SONG ANALYSIS OF 'GLOOMY SUNDAY'
IN LITERATURE PERSPECTIVE

THESIS

Submitted by

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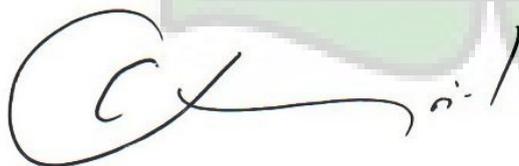
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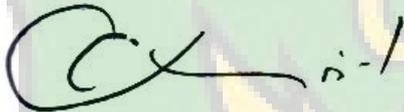
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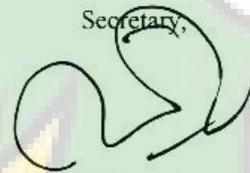
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SONG ANALYSIS OF 'GLOOMY SUNDAY'
IN LITERATURE PERSPECTIVE

Adalah benar-benar karya saya, **kecuali semua kutipan dan referensi yang disebutkan sumbernya**. Apabila terdapat kesalahan dan kekeliruan didalamnya, maka akan sepenuhnya menjadi tanggungjawab saya. Demikianlah surat pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sesungguhnya.

Banda Aceh, 22 Juni 2020

Saya yang membuat surat pernyataan,

Rizki Masitha Herlis

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بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

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Finnaly, I hope this thesis will give benefits for literature field and those who need a sample of how to analysing a song. However, I realize this thesis is far from being perfect. Therefore, any criticism, ideas, and suggestion for the improvement of this thesis are greatly appreciated.

Banda Aceh, June 22th, 2020
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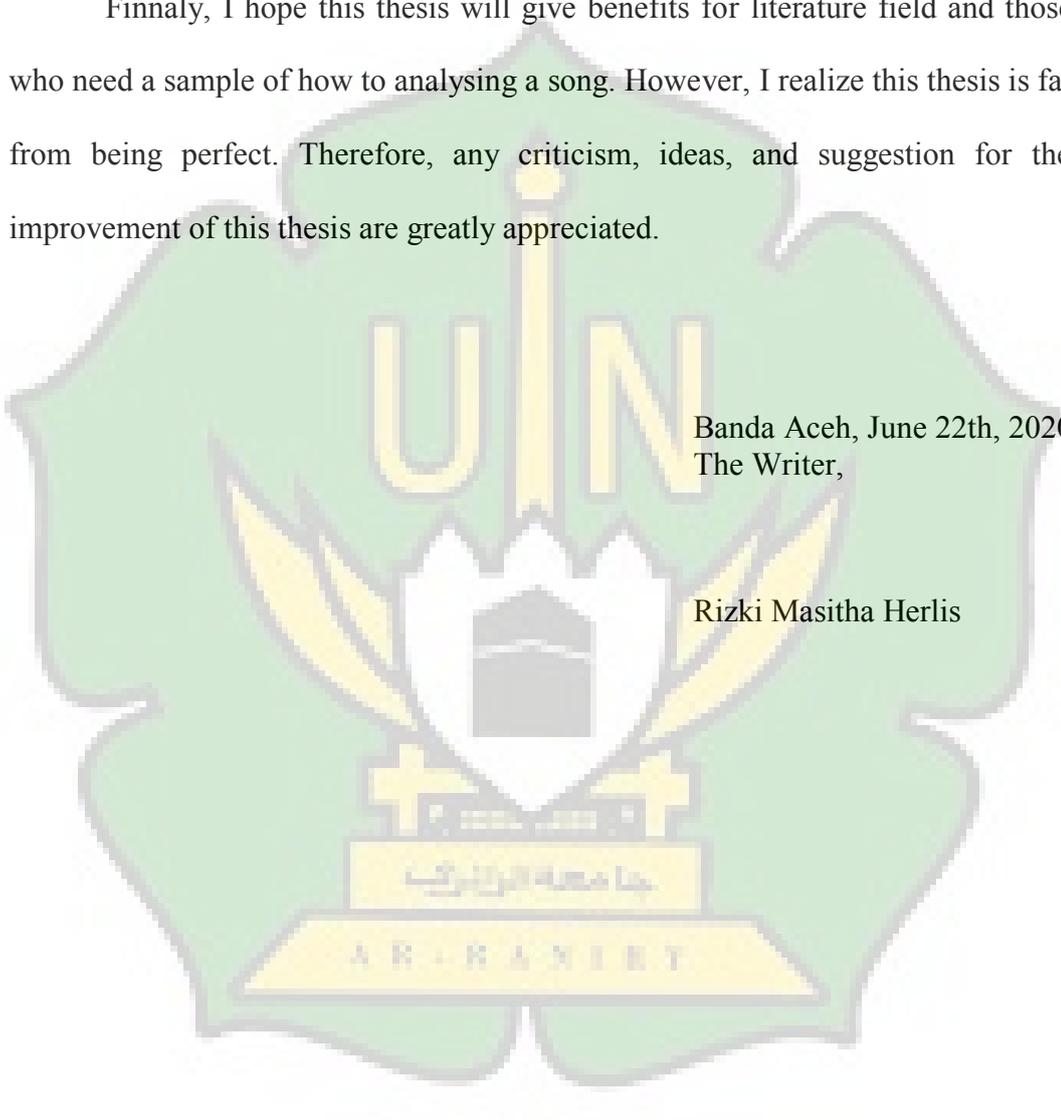
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ABSTRACT

Gloomy Sunday is a world-famous literacy work of art. This song was created by Reszo Seress and published in 1932. When it was first played, the song was booming until many reports of suicide cases arose due to hearing this song. This song has two producers at different times, and both songs also create the same mass suicide effect.This thesis research explores the effects of the Gloomy Sunday song and literacy views about this song. To explore the message behind this song, the researcher uses the hermeutic method. The Hermeutic method is an old method that was first introduced by Aristotle in his book: Fairy Hermeneias. This study is the library research and the approach used in this research is qualitative. The data obtained then analyzed by using content analysis. The results of this study indicate about the message implementation and the language style contained in the song.

APPENDICES

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background, research aims, significance of the study, the material of analysis, and terminology of the study.

A. Background of The Study

In any creative work of any form, there is always a history in it. Poetry is never created without an explanation. A song is never sung without any story behind it. The same goes for the drama script, song anthem, sculpture, and so on. People from any generation always have a reason for any creative works to be made. These reasons, we called "history."

The history behind these creative works can be anything. It is because of a war, an event, or a love story. According to Aristotle, history is evidence of the event, and these events can turn to be creative work depends on whats the popular original form back then. In the 5th-century B.C., a Greek historian is considered within the Western tradition to be "the father of history" (Peter, 2000, p. 24). He also states history included in all modern-source studies today, like many past events that seem to be going back to the presents, proving that history can be used as a lesson for humans not to repeat the same mistakes. ..

According to Evans (2001, p. 34), in his book: History in Focus, he states that history also includes the academic discipline which uses a narrative to

examine and analyze a sequence of past events. The modern study of history itself is wide-ranging and also consists of the study of species of historical investigation. History in academic universities often taught as a significant discipline. Sometimes many teachers keep inserting history in every other major lesson, like how the law of the Archimedes happened would return to the past for studying history and get the lesson. As we can say, every learning and knowledge in the world has a history behind it. History can make several events happen in this life with several activities that occur accidentally by humans, nature, or time.

Many historians agree that even though history could be something to be learned today, but we all know that account could be flash of rumor or trusted news instead. The only history we can trust—for Muslims—is about our prophet, Rasulullah SAW. Besides that, history, which is only a rumor, is a folktale widely found throughout the world. Even though some people said that a folk tale could not be trusted because it is just a rumor from the past, from mouth to mouth, it has a piece of excessive information so that its authenticity is doubtful. As an example, the folktale, Samosir. A long time ago, people who used to live near lake Toba never tried to catch certain fish due to the legend about the beginning of lake Toba itself. The characteristic of the fish also only known by the elders. They say, if anyone dares to catch and even eat the fish, something terrible will happen. Some people did not believe it until a major incident occurred in 2018 when the passenger of the ship sank and killed more than 200 people, a day after catching a large goldfish by some residents. However, people living on the presents get their important lesson through history.

Besides history, the literature is also evidence of the importance of the existence of the past. According to historical records, literature has existed since the 4th B.C. century, precisely in the ancient Egyptian civilization (Foster, 2001, p. 9). Not just the ancient Egyptian civilization, history records, Sumerian literature is also referred to as the oldest literature in the world. Foster also states that the genre that is often used in ancient Egyptian literature are hymns in prayers and tales in verse. Meanwhile, Sumerian literature is more inclined to poetry to describe their daily lives. Poetry is also known as a direct derivation of the song. People in the past loved singing to explain their situation. If they are happy, they will sing, and vice versa (Ripratazone, 2013, p. 12). People's festival is a form of joy in abundant harvests, offerings to gods, and other things. Usually, at such times, folk music will be played, and some singers will enliven the atmosphere

Based on historical records, the song has been with the community longer than we thought. The world's oldest song is "Hurrian Hymn No.6," which was deemed to have been made in the 14th century B.C. This song is considered as the earliest melody ever created. Another song we know is a war song, which was played during the war even without lyrics. The lyrics began to be recognized by the public when they wanted to express their feelings about whatever they felt. The song itself can influence the emotions of its listeners. It can also make treatment for certain mental illnesses.

There is a song that brings death to the listeners. This song starts from a lyric full of melody about war. The lyricist tells in his song about how conflict can dissolve the world. However, at the request of the researcher, he asked a poet to

change the lyrics and make it famous. This poet changed the lyric into desperate for love. The song titled is "Gloomy Sunday." This song was reported to be responsible for the deaths of more than 200 people who committed suicide after hearing the song. Other than that, the evidence strength when the discovery of several pieces of paper containing the lyrics of Gloomy Sunday was near the corpse. Not only that, the famous English radio broadcast, the BBC also banned the song from being played again.

B. Research Questions

The following research questions to clarify this thesis:

1. What is the message behind Gloomy Sunday?

2. What is the language style contained in Gloomy Sunday?

C. Research Aims

The researcher hopes that these objectives can accomplish the problem above:

1. To explore the history of Gloomy Sunday as the Hungarian Suicide Song.

2. To analyze the language styles in Gloomy Sunday

D. Significances of Study

Through this research, the researcher goal is for giving some benefits :

For the researcher :

This research is expected to increase and enrich literary education, especially analyzing the song of Gloomy Sunday through Literature and Historical Perspective. Also, this research is expected to be able to add to the researchers' supervision of history and literature.

For the readers :

The result of this study is expected to be able to meet the readers' expectations of the mystique of the very global Gloomy Sunday as a suicide song that takes many casualties. Besides, the researcher hopes that readers can find out aspects of the history and literature that make this song so phenomenal that it was banned from playing on the biggest radio in the U.K., BBC.

E. Material of Analysis

This study's content is the whole text of the Gloomy Sunday song script, and it includes the instrument of the song.

According to www.Dailystar.co.uk, this song is famous in Hungarian and Europe, especially America. Due to some suicides that can be "detected" in these two countries. While there is a lot of disturbing news that says many suicides occur in several regions in Europe. This makes the BBC's ban the Gloomy Sunday song by composer László Jávor to play in the most prominent radio company in the U.K. This Gloomy Sunday song is a creation of a Hungarian musician who can not read music. Rezső Seress composed the song during World War as a piano melody in the melancholic C-minor. Initially, its title was The World Is Ending, and it was about despair caused by war ending in prayer about the sins of people.

According to Daily News Hungary, the lyric by Seress contains all the desperate of the world. One day, a poet has just made it into a poem—the man named László Jávor. However, László Jávor rewrote its lyric and changed its title to Gloomy Sunday in which the main protagonist commits suicide because his

lover died. A recent break-up inspired him with his fiancé, so he sang about meeting his lover again in the afterlife. Interestingly, the former was forgotten while the latter became world-famous. The song that has been changed by Laszo has become famous more than the old. But, the thing that made this song famous is the number of suicides that occurred was related to this song.

F. Terminology

To avoid misinterpretation, some significant terms are used throughout this research mainly explained below:

1. Song

The song is a short piece of music that has been known broadly by many people and experts. According to the Oxford Dictionary (2012), song is a short poem or another set of words set to music or meant to be sung. At its most basic, a song is a short piece of music, usually with lyrics. It combines melody and vocals, although some composers have written instrumental parts, or musical works without words, that mimic the quality of a singing voice. The words of a song are called lyrics. Lyrics can include a series of verses, the longer sections of the song that tell the story, and a refrain, a short phrase repeated at the end of every verse. Songs can have a simple structure of one or two verses or a more complex one with multiple verses and refrains. Songs usually have a meter or beat. Whether you sing or speak the lyrics, you can feel a pattern or pulse in the way the words move the song forward.

The word 'song' has been around for a long time, and it connects back to Old English and Old Norse languages. As such, a history suggests, songs are used

for many purposes: to tell stories, express emotions, or convey a belief in faith. Sometimes they give instructions or help make difficult, repetitive work a little less tiresome.

2. Gloomy Sunday

"Gloomy Sunday" (Hungarian: Szomorú vasárnap), also known as the "Hungarian Suicide Song," is a popular song composed by Hungarian pianist and composer Rezső Seress and published in 1933. The original lyrics were titled: *Vége a világnak* (The world is ending) and were about despair caused by war, ending in a quiet prayer about people's sins. Poet László Jávor wrote his lyrics to a poem, titled: *Szomorú Vasárnap* (Sad Sunday), in which the protagonist wants to commit suicide following his lover's death. The latter songs ended up becoming more popular while the former was virtually forgotten.

The song was first recorded in Hungarian by Pál Kalmár in 1935. The composer of the song is Rezső Seress. His most famous composition is *Szomorú Vasárnap* ("Gloomy Sunday"), written during World War, which gained infamy as it became associated with a spate of suicides (Fulton, 2007, p. 27) The poet, László Jávor, is not much to find about him. The researcher only got little information about him. According to www.theblue-thatjazz.com, Jávor was a Hungarian who write a poem for "Gloomy Sunday." He died in 1956 because of a heart attack.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter reviews on literature, music and relevant studies about Gloomy Sunday.

A. Literature

1. Definition of Literature

There are so many experts' opinions regarding world literature. According to Klarer (2004, p. 1), literature is a written expression in every document, whether it has a history or has just been published. However, not all papers can be called as literature. This statement proves that literature also has its limits. On the other hand, Hirsch (1978, p. 34) states that literature is a text that can be taught to the students by literature's teacher. However, not all these students or people understand what those text about. It means that, whether the literature is written expression or textbook, literature is still something different. Easy to study, hard to understand. That why people are saying that literature is an art; only qualified people can understand.

Besides Klarer & Hirsch, Kafka (1920, p. 2) also states that literature has the roots. It about movements of expression and surrealism. Surrealism is the most known art of writing and painting from the middle age. And based on that statement, Kafka believes that surrealism and expression

exists in literacy centuries ago, for example, a painting. Painting without any colors or a brush strokes can have their meaning. It depends on the painter himself. From which side the painter views his painting, it would be the primary expression of the art. Surrealism is undoubtedly in that sense because art is random. Full of surprise, meaning, and the most important, there is no specific reason.

McFadden (1978, p. 26) states that literature is a canon that describes works in a language in artsy and beautiful ways. This literature also describes tasks in the style of any history journey, including aesthetic qualities for these works. McFadden also states that creative work with a blank expression is still called literature but in different styles. As Kafka said, a painting without brush strokes is an art in surrealist ways. Same as a poem, song, drama, and so on. They might have no meaning for some other people, but they are full of value for the owner. All of these works contain the qualities side of their owner. All of these qualities we saw in works represent the maker.

The same opinion with McFadden but a different form, Marcus (2009, p. 12), states that literature is not only what is written but also a work of voice expressed and invented in whatever form. Marcus makes it clear that every kind of works is in literature's scope. In a broad view, Marcus even said any little scratch in the wall street could be literature. It is because that scratch explains everything that happens in silent ways. It can be people who make a scratch on that wall because of heartbroken or something else. Whatever it is, it has a meaning for a tiny scratch on the wall.

More specific than Marcus, Eagleton (2008, p. 16) claims that literature is a written work in general. But, more restrictively, literature considered as an art form in any original writing. These written work art needs to have valid and expression. Besides that, Eagleton also add that those written art needs to deploying a language to differs from ordinary usage. But, this concept of literature does not stay as long as others. It is because times begin to change. So, this concept has changed, followed the changes. It is added that literature is a written work that includes text that is spoken or sung or, in general, said; oral literature. He also added a non-written verbal art form to his conclusion.

2. The genre of Literature

a. Poetry

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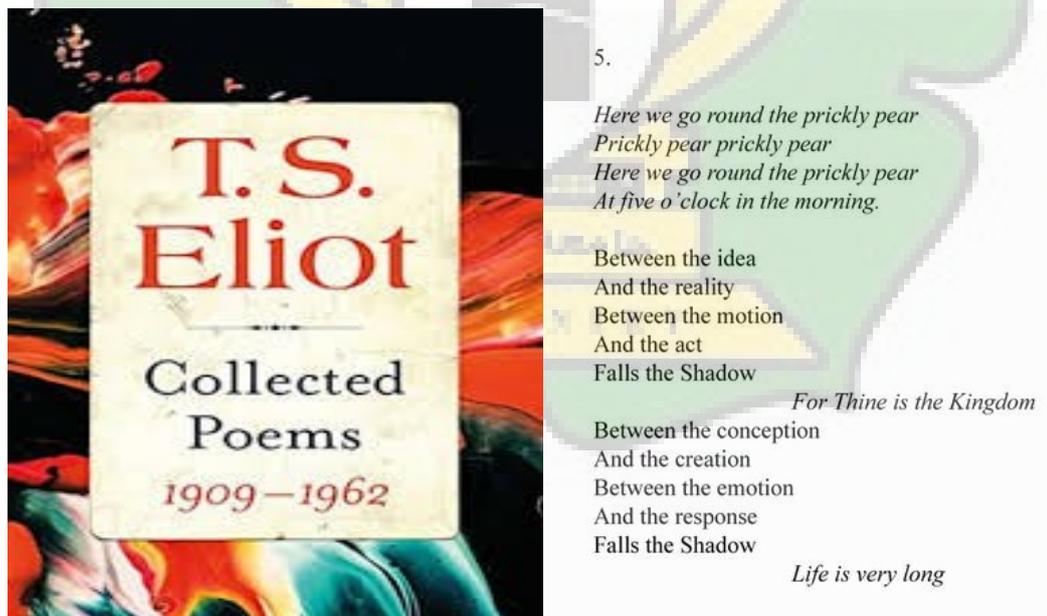
There are many definitions of poetry. According to the Oxford University press (2013), poetry is one of the Literature forms that consists of aesthetic and rhythmic qualities of language. Irmawati (2014, p. 34) says that poetry is literary work in a metrical form or patterned style. It also can be said as the art of rhyme and rhythm, whether in spoken or written. This literary produces pleasure through beautiful, elevated, and imaginative thoughts. On the other hand, Upadhaya (2000, p. 16) claims poetry is the oldest of the three primary forms in literature.

Corn (1997, p. 78) also states that poetry has two elements. The first is Lines and Stanza. Based on Corn, Poetry is work that separated into lines on pages. These lines may be based on a rhyming pattern at the ends of the tracks and can be divided into two. It compares or contrasts with the thoughts expressed in different units. Lines of poems are often classified into Stanza. Stanza also has lines; we call that lines a couplet if there have only two lines. Triplet for three lines, and so on.
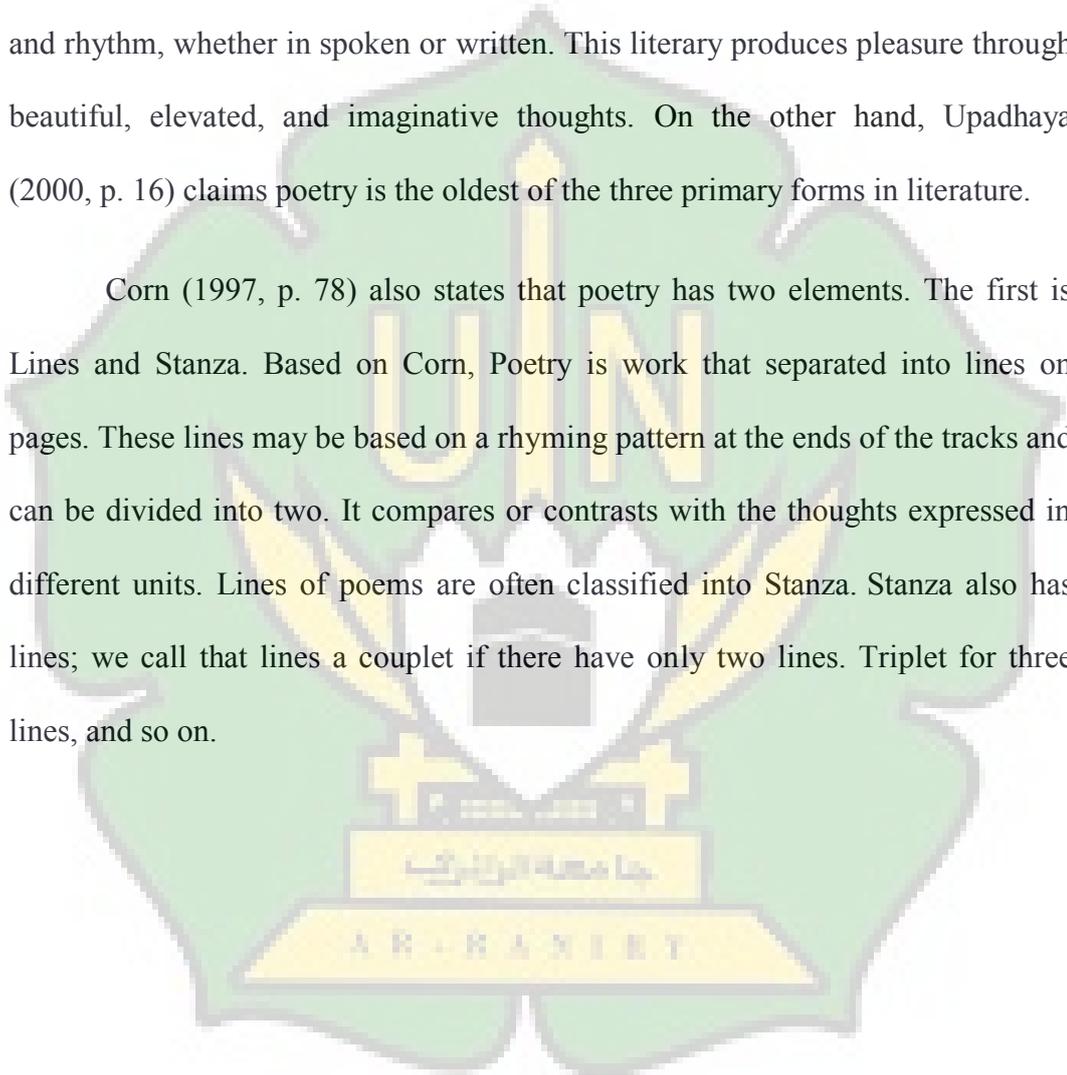
b. Prose Fiction
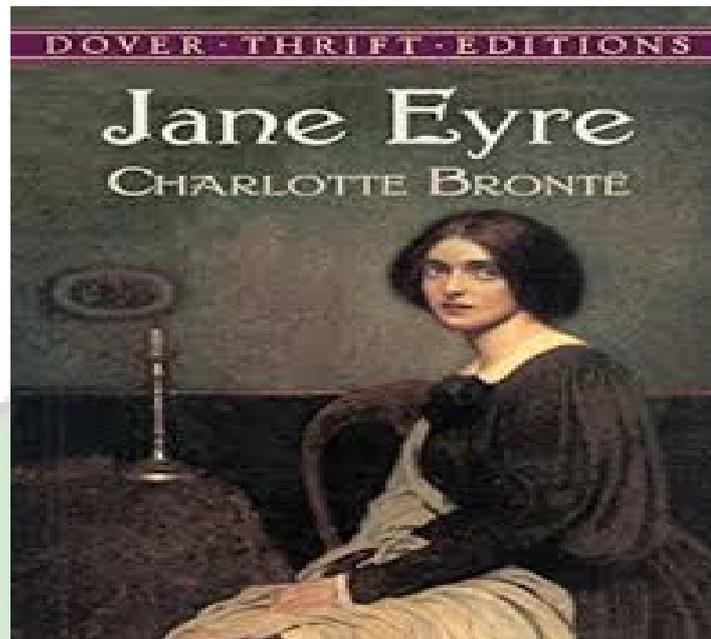
Source: Private Property

Prose fiction is narrative fiction, In which one of the most common examples is Novel. We also call it as imaginative literature. According to Elliot (1921, p. 23), the prose is a technique or a form of language that presents a natural flow of speech and grammatical structure. He also states that novels, newspaper articles, and textbooks are all examples of prose. The word prose periodically used in traditional poetry. Which is a language with a typical structure of verse based on a rhyme. He also notes that the distinction between verse and prose is clear. The prose is written language in ordinary form without any structural while the poem is written with rhyme and typically have a rhyme

c. Drama

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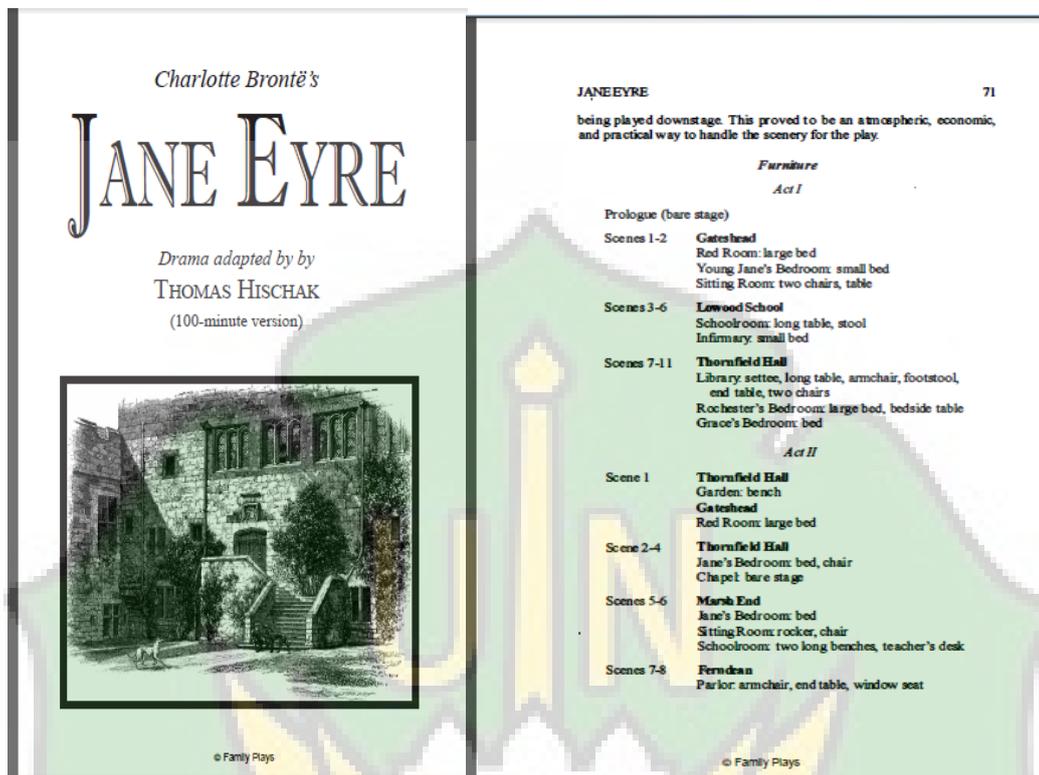
People in this era know what drama is. Unconsciously, the show takes place around us. Every day is a drama. It is a famous phrase from anonymous. According to Fergusso (1949, p. 8), the drama is a specific fiction that represented in performance or role-played; opera, mime, ballet, theater, or television. Upadhya (2000, p. 10) also states that drama brings experiences realistically to the audience. The drama also presented in the form of dialogue. The thing that makes it different from other types is drama has an immediate effect on the audience. It is uses to inform, entertain, and also educated in the same way to mobilize the audience. The drama itself has gone through various times to become a modern drama that we can see at this time.

History of the drama begins in the city of Greece, Athens (Banham, 1998, p. 444). Sometimes we called it as Classical Greek Drama. In this era, Athens has produced three genres of drama; tragedy, comedy, and satyr play. They held a competition as part of festivities celebrating the god Dionysus. Disparate from the Greek, Roman drama, which debuted in 27 BC, prioritizes war and comedy stories that happened in the middle of the war. In the Roman era, a noble is prohibited from playing a role in drama or theater. So, it either male slaves or women's slaves. Those slaves have acquired the freedom and deserved to perform in a theater and got fame. So, all the nobles can watch them, and if they get interested in one of them—they will buy them or make them as a mistress or as their said 'kept woman.'

d. Non-Fiction Prose
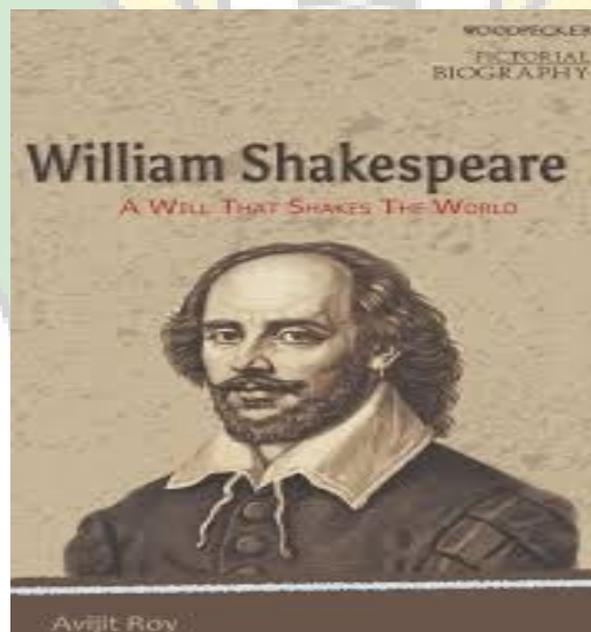
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Non-fiction prose is a type of writing that deals with real people, events, and places. Encyclopedia, an article in the newspaper or even a set of instructions, also called as non-fiction prose. Nonfiction also contains factual information. Every written work that can be find in the surrounding also stated as non-fiction prose. Non-fiction prose is also called as a literary work that consists. Essay and biographical is another example of it (Busch, 2000, p. 1). Geir (2015, p. 12), in his opinion reports that non-fiction prose is any written document to represent truth regarding information, events, or people.

B. Music

Music is also part of the literature. They can be separated and bring happiness when combined. Music becomes more meaningful when it was combined with literature, and literature becomes a beautiful melody with music. Although it is part of the literature, music and literature have little difference in their applications. According to Sulzby (1986), literacy is the language ability owned by someone in communicating "reading, speaking, listening and writing" or the conclusion is one's ability to read and write. Meanwhile, music also has the same definition but a few additions to the definition of 'writing' and 'reading'. According to Jamallus (1988), music is the work of art, in the form of sounds in the form of songs or compositions that express the composer thoughts and feelings through the basic elements of music, namely rhythm, melody, harmony, as well as the shape or composition of songs and expressions as a single unit. The composer 'write' their songs according to their feelings and expressions and 'read' them through melodies and harmonies that match the lyrics themselves.

1. Definition of Music

Music is an art form with various complex elements such as pitch, rhythm, concepts, dynamic, and many other things. Besides, a musician must think about harmony, a melody that is in along with the lyrics and music he wants to create. Some aspects, such as articulation, tempo, technique, and timbre, also influence the quality of the music produced. According to Campbell (2012, p. 540), different styles or types of music may emphasize these elements. Music is performed with an instrument or vocal technique ranging from singing to rapping. In general form, music is an art that includes activity making the creation of works of music such as songs, tunes, symphonies, and so on. The criticism of music, aesthetic examination of music, and the study of history are also part of the most prominent definition of music.

As written in Robert Scott's book, A Greek Lexicon in 2015, he explains that Ancient Greek and Indian philosophers defined music "as tones ordered horizontally as melodies and vertically as harmonies" it means, whatever the shape, tones are always included various forms of harmony and melody in it. Also, John Cage, the well-known composer in the 20th-century, said that any sound could be music; for addition, he said, "There is no noise, only sound."

2. Form of Music

According to Laurie (2012, p. 540), people create music for any purpose, for aesthetic pleasure, religious, ceremonial, and product marketplace. Laurie also states in her book, Patterns For Collage Writing, three primary forms of music.

There are composition, notation, and improvisation. All of this form is basic for making music.

a. Composition

The definition of composition can be narrowed down as a song-making practice or act. It concludes an instrumental music piece, a work with both singing and instruments, or another type of song. In history, the composing act includes the creation of music notation, such as a sheet of music. Those sheets of music—in the future—will be singing by the composer himself or bought by another singer. According to Reginald (1929, p. 356), the composer not only thought about the lyrics or just a melody, but also the meaning and expression. "Know your thing before you act it loud," this is a famous quote from music's scope. It is mean that the composer has to know anything about his song itself. On the other hand, composing also typically called songwriting. The songwriting also involved the basic outline of making a song called the lead sheet, which set out the melody, lyrics, and chord progression. In some cases, a songwriter may not use notation.

Gutawa—a prominent composer in Indonesia—said in one of his interviews with the web media, *Perspective Baru* (2015), that making a musical composition does not mean that you have to work all alone. A work of music can have multiple composers, which happened in a popular song. Or in the musical theater. One person would write the melodies, the second one would write the lyrics, and then the third person would orchestrate the songs. Of course, the payment is also shared by the three people who work on the term. A piece of music can also be composed of words, images, or even computer programs that provided how the

singer or musician should create the music sound. On the other hand, electronic music is a piece of music that makes heavy use of randomness. Some composers such as Cage, Feldman, and Lutoslawski used this.

b. Notation

According to John (1976, p. 50-52), in his book: The Analysis of Music, in the early 20s, notation means written expression of music notes and rhythms on paper using symbols. When the music is written down along with the pitches and rhythm, it created a melody. Music notation also provides instruction on how to perform the music. A person must have an understanding of music to read music notation. Notation writes various styles and periods of music. In the 20s, notated music is produced as sheet music or for an individual with computer scorewriter programs. To perform music from music notation, a singer or instrumentalist must understand the rhythmic and pitch along with the symbols and the performance. In musical improvisation, the performer often plays on music if it chords changes and form of the song are written. These changes help the performer to naturally understanding the music structure and created harmony and style of a particular genre.

c. Improvisation

When the performer suddenly does some variations while in stages, and the changes sound good and in balance with the authentic music, it called Improvisation. Improvisation, more like the creation of spontaneous music. The performer to do improvisation still has to compare with the technique even though they did it without any preparation before. This form also a significant part of

some types of music, such as jazz, blues, and jazz fusion. The instrumental also improve solos, melody, lines, and accompaniment parts.

Arbor (1990) states in her book: Music in Ancient Egypt, in western art music tradition, improvisation was an essential skill during the Baroque era and also during the Classical period. In the Baroque period, performers improve ornament, and the bass continues with the keyboard players. While in the Classical era, solo performers developed with Cadendaz during the concert. However, in the early 21st century, Western art music performance became institutionalized in a symphony orchestra, opera houses, and also ballets. Improvisation has played a small role. On the other hand, some modern composers put improvisation in their creative work. In Indian classical music, improvisation is a core component and an essential criterion of performance

3. History of Music

a. Prehistoric of music

In this era, music has its name; it is primitive music. All music producers gave these names in pre-literate culture, or we called pre-history. Prehistoric music was followed by ancient music. It spread in most of Europe in 1500 BC. But, later music in subsequent European-influenced areas, but still exists in isolated areas (Hoppal, 2006, p. 143) technically, prehistoric music includes all the music in the world that has existed before the advent of any currently extant historical sources concerning that music. For example, Native American music pre-literate tribes and Australian Aboriginal music.

b. Ancient music

After the prehistoric end. Then comes Ancient music. It commons stated as the "oldest known song." According to Kilmer (1976, p. 79), from Ugarit in Syria, it started to 3400 years ago. More specifically, to be composed in harmonies of thirds, like ancient Egypt. The very oldest complete musical composition that surviving is the Seikilos Epitaph. Regina states in his book: Music In India, the history of music development in Iran dates back to the prehistoric era. The great legendary king, Jamshid is credited with the invention of music. The Fragmentary documents from the Elamite Empire (2500-644 BC) establish that the ancient Persians possessed an elaborate musical culture. And also, the name of some musicians such as Barbod, Ramtin, and others have some of their works survive.

c. Early music

According to Dioszegi (1960, p. 203), early music appears after the fall of the Roman Empire. In 476 AD, until the end of the Baroque era in the middle of the 18th century, music can be extremely diverse without an enormous period. In Medieval Europe, this music tradition already developed in many cultural groups.

4. Song

There many definitions of the song. One of the well-known definitions of the song is musical composition intended to be sung by the human voice. The written word that produced after or before the melody, we called it lyric. The song is recorded life or on the radio. According to Peake (1980, p. 23), there are many versions of the song. First is an art song. Art song is the song that started from a pre-existing poem before it set to composed in classical music. A folk song is a

song that has a simple style that learned informally. And the famous song is the mass market that any professional songwriters or musicians sang to promote their record.

Song is the art of the sound that comes out through the vocal cords which has the art of having a balance of continuity. The creation of a song depends on the mood and feelings of a person. If someone feels happy and the surrounding conditions are supportive, then a song that is stomping and has a cheerful tone will be created and vice versa. Seasonal conditions can also be used as a reference, for example, a summer-themed song. The rhythm of the song reminiscent of summer, beaches and cold drinks will come to listeners. Sometimes, a song is random and immeasurable. One example is a quiet place. Inevitably, a quiet place or a roof top is a favorite place to get ideas, including the songwriters. A song is created without a clear reason. If a songwriter is sad - he will make a sad song. If he's happy - then he will make a song with a cheerful tone. However, there are several songs that were created to perpetuate an event. There are some songs made for the sake of something. A song can be sung by a solo singer, a lead singer supported by background singers, a duet, trio, or a group singing in harmony.

C. Language style

According to Aminuddin (1995, p. 5), the researcher use the language style to present his idea according to his purpose. Similar to Aminuddin's statement but has a different purpose, Tarigan, in his book titled *Pengajaran Gaya Bahasa* (2015, p. 5), states that a language style is a form of rhetoric that is the

used of words in speaking and writing to convince listeners and readers. Among all these statements, the way of writing can be used as an identity for the writer himself. It is the technique that an individual writer uses in his book. It varies from writer to writer and depends upon one's syntax, word choice, and tone. It can also be described as a "voice" that readers listen to when they read the work of a writer. In the style of language also has a variety of styles themself. One of the plurals used in ancient times is the style of third-person speech or expression in which other people tell stories.

Types of Style

According to Keraf, in his book: *Eksposisi dan Deskripsi* (1981) and *Argumentasi dan Narasi* (1982), there are four basic literary styles use in writing. These styles distinguish the works of different writers, one from another. Here are four styles of writing:

a. Expository or Argumentative Style

The expository writing style is a text wrtting that combines written information and choice of words to influence people's opinion. The researcher's focus in this type of writing style is to tell the readers about a specific subject or topic.

b. Descriptive Style

In the descriptive writing style, the writer focuses on describing an event, a character, or a place in detail. Sometimes, the descriptive writing style is poetic, where the writer specifies an event, an object, or a thing rather than merely giving information about an event that has happened. Usually, the description

incorporates sensory details. In the descriptive style there is imagination that can makes the reader seem to see directly the events or something being discussed

c. Persuasive Style

Persuasive style of writing is a category of writing in which the writer tries to give reasons ad justification to make the readers believe his point of view. The persuasive style aims to persuade and convince the readers.

d. Narrative Style

The narrative writing style is a type of writing where the writer narrates a story. It includes short stories, novellas, and poetry. The main target in narrative style is the behavior of human patterns at one time which are arranged into a story.

D. Figurative Language

According to Abrams (1981, p. 63) "figurative language (figurative language) is a distortion of language use by speakers of understanding the language used every day (ordinary), deviations from the standard language, or distortion sense of the word, deviation of a series of words in order to obtain some special meaning". Figurative language is language in which figures of speech (such as metaphors and metonyms) freely occur. This contrasts with literal speech or language. Figurative language is not fully interpreted directly from the words that compose it. It is figurative or sometimes satirical, not taken literally. According to Nordquist (2001), there are several types of figurative languages:

1. Metaphor

Metaphor is a language use to compare an entity to another. Usually, different things are being compared, between what is abstract and what is not. In essence, the metaphor is use to make a statement that doesn't make literal sense. It is like making the equation between two objects into one unit that can be understood by those who hear.

For example: 1. **Time is money (time is not literally money)**

2. **Family is the most expensive asset.**

2. Simile

Simile is almost the same as Metaphor; it's just that Simile uses direct comparison, usually using the words: Like, as, etc.

For example: 1. **like a betel nut halved.**

2. **He is sweet as a rabbit.**

3. Personification

Surely this one is familiar to you. Personification is to think that objects other than humans have feelings, behaviors (verbs), and are physical like humans. Describing imitate objects as if alive.

For example: 1. **the leaves shook hands with each other**

2. **The wind whispered softly to me.**

4. Hyperbola (Hyperbole)

Hyperbola is a language or figure of speech that is use to express or exaggerate something. Bring up something.

For example: 1. **your glass is as big as a barrel.**

2. **Your voice is like a broken radio.**

5. Euphemism

Euphemism is a refinement of words by choosing positive sentence connotations.

For example: 1. **The disabled are given welfare by the government.** The word homeless is certainly more subtle than when you say 'vagrant'.

2. **Jakarta needs a lot of household assistants.** The household word sounds softer than 'Maid.

6. Cliché

Sentences or words that are often repeat and cause the actual meaning of the word to disappear or feel bland. The word sounds too familiar or commonplace. Cliché is still literal, so its implied meaning is easy to guess

For example: 1. **I am alright.**

2**. Someone woke up on the wrong side of the bed.**

7. Idiom

Idioms are groups of words that are arrange in a certain order where the meaning cannot be guessed from the meaning of the words that compose them separately.

For example: 1. **A man of the world.**

2. **Man with manner.**

8. Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is a word that turns out to be formed from the combination of two words in Greek, namely "Onoma" which means "name" and "Poiein" which means "to make". If the meanings of the two words are combined, then Onomatopoeia may mean "to make a name". this language can also be called as imitation language, especially sound.

For example: 1. **Tick-tock**

2. **BAM!**

9. Assonance

Assonance is the repetition of identical or similar vowel sounds in adjacent words. Assonance is the repetition of a vowel sound to create internal rhyming in a phrase or sentence.

For example: 1. **Rain in Spain**

2. **Fleet feet sweep by sleeping geese**

10. Alliteration

Alliteration is a repetition of the initial consonant sound of a series of words in one sentence

For example: 1. **Sally sells seashells**

2. **The dark bark park**

11. Pun

A pun is a play on words. It exploits the different meanings of a word or its homonyms, usually to humorous effect.

For example: 1. **Time flies like an arrow.**

2**. Fruit flies like a banana.**

12. Oxymoron

Oxymoron is a figure of speech that combines two opposing words and produces a contradictory word or sentence.

For example: 1. **Cruel honesty**

2. **Bad angel**

13. Litotes

Litotes speech is a type of language style that aims to lower the degree or lower oneself towards the interlocutor. This figure of speech usually sounds little exaggerate and contradict with the actual reality of the speaker.

For example: 1. **The food is not bad**

2. **You are not wrong**

14. Allusion

Allusion is a figurative language in the form of a reference to a place, a person, or a well-known event and is considered general knowledge and understood by many people.

For example: 1. **Your house is just like Disneyland**

2. **She is like Aphrodite.**

15. Irony

Irony is a figure of speech which states or conveys something with the opposite meaning by giving a little innuendo

For example: 1. **I posted on Twitter about how bad Twitter is.**

2. **I won the lottery on my retirement day.**

16. Paradox

Paradox is a figure of speech which explains a statement which appears contradictory, even though the reality is not contradicting it. Paradoxical language contradicts two different objects written in one line.

For example: 1. **Feeling alone in a crowd**

2. **Even though it's sad, please laugh.**

E. Gloomy Sunday in Studies

There is some research about this song since this song is quite famous. These researchers try to find as complete as possible every little thing that can make all the presumptions clear. People always thought about this song as one of the legendary songs that can not happen in real life. Everyone getting wild just heard about the song that can murder or kill its listeners—like a cursed song. But

in fact, this song truly exists. So far, the researcher found five researchers that focus on the song and another aspect which makes this song makes an effect. Four of them are Indonesian and one from America. They are analyzing this song based on the Morpheme method, Psychoanalysis, Musicologist, and more.

Here some studies that have the same case with this study. They are Hermansyah, 2014; Stack, 2008; Tamarizka, 2016. Hermansyah focused on using Morpheme as the measurement for finding the language style that contained in the song. Meanwhile, Stack and Tamarizka research the true meaning and story behind the suicide cases because of the song itself. Hermansyah used a critical reading of the song to gather the data before analyzing it, while Stack used document analysis and interviews about some people involved in those suicidal cases. Tamarizka, on the other hand, used only document analysis and critical reading toward many sources to found the data for analyzing the story behind the song. Hermansyah, in his study, found that this song has two main Morpheme. It is Free Morpheme and Bond morpheme (p. 12). Stack said in his journal; this song does not impact in 1933 but in 1936 (the year this banned). In contrast with Stack, Tamarizka claimed that this song already makes people suicide a year before 1936. Its proved by some incident happen during that day. However, both agreed that a song with a strong desire can have a substantial impact on created history.

Kurniawan (2016), in his thesis, stated that psychology towards the song is worked. He used psychoanalysis to analyze the true meaning behind Gloomy Sunday. The real reason why those victims commit to suicide also got by that

method. The first thing he does is divided the song into three stanzas. After that, he started analyzing using every data source and application, as an online dictionary, for knowing the meaning of every word. For interpreting the song, Kurniawan used every possibility that happens during the song. For example, if the lyrics show saddened, Kurniawan will pretended like he was there, with Seress when Seress wrote the song. Kurniawan and Hermansyah do the same research but a different technique. Kurniawan found out the real meaning by using psychoanalysis. While Hermansyah used Morpheme to found the language style in the song.

The last researcher who used the "Gloomy Sunday" song as their research is Thopandi (2016). Thopandi, in his thesis titled 'Music Analysis Structure and Lyric in Gloomy Sunday," explains the results by sing the Musicology method. In his thesis, Thopandi stated that this song contained 20 viramas and can be said as one part song. Thopandi also explained about language style but not profoundly and specific. Thopandi just stated about 4 language style. The first one language style is Hyperbola. It can be seen in these lyrics how the writer makes everything seems hard for him after the death of his girlfriend. The second is Personification. The lyricists used everything to explain his condition. The third is symbolic. As a symbol, it has a part in the title itself, 'Gloomy Sunday". The writer symbolizes his hard life after the death of his girlfriend as a gloomy Sunday. And the last is Allegory. But sadly, the researcher does not clearly explained what an allegory is in the lyrics. So, this research has many branches to study. They are ranging from the realm of psychology, music to literature.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes methodology to gather data for Gloomy Sunday, material of analysis, research method, research design, data collecting technique, and data analysis.

A. Profile of Gloomy Sunday

Gloomy Sunday is a Hungarian song composed by Reszo Seress—a Hungarian who lived in 1889 until 1968. Seress is a composer and famous pianist back then. Some sources reveal his birth name is Rudolf (Rudi), Spitzer. Before he become famous and a well-known pianist and composer, he lived in poverty in the capital city of Hungary—Budapest. During the second world war—which is The Nazis become the most and the fearest organization in the world—Seress got arrested for being a Jew. By that time, he was taken to the labor camp and survived the most terrible life. After he was released, he worked in theater and circus as an artist. In the middle of his work as an artist, he also focuses on songwriting and producing a song.

The original title of this song is "*Vege a Vilagnak*." In the English version, people often called these songs "The World is Ending." This song is about unpleasant and terrible feelings caused by war. The ending of this song is a line of prayer for those who were dead because of war. The original composition of this song is piano melody in C-minor with the lyric sung at the time. Seress made this

song when he was in Paris for an unknown reason. He was at the end of his depression. All the damage caused by war and all the human victims that were scattered made his soul damaged and depressed. Everyone does not want a war, which is the perfect reason for Seress to produce this song. However, some sources stated this song refers to the melody of heartbreaking sadness that to thinking about the world.

Laszo Javor was a Hungarian poet that changed the lyrics from Reszo Seress to his version. He lived in Hungary on May 3, 1903, until December 21, 1956. Javor makes another form of Gloomy Sunday that is different from the original. He changed the lyrics to a heartbroken feeling because of a dead lover. According to www.theblues-thatjazz.com, Javor wrote poetry for the Gloomy Sunday based on his broken experience. He was sad because his lover commits to suicide. Javor himself did not expect that his poetic lyrics would be famous. These lyrics by Javor caused dozens of suicide with a higher number than the original lyrics.

This song by Reszo Seress is complicated to publish, and this is because the lyrics and melodies are sorrowful and less acceptable to the community. But, still, when people play this song privately, this song turns to make some people decide to suicide. However, unfortunately, there is no reference to that. The living evidence is so lacking back then. This existing evidence is vital to proving the real situation happens. In the beginning, when were the accident happen, people found it hard to believe. People doubt the existing song that kills someone. But, instead, the curiosity led them to listen to the song—and dead after that. All these

coincident getting hard to deny when they found out the little piece of paper contains the lyrics of the song. Those piece of paper was found near of dead body.

B. Material of Analysis

Bull (2008, p. 224) states that research is a detailed study of a subject to discover and discover new facts. While the issue is a thing that is discussed, describe, and dealt with. Based on that definition, the researcher sums up that the subject of this research is the thing that will be analyzed. In analyzing Gloomy Sunday, the researcher focuses on the history and meaning behind the song. To find out more about the lyrics, analyzing is a must. Analyzing this song by reading, listening, and researching carefully for various kinds of legacy literacy from the most famous suicide song in the world—Gloomy Sunday.

C. Research Method

This study uses a text analysis strategy as a qualitative research method. This strategy is considering that the research analyzes the song and do some library research. Library research is a collecting technique data from the book and some other references, or in this case—song. This technique also gets all the information and raw data by books, which are relevant to the topic. In writing this thesis, the researcher collects some data used text analysis, which is the researcher initially read the song. Next, the researcher would try to narrate the story behind the song. And what makes this song turn to be the famous suicide song in Hungarian and Europe.

After that, the researcher collected the data through these various techniques:

1. Document analysis

2. In this technique, the researcher is the primary key to know the technique

3. The researcher carefully read all the data which already reports about the suicide song itself.

4. The researcher is the key or the main instrument to read.

5. The researcher does a content analysis

It needs to be emphasized to the reader that this research is descriptive analysis. The data source is obtained from the literature. Descriptive analysis is done by describing a fact in the data found then analyzing it. Stephen (2000, p. 18) stated that the Hermeneutic method, which used for the purpose of this study made a first appeared in the book of Aristotle's entitle Hermeneias Fairy.

The first stage of this method is a Heuristic reading. Heuristic reading is a read in the early stage that produces a literal understanding of meaning to find explicit or actual purpose. This method can be done by completing a line of a song lyric to the who sentences form and perfecting it into something bright before going to the second stage that examines and interprets the song hermetically. This understanding of the text depends very much on the quality of the interpreter. An interpreter must have an overall and detailed view so the readers would understand the book well. Hermeneutics is used to interpret various documents, but in this paper, it discusses the historical side of one text as literature.

D. Research Design

According to Cresswell (2014, p. 24), the research design is referred to as a set of methods and producers used in analyzing several problems contained in this research. A research design is also a framework prepared to find answers to research design. The design of this research consists of an approach and methodology that is used to analyze this research. Not only that, but the researcher would also use a literature review and a case study that consists of the depth of critical thinking for solving the problem.

1. Approach

The approach used in this research is qualitative. This research does not contain any statical data. As Mickey & Gass (2005, p. 162) states, qualitative is an approach that uses descriptive data without a statical procedure. Thus, in this thesis , the use of qualitative approach is to understand the meaning of the song. Besides that, the researcher is also analyze the reason why this song is known as the most suicide song in the world. This approach provides all the assumptions that the researcher already collects. This assumption is taken from several studies regarding "Gloomy Sunday" and news articles in the year those song appeared and caused mass suicide. All the premises also contain proof for making this research useful for the literature field.

2. Methodology

To gain accurate information in finishing this research, the researcher collected the data using library research and the Hermeneutic method. Andrews & Camille (2004, p. 49) states that library research contains identifying sources that

provide factual information and experts opinion on research questions. Some definitions and explanations about this method will be summarized below:

a. Hermeneutics method

The Hermeneutics method is the name of an analytical approach that is based on interpretation. According to Routledge (2015, p. 113), this method was used in ancient times, based on old historical records found in Greece. The Hermeneutics method has been used to interpret Biblical books and also various literary works that can be used as a lesson in the future. Hermeneutics research enables us to make interpretations and gain an in-depth understanding of the researched phenomenon. Hermeneutic research emphasizes subjective descriptions in the study of meanings of texts, art, culture, social events, and thinking. Thus, the strategy forms an opposition to those research strategies which stress objectively and independence from interpretations in the formations of knowledge.

One of the most influential figures in floating the hermeneutic method is Paul Ricoeur. In his book: Hermeneutics and The Human Science (1981), Paul also emphasized that the hermeneutic method is also a learning of drawing through the available symbols. A well-known literacy learned through the hermeneutic method is, Roman "Rafilus". the roman itself uses a variety of understandings from various side characters to meet the true desires of the main character. Paul also added that the hermeneutic method is a method along with the method of structuralism. this is because hermeneutics requires a structural description to get the desired results.

The same thing was done to interpret the story of this "Gloomy Sunday" song. To understand the meaning behind this song, the researcher will act as one of the people who lived in 1932. In that year the first version of the song Gloomy Sunday was created. and the next, researcher will be in 1941, where the song became very booming and the BBC banned the airing of the song. From both situations, the researcher will analyze the situation by returning to the past and paying attention to the crucial events. By using the hermeneutic method, the researcher will act as a third person who is next to the songwriter to see the real situation at that time. Of course, all those interpretations will always refer to valid news articles and research that have been previously found.

E. Data Collecting Technique

The data technique is conducted to obtain information that is needed to achieve the purpose of the research. This technique means all the data will be analyzed to find out the solutions to the problem. Library research focused on gives meaning to literary work by analyzing the text. This technique also not only just offering your opinion about the study but interpret and analyze the text (McGee, 2001, p 12). Continuing view from McGee, Bowen (2009, p. 10) states that document analysis is a systematic procedure for reviewing or evaluating the document, printed, or electronic material. It also requires data to obtain meaning. It is also developing empirical knowledge and improve understanding.

For the use of the technique in this study, the researcher's purpose is heuristically reading. Heuristic reading has two technique stages. The first stages are to read directly and get an understanding of the meaning explicitly or directly.

In this early stage, researcher directly known about the true meaning behind the lyrics of this song only by the reading. When hearing the song and read the words, the researcher can easily concludes the song. And of course, it is not as easy as just guessing in the first look—so we move to the second stage. The latter stages are to read carefully and get the meaning behind the lyrics with hidden or implied meanings. In these second stages, the researcher not only just read and guess the meaning but also search for some hidden word that can contain another purpose or double meaning and interpret one another as a completed meaning. Besides reading and understand, the researcher need to research the information again behind the reasons why the songwriter or producer decided to produce the song or making the artworks.

F. Data Analysis

The data has been collected, identified, classified based on specific criteria. These criteria can be seen in the research question. The researcher already make a criterion to narrow down the data and sources for the research result. The data were classified based on what needed to fulfill and answer the research question. The things required to analyze this data include 5W1H. This six-question will also be supplemented by some data obtained from the internet to complete the data needed. The researcher analyzes the lyrics of Gloomy Sunday based on the basic language style in the lyrics. After that, the researcher looks at the story of mass suicide cause by this song to analyze the meaning behind it

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter focuses on Messages Implementation of The Song and Language style of The Song.

A. Findings of The Song

1. Message Implementation of the Song

Here researcher gives full lyrics of Gloomy Sunday.

<u>GLOOMY SUNDAY</u>

Laszo Javor

Sunday is Gloomy, (1)

My hours are slumberless, (2)

Dearest, the shadows I live with are numberless (3)

Little white flowers will never awaken you (4)

Not where the black coach of sorrow has taken you (5)

Angels have no thought of ever returning you (6)

Would they be angry if I thought of joining you (7)

Gloomy Sunday (8)

Sunday is gloomy (9)

with shadows, I spend it all (10)

My heart and I have decided to end it all (11)

Soon there'll be flowers and prayers that are sad, (12)

I know, let them not weep, (13)

Let them know that I'm glad to go (14)

Death is no dream, (15)

For in death I'm caressing you (16)

With the last breath of my soul, I'll be blessing you (17)

Gloomy Sunday (18)

Dreaming (19)

I was only dreaming (20)

I wake, and I find you (21)

Asleep in the deep of (22)

My heart (23)

Dear (24)

Darling, I hope that my dream never haunted you (25)

My heart is telling you how much I wanted you (26)

Gloomy Sunday (27)

According to journal research by Stack et al. (2007) tittled: Gloomy Sunday: Did "The Hungarian Suicide Song" Really Create A Suicide Epidemic ? Gloomy Sunday was made in 1932. In other words, this song was published during the world war two era. Reszo Seress, the first producer who published this song, also found died after jumping from his apartment in Paris, 1968. No sources can be found for his suicide. The fame of this song did not have a good impact on

the producer. Seress is reportedly getting more stressed and frustrated since the song harms people who hear it. Especially after the economic crisis that hit Hungary due to world war 2. People were found dead with a piece of paper near them. This dead body is also evidence that this song is cursed.

Almost a decade, this song makes such a massive disaster around the world. Especially all the cases in Europe. Not only cases in Hungary—the country this song comes—but also in the UK and America. According to sciencechannel.com, there is 200 more suicide death with the song Gloomy Sunday as proof. This death case has many forms. All are suicides. Some people choose to jump from a bridge, hanging themself, and drink poison. This case of death shocked the world, especially after the chaos from world war 2. This conflict is caused some doubted about the cursed of Gloomy Sunday.

World war 2 leaves disasters everywhere. Hunger, poverty, crisis, economic, and imbalances become a scourge for the world's citizens. Primarily Hungarian who had allied with German authorities at the time—The Nazis. As told in Kasztner's Train (2007), Jews were taken to forced labor camps in Hungary. The same thing happened to the creator of Gloomy Sunday—Reszo Seress. Seress is a Jew. He was accompanied by forced by managed to save himself. There are many versions of the story of how Seress managed to save himself from the labor camp. One of which was that he poisoned the guardian and sneaking out. Another well-known version is one of the Nazi Official idolized his work and released him.

In 2008, a complex journal about the mystery of the Gloomy Sunday suicides was published. This journal is titled "Gloomy Sunday: Did The Hungarian Suicide Song Create a Suicide Epidemic?". In this journal, Steven Stark, Karolina Krysinska, and David Lester said about the relationship between music and suicide by taking Gloomy Sunday as a preferred material. They said that music and feel are related to each other. If a listener is happy and listening to a sad song, then his feeling would also be feeling sad a bit. Also, they revealed that the writer and composer of Gloomy Sunday are Reszo Seress only. For this statement, the researcher has a different opinion with them. The reason is there is 2 version of Gloomy Sunday that have been found. One believed that Reszo Seress made was a song with 'The world is ending.' Another version of Gloomy Sunday is Laszo Javor, who writes as a 'Broken heart feeling' lyrics.

Gloomy Sunday began worldwide when many musicians joined in singing this song. Famous jazz singer, Billie Holiday, American pop singer, Ray Charles, Sinead O'Connor, Elvis Castello, Sarah Mclachlan, Sarah Brightman, Diamanda Galas, Christian Death, Heather Nova, and Bjork also sang this song. Its actual effects began in 1936, 3 years after the release of Gloomy Sunday. According to Hungarypost.com this song was well-known among citizens because many world singers sang it. People began to hear the song. It was also reported that 17 people committed suicide after hearing a song and attending a musical performance where Gloomy Sunday was also sung. Seeing this impact, in 1941, BBC began to ban the airing of Gloomy Sunday until 2002.

In 1999, a German film director, Rudolf Schubel, released a movie titled *Ein Lied von Liebe und Tod* ("Song of love and death"). This film is about Gloomy Sunday and people who died from this song. But, this film cannot be used as a reference for researcher research because this film tells things that are pretty much different from the actual situation. It tells the story of a restaurant pianist named Andras Aradi. Aradi fell in love with the daughter of the boss of the restaurant where he worked. Unfortunately, the woman refused Aradi's love. Aradi despaired and kept silent. Then one day, when it was raining and the sky was foggy, Aradi wrote the song 'Gloomy Sunday.' The song was released and began to worldwide. However, that did not make Aradi happy. Gloomy Sunday is used as a reason for people to commit suicides for all their problems. Aradi stressed and shot his head with a gun.

Gloomy Sunday and the link to mass suicide have a sharp point. There are also connections with each other. According to Krystine Batcho—a professor research specialist in Le Mayne Collage, New York—hearing a sad song is indeed able to ease a bit of sadness caused by life. However, the impact is significant and can kill if the person does not get support from the closest friend or family. Family support is vital to healing a sorrowful person. A person's psychological condition will be easily provoked if the most intimate person does not support it. It will get worse if the person who has a sorrow feeling directly hearing a sad song. They will unwittingly become effected and kill themselves. Besides the psychological side of Gloomy Sunday, the circumstances when this song was also published a support point. External problems that also occur, the great depressions

that hit America due to the falling stock prices, is also another major point of mass suicide.

2. Language Style of Gloomy Sunday

The language style in Gloomy Sunday is explained in 4 basic ways of language style of literature. They are descriptive, expository, narrative, and persuasive. To make it easier to analyze, the researcher has placed the lyrics of the song Gloomy Sunday at the beginning of this chapter. The researcher also using Hermeneutic as a method to identified meaning from this song. The Hermeneutic approach using two stages for identification . The first stage is reading carefully, and the second stage is reading and also interpret the lyrics of this song.

The first lyrics pieces are Descriptive. This style can be seen in the lyrics below.

<div align="center">

Sunday is Gloomy (1),
My hours are slumberless,(2)
Dearest, the shadows I live with are numberless (3)
Little white flowers will never awaken you (4)

</div>

Although not bluntly, we can feel that something or someone is missing in the creator's lives. The researcher decided to call the creator by his name, Javor. The creator of this version of Gloomy Sunday. **Sunday is Gloomy (1),** from this lyric, we can imagine Javor sitting in his house looking to the sky and feel sorrow. **Dearest, the shadow I live with are numberless (3)**. It was found out that his lover was left him. Javor felt his sadness countless after the departure of his lover. The next word of the lyrics further strengthens it. **Little white flowers will never awaken you (4)**. Little white flowers can mean everything; it can be the flower

that you always give at someone's death or the flowers that Javor used to give to his lover. The sentences –will never awaken could be another hint that his lover was dead.

The researcher categorizes each sentence in a figurative language style. The first is the lyrics: **Sunday is Gloomy (1).** In these lyrics, the researcher finds a metaphorical figurative language pattern. Where Javor provides an allusion that compares with the others. Sunday is Gloomy, the word gloomy is compared by Javor with the word Sunday to describe to listeners that 'his' Monday is 'dark'.

The second lyrics written by Javor contain a kind of hyperbole. This is referred to in the sentence: **my hours are slumber less (2).** Slumber less - these lyrics have an exaggerate meaning. Slumber less itself is a synonym for 'sleep'. However; Javor chose the word 'slumber less' and made its meaning deeper. The whole meaning of these lyrics is: the time around Javor has stopped.

The third lyrics also contain hyperbole type sentences. This is indicated by the sentence: **Dearest, the shadows I live with are numberless (3).** There are two hyperbole sentences, namely 'shadows' and 'numberless'. 'Shadows' can mean problems or stresses of life; this is because the shadows are dark and gray. These two sentences cannot be interpreted separately but if it is interpreted in full. This means that: the problems facing Javor are countless.

The fourth lyric has a type of personification figurative language. This can be clearly seen in: **Little white flowers will never awaken you (4)**. Little white flowers are a sentence personified by Javor. Javor wrote little white flowers

symbolizing the things his deceased lover likes. This means: even if given something she likes, his lover will still not wake up.

The next lyrics pieces are expository. The Expository is a subject-oriented style. The researcher's focus in this type of writing style is to tell the readers about a specific subject or topic, and in the end, the researcher leaves out his own opinion about it. This style can be seen in the lyrics below.

Not where the black coach of sorrow has taken you (5)
Angels have no thought of ever returning you (6)
Would they be angry if I thought of joining you (7)
Gloomy Sunday (8)

In these lyrics, Javor tells us about some specific things. The topic is the death of his lover, and the sharp point is The black coach and Angels. The black coach and Angel is another subject that Javor wants to portray to represent his feeling. In these lyrics, it is increasingly apparent that Javor's nostalgic feeling from the words: **Would they be angry if I thought of joining you (7).**

For the division into figurative language categories are the following: the next lyrics have a type of personification. This is clearly seen in the sentence: **Not where the black coach of sorrow has taken you (5)**. The word 'black coach of sorrow' is likened to the grim reaper. The whole meaning of these lyrics is: the angel of death has taken his lover away.

In the sentence: **Angels have no thought of ever returning you(6) ,** the word 'returning' was chosen by Javor to enhance the meaning, where the true meaning of the lyrics is: after all, his lover will not ever coming back. For sentences: **Would they be angry if I thought of joining you (7),** there is no

type of figurative language in it. However, the researchers found the word "they" to refer to friends or family of Javor.

The third lyrics pieces are contained Narrative language style. It can be seen in these words below.

Sunday is gloomy(9)
with shadows, I spend it all (10)
My heart and I have decided to end it all(11)
Soon there'll be flowers and prayers that are sad,(12)
I know, let them not weep, (13)
Let them know that I'm glad to go (14)

In these lyrics began to tell in detail Laszo Javor's feeling. **In My heart and I have decided to end it all (11)**, soon there'll be flowers and prayers that are said, describing a strong desire to follow after his girlfriend away even though there will be a lot of sadness after his departure. Next words **let them know I'm glad to go (14)**, it narrates to us that Javor wants to make everyone knows that he is happy with his discussion about it.

For these lyrics: with shadows, **I spend it all (10)** and **My heart and I have decided to end it all (11)**, the researcher did not find figurative words in it. Even so, judging from the previous lyrics, the researcher will conclude that the meaning of these lyrics is: Javor will follow his lover going to the afterlife.

Next lyric: **Soon there'll be flowers and prayers that are sad (12)**, describing the subject matter as the main point in the lyrics. Hence, personification is included. 'Flowers that are sad', this is clearly seen in the lyrics.

The next lyrics are Persuasive type of language. Persuasive style of writing is a category of writing in which the researcher tries to give reasons ad

justification to make the readers believe his point of view. The persuasive style aims to persuade and convince the readers.

<div align="center">

Death is no dream,(15)
For in death I'm caressing you (16)
With the last breath of my soul, I'll be blessing you (17)
Gloomy Sunday (18)

</div>

For in death, I'm caressing you (16). It means that Javor wants people who hear the song understand his point of view. **With the last breath of my soul, I'll be blessing you (17)**. According to Javor, with his death, he can caress his lover. Javor gives reason for his death to praising his lover.

In a sentence: **For in death I'm caressing you (16)** and **With the last breath of my soul, I'll be blessing you (17)**, there is a hyperbole language pattern. This is clearly seen in the lyrics (16) and (17). For the meaning in the lyrics is: Javor will accompany his lover in the afterlife.

The last lyrics is Descriptive. It can be seen below.

<div align="center">

Dreaming(19)
I was only dreaming (20)
I wake and I find you (21)
Asleep in the deep of (22)
My heart (23)
Dear (24)
Darling, I hope that my dream never haunted you (25)
My heart is telling you how much I wanted you (26)
Gloomy Sunday (27)

</div>

These lyrics began to describe Javor's condition after being left. Javor still often dreaming about his lover. But, despite that fact, Javor has already started to rise again without forgetting his lover. The words **Darling I hope that my dream never haunted you (25)** could be the main point of that.

In a sentence: **Darling, I hope that my dream never haunted you (25)** and **My heart is telling you how much I wanted you (26),** there is a personification language pattern. This can be found in the sentence: **My heart is telling you ..,** and... **My dream never haunted you**. Javor gives 'life' to his sentence by writing that his heart 'tells' also that his dream will not 'haunt'. The two pieces of the lyrics match the description of personification which seems to give life to inanimate objects.

In conclusion, Gloomy Sunday is a song that appeared when the Great Depression was sweeping the world in the 1930's. Initially this song was created by Reszo Javor which contains a world that is getting destroyed because of human greed. Then, Seress, a poet, took over the song and changed the lyrics and cause many suicide cases happened. The lyrics contained in Gloomy Sunday also contain several figurative words and language styles that support this song to attract the attention of its listeners. In general, Gloomy Sunday is an ordinary breakup song that comes at the wrong time, causing mass death cases worldwide.

B. Discussion

Based on the analysis of the song, the researcher would like to discuss the research question in this study. The first research question is "what is the message behind Gloomy Sunday?" To answer this research question, the researcher conducted research with the hermeneutic method. This method is used when the researcher collected the data based on articles or scientific journals about the year of mass suicide. The researcher interpreted the lyrics of Gloomy Sunday based on the references to articles and journals that have been obtained. Based on the

results obtained, the message of this song is quite terrible, namely 'an invitation to commit suicide'. However, it is largely motivated by the many incidents that occurred either immediately or after World War II as explained in the section "message implementation on Gloomy Sunday". This is also proved by Stack (2008) who conducted a similar study on the effects of Gloomy Sunday. Stack proved that the mass suicide wave that occurred mostly caused by life threats after the destruction of the world due to World War Two.

Gloomy Sunday has a deep meaning about depression and despair. This song has a seductive rhythm and tends to be dark. The story contained in this song is also quite sad and is able to make people who also have similar problems with songwriters to get more involved in the song. The lyrics in this song also contained a suicide call. If the person who hears does not have a strong determination it will be easy to give him up in despair. The results obtained by the researcher are also supported by several other researchers. It refers to the theory that supports the researcher statement, one of which is the theory from McFadden (1978) which says: literacy is canon that describes tasks in the style of any history journey. Just like Gloomy Sunday, the art in this again refers to the art of music which emphasizes rhythm and intonation to attract the sympathy of the listeners. The choice of words from the lyrics also has an important role.

Another theory is, according to Oxford University (2013): poetry is one of the literature forms that consist in aesthetic and rhythmic qualities of language. It is much like the Gloomy Sunday song that Javor has composed, starting with a song and transformed into poetry - adding to the aesthetic appeal, however, the

choice of words and rhythms that are able to adapt to the circumstances of the researcher, makes this song has a strong implementation that can incite listeners to 'commit suicide'.

Kurniawan (2016) in his thesis used the psychoanalysis method to found the implementation of messages in Gloomy Sunday. This is in line with the method the researcher uses, namely the hermeneutic method. The results obtained by Kurniawan also show that the message of this song is an invitation to suicide. Other researchers who have also examined the implementation of the message from Gloomy Sunday are: Stack (2008) and Tamarizka (2016). The two researchers investigated the effects of Gloomy Sunday using different methods. Even so they both concluded that the implementation of this song is likely to be terrible to be able to lead to fatal events decades ago.

The second research question is "What is the language style contained in Gloomy Sunday?" From the result, the researcher found that literacy in Gloomy Sunday contained several figurative languages, such as metaphor, simile, personification and others. Not only that, Gloomy Sunday also has several styles in each verse of the lyrics. Such as descriptive, narrative and others as described in the section 'Language style of the song' .That was also supported by Hermansyah's (2014) statement who conducted similar data in his research. Hermansyah found 2 main morphemes in the song Gloomy Sunday: Free Morpheme and Bond Morpheme. The free morphemes that can be observed in this song are: I, you, wake, darling, and so on. However, in order to properly analyze the word, Hermansyah also added some figurative language divisions to

find the implied meaning in Gloomy Sunday. Besides that, Hermansyah also added a few language styles such as descriptions, narratives and others in his thesis. This is also in line with the results of the researcher's thesis.

Another researcher, Thopandi (2016), also examined the song Gloomy Sunday in a figurative language dictionary. Thopandi argued that, Gloomy Sunday has deep meaning, however, only a handful of types of figurative language are suitable in the literacy of the lyrics. This is similar to the results of the researcher's study. In general, Gloomy Sunday used 5 figurative languages, namely: Metaphor, Simile, Personification, Hyperbole and Euphemism. Not only that, the diction used in the Gloomy Sunday song is also very precise and sounds very poetic. For example: using "Slumber less" instead of "Sleep", using the phrase" black coach of sorrow" instead of "grim reaper". Choosing the right words for the lyrics is getting the listener immersed in the rhythm of the song. This created a strong feeling and subconsciously follows the 'orders' in the song to commit suicide.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter contains the conclusion and suggestion from this thesis research

A. Conclusion

The primary purpose of this study is "to analysis the Gloomy Sunday lyrics". The analysis is divided into two-term; to identifying the language style and to finding the message implementation behind the story of the suicidal case. Based on the result and discussion in the previous chapter, I would like to summarize some conclusion as following:

1. Gloomy Sunday is a song that caused several cases of death during world war two. Based on Hungaripost.com, this gloomy Sunday song is rumoured to have killed nearly 200 people who heard it. However, after researching and reading many sources discussing this song, the researcher found that this song could not be said to have a full role in the world's suicides. It is just that, by chance, this song was created when the world was in a state of decline. people at that time did not have the zest for life and always thinking about the fate of their future because of the effects that occurred during the war.

2. Gloomy Sunday has a pretty terrible message implementation. The message is an invitation to commit suicide that gets stronger when the listener does not have a strong soul. The message that is quite visible is: it is better to die than live in this world full of problems. The data obtained by the researcher to support the statement comes from various existing journals or newspaper articles.

B. Suggestion

To complete this research, some suggestion can be considered to make readers more understand in understanding Gloomy Sunday:

1. This song can be used as a reminder of the history of the fall of the world economy in the aftermath of World War 2. This history will remind them of how dark the wartime situation is and how people at that time really had no reason and enthusiasm for life that caused mass .

2. The results obtained by the researchers in this thesis are just research, does not intend to persuade readers or listeners of Gloomy Sunday to actually commit suicide according to the research results. This study aims to expand the realm of literature learning, especially song analysis, both in terms of history, language style or psychological side. The researcher hopes that readers who read this thesis can understand it well and be wise in taking action on this song. Just make Gloomy Sunday one of the best jazz songs the world has ever seen.

3. For future researchers who want to develop more about the song Gloomy Sunday, I suggest to focus more on the lyrics and delivery goals that the songwriters want to make in Gloomy Sunday.

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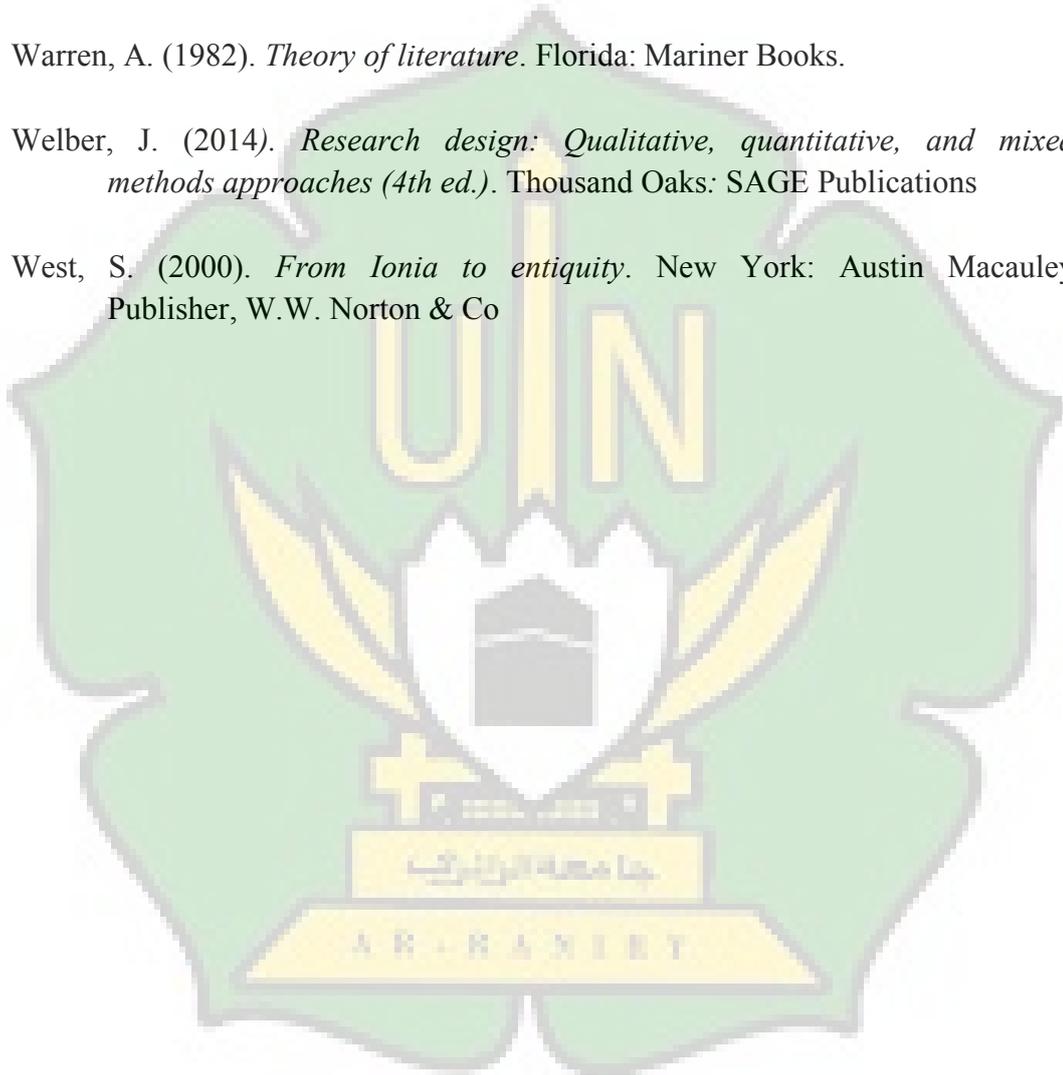
APPENDIX A

DEKAN FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN AR-RANIRY

Menimbang : a. bahwa untuk kelancaran bimbingan skripsi dan ujian munaqasyah mahasiswa pada Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh, maka dipandang perlu meninjau kembali dan menyempurnakan keputusan Dekan **Nomor: B-11226/UN.08/FTK/KP.07.6/07/2019** tentang pengangkatan pembimbing skripsi mahasiswa Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh.

           b. bahwa saudara yang tersebut namanya dalam surat keputusan ini dipandang cakap dan memenuhi syarat untuk diangkat sebagai pembimbing skripsi.

Mengingat : 1. Undang-undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2003, tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional;
     2. Undang-undang Nomor 14 Tahun 2005, tentang Guru dan Dosen;
     3. Undang-undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2012, tentang Pendidikan Tinggi;
     4. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 74 Tahun 2012 tentang Perubahan atas Peraturan Pemerintah RI Nomor 23 Tahun 2005 tentang Pengelolaan Keuangan Badan Layanan Umum;
     5. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 4 Tahun 2014, tentang Penyelenggaraan Pendidikan Tinggi dan Pengelolaan Perguruan Tinggi;
     6. Peraturan Presiden RI Nomor 64 Tahun 2013; tentang Perubahan IAIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh Menjadi UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
     7. Peraturan Menteri Agama RI Nomor 12 Tahun 2014, tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
     8. Peraturan Menteri Republik Indonesia No. 21 Tahun 2015, tentang Statuta UIN Ar-Raniry;
     9. Keputusan Menteri Agama Nomor 492 Tahun 2003, tentang Pendelegasian Wewenang, Pengangkatan, Pemindahan dan Pemberhentian PNS di Lingkungan Departemen Agama Republik Indonesia;
     10. Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 293/KMK.05/2011 tentang Penetapan Institut Agama Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh pada Kementerian Agama sebagai Instansi Pemerintah yang Menerapkan Pengelolaan Badan Layanan Umum;
     11. Keputusan Rektor UIN Ar-Raniry Nomor 01 Tahun 2015, tentang Pendelegasian Wewenang kepada Dekan dan Direktur Pascasarjana di Lingkungan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;

Memperhatikan : Keputusan Seminar Proposal Skripsi Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Tanggal 28 Juni 2019

MEMUTUSKAN

Menetapkan :

PERTAMA : Mencabut Surat Keputusan Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Nomor: **Nomor: B-11226/UN.08/FTK/KP.07.6/07/2019** tanggal 31 Juli 2019

KEDUA : Menunjuk Saudara:
1. Khairiah Syahabuddin, M.Hsc. Esl.,   Sebagai Pembimbing Pertama
   M.TESOL, Ph.D
2. Rita Hermida, M.Pd   Sebagai Pembimbing Kedua
Untuk membimbing Skripsi :

Nama	:	**Rizki Masitha Herlis**
NIM	:	**160203181**
Program Studi	:	**Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris**
Judul Skripsi	:	**Song Analysis of 'Gloomy Sunday' in Literature Perspective**

KETIGA : Pembiayaan honorarium pembimbing pertama dan kedua tersebut diatas dibebankan pada DIPA UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh tahun 2019 dengan Nomor: 025.04.2.423925/2018 tanggal 5 Desember 2019;

KEEMPAT : Surat keputusan ini berlaku sampai akhir semester Ganjil Tahun Akademik 2020/2021

KELIMA : Surat Keputusan ini berlaku sejak tanggal ditetapkan dengan ketentuan segala sesuatu akan diubah dan diperbaiki kembali sebagaimana mestinya apabila kemudian hari ternyata terdapat kekeliruan dalam penetapan ini.

Ditetapkan di: Banda Aceh
Pada Tanggal: 16 Juni 2020
An. Rektor
Dekan,
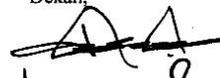
Muslim Razali

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX C

Gloomy Sunday
with shadows I spend it all
my heart and I
have decided to end it all
Soon there'll be prayers
and candles are lit, I know
let them not weep
let them know, that I'm glad to go
Death is a dream
for in death I'm caressing you
with the last breath of my soul
I'll be blessing you
Gloomy Sunday
Dreaming, I was only dreaming
I wake and I find you asleep
on deep in my heart, dear
Darling, I hope
that my dream hasn't haunted you
my heart is telling you
how much I wanted you
Gloomy Sunday
It's absolutely gloomy sunday

APPENDIX D

APPENDIX E

Writer of Song 'Gloomy Sunday' Jumps to Death

Hungarian Whose Dirge-Like Melody Set Off Wave of Suicides in 30s 'Ends It All'

BUDAPEST (UPI) — Rezsoe Seres, whose dirge-like song hit "Gloomy Sunday" was blamed for touching off a wave of suicides in the 1930s, has ended his own life as a suicide.

Authorities disclosed that Seres jumped from one of the windows of his small apartment in this Hungarian capital a week ago Sunday, shortly after his 69th birthday.

Seres' melancholy song swept the Western world in the '30s, a decade marked by severe economic depression and the political upheaval that was to lead to World War II.

"Gloomy Sunday," which declares at its climax, "My heart and I have decided to end it all," was blamed for such a sharp increase in the number of suicides that Hungarian officials finally prohibited it.

In America, where operatic baritone Paul Robeson introduced an English version, some radio stations and nightclubs barred performance of the piece.

The Robeson version, like the original Hungarian, was simple and poetic with the melody of a dirge. "No more will little white flowers awaken me/Not where the dark coach of sorrow has taken me," one verse said.

The song apparently came from the heart. Despite its success and the wealth it brought Seres in royalties, the author told friends he never enjoyed life.

Seres always complained that his success actually increased his unhappiness because he knew he would never be able to write a second hit to match "Gloomy Sunday."

Rezsoe Seres Commits Suicide; Composer of 'Gloomy Sunday'

BUDAPEST, Jan. 13 (UPI)—Rezsoe Seres, whose dirge-like song hit "Gloomy Sunday" was blamed for touching off a wave of suicides during the nineteen-thirties, has ended his own life as a suicide, it was learned today.

Authorities disclosed that Mr. Seres jumped from a window of his small apartment here last Sunday, shortly after his 69th birthday.

The decade of the nineteen-thirties was marked by severe economic depression and the political upheaval that was to lead to World War II. The melancholy song written by Mr. Seres, with words by his friend, Ladislas Javor, a poet, declares at its climax, "My heart and I have decided to end it all," was blamed for a sharp increase in suicides, and the Hungarian officials finally prohibited it.

In America, where Paul Robeson introduced an English version, some radio stations and nightclubs forbade its performance.

Mr. Seres complained that the success of "Gloomy Sunday" actually increased his unhappiness, because he knew he would never be able to write a second hit.

WILLIAM COLEMAN, RETIRED U.S. JUDGE

ECCLESTON, MD., Jan. 13—William C. Coleman, retired Chief Judge of the United States District Court for Maryland, died yesterday at 78.

Judge Coleman was born in Louisville, Ky., and was graduated from Harvard University and its law school. He practiced law in Baltimore before his appointment to the bench. In 1934, he was secretary of the American Bar Association.

CHARLES M. NEWS BROADCASTER

NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y. Jan. 13—Charles T. radio news broadcaster, died yesterday at New Rochelle after suffering a heart attack.

[illegible]

'Gloomy Sunday' Again Repeated By Youth Previous To Suicide

NEW YORK, May 22 — (Reuter).—The song "Gloomy Sunday," frequently mentioned lately in connection with suicides, was referred to again today at the inquest into the death of Philip Twngler Smith Cooke, a senior student at Hobart College, Geneva, New York State, who was found shot dead.

According to the evidence of a friend, the words of the song were carefully memorized by Cooke, who, before his death, declared: "It is gloomy Sunday, and I am going to do it tonight."

The deceased was the son of an Episcopal Minister in Springfield, Ohio. The father was at one time head of a missionary school in Japan, where Cooke was born, and lived with his parents many seven years ago.