can expand the basic meaning of words, while lexical elements such as connotation, denotation, polysemy, and collocation impart emotional and stylistic color to the lyrics. This research is relevant because it demonstrates that meaning analysis can be oriented not only to word structure but also to the depth of the message and inner experience constructed by the singer through language.

All three studies affirm that song lyrics are an appropriate object for semantic study, particularly because the language in songs is creative, dense, and full of nuances of meaning. Therefore, a study of the lexical and grammatical meanings in the lyrics of the song "Terbuang dalam Waktu" by Barasuara is important, given Barasuara's poetic, metaphorical, and symbolic style.

## METHOD

The research method employed is descriptive qualitative. A qualitative approach presents research findings through descriptive descriptions, which are explained in the form of sentences or narrative explanations (Pujileksono, 2015). Unlike quantitative research, which is measured numerically, qualitative research results are obtained through interpretation and understanding of phenomena (Sulistiyo, 2023). The purpose of this descriptive qualitative research is to describe the



lexical and grammatical meanings contained in the lyrics of the song "Terbuang dalam Waktu" by Barasuara. These are then analyzed in depth according to Abdul Chaer's semantic perspective.

In descriptive qualitative research, the data used includes primary and secondary data. The primary data in this study are the lyrics of the song "Terbuang dalam Waktu" by Barasuara, which consist of linguistic elements such as words, phrases, and clauses. The lyrics of "Terbuang dalam Waktu" by Barasuara were read and listened to on the Spotify platform as the primary source. Secondary data consists of linguistic theories, semantics books, and scientific articles discussing lexical and grammatical meaning. The data examined in this study refer to words, phrases, or clauses in the song "Terbuang dalam Waktu" by Barasuara. Data collection was carried out using reading and note-taking techniques. This technique involved reading the song lyrics on Spotify, then recording the lyrics, and then grouping them according to their meaning.

Data analysis was conducted using the Miles and Huberman interactive model. The stages in data analysis using the interactive model are data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions (Miles & Huberman, 1994). In the data reduction stage, the researcher sorts data relevant to the research problem, then collects the data. After the data was collected, the researcher analyzed and classified the data according to its meaning. Next, the data was presented descriptively and systematically to facilitate discussion and conclusion drawing. The final stage, drawing conclusions, was conducted after all data was presented and the research was completed.

## RESULTS

### 1. Lyrics of the Song "Terbuang dalam Waktu" by Barasuara

The song "Terbuang dalam Waktu" by Barasuara has poetic and meaningful lyrics about life changes and the process of letting go of memories. The language used reflects deep emotions, making it interesting to analyze from a semantic

perspective. Below is an excerpt of the song's lyrics from the Spotify platform.

*"Teringat seru suaramu"*

*"menepis keraguan"*

*"Namun, dewasa mengubah"*

*"Cara pandang dan keikhlasan bersahut dan bergula"*

*"Terperai-perai menghilang"*

*"Perih yang terasa"*

*"Sakit yang tak sirna"*

*"Harapan akankah ada?" larik lagu*

*"Berputar ara"*

*"Angan tenggelam dalam kabut dan amarah"*

*"Luka terkuak dan menggebu tanpa arah"*

*"Tangis yang terbendung"*

*"Terbuang dalam waktu yang meluruh"*

*"Perih yang terasa"*

*"Sakit yang tak sirna"*

*"Harapan akankah ada"*

*"Berubah"*

*"Melihatmu bersemi dan bermekaran"*

*"Tawa-candamu berikan kekuatan"*

*"Sisa hariku"*

*"Pagi berganti waktu memelukmu"*

*"I remember the thrill of your voice"*

*"Dispelling doubt"*

*"However, maturity changes"*

*"Perspective and sincerity meet and become sugary"*

*"The scattered tears disappear"*

*"The pain that is felt"*

*"Pain that doesn't go away"*

*"Will there be hope?" lyrics of the song*

*"Spinning"*

*"Dreams drowning in fog and anger"*

*"Wounds exposed and burning without direction"*

*"Unstoppable tears"*

*"Wasted in the decay of time"*

"Pain that is felt"  
 "Pain that doesn't go away"  
 "Will there be hope"  
 "Changed"  
  
 "Seeing you blossom and bloom"  
 "Your laughter gives me strength"  
 "The rest of my day"  
 "Morning turns into time, embracing you"

## 2. Lexical Meaning Analysis in the Lyrics of the Song "Terbuang dalam Waktu" by Barasuara

Based on the results of the analysis of the song's lyrics, the following lexical meaning data was obtained.

Table 1  
Lexical Meaning Analysis

| Words                    | Lexical Meaning                         |
|--------------------------|---|
| exciting                 | loud, shrill                            |
| voice                    | sound from a person's mouth             |
| doubt                    | feeling of uncertainty                  |
| adult                    | mature in age/mind                      |
| way                      | method, way of doing something          |
| pandang - view           | seeing                                  |
| keikhlasan - sincerity   | sincerity                               |
| hilang - lost            | disappeared                             |
| perih - stings           | sharp pain                              |
| sakit - sick             | uncomfortable                           |
| sima - disappeared       | disappeared                             |
| harapan - hope           | desire for something                    |
| arah - direction         | purpose                                 |
| angan - nn               | fantasy                                 |
| kabut - wishful thinking | thick water vapor that obstructs vision |
| amarah - anger           | angering                                |
| luka - wound             | injured body part/heart                 |
| arah - direction         | purpose                                 |
| tangis - cry             | crying expression                       |
| buang - throw away       | let go, get rid of                      |
| waktu - time             | travel hours/day                        |
| tawa - laughter          | happy expression                        |
| canda - joking           | joke                                    |
| kekuatan - strength      | power, ability                          |
| hari - day               | 24-hour time unit                       |
| pagi - morning           | time after sunrise                      |



### 3. Grammatical Meaning Analysis in the Lyrics of the Song "Terbuang dalam Waktu" by Barasuara

Based on the results of the analysis of the song's lyrics, the grammatical meaning data obtained can be explained as follows.

Table 2  
 Grammatical Meaning Analysis

| Word/Frasa            | Grammatical Form            | Grammatical Meaning   |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| <i>Teringat</i>       | <i>ter- + ingat</i>         | Indicating a passive state: suddenly remembering, appearing in memory unintentionally |
| <i>Menepis</i>        | <i>me- + nepis</i>          | Acting to distance or reject something  |
| <i>Mengubah</i>       | <i>meng- + ubah</i>         | Acting to make something different  |
| <i>Bersahut</i>       | <i>ber- + sahut</i>         | Answering each other; actions taken in response                                       |
| <i>Bergulat</i>       | <i>ber- + gulat</i>         | Struggling or fighting mentally or physically   |
| <i>Terperai-perai</i> | <i>ter- + perai (ulang)</i> | Indicating a passive state: disintegrating, falling apart without realizing it        |
| <i>Menghilang</i>     | <i>meng- + hilang</i>       | Becoming invisible; the process of disappearing                                       |
| <i>Terasa</i>         | <i>ter- + rasa</i>          | A feeling experienced accidentally  |
| <i>Tak sirna</i>      | <i>tidak + sirna</i>        | Negation: not disappearing/vanishing  |
| <i>Akanlah ada</i>    | <i>akan + -kah</i>          | Interrogative particle that marks a question  |
| <i>Berputar arah</i>  | <i>ber- + putar</i>         | Changing direction; performing a reversal action                                      |
| <i>Tenggelam</i>      | <i>me- (nasal) + gelam</i>  | Going into; dissolving; the state of falling to the bottom                            |
| <i>Terkuak</i>        | <i>ter- + kuak</i>          | Being exposed/unintentionally revealed  |
| <i>Menggebu</i>       | <i>meng- + gebu</i>         | Emotionally rising; peaking   |
| <i>Tanpa arah</i>     | <i>tanpa + arah</i>         | Phrase structure indicating aimlessness   |
| <i>Terbendung</i>     | <i>ter- + bendung</i>       | Retained; not flowing out   |
| <i>Terbuang</i>       | <i>ter- + buang</i>         | In a state of being thrown away or pushed aside accidentally                          |
| <i>Meluruh</i>        | <i>me- + luruh</i>          | Falling, disappearing gradually   |
| <i>Berubah</i>        | <i>ber- + ubah</i>          | Becoming different from before  |
| <i>Melihatmu</i>      | <i>me- + lihat + mu</i>     | Performing the act of seeing (object: you)  |
| <i>Bersemi</i>        | <i>ber- + semi</i>          | Starting to grow; experiencing a growth process                                       |
| <i>Bermebaran</i>     | <i>ber- + mekar</i>         | Experiencing the process of blossoming/developing                                     |
| <i>Berikan</i>        | <i>beri + -kan</i>          | Giving something to someone else  |
| <i>Sisa hariku</i>    | <i>sis + hari + ku</i>      | Possessive structure: the day that belongs to me                                      |
| <i>Berganti</i>       | <i>ber- + ganti</i>         | Changing into another form  |
| <i>Memelukmu</i>      | <i>me- + peluk + mu</i>     | Performing the act of hugging (you)   |

## DISCUSSION

### 1. A Study of Lexical Meaning in the Lyrics of the Song "Terbuang dalam Waktu" by Barasuara

Lexical meaning is the basic meaning of a word as stated in a dictionary, unaffected by sentence context or grammatical processes such as the addition of affixes. In the lyrics described, several words reflect lexical meaning because their meanings are fixed, unchanging, and directly understandable. These words describe concrete concepts, emotional states, and natural phenomena that generally have standard definitions.

The word "exclamation," for example, lexically means "loud" or "sonorous" and refers to the quality of a sound that is produced with strong intensity. Meanwhile, the word "suara" means "sound from the human mouth," a concrete concept that can be heard and physically observed. This meaning remains unchanged because it directly refers to acoustic phenomena.

The word "kurang ragu" represents a person's inner state of uncertainty in making a decision. This includes lexical meaning because it describes a generally recognized psychological condition. A similar concept is seen in the word "dewasa," meaning "mature in age or mind," and the word "cara," meaning "method or way of doing something." These two words convey a direct meaning without requiring further interpretation. The word "pandang" also has a clear lexical meaning, namely "seeing" or directing the gaze toward an object. Meanwhile, "keikhlasan" describes "sincerity of heart," namely an attitude of selfless willingness. Its meaning is abstract but still lexical because it has a stable and standard definition.

Furthermore, the word "hilang" means "vanish," meaning something no longer in its place. Then, "perih" means "sharp pain," which usually describes a physical sensation, while "sakit" indicates bodily discomfort or injury. The word "sirna" also has a very close meaning, namely "vanished," describing something that is completely gone. The word "harapan" indicates "the desire for something

to happen," an abstract yet very stable meaning. Similarly, the word "arah" means "goal," and "angan" means "imagination" or "imagination in the mind." These words describe mental concepts that already have clear lexical meanings.

In the lyrics, several words also appear whose meanings fall within the lexical realm because they refer directly to objects or phenomena that can be observed in reality. For example, the word "fog" refers to "dense water vapor that obstructs vision," a natural phenomenon that can actually be seen and felt through the five senses. This word carries no additional meaning beyond its physical description. The word "anger," meaning "a feeling of anger," describes a human emotional state that can be recognized through expressions or changes in behavior. Meanwhile, the word "wound" refers to the state of "an injured body part or feeling," which can be physical or mental. All three words describe concrete conditions that can be understood literally. The word "tangis" means "an expression of crying," an emotional response that can be directly witnessed through sobbing or tears. This meaning is entirely lexical because it refers to an observable action or symptom. Similarly, the word "buang," meaning "to release," "to get rid of," or "to throw something away," remains in its literal meaning without requiring additional interpretation.

The word "time" refers to "the movement of hours, days, or duration," which are references in everyday life. This word describes a very concrete concept in human experience. Meanwhile, the word "laugh" means "an expression of joy," and "canda" refers to "a lighthearted joke or conversation of a pleasant nature." Both words indicate forms of human emotional expression that are easily recognized in social interactions. Furthermore, the word "kuat" (strength) has a lexical meaning because it means "power, ability, or strength" possessed by a person, both physically and mentally. Its meaning remains directed towards a concrete concept that can be understood as it is. The word "hari" refers to "a 24-hour unit of time," while "



pagi" indicates "the time after sunrise," both used literally to mark specific parts of the daily cycle. Based on this description, it can be concluded that all the words described are root words that have not undergone any changes in meaning due to morphological processes. This means that all the words retain their lexical meanings intact. The use of lexical meanings in these lyrics reinforces the concrete and emotional imagery the singer or lyricist wishes to convey. By using words with lexical meaning, lyrics become easier to understand literally before converting further into connotative or deeper emotional meaning.

## 2. Study of Grammatical Meaning in the Lyrics of the Song "Terbuang dalam Waktu" by Barasuara

Grammatical meaning is the meaning of a word that arises not from its basic meaning, but from grammatical processes such as the addition of affixes (affixation), repetition (reduplication), phrase formation, and the relationship between words within a sentence structure. This meaning is formed when a word undergoes a change in form, thus taking on a new function and meaning different from its basic form. In the analyzed lyrics, many words acquire grammatical meaning due to affixes such as *me-*, *ber-*, *ter-*, *-kan*, or undergo an expansion of meaning due to syntactic structure.

In the lyrics "teringat seru suaramu," the word "membuat" (remembering) has grammatical meaning due to the prefix "ter-," which changes the basic meaning of "membuat" (remembering) into a passive state, meaning remembering something unintentionally or automatically coming to mind. This differs from the basic form "mengang" (meaning), which only refers to memory capacity. The prefix "ter-" gives the word the meaning that the event of the memory arising occurred unplanned. Furthermore, in the lyrics "menepis ragu" (removing doubt), the word "menepis" undergoes a grammatical process because it receives the prefix "me-," which connotes an active action. If the basic word "tepis" (avoiding or avoiding), then

"menepis" (removing) means to distance or reject something. This meaning arises as a result of the affixation process that transforms the basic word into an active verb.

The word "perubahan" (changing adult perspective) in the lyrics "dewasa berubah cara melihat" also exhibits grammatical meaning because the prefix "meng-" (change) functions as an active verb. The basic word "ubah" only means to change or alter form, while "perubahan" (change) means to take action to change a situation. This meaning does not appear in the basic form without the prefix. Furthermore, the lyrics "cara melihat dan keikhlasan bersahut dan bergulat" contain two words with clear grammatical meanings: *bersahut* and *bergulat*. Both are formed by the prefix *ber-*, which implies engaging in an activity. *Bersahut* means responding or responding to each other, while *bergulat* describes hard work or an intense struggle. These two words do not have the same meaning in their basic forms, so the grammatical meaning arises from the addition of prefixes.

Then, in the lyrics "terperai-perai Hilang" (missing), the words *terperai-perai* and *Hilang* both have grammatical meanings. *Terperai-perai* is the passive form of the word *perai*, which receives the prefix *ter-* and reduplication, thus meaning the state of being accidentally separated or unraveled. Meanwhile, the word "hilang" receives the prefix *meng-*, thus meaning "to become lost" or to undergo the process of disappearing.

Other lyrics, such as "drowned in fog and anger," "uncovered and passionate without direction," and words like "terbendung" and "terbuang dalam waktu yang melurus" (stemmed) also demonstrate grammatical meanings formed through the morphological process of adding affixes. Each word undergoes a change in form from its base form, resulting in a new meaning that differs from its lexical meaning. For example, the word "tenggelam" cannot be understood solely from its base form, "gelam," but rather describes a state when someone or something enters, dissolves, or is completely immersed in a situation or condi-

tion. The affixes *ter-* and *-lam* create meanings that indicate a totally experienced passive state.

The word "terkuak" also displays grammatical meaning because the affix *ter-* means "uncovered suddenly or accidentally." This is not simply "kuak" as a base form, but a state that occurs automatically or unplanned. The word "menggebu," formed from the affix *meng-*, indicates a peak, escalation, or overflow, especially in the context of emotions such as anger or enthusiasm.

Similarly, the words "terbendung" and "terbuang" exhibit a passive process characterized by the use of the prefix *ter-*. "Terbendung" describes the state of being held back or obstructed, while "terbuang" conveys the meaning of being marginalized, detached, or simply lost due to circumstances beyond control. These prefixes indicate that the meanings formed are not derived from the root words alone, but rather from a grammatical process that adds nuance to a particular state, situation, or experience.

At the end of the lyrics, the words *bersemi* (semi), *bermekaran* (bloom), *memberi* (give), *ubah* (change), and *menjagamu* (hug you) all undergo grammatical processes through the prefixes *ber-*, *-kan* (bloom), and *me-* (*me-*). *Bersemi* (semi) indicates the process of beginning to grow, *bermekaran* (bloom) describes the activity of simultaneously blooming, while *memberi* (give) means giving something to another person. The word *ubah* (change) indicates the process of changing over time, and *menjagamu* (hug you) implies embracing with the object "mu" indicating ownership or the recipient of the action. Thus, all the prefixed words in the lyrics reflect grammatical meaning because the new meanings that emerge are the result of grammatical processes, not the original meanings of the root words. The grammatical meaning in these lyrics is very important to describe processes, changes, and emotional states more dynamically so that the meaning of the lyrics becomes more expressive and alive.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of the lyrics of the song "Terbuang dalam Waktu" by Barasuara, it can be concluded that the lyrics contain two main types of meaning, namely lexical meaning and grammatical meaning which form the overall message and emotional nuance in the lyrics. First, lexical meaning is found in basic words that retain their original meaning as stated in the dictionary. Words such as "seru," "suara," "kurang," "perih," "sakit," "sirna," "angan," "lubang," "luka," "tahu," "joke," and "hingga pagi" show meanings that are direct, concrete, and can be understood without additional context. These lexical meanings function to provide emotional, situational, and imaginative images that form the foundation of the overall meaning of the lyrics. The use of lexical meaning makes the lyrics easier to understand literally before being interpreted at an emotional or symbolic level. Second, grammatical meaning arises from morphological and syntactic processes such as affixation, reduplication, composition, and phrase formation. Forms such as remembering, dismissing, changing, responding, wrestling, scattered, disappearing, uncovering, passionate, blocked, thrown away, blossoming, blooming, and embracing you show that affixes give rise to new meanings not found in the basic word forms. The grammatical meanings in these lyrics show the dynamics of action, passive states, changes, and intensification of emotions so that the meaning of the lyrics becomes more vivid and expressive. Overall, the combination of lexical and grammatical meanings enriches the message that Barasuara wants to convey. Lexical meanings provide clarity to the basic meaning, while grammatical meanings expand, deepen, and move the meaning into a more complex form of emotional experience. This analysis shows that Barasuara does not only rely on the beauty of diction in the form of basic words, but also uses grammatical processes to build atmosphere, inner conflict, and deep emotional messages. Thus, this



study confirms that song lyrics are a semantically rich artistic medium and worthy of being an object of linguistic study, especially in the realm of lexical and grammatical meanings.

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