

A FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ANALYSIS AND FREQUENCY USED OF MELLY GOESLAW'S MASTERPIECES IN SOUNDTRACK DRAMA

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Abstract:

Who don't know about Melly Goeslaw? There are many things that she does, such as to be a singer, to be songwriter for other people, to be a singer who feat/duet with other people, or to be songwriter for romantic drama that makes her to be famous with a nickname "the Queen of Soundtrack". She has a lot of songs that is so phenomenal by beautiful words and smooth tone music which makes the listeners to be happiness and like the music so much. There are many songs that use figurative languages which contains the meaningful message from every song from 1990s until 2013. Then, it gives motivation and inspiration by her stylistically in romantic or beautiful words for all of audience who listen it.

Key words:

Melly Goeslaw, Romantic Drama, Figurative Languages, Stylistical

INTRODUCTION

Melly Goeslaw has the real name as Meliana Goeslaw is a daughter of *Melky Goeslaw (alm.)*. She is from Ambon and her father as an Indonesian singer and boxing manager in 1970s¹. Her father is a senior Indonesian Singer that ever gets the Kawakami awards from Japan in 1995. The popularity of her father seems like manifest to Melly Goeslaw because of her skill in music. In 1990s, she begin to make a song with her husband is *Anto Hoed* that is musician because of his skill in music instrument. Then, she

makes a group band with a name "Potret" with her husband as Bassist, her friend (*Arie Ayunir*) as Drummer, and herself as Vocalist. Who is the songwriter? Yeah, all of song is made by her (*Melly Goeslaw*). In the fact, her songs do not accepted by society in Indonesia but it is the beginning of her career in music.

The struggle of singer does not stop at that time, because she does not want to give up with the condition. She make effort for creating the second album that the title "*Potret II*". The album contains many songs as like *Bunda, Salah*, etc. It does not need a long time for society to accept this album, because the selling copy of

¹http://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Melky_Goeslaw/ accessed on August 12th, 2013 at 10.00 WIB.

album has reached two hundred thousand copies. There are many people who like with the song *Bunda* and *Salah* from her Album as a beginning of popularity for her with Anto Hoed in 1998. Thus, it is the time for Melly Goeslaw to be a famous person.

At that time, there are many people who believe with her songs or skills to make a beautiful song. Because of her skill, the popularity of Melly Goeslaw is high. There are many jobs that is done by herself as like to be a singer, to be a songwriter, to be a singer who feat/duet with other people, or to be songwriter for romantic drama that makes her to be famous with "*the Queen of Soundtrack*"².

In 2000s, there are many artists that do collaboration with her. It is not only to be a songwriter for other people or romantic drama, but also to be a songwriter for doing feat or duet with other people. As people know, she becomes a songwriter for other people or romantic drama as like *Krisdayanti* "*Menghitung Hari*", *Agnes Monica* "*Jera*", and *Rossa* "*Ayat-ayat Cinta*", and then she becomes a songwriter for doing feat or duet with other people as like *Ari Lasso* "*Jika*" and *Deddy Mizwar* "*Apa Kata Dunia*". The great idea, she ever creates an artist to be a singer and

it successes in Indonesia as like *BBB* (*Bukan Bintang Biasa*), *Andika Pratama*, *Ello*, etc.

THE QUEEN OF SOUNDTRACK

Why could it be? It is from the condition of her popularity at that time. In 2002, she gets the offering to make a song for soundtrack romantic drama that is phenomenal with the title "*Ada Apa Dengan Cinta?*". The artists of A2DC are *Nicholas Saputra* and *Dian Sastrowardoyo* which could make this drama to be famous in Indonesia and other country as like Malaysia. It is not only a successful drama of A2DC, but also a successful song from Melly Goeslaw. It is phenomenal things.

Why does she get the nickname "*the Queen of Soundtrack*"? It is from her skill in songwriters that often gets the offering to handle about song of drama especially in romantic drama. The proven of it, the people know about her history in songwriter of romantic drama as like in ost. "*Ada Apa Dengan Cinta?*" in 2002, "*Eiffel ... I'm In Love*", "*My Heart*", "*Ayat-Ayat Cinta*" in 2008, "*Cinta Sejati*" in 2012, etc³. At least, there are ten soundtracks that are handled with Melly Goeslaw and her husband until 2013. It is the reason why she gets a nickname "*the Queen of Soundtrack*".

²http://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Melly_Goeslaw/ accessed on August 12th, 2013 at 10.00 WIB.

³*Ibid.*

There is a question that related to this nickname. What the reason that makes her songs to be famous or easy listening? Actually, it is a simple reason because of the lyric that is meaningful message with the beautiful words by figurative language and smooth tune music in every song. It needs more analysis for knowing the real thing of using figurative language of every song for making meaningful meaning.

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

As people know about there are many songs which use real words or figurative language for making the meaningful meaning. In song, every author has different ways for creating song. For the example, *Fa'ang Wali* has characteristic as author that usual use for creating song by real or daily words and *Rian D'Massive* has characteristic that is different as author that usual use for creating song by figurative language because of romantic lyric. It is same with *Melly Goeslaw*. She has many jobs that related to the soundtrack romantic drama. It is her field; although, she would like to handle soundtrack horror or action drama.

What is figurative language? According to *Kayla Nabholz*, figurative language is language that is used for descriptive effect, because of the intended meaning which makes it to be beautiful words, not to be understood in

a strict literal sense⁴. Besides that, the other statement say, figurative language, the intended meaning does not coincide with the literal meanings of the words and sentences that are used⁵. It means, the author would like to describe something that use the types of figurative language as like hyperbole, metaphor etc for making it to be meaningful word. Thus, it would be challenge for listeners because it needs understanding about the meaning of those words when the listeners would read it.

What are the types of figurative language? There is statement from *Dr. Debora B. Schwartz* (*English Department, California Polytechnic State University*) that gives the definition and example of it, they are⁶:

Simile: An explicit comparison (using like or as): "Her lips are like roses."

Metaphor: A word or phrase denoting one kind of object or idea used in place of another to suggest a likeness or analogy between them ("the ship ploughs the sea.") A metaphor is

⁴Debora B. Schwartz, *Figurative Language and Rhetorical Devices*, <http://cla.calpoly.edu/>, (English Department, California Polytechnic State University), accessed on August 12th, 2013 at 11.00 WIB.

⁵Sam Glucksberg, *Understanding Figurative Language*, (New York: Oxford University Press, Inc. 2001), Page. III.

⁶Debora B. Schwartz, *Figurative Language and Rhetorical Devices*, <http://cla.calpoly.edu/>, accessed on August 12th, 2013 at 11.20 WIB.

generally an implicit comparison (doesn't use like or as): "Her lips are roses."

Synecdoche: Substituting a part for a whole or a whole for a part. "Fifty sail" for "fifty ships"; "the smiling year" for spring.

Metonymy: Substituting the name of something for its attribute or whatever it is associated with ("crown" for king).

Periphrasis: Substituting a descriptive phrase, made up of a concrete adjective and abstract noun, for a precise word: "fringed curtains of thine eye" (= eyelashes).

Personification: Attributing animation to something inanimate ("a grieving nation"); treating a thing or abstract quality as though it were a person.

Oxymoron: Deliberate combination of seemingly contradictory words ("helpful bureaucrat"; "bittersweet").

According to McArthur, Figurative Language: adjective from French *figuratif*, Latin *figurativus*, from *figura* a form shape, advice, or ornament: compare figure of speech. Language is in which figures of speech such as metaphors and similes freely occur⁷. It means the language that is using figures of speech cannot be taken literally. In addition, there is other statement *Becky L. Spivey, M.Ed.* that

gives his opinion about the types of figurative language, as like⁸:

Simile: Uses the words "like" or "as" for characteristic of simile that it uses comparison two explicitly unlike things as being similar.

Metaphor: Suggests the words for making something or someone actually becomes or is something else. There is no "like" or "as" in comparing the two things in simile.

Personification: Gives animals or inanimate objects human-like characteristics.

Onomatopoeia: The word that has function for describing a natural sound which is made by an object or a certain action.

Hyperbole: Is a statement so exaggerated that no one believes it to be true.

Idiom: Is an expression whose meaning is not predictable from the usual meanings of the words that make it up. The important, one needs the context of the sentence to help understand the idiom.

After the explanation about the types of figurative language, it has effective means of saying when people use figurative language than people use

⁷Tom McArthur (ed), *The Oxford Companion to the English Language*, (New York: Oxford University Press. 1992), Page. 402.

⁸ Becky L. Spivey, *Handyhandouts: Types of Figurative Language*, <http://www.handyhandouts.com/>, accessed on August 12th, 2013 at 12.00 WIB.

direct statement. It is the reason of these⁹:

First, figurative language affords us imaginative pleasure.

Second, figures of speech are a way of bringing additional imagery into verse, of making the abstract concrete, of making poetry more sensuous.

Third, figures of speech are a way of adding emotional intensity to otherwise merely informative statements and of conveying attitudes along with information.

Fourth, figures of speech are an effective means of concentration, a way of saying much in brief compass.

STYLISTICS

The next point about stylistic that related to the how the interpretation of text song as like in Melly Goeslaw's masterpieces. Talk about song, it is literary text that is needed for analyzing what is the meaning or purpose of songwriters. Thus, stylistics is a method of textual interpretation in which primacy of place is assigned to language¹⁰. It means, in other word, stylistics is the study and interpretation of texts that is in song which is viewed from a linguistic perspective.

⁹Arp & Perrine, *Adapted from Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, Page. 33-34.

¹⁰Paul Simpson, *Stylistics: A Resource Book for Students*, (London: Routledge Taylor and Francis Group, 2004), Page. 2.

Why language is so important to stylists is because the various forms, patterns and levels of text song. In addition, according to *McArthur*, stylistics is on the analogy of German *Stylistik* and French *stylistique*. It is the branch of linguistics that studies style, especially in works of literature¹¹. Then, it constitute linguistic structure are an important index of the function of the text. Actually, in this point, the author will explain some of the most important stylistic that is usual called rhetorical devices or figures of speech. It means that it is not only useful for analyzing texts, but also for creating your own texts. Thus, stylistic here make your song more interesting, exciting, and helping you to get and keep the listener's attention when you sing or read the song lyric.

It has related to the Melly Goeslaw's masterpieces because it is a romantic song that is in soundtrack for romantic drama. It needs interpretation from stylistic in order to know about the meaning of beautiful words which is used by songwriter in every song.

DISCUSSION

In every songwriter or author of song has different ways for them to express their feeling or something that would like to write as song. As like the

¹¹Tom McArthur (ed), *The Oxford Companion to the English Language*, Page. 996.

explanation above, from *Fa'ang Wali*, *Rian D'Massive*, and *Melly Goeslaw*, they have different ways of characteristic for creating a song but it is same good song by beautiful words, meaningful message, etc. The writer would like to know about the using of figurative language and frequency used of Melly Goeslaw's masterpieces by analyzing.

The focus point of writer, it would like to analyze five songs as Melly Goeslaw's masterpieces are ost. Soundtrack romantic drama such as ***Ada Apa Dengan Cinta?, Ketika Cinta Bertasbih, and Cinta Sejati*** that has different sensational moment of each song at that time. Then, it would be analyzed by the three most common types of figurative language are ***Metaphors, Similes, and Personification***. The function of focus point, it is able to make the discussion to be specific for analyzing five masterpieces song from Melly Goeslaw. Thus, the points of discussion are:

1. What are kinds and meanings figurative language (Metaphors, Similes, and Personification) that is used in every song (*Ada Apa Dengan Cinta?, Ketika Cinta Bertasbih, and Cinta Sejati*)?
2. How is the frequency of each figurative language (Metaphors, Similes, and Personification) that is used in every song (*Ada Apa*

Dengan Cinta?, Ketika Cinta Bertasbih, and Cinta Sejati)?

The Question 1: What are kinds and meaning figurative language (Metaphors, Similes, and Personification) that is used in every song (*Ada Apa Dengan Cinta?, Ketika Cinta Bertasbih, and Cinta Sejati*)?

A. Metaphors

According to McArthur, metaphor is a figure of speech which concisely compares two things by saying that the one is the other¹².

A.1 The first song (*Ada Apa Dengan Cinta? – Melly Goeslaw ft Eric*)

- [3] *Ada apa dengan cintaku*
- [4] *Sulit untuk aku ungkap semua*

It means has relationship from two lines above because it is same purpose that is represented the same meaning. The meaning of this line "ada apa..." and "sulit untuk aku ungkap..." is confused with the condition that is felt each other, it is about love to someone.

- [9] *Wahai pujangga cinta biar membelai indah*

It means as analogy that compares two things about "pujangga" and "cinta" as directly

¹²Tom McArthur (ed), *The Oxford Companion to the English Language*, Page. 653.

to be "pujangga cinta". It uses a short form or two words.

A.2 The second song (Ketika Cinta Bertasbih – Melly Goeslaw ft Ameer)

- [5] *Bisikkan doaku dalam butiran tasbih*

In this point, there is a comparison that is short or two words as like "butiran" and "tasbih" to be "butiran tasbih" or comparison two things as like "bisikkan doaku" and "butiran tasbih" as analogy comparison.

- [10] *Kembang kempis dadaku merangkai butir cinta*

It is same as the point above because there are comparisons for two things. As like "butir" and "cinta" or analogy comparison to be "butir cinta".

- [5] *Bisikkan doaku dalam butiran tasbih*

[6] *Ku panjatkan pintaku padaMu Maha Cinta*

It has relationship each other from two lines because of the same purpose that is represented the same meaning. It has meaning, someone do praying to the God for getting their wants.

A.3 The third song (Cinta Sejati – Bunga Citra Lestari)

- [3] *Suara sang malam dan siang seakan berlagu*

It is analogy comparison two things because of the words "sang malam" that seems to do "berlagu". It is the words for making something or someone actually becomes or is something else.

- [7] *Aku tak pernah pergi, selalu ada di hatimu*

[8] *Kau tak pernah jauh, selalu ada di dalam hatiku*

It has relationship each other from two lines because of the same purpose that is represented the same meaning. The meaning of those words is saying to stay forever in each heart of couple.

- [10] *Terima kasih pada maha cinta menyatukan kita*

It same with the first point that would like to make comparison of two things because the words "maha cinta" would like to do something for "kita" as above.

B. Similes

According to McArthur, simile is a figure of speech, in which a more or less fanciful or unrealistic comparison is made, using "like" or "as"¹³.

B.1 The first song (Ada Apa Dengan Cinta? – Melly Goeslaw ft Eric)

¹³ Ibid. Page. 935-936.

- [16] *Andai bumi terbelah dua*
It means as assumption for something by word "andai" to hope something happen.

B.2 The second song (Ketika Cinta Bertasbih – Melly Goeslaw ft Ameer)

- [7] *Sudah diubun-ubun cinta mengusik rasa*
[8] *Tak bisa ku paksa walau hatiku menjerit*
It means as assumption or simile because it has explicit meaning. In [7], someone feels confused moreover they cannot arrest it but in [8] tells about the defensiveness from themselves for their wants.

B.3 The third song (Cinta Sejati – Bunga Citra Lestari)

- There is no simile of this song. It seems to the sign of simile that uses the words "like" or "as" for characteristic of simile that it uses comparison two explicitly unlike things as being similar.

C. Personification

As like the explanation above, personification gives animals or inanimate objects human-like characteristics. According to McArthur, personification is in rhetoric, discourse in which animals, plants, elements of nature, and

abstract ideas are given human attributes¹⁴.

C.1 The first song (Ada Apa Dengan Cinta? – Melly Goeslaw ft Eric)

- [2] *Benci dan rindu merasuk di kalbu*

It means "benci" and "rindu" could do something like human because it has human characteristics to do "merasuk" as people do. It tells to readers that "benci" and "rindu" would like go into "kalbu" as meaning.

- [8] *Biar sengsara hati kan merana*

It is same as like the second line because "hati" feels "merana" as human characteristics. It means the heart is hurt by somethings.

C.2 The second song (Ketika Cinta Bertasbih – Melly Goeslaw ft Ameer)

- [1] *Bertuturlah cinta mengucap satu nama*

It means "cinta" feels like as human because of word "mengucap satu nama". It seems as human characteristic that would like to say something.

- [8] *Tak bisa ku paksa walau hatiku menjerit*

It means as same as above that would like to say "hati" feels like as human because of word

¹⁴ Ibid. Page. 764.

“menjerit”. It is human characteristic.

- [9] *Ketika cinta bertasbih nadiku berdenyut merdu*

That is be focus point here, between “cinta” and “bertasbih” because “cinta” could do something that feels like as human characteristic to do pray to the God. It is the sign of personification.

C.3 The third song (Cinta Sejati – Bunga Citra Lestari)

- [1] *Manakala hati menggeliat mengusik renungan*

The words “hati” has characteristics as human because it is able to do “mengusik” as like the usual action of human.

- [4] *Dapat aku dengar rindumu memanggil namaku*

The words “rindumu” as abstract things that is able to do something as like human. It is the word “memanggil”. It signs of personification.

- [9] *Sukmaku berteriak, menegaskan ku cinta padamu*

It is same with the point above that say the word “sukmaku” that is able to do “berteriak” as human characteristic; although, it is an abstract thing.

- [13] *Cinta kita melukiskan sejarah*

The words that show about personification are “cinta” do something as like human. It is an abstract thing. “cinta” do “melukiskan”, it is the important point of this line.

- [23] *Lembah yang berwarna*
[24] *Membentuk melekuk memeluk kita*

It contains two lines that show about personification. The words “lembah” that is able to do something as like “memeluk” because it is thing which does as human characteristic. Thus, personification gives animals or inanimate objects human-like characteristics.

Those are the discussion that contains about three song of Melly Goeslaw’s masterpieces that is analyzed by the three most common types of figurative language are **Metaphors, Similes, and Personification**. The next point, the writer would like to know the frequency used of those figurative language in three songs. Thus, the writer could make the conclusion for the discussion session because it needs for making the problem to be clear.

The Question 2: How is the frequency of each figurative

language (Metaphors, Similes, and Personification) that is used in every song (Ada Apa Dengan Cinta?, Ketika Cinta Bertasbih, and Cinta Sejati)?

From the discussion of the first question, the writer would like to do the calculation about the result of finding's figurative language that is used in three songs of Melly Goeslaw's masterpieces. The results are:

- **Metaphor** has eight (8) findings.

- **Ada Apa Dengan Cinta?**

[3] *Ada apa dengan cintaku;*

[4] *Sulit untuk aku ungkap semua*

[9] *Wahai pujangga cinta biar
membelai indah*

- **Ayat-ayat Cinta**

[5] *Bisikkan doaku dalam butiran
tasbih*

[10] *Kembang kempis dadaku
merangkai butir cinta*

[5] *Bisikkan doaku dalam butiran
tasbih; [6] Ku panjatkan pintaku
padaMu Maha Cinta*

- **Cinta Sejati**

[3] *Suara sang malam dan siang
seakan berlagu*

[7] *Aku tak pernah pergi, selalu
ada di hatimu; [8] Kau tak pernah
jauh, selalu ada di dalam hatiku*

[10] *Terima kasih pada maha
cinta menyatukan kita*

- **Simile** has two (2) findings.

- **Ada Apa Dengan Cinta?**

[16] *Andai bumi terbelah dua*

- **Ayat-ayat Cinta**

[7] *Sudah diubun-ubun cinta
mengusik rasa; [8] Tak bisa ku
paksa walau hatiku menjerit*

- **Cinta Sejati**

There is no simile of this song. It seems to the sign of simile that uses the words "like" or "as" for characteristic of simile that it uses comparison two explicitly unlike things as being similar.

- **Personification** has ten (10) findings.

- **Ada Apa Dengan Cinta?**

[2] *Benci dan rindu merasuk di
kalbu*

[8] *Biar sengsara hati kan
merana*

- **Ayat-ayat Cinta**

[1] *Bertuturlah cinta mengucap
satu nama*

[8] *Tak bisa ku paksa walau
hatiku menjerit*

[9] *Ketika cinta bertasbih nadiku
berdenyut merdu*

- **Cinta Sejati**

[1] *Manakala hati menggeliat
mengusik renungan*

[4] *Dapat aku dengar rindumu
memanggil namaku*

[9] *Sukmaku berteriak,
menegaskan ku cinta padamu*

[13] *Cinta kita melukiskan
sejarah*

[23] *Lembah yang berwarna;*

[24] *Membentuk melekuk
memeluk kita*

The frequency that is used in Melly Goeslaw's masterpieces are represented by three song as like *Ada Apa Dengan Cinta?*, *Ayat-ayat Cinta*, and *Cinta Sejati*, they are:

- The total of them are 20 because of metaphor (8), simile (2), and personification (10).
- The manner to know about the frequency use this formula:

$$\frac{\text{Finding of each figurative language}}{\text{Total findings of three figuratives language}} \times 100\%$$

❖ Therefore, these are the result of each frequency used in every figurative language:

- **Metaphors (40%)**
 $8/20 \times 100\% = 40\%$
- **Similes (10%)**
 $2/20 \times 100\% = 10\%$
- **Personification (50%)**
 $10/20 \times 100\% = 50\%$

CONCLUSION

There are many figurative languages that are used in several song of Melly Goeslaw's masterpiece by which gets the nickname "the Queen of Soundtrack". That gets high popularity from 1998 in album *Potret II*, she has many jobs that related to the song for soundtrack romantic drama in Indonesia. Three of all song as Melly Goeslaw's masterpiece that is famous

at that time by the success in romantic drama as like ***Ada Apa Dengan Cinta?***, ***Ketika Cinta Bertasbih***, and ***Cinta Sejati*** has analyzed by the three most common types of figurative language are ***Metaphors, Similes, and Personification***. In a result of discussion point, it gets metaphors (8 findings and frequency used 40%), similes (2 findings and frequency used 10%), and the last personification (10 findings and frequency used 50%). It shows the proven about Melly Goeslaw has skills for making a lyric which contains meaningful words by using figurative language in order the listeners has imaginatively to know the meaning of her songs. Thus, the lyric has beautiful words and meaningful message in every song from Melly Goeslaw's masterpiece in soundtrack drama.

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APPENDIX

THE FIRST SONG

**Song Lyric “Ada Apa Dengan
Cinta?” – Melly Goeslaw ft. Eric
By: Melly Goeslaw**

[1] Satu masa telah terlewati
[2] Benci dan rindu merasuk di kalbu
[3] Ada apa dengan cintaku
[4] Sulit untuk aku ungkap semua

[5] Jangan pernah bibir tertutup
[6] Bicarakan semua yang kau rasakan
[7] Cinta itu kita yang rasa
[8] Biar sengsara hati kan merana

Reff:

[9] Wahai pujangga cinta biar membelai
indah
[10] Teladani kalbuku
[11] Jujurlah pada hatimu

[12] Ada apa dengan cinta
[13] Perbedaan aku dan engkau
[14] Biar menjadi bait
[15] Dalam puisi cinta terindah

[16] Andai bumi terbelah dua
[17] Biar kita tetap saling berpeluk

THE SECOND SONG

**Song Lyric “Ketika Cinta Bertasbih”
– Melly Goeslaw ft. Aree
By: Melly Goeslaw**

[1] Bertuturlah cinta mengucap satu
nama
[2] Seindah goresan sabda-Mu dalam
kitabku
[3] Cinta yang bertasbih mengutus hati
ini
[4] Ku sandarkan hidup dan matiku
pada-Mu

[*]
[5] Bisikkan doaku dalam butiran tasbih
[6] Ku panjatkan pintaku padaMu Maha
Cinta
[7] Sudah diubun-ubun cinta mengusik
rasa
[8] Tak bisa ku paksa walau hatiku
menjerit

[**]
[9] Ketika cinta bertasbih nadiku
berdenyut merdu
[10] Kembang kempis dadaku
merangkai butir cinta
[11] Garis tangan tergambar tak bisa
aku menentang
[12] Sujud syukur pada-Mu atas segala
cinta

Back to [*][**]

[13] Cinta...

Back to [**]

[14] Garis tangan tergambar tak bisa
aku menentang
[15] Sujud syukur pada-Mu atas segala
cinta
[16] Ketika cinta bertasbih

THE THIRD SONG

**Song Lyric “Cinta Sejati” – Bunga
Citra Lestari
By: Melly Goeslaw**

[1] Manakala hati menggeliat mengusik
renungan
[2] Mengulang kenangan saat cinta
menemui cinta
[3] Suara sang malam dan siang
seakan berlagu

- | | |
|---|---|
| [4] Dapat aku dengar rindumu
memanggil namaku | [15] Sehingga siapa pun insan Tuhan
[16] Pasti tahu cinta kita sejati |
| [5] Saat aku tak lagi di sisimu
[6] Ku tunggu kau di keabadian | [17] Saat aku tak lagi di sisimu
[18] Ku tunggu kau di keabadian |
| [7] Aku tak pernah pergi, selalu ada di
hatimu
[8] Kau tak pernah jauh, selalu ada di
dalam hatiku
[9] Sukmaku berteriak, menegaskan ku
cinta padamu
[10] Terima kasih pada maha cinta
menyatukan kita | [19] Cinta kita melukiskan sejarah
[20] Menggelarkan cerita penuh suka
cita
[21] Sehingga siapa pun insan Tuhan
[22] Pasti tahu cinta kita sejati |
| [11] Saat aku tak lagi di sisimu
[12] Ku tunggu kau di keabadian | [23] Lembah yang berwarna
[24] Membentuk melekuk memeluk kita
[25] Dua jiwa yang melebur jadi satu
[26] Dalam kesucian cinta |
| [13] Cinta kita melukiskan sejarah
[14] Menggelarkan cerita penuh suka
cita | [27] Cinta kita melukiskan sejarah
[28] Menggelarkan cerita penuh suka
cita
[29] Sehingga siapa pun insan Tuhan
[30] Pasti tahu cinta kita sejati |