Themes and Messages of Environmental Sustainability Issues in Jogja Ora Didol Lyrics

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Abstract
Poetry is a part of literary works. Poetry is wrapped in words and flowery language just to enhance and intensify the effect of the words. A physical structure of poetry make it markedly distinguishable from prose. In a poem, a poet can express the desire by word play. Then, music be a part of human life. The most interesting of music is the tones itself. The tones in a song have the lyrics. The lyrics of the song can also be considered as a poetry and people generally used to have their own opinions about the poetry they read. In other words, a poet rebels of what they see in the society through the poetry they created. By using the critical point of view, a poet expresses the opinion in a song. This research proposed a novelty on highlighting a different horizon of contemporary poetry analysis. This research have the purposes such are raising social criticisms and messages through song lyrics, showing the powerful of poetry as a tool to express an opinion. Furthermore, The varitey of words and word play used in a poetry make it seems attractive in delivering an opinion to a public.

Keywords: Song, environmental, messages, poetry, themes.

1. Introduction
One of the Javanese cultures is Javanese literature. According to Zoetmulder (1999: 18), Javanese literature was started at the beginning of the 8th century. It was showed by the discovery of the use of Old Javanese in royal inscriptions in the era between the 8th and 10th centuries, nor the language used in literature in the 10th century. Based on the form and metrum used, the development of Javanese literature is divided into four stages, namely old Javanese literature, middle Javanese literature, new Javanese literature, and modern Javanese literature (Poerbatjaraka, 2001: 7). In those periodization, there were several types of famous literary works such as Kakawin in the old Javanese period, Kidhun in the middle Javanese period, Macapat in the new Javanese period, then prose and poetry in the modern Javanese period.

Javanese people have many cultures, both written and oral. Various kinds of culture are created in the midst of Javanese life. Culture is the whole result of human creation, taste, and intention obtained through the learning process. Culture has three forms. They are ideas, actions or behaviors, and artifacts (Koentjaraningrat, 1984: 18). Hence, Javanese culture is created through a long learning process and continues today. In addition, Poetry is the oldest form of literary work in society and not only used for writing a great literary work, but it is also closely related to our daily lives (Waluyo, 1995: 1-2). Then, Poetry according to R. Djoko Pradopo (1990) is the recording and interpretation of important human experiences, and arranged in an impressive form. Poetry is a literary work that uses certain rules of piracy, verses, and rhymes.
Various studies have been conducted to prove the poetry as a literary work that is very well known by the public. This means that people know poetry from an early age, childhood, which continues into adulthood. In the other words, people know poetry throughout their life. As an object which was resulted from cultural activities, people often assume the poetry as a something of high value or vice versa. The high value poetry is the poetry associated with the customs that apply in the society. In the opposite, the poetry is not categorized into the high value if it is considered an ordinary word play which has no meaning. All depends on humans. It must be realized that literary works have two functions, the entertainment function and the educational function (Luxemburg, 1999).

Regarding to a number of literary critics, the functions of entertainment and education have been widely used by the public for a long time. The function that has recently emerged is its function as a tool of protest against power. Literary work is a simple, easy and effective tool to deal with something or a social situation that is not accordance with the conditions of society. From time to time, poetry becomes a tool for expressing protest in a subtle way. In this research, it focuses on new poetry that is not only used as entertainment but also as a tool of social protest against environmental conditions in a city. This can already happen from ancient times to the present.

2. Theory

Research is a systematic observation to increase knowledge. Research, is also a systematic and organized effort to investigate certain problems that require answers. The nature of research can be understood by researching various aspects that encourage research to be carried out. Everyone has a different motivation in conducting this research, among which is influenced by their respective goals and professions. Research methodology is a scientific process or method to obtain data that will be used to achieve research objectives.

The methodology is also a theoretical analysis of the method used. Motivation and research objectives in general are basically same. It means, research is a reflection of human desire which is always trying to find out something. The method is defined as an activity which is carried out in the research process. While, research is defined as a systematic effort which is done to find the answers to problems or questions of the facts or the objects.

In general, the research method used in a humanities research is a qualitative descriptive method which aims to provide accurate description of the facts, nature, and relationship between the phenomena being studied. Qualitative research method produces data findings without using statistical procedures because it does not use static measuring instruments. So, the descriptive method will be used to aim systematically a phenomenon observed continuously and interpret the data found without statistical calculations.

![Figure 1. The qualitative research steps with descriptive analysis approach](image)
The above chart provides an overview of the qualitative research steps with descriptive analysis approach. Society as the object of the research. Meanwhile, culture has 7 important elements in which consists of a series of daily activities of society. In humanities research, cultural phenomena are dynamic. Further, The chart above also shows that the art is the most important element of 7 cultural elements. One kind of art is the music which has word play and becomes the part of sound art and literary art. The song lyrics which if released from the tone that follows will be seem like a poetry. The song lyrics is then considered as poetry and then analyzed themes, messages and meanings related to the environment. According to Lexy J. Moleong (2011: 35), in seeking a complete understanding of an object of qualitative research, there is a tendency not to cut a series of data related to symbols. In the qualitative research, the complete data of the research object is the main purpose of the research.

Nevertheless, everyone has a different motivation in conducting a research influenced by their goals and profession. Meanwhile, the main purposes of this research are to see how the society conveyed a message of protest against the damage to the social and natural environment caused by the unequal development around the society. Then, it show that poetry is a powerful tool for expressing opinions even though it is lifted from song lyrics. Due to this research is humanities, there are certain parts of this research that function in exploring a phenomenon. Through qualitative methods, it is hoped this research can provide answers to curiosity about object of the research.

Furthermore, the purpose of using qualitative research methods is to understand the problems that are being studied in detail. Analyzing object of the research descriptively aims to provide an explanation of the social problems as the object of the research. This research explains the problem based on several indicators that are used as a basis for determining the validity of the problem. Obviously, the steps used have the purpose of collecting detailed and actual data.

3. Research Methods

This research uses poetry theory proposed by Pradopo (1987) to analyze the aspects contained in a song lyrics. According to Pradopo (2012: 1) the beauty of poetry is determined primarily by majas, words, and aspects of finances. These three things are the main elements of poetry. In addition, aspects of the beauty of poetry as well as linking the meaning of poetry as a discourse. Basically, poetry is conventionally a symptom of language even though language in poetry has laws or rules that are different from language in its main function as a means of daily communication.

The differences occur because of some reasons. Firstly, language in poetry is at the level of secondary functions, namely connotative meaning. The meaning of language in poetry sometimes does not stop at lexical meaning. Secondly, the nature of poetry demands the laws or rules of language to submit in poetry rules. Thirdly, the poet has a feature called Licentia Poetica which allows language in poetry not to be the same as its manifestation as a means of communication between humans. Susatyo Darnawi (1976: 32) states that poetry is a collection of sounds that become gradual language units. Sound units forms syllables, syllables form a unit of words, units of words form phrases or clauses or even sentences. The smallest element of poetry is sound. Sound creates the aesthetic meaning of a poem. According to Pradopo (1987: 27) the spatial unit is indicated by a number of markers that correspond to the level of each unit. Lower level markers accumulate to mark higher level units. Poetry has a distinctive spatial form, which consists of units of lines that become stanzas, and units of stanzas becomes Pupuh. Pupuh is a form of traditional Javanese poetry that has a certain number of syllables and rhymes in each row. In addition, the poem then will form a theme in its function as an entertainment tool for the society. Therefore, besides the theme, it will also be discussed about the message to be conveyed through the poem.
4. The Themes in Jogja Ora Didol Song Lyrics

The title of this poem is in Javanese language. The contents of this poem mix between Javanese and Indonesian. However, it is not too difficult to distinguish between Javanese-language vocabulary and Indonesian-language vocabulary. The form of a poetry is different from a prose. Poetry uses more word play to convey the desired message. All the rules used in this poem are the rules that apply in new Javanese poetry.

Managing words to form poetry does require high complexity. In each poem found diction or words choice in the form of words that play a very strong role so as to generate images such as sight, smell, and hearing (Teeuw, A.1983). It is as if these words are able to direct the reader not only to use their physical senses, but also direct the feelings of the reader. This poetry text is taken from a song lyrics that are popular among young people. This song lyrics are short but have form elements and a very special time space. In its physical form, Jogja Ora Didol song lyrics consist of 14 stanzas, but 4 stanzas have the same form. So, if it must be calculated, the number of stanzas from the poem or the lyrics of this song is 10 stanzas.

Overall, each stanza of this song uses Javanese vocabulary. But, there are a number of Indonesian vocabulary that are also included. The content or theme of the poem begins with the social atmosphere in Jogya city. It is not only the market conditions but also the changing of human. All is no longer balanced with the cultural background of the society. Furthermore, the second stanza contains the atmosphere of the place with a mountainous background where the main mountain is no longer visible. It is covered by a lot of modern garbage or visual waste of advertising. The theme of this stanza is anger and remorse. The third stanza contains the development of Jogja city so fast or major changes. Jogja is a complicated and uncomfortable city. The theme of this stanza contains anger and hatred. The next stanza describes the people demanding in order Jogja city be restored because this city not only for large capital owners, but it is the general public's home. It is explained that before the modern era, Jogja city had a high philosophy such as very safe, comfortable, and peaceful. So, the wider society also questions the changing social conditions that occur, is the city of Jogya ready to be something special? The expression *manunggal kawulaning gusti dadi siji* describes the religious attitudes of Jogia people. The society help each other to achieve a good condition or atmosphere of life. Likewise, Niels Mulder (1980: 73) defines that the society does not reject the changing, but it must still reflect national identity. Culture must remain a weapon while continuing to pay attention to the prevailing regulations. In the lyrics of this song, it demands the people who have a high enough position to act politely, so as not to reduce their self-esteem. The society work hard as a form of their love towards Jogja city. The songwriter hopes that the society would still love Jogya city and JogJa people as their family.

5. The Messages in Jogja Ora Didol Song Lyrics

A physical structure of poetry makes it markedly distinguishable from prose. Poetry uses more words to convey the desired message. The relationship between one word and another is definitely strong. Every poem must have a message (generally one) that covers the whole poem. Therefore, in interpreting messages of a poetry, it must be done fully.

This song contains of ten stanzas that have deep messages. The first stanza is about the changes in the situation of traditional markets that are less competitive with modern markets. In the second stanza, visual waste that is damaging to the natural landscape. In the third stanza, the changes in the atmosphere of the once green area turned into a wooden city concrete. The fourth stanza is about a request to return the Jogia city into the normal condition. The fifth stanza contains a request to restore the atmosphere of Jogja city to be cool and calm. The sixth stanza demands that inevitable progress must not eliminate indigenous culture. The seventh stanza demands to not forget the peaceful life of Jogja people. The eighth stanza requires the governments to pay attention to their people. The ninth stanza conveyed the desire in order Jogia will remain a beautiful area. The last stanza is about a protest stating that Javanese are not the same as before.
Thus, from the first stanza to the last, the messages to be conveyed is about demands, hopes or requests, and protests from the situation in Jogja city that has been deemed to have changed. It is reflected in Jogja Ora Didol or the meaning of this song title is Jogja city is not for sale. Further, Herman J. Waluyo (1987: 106) in his book Theory and Study of Poetry, states that the message is the essence of poetry which is a subjective idea of a poet about something. The are three core messages in Jogja Ora Didol song lyrics. First, Jogja is considered to have undergone changes in physical and cultural situations. The change only brings damage and leaves a good tradition. Second, a request to set Jogya as its normal condition. Third, the protest against the attitude and behavior of the Javanese people has changed greatly. As social critics, musician as part of Javanese society stated that Jogya city was not sold for capitalists.

6. Environmental Balance that the Society Wants

The earth is the only living place for humans in the universe. God has prepared natural environment to support human life on earth. The humans are supported by their surroundings, but they are the biggest creatures to destroy the eco system on earth (Budiono Herusatoto, 1985: 47). In fact, traditional society whose lives have been arranged in such a way as to synergize with nature are suddenly shocked by an extraordinary change of times. In Jogja Ora Didol song lyrics, the society actually does not reject change but the change must be adapted to the cultural situation of the local society. They did protest. The protest was not carried out harshly, yet was done by means of art. The most widely art used is the music art. Music is one type of arts which can be enjoyed by everyone whenever and wherever they are. On the other hand, music is also commonly heard to make good mood. Music is used to deliver messages to the public. Through music, we can convey moral value to listeners. Music is very influential in life. Almost every day people have never been free to play music from various genres.

In creating a music, it must have a specific purpose to convey. In saving the environment, the poets might think hard about what means to attract the attention of all circles. Then the music was chosen. But music without song lyrics certainly does not protest. Thus, song lyrics can be used as a means to deliver the protest. Through the song lyrics, the people convey their thoughts. Moreover, Javanese society considers that the environment must cared for. They think that living in the world is not merely pursuing world wealth, but also must consider the element of balance. Javanese society believes that the balance is not only about life but also another namely the balance of nature. Natural balance is important to maintain because the Javanese society do not want a very radical condition. Javanese society considers that the earth as a whole is a motherland (S. De Jong, 1976: 52). Therefore, human life will imbalance if they do not set natural balance well. The lyrics of Jogja Ora Didol song protest the events that occurred in the society. The protest is expressed by the poet in the lyrics such as wong Jawa ilang Jawane, lali marang budi pekertine, esuk dele sore tempe, suwe, suwe, ilang martabate, which literally means Javanese who lost the philosophical principle, they could not keep the promise, they did not have dignity because of their own actions.

7. Conclusion

The song lyrics also have a structure of form and content as well as a poetry. It looks like the song lyrics which is considered as a poem entitled Jogja Ora Didol. This poetry has the theme of demands, hopes and protests. Its lyrics inform the feelings or thoughts of people who have lived in Jogja since childhood. The changes in society may not be avoided, but do not break the culture that have been exist. Thus, the balance of life is not only in relation to worldly affairs but also with the natural environment.

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