

AN ANALYSIS OF FORMS, FUNCTIONS, AND MEANINGS OF GEMUFAMIRE SONG

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KEYWORDS	ABSTRACT
<i>Forms</i> <i>Functions</i> <i>Meanings</i> <i>Song</i> <i>Gemufamire</i>	This study is entitled: “An Analysis Of Forms, Functions, And Meanings Of Gemufamire Song”. The problems of this study are: (1) what are forms used in Gemufamire song lyrics?: (2) what are functions of forms embedded in the Gemufamire song lyrics?: (3) what are types of meanings of forms in the Gemufamire song lyrics?. There are three aims: (1) to find out the forms which are used in the Gemufamire song lyrics; (2) to describe the functions of forms are embedded in the Gemufamire song lyrics; and (3) to describe the types of meanings of forms used in the Gemufamire song lyrics. This research used descriptive qualitative method. The data were collected by using documentary Study. The data were analysed by using two procedures, namely: identifying and describing. The result shows that: 1. There are forms found in Gemufamire song such as words, noun phrases, and sentences. a. words: types of parts of speech found were: Verb was found in Line 8, Adjective was found in Line 2, Adverb was found in Line 1, Noun was found in Line 2; b. Phrases: The phrases found were: Noun phrase was found in Line 2; c. Sentence: Types of sentence were: Declarative sentence was found in Line 1, Imperative sentence was found in Line 10; 2. The functions of forms embedded in Gemufamire song were: a. Referential function was found in Line 1, b. Directive function was found in Line 10, c. Expressive function was found in Line 9, d. Phatic function was found in Line 10, e. Metalinguistic function were found in Line 1; 3. Types of meaning of forms found in Gemufamire song were: a. Lexical meaning was found in Line 2, b. Grammatical meaning was found in Line 2, c. Cultural meaning was found in Line 1.

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INTRODUCTION

Language is a speech sound system that is arbitrary or abusive (Subroto, in Muhammad, 2011:40). It is described by Subroto as a fusion form, meaning, and even the situation. It symbolizes a sense, a concept, an idea, or a thought that is delivered in the form of sound (Muhammad, 2011:48). Symbol refers to a concept, idea, thought, it can be said that language has a meaning. It is the system of sound and word used by humans to express their thoughts and feelings.

According to Keraf, (1997:1) that language is a means of communication between members of the public in the form of sound symbols produced by a human utterance. Communication is a part of social process. It is not only spoken and written language to be communicated, but also with wide variety actions. Sometimes, people do not only communicate with communicator directly but also communicate through songs, poems, of oral and written form.

This study investigates form, function, and meaning of Gemufamire song by Frans Cornelis Dian Bunda from Maumere, East of Nusa Tenggara Province. The song is entitled "Gemu Fa Mi Re", has become a phenomenon since 2012. There are also people who call it "Maumere", having lyrics and cheerful music. The listeners seem to be rock and have fun.

In addition, from many songs, Gemufamire song is chosen because it is from Maumere. The researcher was born in Maumere, and the song has solid meaning also layers of meaning. The solid meaning found in this song is the moral value of respecting the teachers and never forget their contribution to our live before. The layers of meaning are related to the "Law of Balance and Harmony". The law of balance of this song has a relation between human and environment. It gives us a local feel when we hear the song.

The researcher used descriptive qualitative method It was used to find out the forms used in Gemufamire song, to describe the functions of those forms, and to describe the types of meaning of those forms.

METHOD

The researcher used descriptive qualitative method. It was used to find out the forms used in Gemufamire song, to describe the functions of those forms, and to describe the types of meaning of those forms.

The procedures of the research are, as follows: The researcher goes to the library and search it in internet to find out the theories of experts which are related to this topic of this study, the researcher read the lyrics of Gemufamire song, and the researcher analysed the lyrics of Gemufamire song. The data resource of this study were the lyrics of "Gemufamire" Song.

The data were collected by using the technique of documentary study. The researcher searched the lyric on the internet and download it. After download the song, the researcher download the text of the song from Website KapanLagi.com and print it out.

The data were analysed by using the following procedures: Identifying; the researcher identified the forms uses in Gemufamire song by Cornelis Dian Bunda. Describing; the researcher described functions of forms in Gemufamire song and types of meaning of forms in Gemufamire song.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Gemufamire is one of the great songs that has become a phenomenon from Maumere, since 2012. It was created by the creative song writer namely Cornelis Dian Bunda and originally created as a welcome greeting for guests who come to Maumere, East Nusa Tenggara (NTT). It has a simple lyric but cheerful meaning.

The song was created in 2011 in a forest area on the outskirts of Maumere. The idea for the song “Gemu Fa Mi Re” came up when the songwriter Nyong Franco was directing the making of an album of songs packed into a VCD with his friends. The song GemuFamire itself is filled with local culture, such as Gong Waning and the lyrics are taken from basic musical notation from the habits of ancient teachers teaching notation. Gemu means to put into your mouth and Fa-Mi-Re is a musical notation. It means more or less “learning music and singing.” While writing the verse of Gemufamire, the song writer envisioned the concept when people hear the lyrics, they can move left and right.

The lyrics of Gemufamire is divided into lines, as follows:

Maumere da gale kota Ende → **Line 1**

(Dari Maumere ke kota Ende: From Maumere to Ende town)

Pepin gisong gasong → **Line 2**

(Pipi penuh dan kembung: full and bloated cheeks)

Le'le luk ele rebin ha → **Line 3**

(Jagung halus satu kantong: one bag of smooth corn)

La le'le luk si la sol → **Line 4**

(Notasi lagu: song notation) (Jagung halus: smooth corn) (notasi lagu: song notation)

Mi fa mi fa sol → **Line 5**

(Notasi lagu: song notation)

Le'le tiding fa → **Line 6**

(Jagung tumbuk: mashed corn) (Notasi lagu: song notation)

Rebing mude mi → **Line 7**

(Tas kantong jeruk manis: sweet orange pouch bag)

Do dododo mi do mi do gemu fa mi re → **Line 8**

(Notasi lagu: song notation) (Memasukan not fa mi re kedalam mulut: Putting the fa mi re note into the mouth)

Ele le leelelele le lelele → **Line 9**

(Tanpa makna: without meaning)

Putar kekiri ee nona manis putarlah ke kiri (8×) manis ee → **Line 10**

(Turn to the left ee sweet girl turn to the left (8×) sweet ee)

Sekarang kanan ee nona manis putarlah ke kanan (8×) manis ee → **Line 11**

(Now to the right ee sweet girl turn to the right (8×) sweet ee)

The researcher analyzed the lyric through the in-depth interview that the researcher had done. The result of the in-depth interview already attached in the appendix as evidence to strengthen research results.

Tables

1. Forms (Word, Phrase, Clause, and Sentence)

Lyric	Word												Phrase		
	V			Adj			Adv			N					
	SL	IL	EL	SL	IL	EL	SL	IL	EL	SL	IL	EL	SL	IL	EL
Line 1	X	X	X	X	X	X	<i>Maumere</i> <i>Ende</i>	Maumere Ende	Maumere Ende	X	X	X	X	X	X
Line 2	X	X	X	<i>Gisong</i> <i>gasong</i>	Penuh kembung	Full bloated	X	X	X	<i>Pepin</i>	Pipi	Cheeks	<i>Pepin gisong</i> <i>gasong</i>	Pipi penuh dan kembung	Full and bloated cheeks
Line 3	X	X	X	<i>Luk</i>	Halus	Smooth	X	X	X	<i>Rebing</i> <i>Le'le</i>	Tas, Jagung	Bag, Corn	<i>Le'le luk ele</i> <i>rebin ha</i>	Jagung halus satu kantong	One bag of smooth corn
Line 4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	<i>Le'le</i>	Jagung	Corn	<i>La le'le luk si</i> <i>la sol</i>	Notasi lagu jagung halus notasi lagu	Song notation smooth corn song notation

Line 5	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Mi fa mi fa sol	Mi sa mi fa sol (song notation)
Line 6	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	<i>Le'le</i>	Jagung	Corn	<i>Le'le tiding fa</i>	Jagung tumbuk notasi lagu	Mashed corn song notation
Line 7	X	X	X	<i>Mi</i>	Manis	Sweet	X	X	X	<i>Rebing</i>	Tas kantong	Pouch bag	<i>Rebing mude mi</i>	Tas kantong jeruk manis	Sweet orange pouch bag
Line 8	<i>Gemu</i>	Masakan	Putting	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	<i>Do mi do mi do gemu fa mi re</i>	Notasi lagu memasukan notasi lagu fa mi re ke dalam mulut	Song notation putting the fa mi re into the mouth
Line 9	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Line 10	X	X	X	X	<i>Kiri, manis</i>	Left, sweet	X	X	X	X	<i>Nona</i>	Girl	X	Nona manis	Sweet girl

Line 11	X	X	X	X	<i>Kanan, manis</i>	Right, sweet	X	X	X	X	<i>Nona</i>	Girl	X	Nona manis	Sweet girl
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Lyric	Clause			Sentence											
	IC		DC	DS			In. S			Im. S			ES		
	SL	IL	EL	SL	IL	EL	SL	IL	EL	SL	IL	EL	SL	IL	EL
Line 1	X	X	X	<i>Maumere da gale kota ende</i>	Dari Maumere ke kota Ende	From Maumere to Ende town	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Line 2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Line 3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Line 4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Line 5	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Line 6	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Line 7	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Line 8	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Line 9	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Line 10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	<i>Putar ke kiri ee nona manis putarlah ke kiri (8×) manis ee</i>	Turn to the left ee sweet girl turn to the left (8×) sweet ee	X	X	X

Line 11	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		<i>sekarang kanan nee</i> <i>nona manis putarlah</i> <i>ke kanan (8x) manis</i> <i>ee</i>	Now to the right ee sweet girl turn to the right (8x) sweet ee	X	X	X
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V : Verb

Adj : Adjective

Adv : Adverb

N : Noun

IC : Independent Clause

DC : Dependent Clause

DS : Declarative Sentence

In. S : Interrogative Sentence

Im. S : Imperative Sentence

ES : Exclamatory Sentence

SL : Sikka Language

IL : Indonesian Language

EL : English Language

Line 1, the word Maumere and Ende are contain types of word that is Adverb. These two words are showing the name of place in Flores Island. Maumere and Ende are Regencies in Flores Island. The lyrics Maumere da gale kota Ende also contain types of sentence that is declarative sentence, because it is showing statement. **Line 2**, the word 'pepin' (pipi) as a noun, and 'gisong gasong' (full and bloated) as adjective. **Line 3**, the word 'ha' (one) as adjective, 'rebin' (bag) as noun, 'luk' (halus) as adjective, and 'le'le' (corn) as noun. The lyric 'one bag of smooth' is describe the 'corn' as noun, that the corn is smooth and full in a bag. **Line 4**, the lyric La le'le luk si la sol is divided into two different form. The word 'la' and 'sol' (song notation) as noun and the lyric 'le'le luk' (smooth corn) as noun phrase. The 'song notation' are put on the beginning and the end of this lyric. Then the lyric forms a noun phrase. **Line 5**, the researcher found that the lyric on this line is just a line of notation. Notation 'mi' is symbolized with number '3', notation 'fa' is symbolized with number '4', notation sol is symbolized with number '5'. These tones are form a noun phrase because it is a group of some words that has a meaning as song notation. **Line 6**, the lyric of 'le'le tiding' (mashed corn) became a noun phrase because the word 'tiding' (mashed) as adjective and the word 'le'le' (corn) as noun. The word 'fa fa' also as noun because it is a tone of song notation. These words were combined into phrase because it is only a group of some words but has meaning. **Line 7**, the lyric Rebing mude mi (sweet orange pouch bag). The researcher found that this lyric as phrase. The word 'mi' (sweet) as adjective, 'mude' (orange) as noun, 'rebing' (bag) as noun. 'mude mi' (sweet orange) is kind of fruits and 'rebing (pouch bag) is kind of things to put something in it. This lyric shows that 'sweet orange' is in the 'pouch bag' and the 'pouch bag' describe the 'sweet orange'. These words were combined into phrase because it is only a group of words but has meaning. **Line 8**, the researcher found that the lyric contains noun and verb. 'Do dododo mi do mi do' and 'fa mi re' is a song notation lyric that contain noun. The word 'gemu' (Putting something into mouth) as verb, and in this case shows that 'put the fa mi re tone into the mouth'. There is tone of song notation at the beginning and the end, then the word 'gemu' was slip in there to fulfil the lyric. **Line 9**, the lyric Ele le leeleleele le lelele. The researcher found that the lyric does not have any form of word, phrase, clause even sentence, it is a lyric that only a group of word without meaning. The writer of this song lyric tried to create some words that is used for completing the main lyric. It is same as the word 'oh' or 'e' in general song lyric, that

used for completing the main lyric. **Line 10**, the lyric turns to the left e sweet girl turn to the left (8×) sweet ee. The researcher found that the lyric contains types of sentence that is Imperative Sentence. The word ‘turn’ as verb, ‘left’ as adjective, ‘turn to the left’ as a noun phrase, ‘sweet’ as adjective, ‘girl’ as noun, and ‘sweet girl’ as noun phrase. The writer intends to make listeners move to the left for seven times, that is why the sentence produces Imperative Sentence. It contains a command or a request to do by the listeners. **Line 11**, the lyric turns to the right e sweet girl turn to the right (8×) sweet ee. The researcher found that the lyric contains types of sentence that is Imperative Sentence.

2. Function

Lyric	RF			DF			EF			Ph. F			Po. F			MF		
	SL	IL	EL	SL	IL	EL	SL	IL	EL	SL	IL	EL	SL	IL	EL	SL	IL	EL
Line 1	Maumere Ende	Maumere Ende	Maumere Ende	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Maumere da gale kota Ende	Dari Maumere ke kota Ende	From Maumere to Ende town
Line 2	Pepin gisong gasong	Pipi penuh dan kembung	Full and bloated cheeks	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Pepin gisong gasong	Pipi penuh dan kembung	Full and bloated cheeks
Line 3	Le'le luk ele rebin ha	Jagung halus satu kantong	One bag of smooth corn	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Le'le luk ele rebin ha	Jagung halus satu kantong	One bag of smooth corn
Line 4	La le'le luk si lal sol	Notasi lagu Jagung halus	Song notation smooth corn	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Le'le luk	Jagung halus	Smooth corn
Line 5	X	Mi fa mi fa sol	Mi fa mi fa sol	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Line 6	Le'le tidng fa fa	Jagung tumbuk notasi lagu	Mashed corn song notation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Le'le tidng	Jagung tumbuk	Mashed corn
Line 7	Rebing mude mi	Tas kantong jeruk manis	Sweet orange pouch bag	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Mude mi	Jeruk manis	Sweet orange
Line 8		Do do do mi do mi do fa mi	Song notation	X	X	X	X	X	X	Gemu	Masakan	Putting	X	X	X	Gemu fa mi re	Masakan fa mi re ke dalam	Putting fa mi re into mouth

		re															mulut		
Line 9	X	X	X	X	X	X	Ele le elelelele le	Ele le elelelele le	Ele le elelelele le	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Line 10	X	X	X	X	Putar ke kiri	Turn to the left	X	Ke kiri delapan kali	To the left eight times	X	Ke kiri delapan kali	To the left eight times	X	X	X	X	Putar ke kiri ee nona manis putarlah ke kiri (8×) kali	Turn to the left ee sweet girl turn to the left (8×) times	
Line 11	X	X	X	X	Putar ke kanan	Turn to the right	X	Ke kanan delapan kali	To the right eight times	X	Ke kanan delapan kali	To the right eight times	X	X	X	X	Nona manis putarlah ke kanan (8×) kali	Sweet girl turns to the right (8×) times	

RF : Referential Function

MF : Metalinguistic Function

DF : Directive Function

SL : Sikka Language

EF : Expressive Function

IL : Indonesian Language

Ph. F : Phatic Function

EL : English Language

Ph. F : Poetic Function

Line 1, has referential function, the word ‘Maumere’ and ‘Ende’ showed that the lyric identified an adverb of place. The researcher also found that the lyric has metalinguistic function. **Line 2**, the object of this lyric was ‘full’ and ‘bloated’, these words describe the situation of someone’s cheeks that something is inside his or her mouth and it is look full and bloated. **Line 3**, has referential function because there are words that identified an object. The object of this lyric was ‘corn’ and ‘one bag of smooth’ describe the ‘corn’. The songwriter trying to make the listener imagine how when the lyrics are sung, and they capture the imagine that there is a bag of smooth corn. **Line 4**, the bold words ‘la si la sol’ are perform song notation. It is describing the situation at that moment when the songwriter is making the lyric, he is imagining how the song notation is taught by the teacher to the students. **Line 5**, has referential function because it is describing the situation at that moment when the songwriter is making the lyric, he is imagining how the song notation is taught by the teacher to the students. **Line 6**, the bold words ‘fa fa’ are perform song notation. It is describing the situation at that moment when the songwriter is making the lyric, he is imagining how the song notation is taught by the teacher to the students. **Line 7**, the object of this lyric is ‘orange’ and the word ‘sweet’ is an adjective, it is describing the ‘orange’. The songwriter trying to make the listener imagine how when the lyrics are sung, and they capture the imagine that there is a sweet orange. **Line 8**, the lyric Do dododo mi do mi do gemu fa mi re has referential function, phatic function, and metalinguistic function. The song writer put the song notation almost in the whole lyric because it is represented how the songwriter imagination at that moment, about the teacher teaching song notation to students. **Line 9**, the lyric Ele le leelelele le lelele has expressive function because the words is used by the songwriter to expresses his personal feeling with different choice and intonation. **Line 10** and **Line 11**, the researcher found the lyric has four functions, they are directive function, expressive function, phatic function, and metalinguistic function. The researcher also found that in the lyric of Gemufamire song, there are economic function and educational function. The economic function for example the word le’le (corn) in Line 3, Line 4, and Line 6 and the word mude (orange), it means that the farmers in Maumere produce corn and orange to fulfil their daily needs and the educational function for example were found in this lyric, the song notation means that our teacher in a long

time ago taught the vocal art to the students used the method by putting the fingers into the mouth while singing the fa mi re note.

3. Meaning

Lyric	Lexical Meaning			Grammatical Meaning			Cultural Meaning		
	SL	IL	EL	SL	IL	EL	SL	IL	EL
Line 1	X	X	X	X	X	X	<i>Maumere da gale kota Ende</i>	Dari Maumere ke kota Ende	From Maumere to Ende town
Line 2	<i>Pepin gisong gasong</i>	Pipi penuh dan kembung	Full and bloated cheeks	<i>Pepin gisong gasong</i>	Pipi penuh dan kembung	Full and bloated cheeks	X	X	X
Line 3	X	X	X	X	X	X	<i>Le'le luk ele rebin ha</i>	Jagung halus satu kantong	One bag of sooth corn
Line 4	X	X	X	<i>La le'le luk si la sol</i>	Notasi lagu jagung halus notasi lagu	Notation smooth corn notation	X	X	X
Line 5	<i>Mi fa mi fa sol</i>	Mi fa mi fa sol	Mi fa mi fa sol	X	X	X	X	X	X
Line 6	X	X	X	<i>Le'le tiding</i>	Jagung tumbuk	Mashed corn	X	X	X
Line 7	X	X	X	X	X	X	<i>Rebing</i>	Tas kantong	Pouch bag
Line 8	<i>Do do do do mi do mi do gemu fa mi re</i>	Notasi masukan fa mi re ke dalam mulut	Notation putting fa mi re into mouth	<i>gemu fa mi re</i>	masukan fa mi re ke dalam mulut	Putting into mouth	X	X	X
Line 9	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Line 10	X	X	X	X	X	X		Ke kiri 8 kali	To the left eight times
Line 11	X	X	X	X	X	X		Ke kanan 8 kali	To the right eight times

SL : Sikka Language

IL : Indonesian language

EL : English Language

The researcher found that this form of lyric has lexical meaning. The lexical meaning is the meaning that is accordance with the reference, the meaning that is accordance with observations of the sense and the meaning that is real in our lives. The lexical meaning was found in Line 2, Line 5, and Line 8. In this form of gemufamire song, the words that derived from infinitive are the word 'gisong' (full) in Line 2, it means containing or holdings as much or as many as possible, in other words it means having no empty space. The words mi fa mi fa sol in Line 5 is a song notation. The word song means a short piece of music with words that you sing, and the word notation means a system of signs or symbols used to represent information, especially in music. The lexical meaning also found in Line 8, the words 'gemu' means to put something in your mouth.

The form of gemufamire song lyric is also has the grammatical meaning. The grammatical meaning is the meaning that represent because of grammatical processes such as affixation, reduplication, and composition processes. Grammatical meaning is often called contextual or situational meaning because it depends on the context of the sentence or the context of the situation. The grammatical meaning was found in Line 2, Line 4, Line 6, and Line 8.

The last meaning of this types of form is cultural meaning. The cultural meaning is the meaning of language that is owned by society in relation to certain cultures. Cultural meanings appear because of the symbols that symbolize the people's desire to get smooth and safe in carrying out (Watari, 2008:18). The cultural meaning is found in the Line 1, Line 3 and 4, Line 6, Line 7, Line 10, and Line 11. Basically, the form of these lyric which contain a Sikka language that is a local language from Maumere can be said that it is a cultural meaning. Line 1, the lyric Maumere da gale kota Ende (from Maumere to Ende town), is cultural meaning because in this lyric the songwriter did not put the name of town from another region, but he took from his own hometown 'Maumere'. It is symbolized that the songwriter really tried to show his hometown by create a lyric based on his experienced of making a journey from Maumere to Ende town. Maumere and Ende

is one of the City in Flores Island. The songwriter also introduced the Flores Island indirectly to other listener from another region or province and even country. When the listener enjoyed the music, they will be curious about where the Maumere and Ende town is. Line 3 and Line 4, there is a lyric about le'le luk which means smooth corn. Smooth corn is a famous snack in the village in the pre-Dutch colonial era, made from very finely mashed fried corn then mixed with granulated sugar. The smooth corn become a local snack for local people in society and it is usually accompanied with hot tea or coffee. Line 6, the lyric le'le tiding means mashed corn. Mashed corn is the same thing as smooth corn because they are made from corn. There is not much difference between these two kinds of corn. It depends on the people who like to eat it better weather it is mashed or smooth corn. Line 7, the lyric rebing means sweet orange pouch bag. This bag is a bag made of papyrus that is usually worn around the people's neck. People used to wear this bag when they want to carry something, and they can wear it around the neck or on the back. The bag is still worn until now because it can be used for carrying anything. In this case, the song writer creates a context that the bag is full by sweet orange. Line 10 and 11, the lyric turn to the left e sweet girl turns to the left (8×) sweet ee and turn to the right e sweet girl turns to the right (8×) sweet ee. These lyrics are created as a symbol of harmony especially on the lyric turn to the left and turn to the right. The movements must be the same, if the left movement is eight times, then the right move must be too. It is also related to the harmony between the lyric and the music, because if these lyric does not give the same movement, then the lyrics are going to be not harmony. Just imagine if the movement to the left is eight times but the movement to the right is only six or seven. It will be sound weird because it has no harmony and balance. There is also an esthetic function, because the lyrics are beautiful.

CONCLUSION

Forms used in Gemufamire song lyric were found in almost every lyric in this song, except on the Line 9, because it did not have any kind of form. Forms used in Gemufamire song lyric are words, noun phrases, and sentences.

There are five types of function found in the lyric; referential, directive, expressive, phatic and metalinguistic function that has been explain above and also the economic function and educational function. The economic function means that the

farmers in Maumere produce corn and orange to fulfil their daily needs and the educational function is the song notation means that our teacher in a long time ago taught the vocal art to the students used the method by putting the fingers into the mouth while singing the fa mi re note.

There are three meaning found in the song lyric; lexical, grammatical, and cultural. The most meaning found in the lyric was cultural meaning because the lyric itself from Sikka language.

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