

# Moral Message in the Lyrics of Nadin Amizah's Song “Sorai”: A Semiotic Analysis by Roland Barthes

Firman Baehaqi<sup>1</sup>, Khaerudin Imawan<sup>2</sup>

Department of Communication Sciences, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Swadaya Gunung Jati, Cirebon, Indonesia

Author Email: [firman.122100109@ugj.ac.id](mailto:firman.122100109@ugj.ac.id)<sup>1</sup>, [khaerudin.imawan@ugj.ac.id](mailto:khaerudin.imawan@ugj.ac.id)<sup>2</sup>

**Abstract.** Music often serves as a space for humans to express and interpret emotional experiences that are difficult to express directly. The song “Sorai” by Nadin Amizah presents poetic and symbolic lyrics that open up opportunities for various interpretations, particularly regarding the meaning of relationships, separation, and sincerity. This study aims to reveal the moral message contained in the lyrics of “Sorai” through Roland Barthes' semiotic approach. This study uses an interpretive qualitative method, with data obtained through analysis of the song lyrics, literature study, and interviews with five fans selected purposively. The analysis was conducted by tracing the denotative, connotative, and mythical meanings to understand how the signs in the lyrics form a moral message. The results show that “Sorai” represents human relationships as a process of mutual help and mutual healing, without demands for ownership or continuity. This song constructs the meaning that separation is not a failure, but rather a part of emotional maturity that can be accepted with sincerity. These findings confirm that music not only functions as entertainment, but also as a medium of communication that conveys human values reflectively.

**Keywords:** Semiotics, Song Lyrics, Moral Messages, Roland Barthes, Sorai

## 1 Introduction

Rapid advances in technology have led to the inevitable development of music as a field. Music is not limited to its function as a means of artistic expression and entertainment; it can also influence its audience, even in larger gatherings [1]. Music is a universal and emotionally charged medium of communication, allowing people to share feelings, harmonize actions, and form social relationships that transcend language barriers [2].

Music enables the exchange of thoughts, understanding, and ideas between creators and their listeners as music fans. Sumaryo, a lecturer who teaches music and composition at the Jakarta Institute of Arts, says that individuals cannot avoid music entering their personal lives [3]. Songwriters convey their thoughts through melodies and lyrics so that their listeners can understand them. Communication occurs at this moment through the depiction of music in the form of song lyrics between the audience and the songwriter. Communication takes place when the audience begins to listen to the song [4]. As a form of communication, music can be understood through semiotics, a method of analysis that focuses on meaning and signs. Semiotics is considered relevant in examining the implied and poetic messages contained in songs [5].

Roland Barthes, the semiotician who developed the previous discussion, had a distinctive approach to the structural semiotics of text [6]. Barthes developed important concepts and understandings such as “denotation” and “connotation” to explain the construction of meaning in texts. Denotation refers to the actual meaning, while connotation refers to the deeper meaning [7]. The relationship between signs in Roland Barthes' semiotics is divided into three layers, namely denotation, connotation, and myth, which are used to examine and interpret the meaning and message in song lyrics [8].

Music that inspires leaves a lasting impression on listeners because it conveys meaning to anyone who feels it [9]. Music with poetic lyrics and implied meanings has the potential to convey deeper meanings. In practice, however, efforts must be made to harmonize understanding in order to achieve unity of meaning. As a medium of communication, music has a powerful effect on individual thoughts, actions, and emotional intelligence, and is used for self-reflection. Well-produced songs can easily influence audiences to appreciate the positive meaning in the lyrics, regardless of the music genre. It is not surprising that musicians in Indonesia choose the theme of romance in the songs they create, because songs with this theme tend to be popular and easily accepted and understood by the public [10].

Song lyrics are one of the verbal symbols created by humans. Song lyrics are used to describe individual expressions of things that have been seen, heard, and experienced [4]. Song lyrics are composed of words that follow a rhythm and melodies that can form harmony and produce music as the final result. Songwriters combine words and language to create the identity and appeal of song lyrics, through the depiction of experiences that have been lived through. Song lyrics are understood as communicative texts that enable songwriters to convey messages, values, and perspectives to listeners within a specific cultural context. Meaning does not appear directly, but is formed through a process of marking that involves language, metaphors, and symbols as elements of communication. Thus, music not only functions as a work of art, but also as a medium of communication that actively conveys and shapes moral understanding and cultural values between songwriters and listeners, through song lyrics, singers can convey messages that are packaged in specific themes [11].

Nadin Amizah is one of Indonesia's musicians who uses music as a medium to express herself and the social conditions that commonly occur. Many of Nadin Amizah's works are loved by her listeners, one of which is the song "Sorai." Released by Nadin in 2019, the song became one of the most popular songs that catapulted her name into the Indonesian music scene with more than 51 million views on YouTube and more than 286 million plays on Spotify as of October 2025. The poetic lyrics of "Sorai" incorporate several literary devices, including metaphors, assonance, and alliteration, which create an emotional connection between the listeners and the message conveyed [12]. This song resonates with the experiences of Indonesia's younger generation, particularly in representing views on relationships and emotional maturity in the current context. Its popularity on various digital platforms also shows that this song has received widespread attention and response from audiences, giving it a significant position in the development of Indonesian popular music. In addition, the use of powerful metaphors and natural symbols in the lyrics present a poetic structure, providing space for in depth analysis in semiotics, especially to explore the implied meanings and moral values within. "Sorai" illustrates how music can be used as a medium to understand and learn how to cope with feelings of loss.

Nadin Amizah's song was chosen for this study because the lyrics of "Sorai" can be interpreted in various ways due to their poetic and symbolic nature and implied meanings. Moreover, the moral message is still unclear and has the potential to convey a perspective on social reality. These various interpretations are based on the listeners' personal interpretations of the meaning of this song, which are reflected in the diversity of meanings based on the emotional conditions, personal experiences, and perspectives of the listeners.

The study entitled "Representations of Love in the Lyrics of Tiara Andini's Song Kupu-kupu: A Semiotic Analysis by Roland Barthes" (Representasi Cinta dalam Lirik Lagu Kupu-kupu oleh Tiara Andini: Analisis Semiotika Roland Barthes) shows that symbols such as flushed cheeks, a pounding heart, and butterflies represent expressions of love that are full of freedom, sincerity, and emotional happiness [13].

Music is a form of art that is free to interpret and whose meanings may vary. This phenomenon shows that the lyrics of the song "Sorai" provide a wide and subjective space for interpretation, based on the background circumstances and personal emotional conditions of individuals. This study examines the symbolic meaning in Nadin Amizah's song "Sorai" using a semiotic approach, focusing on moral messages. Semiotic studies of song lyrics have been conducted previously, with a primary focus on exploring themes such as love, religious values, and motivation. However, studies that specifically examine the moral messages contained in songs and indirectly reflect cultural values are still relatively rare, even though they make a significant contribution to building social and humanitarian awareness.

The diversity of meanings in the lyrics of the song "Sorai" creates a broad and complex space of meaning for listeners because the lyrics are written in a poetic style that has many interpretations, allowing for a variety of personal and emotional interpretations. Therefore, this study is important to understand how song lyrics are interpreted by listeners through Roland Barthes' semiotic approach, which aims to reveal the moral message connected to listeners' interpretations of the song "Sorai" by Nadin Amizah.

## 2 Literature Review

Semiotics, according to its etymology, originates from the Greek word "Semeion," which means "sign." A sign is defined as something based on a social agreement that has been established, and signs are considered to be able to replace something else. Meanwhile, according to the term, semiotics is the study of objects and all events as signs (Sobur, 2013). In semiotics theory, meaning is not only found in the sign itself, but also in how the audience interprets it. Interpretation is influenced by various factors, such as experience, interests, needs, motivation, personality, and others [14]. Although experts agree on the basic concepts of semiotics, they have different perspectives when defining signs, their formation processes, and their meanings, depending on their respective scientific backgrounds and analytical approaches (Nasrullah, 2020, on Wulandari & Fajarini, 2025).

Roland Barthes, the semiotician who developed the previous discussion, had a distinctive approach to the structural semiotics of text [6]. Barthes developed important concepts and understandings such as "denotation" and "connotation" to explain the construction of meaning in texts. Denotation refers to the actual meaning,

while connotation refers to the deeper meaning [7]. Roland Barthes explains that the meaning of a sign is divided into three layers, consisting of denotation, connotation, and myth [8], Roland Barthes semiotic theory is not only used at the level of literal meaning. Unlike Saussure, who focused on the relationship between signifier and signified, Barthes expanded semiotic analysis to include myths, the level at which cultural values and moral norms are naturalized through everyday language. Because the lyrics of “Sorai” rely heavily on poetic metaphors, image of nature, and symbolic expression to convey attitudes toward honesty, separation, and emotional maturity, Barthes three stages model (denotation, connotation, and myth) provides the most appropriate perspective for uncovering these layers of moral meaning. This theory is used to help interpret the moral message in Nadin Amizah's song “Sorai,” which will be examined through its lyrics.

Lyrics are a series of words that form verses and produce rhythmic tones. Lyrics serve as text that shapes the theme and narrative of a song. In the creative process, songwriters often utilize language through their choice of diction, style, or vocal variations, which are harmonized with the melody to build atmosphere and convey emotion to the listener [16]. Through song lyrics, singers can convey messages packaged in specific themes [11]. This shows that lyrics, as part of language, serve as a means of representing concepts, ideas, and feelings in culture [17]. In expressing their experiences, songwriters often combine words to create appeal for their listeners [18]. Through her experiences expressed in the lyrics of her song, Nadin Amizah, in her work “Sorai,” tells the story of a breakup she experienced from a different perspective. The following are the complete lyrics to Nadin Amizah's song “Sorai.”:

*Langit dan laut saling membantu / The sky and the sea helping one another  
Mencipta awan hujan pun turun / Creating rain clouds and rain falls  
Ketika dunia saling membantu / when the world helps each other  
Lihat cinta mana yang tak jadi satu / See, which love does not become one?  
Kau memang manusia sedikit kata / You really are a man of few words*

*Bolehkah aku yang berbicara / May I be the one speaks?  
Kau memang manusia tak kasat rasa / You are indeed an insensitive person  
Biar aku yang mengemban cinta / Allow me to burden this so-called love*

*Alam dan awan saling bersentuh / Nature and clouds touch each other  
Mencipta hangat kau pun tersenyum / Creating warmth, you smile too  
Ketika itu ku lihat syahdu / When I saw it, I felt serene  
Lihat hati mana yang tak akan jatuh / See, which heart will not fall?*

*Kau memang manusia sedikit kata / You really are a man of few words  
Bolehkah aku yang berbicara / May I be the one who speaks?  
Kau memang manusia tak kasat rasa / You are indeed an insensitive person  
Biar aku yang mengemban cinta / Allow me to burden this so-called love*

*Kau dan aku saling membantu / You and I, helping each other  
Membasuh hati yang pernah pilu / Washing away the pain that once was  
Mungkin akhirnya tak jadi satu / Maybe, in the end, it won't happen  
Namun bersorai pernah pertemu / But cheers, that ever so [19].*

Nadin Amizah is one of Indonesia's musicians who uses music as a medium to express herself and the social conditions that commonly occur. Nadin is known as a musician whose songs are poetic and rich in meaning. In her work, she explores themes freely, without the constraints of market demands. The word “Sorai” in Nadin Amizah's song depicts emotional maturity when facing separation, especially from a partner.

Nadin explained that the song “Sorai” tells a story about sincerity, because she believes that what she has now may not necessarily be hers in the future. This song is an expression of Nadin's feelings when she felt that her dreams were unattainable. However, the main source of sadness Nadin felt was when she was in a relationship that did not end happily. But she believes that it was a pleasant experience and she has never regretted it [20].

The song “Sorai” shows how music is used as a medium of communication to provide understanding and solutions to overcome feelings of separation. Through its carefully crafted lyrics, “Sorai” gives listeners a place to understand the conditions of change and loss through personal experience. This study reinforces the understanding of how music becomes an effective medium of communication in conveying the moral message contained in the song “Sorai” by Nadin Amizah. Through the signs that appear in the lyrics of “Sorai,” moral meaning is not only conveyed through words, but also through natural symbols that reflect human values.

The term morality comes from the Latin word *mos* (plural: *mores*), which means custom or moral norm. In a general sense, morality refers to socially accepted teachings or norms about what is good and bad, including

behavior, attitudes, obligations, and character. In addition, morality can also be understood as a mental condition that encourages a person to be courageous, enthusiastic, passionate, and disciplined [4]. The moral message that is urgent in this study is about perspective and how one should behave when facing separation and loss. Moral messages are understood as normative values conveyed implicitly through symbolic language and serve to guide attitudes and behaviors in social and interpersonal contexts. Moral messages differ from purely emotional or romantic expressions because they contain elements of self reflection and guidance on how one should respond to experiences such as loss and separation.

Morality relates to the assessment of whether an individual's actions are good or bad. Meanwhile, moral teachings are understood as a set of values, advice, or guidelines, whether conveyed verbally or in writing, that regulate how a person should live and act in order to be a person of good character. Thus, morality is closely related to customs, habits, and individual behavior that are considered correct if they are in harmony with the values of decency and good character. In relation to this study, the moral message through the depiction of norms and customs that are considered correct in social life is examined in the lyrics of the song "Sorai" by Nadin Amizah. By observing the moral message in the lyrics, this study attempts to provide a perspective on how songs not only immortalize emotional experiences but also shape attitudes when facing separation.

This study refers to various studies on the construction of meaning in culture, music, film, and social circumstances. Previous studies provide an overview of how symbols and social interactions play a role in shaping understanding. Therefore, this literature forms the basis for analyzing how meaning is constructed in various contexts.

The study entitled *Semiotics of Roland Barthes in Symbols Systems of Javanese Wedding Ceremony* shows that semiotics theory can be used to understand symbolic meanings in cultural practices, particularly in traditional Javanese wedding ceremonies. Using qualitative methods with in-depth interviews, participant observation, and documentation, this study identifies six categories of symbols, namely leaves, vegetables, flowers, food and drink, traditional Javanese music (gending-gending), and the series of wedding processions. The results of the study reveal that these symbols contain messages in the form of advice, prayers, descriptions, parables, and responsibilities [21].

The second study, titled *Self-Acceptance in the Song "Sorai" by Nadin Amizah, Ayuningtyas, and Andriarti (2024)*, shows that music can be a medium of emotional communication that represents a person's process of self-acceptance. Using a descriptive qualitative approach with Elisabeth Kübler-Ross's Five Stages of Grief theory, this study analyzes the emotional journey of the characters in the lyrics of the song "Sorai". The results show that the song lyrics reflect the five stages of grief, namely denial, anger, bargaining, depression, and acceptance. The song "Sorai" describes the process of a person in facing separation until reaching the stage of self-acceptance with sincerity [12].

The third study, entitled *Representation of Moral Messages in Little Mom Film (Roland Barthes' Semiotic Analysis)*, attempts to reveal the meaning of moral messages presented through signs in each scene of the film *Little Mom*. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method with Roland Barthes' semiotic approach to analyze signs in the form of scenarios, images, texts, and scenes to find the hidden meaning behind the moral messages conveyed. The results of the study show that the film *Little Mom* represents various teenage issues, such as love, dreams, and the future, which are packaged in moral messages about responsibility, determination, and the courage to face the consequences of every life choice [22].

The fourth study, entitled *Semiotic Analysis of Motivational Meaning in the Lyrics of the Song "Teramini" by Ghea Indrawari, Anggraeni, Liliyana, and Muharam (2024)*, highlights how music can be a medium of communication that has an emotional and psychological influence on its listeners. This study uses Ferdinand de Saussure's semiotic theory with a qualitative descriptive method to analyze the implied meaning of motivation in the lyrics of the song "Teramini." The results of the study reveal that the song conveys a motivational message about perseverance, patience, and belief in the process of life. The song "Teramini" also contains inspirational elements that encourage listeners to keep fighting and believe in the right time [9].

The fifth study, entitled *Representation of Moral Messages in the Lyrics of D'Masiv's Song "Esok Kan Bahagia" (Tomorrow Will Be Happy)*, examines how moral messages are represented through signs and symbols in song lyrics using Roland Barthes' semiotic theory. This study uses an interpretive qualitative method with data collection techniques in the form of literature study and documentation. The results of the study show that the lyrics of the song "Esok Kan Bahagia" contain moral messages that are reflected in three main relationships, namely the relationship between humans and God, which is manifested through gratitude and sincerity; the relationship between humans through enthusiasm and encouragement to strive; and the relationship between humans and themselves through optimism and patience [4].

Based on previous research, there appears to be a common focus on analyzing meaning in musical works and cultural texts through a semiotic approach. However, there has not been much research specifically examining Nadin Amizah's song "Sorai" using Roland Barthes' semiotic theory to reveal the implied moral message within it. This study expands the scope of analysis by focusing on moral messages as cultural

narratives constructed through Barthes stages. By critically reviewing previous studies, this study highlights that moral values in popular music are not merely personal expressions, but are socially and culturally influenced.

Unlike previous studies that highlight the meaning of motivation, cultural values, or emotional representation in general, this study attempts to describe how the signs in the lyrics of “Sorai” form moral meaning through a process of marking using Roland Barthes semiotic framework at three levels: denotation, connotation, and myth, because studies discussing moral messages as part of cultural construction in song lyrics are still relatively limited. Thus, this study not only fills a gap in the study of music semiotics in Indonesia, but also contributes to the development of communication science, particularly in understanding music as a medium of moral communication and reflection of human values in the modern era.

### 3 Research Method

According to David Williams (1995), qualitative research is a process of collecting data that occurs naturally in a normal environment using naturalistic approaches and methods, and is conducted by researchers who are attentive and involved in the phenomena being studied (dalam Moleong, 2017). The research method applied in this study is an interpretive qualitative approach, which falls under the subjective perspective. Because it leads to interpretation, this study provides results that are greatly influenced by the extent to which researchers are able to describe and explain the phenomena being studied (Gunawan dalam Nariswari, 2021).

The paradigm in this study is constructivism (interpretivism), which provides a view that reality is produced from human construction itself and knowledge is not limited to the result of experience of facts, but also the result of constructed subject thinking, through subjective meanings that are considered socially and historically [25].

This study employed two main methods of data collection, namely analysis of the lyrics and statements about the song “Sorai” and an audience approach through interviews. Text analysis was conducted with the aim of identifying and interpreting the signs contained in the lyrics of the song “Sorai” and describing the moral message it contains, while the audience approach was conducted to find out how fans understand the lyrics and message of the song. The participants in this study were five informants who were members of Nadin Amizah's fanbase, commonly known as Messes to The Cake, selected purposively on the assumption that they would be able to provide relevant information for understanding the meaning of the lyrics. The research was conducted face-to-face with informants for interviews and online via Google Meet, as well as through the collection of song lyrics and statements about the song “Sorai” by Nadin Amizah. The analysis in this study maintains its accuracy by basing the construction of meaning on Barthes semiotic framework, even though the interpretation of lyric may vary among fans. Interviews are used as a context to show how meaning is understood and circulated socially, without replacing textual analysis as the primary source of interpretation. This approach allows the study to balance the fans perspective with theoretical consistency.

In this study, the validity and reliability of the data were tested using triangulation techniques. Triangulation is a data collection method that combines various techniques and different data sources to obtain more accurate results [26]. Technical triangulation was applied in this study by combining interview data, lyric analysis, and literature review to maintain stability. The analysis was conducted through the stages of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing [27].

Roland Barthes' semiotic theory is used in this study to examine the lyrics of Nadin Amizah's song “Sorai” and the moral message contained therein systematically through Roland Barthes three levels of significance. Each lyric is analyzed through the stages of denotation to identify literal meaning, connotation to reveal deeper meaning, and myth to naturalize certain views. This structured approach ensures that the analysis remains rooted in Roland Barthes theory and his semiotic framework. The aim is to reveal the deeper meaning of the lyrics of ‘Sorai’ and to describe how the signs in the lyrics of “Sorai” form the meaning of the moral message.

### 4 Result and Discussion

Nadin Amizah is one of Indonesia's musicians who uses music as a medium to express herself and the social conditions that commonly occur. Known for her poetic and meaningful lyrics, this indie musician often uses her freedom to explore themes in her songs. Many of Nadin Amizah's works are loved by her listeners, one of which is the song “Sorai.” Released by Nadin in 2019, the song became one of the popular songs that catapulted her name into the Indonesian music scene. The word “Sorai” in Nadin Amizah's song depicts emotional maturity when facing separation, especially with a partner.

Roland Barthes' semiotic theory is used as a basis for this study, which explores song lyrics as symbols that represent the emotional experiences of listeners. The moral message in the lyrics of the song “Sorai” is expressed through the stages of denotation, connotation, and myth. The following are the results and discussion based on data collected and reviewed by researchers from various predetermined sources:

**Table 1.** Stanza I - Verse I

<b>Lyric</b>	<b>Denotation</b>	<b>Connotation</b>	<b>Myth</b>
<i>Langit dan laut saling membantu</i> <i>Mencipta awan hujan pun turun</i> <i>Ketika dunia saling membantu</i> <i>Lihat cinta mana yang tak jadi satu</i> <i>/ The sky and the sea helping one another</i> <i>Creating rain clouds and rain falls</i> <i>when the world helps each other</i> <i>See, which love does not become one?</i>	“The sky and the sea” describe natural elements that interact with each other in a process that produces clouds, which in turn cause rain. When humans and all parties in the world help each other, no love fails to unite.	Two different people or parties have their respective roles that work together to produce a harmonious cycle. The interaction is depicted in an ideal and lasting social relationship, resulting not only in a romantic relationship, but also a successful social relationship.	Nature is used as a model for an ideal life towards perfection. Humans are told and encouraged to imitate the cycle of nature, which always complements without negating each other. Love is considered certain to succeed when life is lived in a spirit of mutual support and cooperation.

Based on observations of the lyrics contained in the first stanza, Nadin Amizah opens with a description of nature that complements each other. The denotative meaning in this stanza provides a description of natural elements, namely “sky and sea,” interacting through a natural process that creates clouds and causes rain, like a cause-and-effect relationship where no love fails when all parties in the world, including humans, help each other. The connotative meaning in this stanza represents two people with different characters, but in this relationship, they can help and complement each other [28]. In content uploaded by Bedahliriklagu (2025) It is stated that “everyone works together selflessly, without wanting to possess” and not only romantic relationships are meant in this verse, but also ideal social relationships that are continuously maintained. The meaning of the myth that has been formed places nature as an example for humans to achieve an ideal life, inviting humans to imitate nature, which complements each other without negating. Love and various other things will succeed when life is lived with the principle of mutual help and complementarity.

**Table 2.** Verse II – Chorus

<b>Lyric</b>	<b>Denotation</b>	<b>Connotation</b>	<b>Myth</b>
<i>Kau memang manusia sedikit kata</i> <i>Bolehkah aku yang berbicara</i> <i>Kau memang manusia tak kasat rasa</i> <i>Biar aku yang mengemban cinta</i> <i>/ You really are a man of few words</i> <i>May I be the one speaks?</i> <i>You are indeed an insensitive person</i> <i>Allow me to burden this so-called love</i>	Communication imbalance is illustrated in this situation, where one subject is more verbally silent and the other subject offers to be more active. The character “you” explicitly does not show his feelings, while the character “I” takes the initiative to take on the emotional role in the relationship.	These lyrics express different emotional feelings, with one party being quieter and calmer, not meaning that they don't have feelings. The character “I” here represents someone who is willing to understand and adapt, not dominate. One party is described as being more sensitive in pursuing love so that the relationship can continue to run smoothly.	This verse attempts to convey the cultural idea that love is not always equal in form; the sincere intentions of two people constitute equality in love based on understanding. Disparity in expression is not a failure, but rather a space for empathy that can understand the limitations of others in order to complement each other.

The second verse has a denotative meaning that when the lyrics are read, a communication imbalance occurs because one party is described as quiet and the other is more active in showing their feelings and taking the initiative to take on the emotional role in the relationship. Connotatively, different emotional feelings are shown quietly and calmly, not with the intention of being unemotional. The character “I” signifies someone who is sensitive and willing to understand and adapt, not dominate. Informants interpret this simply as describing an expressive and introverted person who conducts their relationship with awareness and understanding [30]. The cultural idea seeks to build on the mythical meaning that love does not always have to be equal in form; sincere

intentions are the basis of equality in love, founded on mutual understanding. Verbally, inequality of expression is seen not as a failure, but rather as a space for empathy and shared understanding of limitations. This broadens the practice of mutual understanding as the fundamental meaning of love, rather than simply an exchange of equal feelings.

**Table 3.** Stanza III – Verse 2

<b>Lyric</b>	<b>Denotation</b>	<b>Connotation</b>	<b>Myth</b>
<i>Alam dan awan saling bersentuh</i> <i>Mencipta hangat kau pun tersenyum</i> <i>Ketika itu kulihat syahdu</i> <i>Lihat hati mana yang tak akan jatuh</i> <i>/ Nature and clouds touch each other</i> <i>Creating warmth, you smile too</i> <i>When I saw it, I felt serene</i> <i>See, which heart will not fall?</i>	Describing a simple natural process when clouds touch nature (the earth) and produce warmth. The phrase “I felt serene” indicates the calm atmosphere felt in that situation, and validates that no heart was left untouched at that moment.	“Nature and clouds” symbolize the relationship between two people who are close to each other, providing emotional warmth. ‘Touching’ is not explicitly interpreted as physical contact, but rather as a feeling of “warmth” that is created. Their presence at that moment brings smiles and a sense of serenity, reflecting the reality that their relationship is fragile and temporary.	These lyrics convey the idea that falling in love is natural and inevitable, but also suggest that there are no lasting expectations. Thus, it is possible to fall in love, smile, and feel warmth, even if it is not meant to last.

The analysis of the third verse provides a picture of the denotative meaning when a simple natural process occurs between clouds touching nature (the earth) and then producing warmth. The calm atmosphere represented by the word “syahdu” is depicted visually in the music video, which is dominated by a natural background covered by clouds, providing validation that no heart is left untouched when experiencing that moment. Connotatively, the relationship between two people finally comes to be at close range, not in a physical sense but in an emotional sense that feels increasingly warm. The smiles and serene atmosphere seem to signal that the relationship is fragile and temporary. When the lyrics are listened to more carefully, the mythical meaning in this verse is understandable for anyone who has experienced falling in love, but on the other hand, it provides the perspective that it is not justified to hope for this to last forever because it is not sustainable; every human being will inevitably find a way to part ways because they are not destined to stay together.

**Table 4.** Stanza IV – Chorus

<b>Lyric</b>	<b>Denotation</b>	<b>Connotation</b>	<b>Myth</b>
<i>Kau memang manusia sedikit kata</i> <i>Bolehkah aku yang berbicara</i> <i>Kau memang manusia tak kasat rasa</i> <i>Biar aku yang mengemban cinta</i> <i>/ You really are a man of few words</i> <i>May I be the one who speaks?</i> <i>You are indeed an insensitive person</i> <i>Allow me to burden this so-called love</i>	Communication imbalance is illustrated in this situation, where one subject is more verbally silent and the other subject offers to be more active. The character “you” explicitly does not show his feelings, while the character “I” takes the initiative to take on the emotional role in the relationship.	This repetition is no longer an attempt to persuade or defend, but rather a reaffirmation that “I” fully understand and choose to remain without demanding anything in return, signifying complete awareness and mature acceptance. This stanza is no longer about hope, but rather a temporary emotional commitment to accept the relationship as it is.	Emotional sacrifice, characterized by consciously adjusting oneself rather than demanding balance in expression, is not a form of weakness when done sincerely, but rather a sign of mature adulthood.

Based on observations in the fourth verse, the lyrics are a repetition that serves as a reaffirmation and statement of attitude, and have the same denotative meaning as before, namely that communication imbalance

occurs when one party is described as quiet and the other is more active in showing their feelings and taking the initiative to take on the emotional role in the relationship. This repetition of the song lyrics is reviewed in terms of connotation, which no longer shows an effort to persuade, but rather maturity in accepting and understanding the choice to persevere, as well as a willingness to listen to each other properly, so that it is not just about wanting to talk [31]. When reviewed, the meaning of the myth in this verse reinforces that love does not only demand change, but also conscious adjustment and not too much demand for balance in expression. This is in line with the meaning of the song “Sorai,” which interprets relationships as a space to strengthen each other, not as a place for demands.

**Table 5.** Stanza V – Verse 3

<b>Lyric</b>	<b>Denotation</b>	<b>Connotation</b>	<b>Myth</b>
<i>Kau dan aku saling membantu</i>	These lyrics literally describe the reciprocal relationship between two people who are present for and help each other in their lives. “Washing away the pain in my heart” represents the act of healing previous emotional wounds. Although it clearly states that the relationship failed to come together, both parties affirm that the encounter was worth celebrating	Mutual assistance is no longer interpreted as an effort to maintain, but rather represents a temporary presence. Although washing away the heart does not heal wounds, it can at least make them more acceptable. Consciously “not becoming one” is an acknowledgment of the limits of a relationship, but it shifts the meaning of separation from loss to gratitude. The meeting is believed to be a meaningful experience.	Not all relationships are meant to last; some are only meant to be temporary and healing. “Sorai” provides the perspective that the success of a relationship can be measured by its emotional impact, not its longevity. Celebrating a breakup normalizes sincerity as a form of mature love.
<i>Membasuh hati yang pernah pilu</i>			
<i>Mungkin akhirnya tak jadi satu</i>			
<i>Namun bersorai pernah bertemu</i>			
<i>/ You and I, helping each other</i>			
<i>Washing away the pain that once was</i>			
<i>Maybe, in the end, it won't happen</i>			
<i>But cheers, that ever so</i>			

Verbally, paying attention to the lyrics, the denotative meaning in the fifth verse describes the reciprocal relationship between two people who are present for each other, help each other, and ease each other's emotional wounds. Even though it is clear that they will not become one, both of them firmly continue to celebrate the meeting. The connotative meaning is described through a temporary presence that cannot heal wounds but is at least easier to accept. The limits of the relationship are clearly acknowledged when it becomes clear that they cannot be together, but both feel that this separation is not a reason to feel loss, but rather gratitude because even though they cannot be together, this meeting is still meaningful. The informant interprets that the meaning of the myth provides the reality that not all relationships are meant to be owned; some only stop by to heal. The continuity of a relationship is not seen as a measure of its success, but rather as the impact of emotional maturity. The sincerity of the separation that occurred feels normal as a form of mature love.

#### 4.1 The Moral Message in the Lyric of the Song “Sorai”

The moral message contained in the song “Sorai” describes interpersonal relationships that are not always aimed at mutual possession and long-term commitment. From the outset, the relationship established in this song is meant for the two individuals involved to strengthen each other during a specific phase, not as a promise of an eternal bond. Appreciating the encounter without forcing a long-term relationship allows individuals to mature emotionally. Because no matter how hard we try to make a relationship work, when fate and fortune are not on our side, we can only be sincere and hope for the best [30]. “Sorai” is carried out consciously and sincerely because one knows that something has been let go and is finished.

Sincerity is the main theme that takes center stage in this song. The sincerity presented in this song does not represent surrender, but rather an attitude of appreciating reality without disregarding the meaning of the journey itself. Because not everything that comes must stay, we can still appreciate what once was without forcing ourselves to stay together [32]. Acceptance of the reality that the relationship in this song cannot be united is interpreted as a calming, liberating phase, and seeing this as a form of gentle acceptance.

The importance of understanding differences in character within a relationship is a message implicit in this song. Not all individuals can easily express their feelings verbally. These differences are not a reflection of a lack of care, but rather an opportunity for empathy to grow [28]. Empathy is used as the main bridge in maintaining closeness, because understanding will not foster assumptions of dominance.

The two individuals washing each other's wounds signifies that the relationship is built as a space for healing. Sometimes relationships are only temporary places that provide a sense of security, without thinking about the relationship that will continue to be fostered in the future. No matter how close a relationship is, nothing is permanent, because separation can happen at any time [33]. In this case, relationships are used as a means for growth and healing, even if they are temporary.

“Sorai” ultimately offers a more mature perspective on dealing with separation. Although it is natural to feel sad and lost when faced with separation, the song “Sorai” is not intended to negate grief, but rather to encourage the ability to accept reality without disregarding the meaning of previous encounters. In “Sorai,” separation is not positioned as a form of failure or an undesirable ending, but rather as a lesson to be remembered and a process of maturation. This is reflected in the open-minded acceptance that relationships can end without regret, anger, or selfishness in wanting to hold on to something that is already over. This song describes the reality that life goes on and that separation is not something to be regretted for a long time. Gratitude and sincerity are the keys to lightening the journey of life without being burdened by lingering sadness.

## 5 Conclusion

This study contributes to the development of musical semiotics by reinforcing the application of Roland Barthes concepts. Through this approach, this study also shows how Indonesian popular music integrates the value of emotional maturity, thereby positioning music as a reflective medium in moral messages in modern society. This study shows that the lyrics of Nadin Amizah's song “Sorai” build meaning that is not limited to the depiction of interpersonal relationships, but rather aims at a more fundamental interpretation of social values. This song presents the view that relationships are defined through a process of mutual reinforcement, rather than focusing on the longevity of the relationship and the expected outcome. “Sorai” normalizes the idea that separation does not suddenly replace the value of a meeting. Instead, it places separation as a normal part of life's journey, when interpreted positively with sincerity and emotional maturity.

“Sorai” is not intended to romanticize separation, but rather to offer a calmer perspective that is closer to the reality of human relationships. This song invites listeners to appreciate even the briefest of encounters without any demands for ownership, to understand differences in character as a form of caring, and to see change as a process of maturation. Overall, “Sorai” seeks to emphasize the values of sincerity, empathy, and appreciation for the process of life.

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