



Analysis of Forms and Usage of Onomatopoeia in Babymetal Band Singer's Song Lyrics

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this descriptive qualitative study discusses the analysis of forms and usage of onomatopoeia in the Babymetal Band singer song lyrics so that listeners can understand the meanings of the lyrics. Using listening and note-taking techniques, data is analyzed by Miles and Huberman's semantic theory. The result concludes that there are 14 contexts in the lyrics containing onomatopoeia that can be categorized into 5 types i.e. Giseigo, Giongo, Gitaigo, Giyougo, Gijougo, and 8 characteristics i.e. Gokon, Oto wo tsumeru, Oto ho haneru, Cho'on, Morpheme "ri", Hanpukukei, Oto no ichibu koutai, Counter sound Seion and Dakuon. However, the types Gijougo and the characteristic Hanpukukei were most frequently found because Babymetal often uses emotional elements in their music.

INTRODUCTION

Song lyrics, as a form of artistic expression, have a significant role in conveying stories, emotions, and messages to listeners. Song lyrics also sometimes contain onomatopoeic elements, one of which is in Japanese songs. Onomatopoeia, as words that express sounds or sounds of objects, provide a special nuance in the expression of songs. Onomatopoeia are imitations of sounds produced by surroundings and are often used in literary works such as comics, novels, and short stories. There are several types of onomatopoeia, namely 1) Giseigo, 2) Giongo, 3) Gitaigo, 4) Giyougo, and 5) Gijougo. Giseigo are words that denote the sounds of human and animal living beings. Giongo is a word that denotes sound from inanimate objects. Gitaigo is a word that indicates the state of inanimate objects. Giyougo are words that show the state of living beings, while Gijougo are words that show human feelings.

Onomatopoeia in song lyrics has quite an important role in building atmosphere and sensation for listeners. In the context of song lyrics, the use of onomatopoeia can provide new nuances in understanding the messages and expressions of a singer or band. Onomatopoeia, which are imitations of sounds from the surrounding environment, give a more lively impression including song lyrics. The use of onomatopoeia in song lyrics not only strengthens the story but also enhances the emotional connection between the music and the listener. Onomatopoeia can create a deeper listening experience and build a powerful atmosphere. The onomatopoeia contained in the lyrics of Babymetal's songs became an interesting object of research because their unique music combines heavy metal and J-pop. Therefore, an analysis of the use of onomatopoeia in Babymetal song lyrics can provide deep insight into how the band describes mood and emotion in its work

LITERATURE REVIEW

Semantic Theory

In general, semantics is the study of the meaning of language. The word semantics comes from the Greek language, namely *sema* which means to mark or symbol. Semantics is defined as "part of the system and investigation of language structure that relates to the meaning of expressions, meaning structure and meaning in a language". Semantics is a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning, code, or type of representation of others. In other words, semantics is usually associated with two other aspects: syntax (the formation of complex symbols from simpler symbols) as well as pragmatics (the practical use of symbols by a community in a specific context).

Semantics is closely related to the study of onomatopoeia because onomatopoeia are words that directly imitate or describe natural sounds. In the Japanese context, onomatopoeia has an important role in expressing not only sounds but also feelings and circumstances. For example, in Japanese, onomatopoeia such as "doki doki" describes the sound of a pounding heartbeat, and "pika pika" describes something sparkling or shining. The semantic analysis of these onomatopoeia involves understanding how these sounds are encoded in language and how their meaning is interpreted by native speakers,

showing the relationship between phonological form and the meaning conveyed.

Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is an imitation of a sound that refers to the impression or sound of an object, a situation, or an action. What it means is an object or a thing that is formed based on the sound of the object being addressed or the impression of the sound produced by the object. This word is the naming of an object or action with a sound associated with the object or action, for example, the sound "kokok" is an imitation of the sound of a rooster, and the sound "cicit" is an imitation of the sound of a mouse or chick. Onomatopoeia represents the meaning of a sound, action, and action that occurs in a situation. Onomatopoeia also describes a situation or image that occurs without a complicated and long explanation so that the reader can immediately understand the situation that is occurring. Apart from that, Onomatopoeia is an adverb that explains the situation, the sound of an object, or the sound of an activity in an ongoing situation, which is divided into two, giongo and gitaigo.

Japanese onomatopoes consist of several types, namely 1) Giseigo is a cliché word that expresses the sounds of living beings, such as animal sounds, human cries, and the like. Like "Nyan" (cat sound) and "Ahaha" (laughter sound); 2) Giongo is an artificial word of sound produced by inanimate objects, such as the sound of water, wind, and so on. Examples are "Goro-goro" (the sound of thunder) and "Zaa-zaa" (the sound of heavy blasphemy); 3) Gitaigo is words that express a state. Some people misunderstand gitaigo with giongo because the meaning is similar. But actually, Gitaigo and Giongo are different. Gitaigo is a word that describes a state, condition, or behavior from the outside, felt by human senses other than hearing. Examples are "Kira-kira" (sparkling eyes) and "Hoka-hoka" (warm); 4) Giyougo is actually from Gitaigo. This artificial word expresses the state of behavior of living beings or can also describe human activity. Like "Noro-noro" (moving slowly) and "hurried" (trembling). Its function is to mimic human feelings or a person's psychological state. Such as "Waku Waku" (excited) and "Moya Moya" (worried or confused); and 5) Gijougo is also part of Gitaigo. Its function is to mimic human feelings or a person's psychological state. Such as "Waku Waku" (excited) and "Moya Moya" (worried or confused).

Japanese Onomatopoeia Characteristics

Onomatopoeia generally has ten kinds of meanings, namely shizengenshou, doubutsu no nakigoe, hito no koe/oto, hito no dousa, hito no yousu/shinjou, hito no shintaiteki tokuchou, hito no kenkou joutai, mono ga dasu oto, mono no ugoki, and mono no youtai/sheishitsu.

Onomatopoeia has several special forms as follows: 1). Basic words or gokon in Japanese are onomatopoeic forms consisting of one or two syllables; 2). Sound compaction or in Japanese oto wo tsumeru is an onomatopoeic form that contains the lowercase tsu letter also called sokuon; 3). Sound curiosity or in Japanese oto wo haneru is an onomatopoeic addition that has the

letter/n/"n" at the end of a word such as Paan is the sound of a slap; 4). Long voice is a form of sound permanence or in Japanese cho'on (long vocal) describes a very long repetition. This form has permanence or addition of letters in the middle or end of a sentence; 5). Morpheme addition of "ri" is an addition of the morpheme such as "Koro' into Korori; 6). Morpheme repetition form or in Japanese hanpukukei is drawing repeated and continuous sound expressions such as tsuu tsuu is the sound of a disconnected phone; 7). Partial change of voice or in Japan oto no ichibu koutai describes something irregular such as kiin koon kaan is the sound of a school bell, and 8). The sound of seion depicts a light sound, while the dakuon represents the sound of a heavy object such as Sarasara.

METHODOLOGY

The present research used a descriptive qualitative method, aiming to describe forms and usage of onomatopoeia in the Babymetal Band singer's song lyrics. In short, qualitative research can be interpreted as a method carried out by individuals in their interactions with the world. Focusing on data analysis with descriptive methods, this research uses an in-depth analysis of the use of onomatopoeia in song lyrics as the basis. Data analysis procedures and data analysis techniques applied in this descriptive are qualitative research. The procedures and techniques were carried out using the onomatopoeia approach.

RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

At this stage, the researcher reduced from 52 data sources of songs listened to, only 14 songs contained onomatopoeic elements in them. The discussion regarding forms and usage of onomatopoeia in Babymetal songs was reduced to 14 onomatopoeic context data from a total of 14 songs that contain onomatopoeic lyrics. Each song selected 1 onomatopoeic context data to be analyzed. This research discussion was carried out by analyzing the form and usage of onomatopoeia in Babymetal song lyrics. From the analysis results that have been presented, there are 1 giongo type context data, 3 gitaigo type context data, 0 giseigo type context data, 3 giyougo type context data, and 7 gijougo type context data. It can be concluded that more Gijougo onomatopoeia is contained in the songs sung by the band Babymetal.

Table 1. Form of Onomatopoeia in Babymetal Song Lyrics

No.	Form of Japanese Onomatopoeia	Amount
1	Giongo	1
2	Gitaogo	3
3	Giseigo	0
4	Giyougo	3
5	Gikougo	7
Total		14

Meanwhile, based on the characteristics of onomatopoeia use, there are 0 context data characteristic of gokon, 1 context data characteristic of oto wo tsumeru, 0 context data characteristic of oto wo haneru, 0 context data characteristic of cho'on, 1 context data characteristic of the addition of ri

morphemes, 11 context data characteristic of hanpukukei or morpheme repetition forms, 1 context data characteristic of oto no ichibu koutai, and 0 context data characteristic of the opposite sounds of seion and dakuon. It can be concluded that more onomatopoeia characterized by hanpukukei or morpheme repetitions are contained in songs sung by the band Babymetal.

Table 2. Form of onomatopoeia in Babymetal song lyrics

No.	Usage of Japanese Onomatopoeia	Amount
1	Gokon	0
2	Oto wo tsumeru	1
3	Oto wo haneru	0
4	Cho'on	0
5	ri Morphemes	1
6	Hanpukukei	11
7	Oto no ichibu kotai	1
8	Oposite sounds of seion and dakuon	0
Total		14

The Onomatopoeia "Doki Doki" is an imitation of the beating or throbbing heartbeat sound. The meaning of "Doki Doki" in this song can be translated as heartbeat or rapid heartbeat, and "morning" means morning. So, literally, the title of this song can be translated as "morning heartbeat" or "vibrant morning." The lyrics of this song tell about the joy and enthusiasm to start the day with enthusiasm. BABYMETAL is known for being energetic in their performances, and this song reflects that same spirit. Overall, the song is a combination of upbeat melodies and loud beats, and this creates a unique and different style from traditional pop or metal music. The onomatopoeic characteristic of "Doki Doki" is the repetitive form of morpheme or hanpukukei, namely repeated and continuous sound expressions. This type of onomatopoeia is gijougo, which is an imitation of human feelings or psychological states.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It can be concluded that gijougo-type onomatopoeia and hanpukukei characteristics are found in Babymetal songs. The characteristics of gijougo themselves reinforce the emotional element or psychological state of the music. This onomatopoeia gives additional meaning to the lyrics, making them more meaningful and in tune with the listener, as well as supporting the characteristics of Babymetal's music and style. Meanwhile, other types of onomatopoeia such as giongo and giseigo are relatively difficult to express. These are because they come from the sounds of inanimate objects and the sounds of living beings. The songs sung by the band Babymetal often have emotional and energetic lyrics, which are compatible with the use of gijougo-type onomatopoeia to express feelings and emotional states more vividly.

ADVANCED RESEARCH

This research was only limited to the analysis of the form and usage of onomatopoeia contained in the lyrics of the band Babymetal. It is hoped that there will be further research that uses the same data source with a different

approach, for example, Wakamono Kotoba found in songs sung by the band Babymetal. Wakamono Kotoba in the lyrics of Babymetal songs can provide an understanding of the interaction between language and music in creating meaning and emotion among the younger generation.

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