

Visualization of Traditional Urban Culture in the Lyrics of the Song 'Sesuatu di Jogja' by Adhitya Sofyan

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A B S T R A C T

This research explores the portrayal of traditional urban culture in Yogyakarta through the narrative found in the song 'Sesuatu di Jogja,' narrated by Adhitya Sofyan. The song is believed to carry profound meaning in representing the traditional urban culture of the Yogyakarta region in urban studies in Indonesia. This study will employ textual analysis as its research method, considering that song lyrics are regarded as one of the various forms of text that possess diverse meanings depending on the communicator. By utilizing the semiotic approach from Ferdinand Saussure's perspective, this study will decipher the signifiers and signifieds within the lyrics of the song 'Sesuatu di Jogja.' The findings indicate that the song portrays the Yogyakarta region as a city of tourism, culture, history, and education, seen as the object of romance by the character in the song's lyrics. Additionally, Yogyakarta is narrated as a destination for tourists seeking tranquility away from the hustle and bustle of the capital city, Jakarta.

Keywords: *Urban Culture; Indonesian Song; Yogyakarta; Semiotic; Ferdinand de Saussure*

A B S T R A C T

Penelitian ini membahas penggambaran budaya perkotaan tradisional di Yogyakarta melalui narasi yang ditemukan dalam lagu 'Sesuatu di Jogja' yang dinarasikan oleh Adhitya Sofyan. Lagu ini dipercaya membawa makna mendalam dalam mewakili budaya tradisional perkotaan di wilayah Yogyakarta dalam studi perkotaan di Indonesia. Penelitian ini akan menggunakan analisis teks sebagai metode penelitian, mengingat lirik lagu dianggap sebagai salah satu bentuk teks yang memiliki beragam makna tergantung pada komunikatornya. Dengan memanfaatkan pendekatan semiotik dari perspektif Ferdinand Saussure, studi ini akan mendeskripsikan tanda-tanda (signifiers) dan yang ditandai (signifieds) dalam teks lagu 'Sesuatu di Jogja'. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa lagu tersebut menggambarkan wilayah Yogyakarta sebagai kota wisata, kebudayaan, sejarah, hingga pendidikan ditilik sebagai objek romansa tokoh dalam lirik lagu. Selain itu, Yogyakarta dinarasikan sebagai tujuan kota bagi wisatawan yang mencari ketenangan dari hiruk pikuk keramaian ibu kota, Jakarta.

Kata kunci : *Budaya Perkotaan; Lagu Indonesia; Yogyakarta; Semiotika; Ferdinand de Saussure*

A. INTRODUCTION

When visiting Yogyakarta, we can easily find the slogan 'Jogja Istimewa' (Special Jogja) written on various souvenirs typical of this region, ranging from t-shirts, keychains, screen-printed bags, hats, and various other trinkets. Not without reason, this nickname is believed to represent the identity of Yogyakarta as a cultural tourism destination for both domestic and international travelers. Yogyakarta itself offers various types of cultural, historical, natural, and culinary

tourism. It's no wonder that Yogyakarta is known as one of the icons of Indonesian tourism (Rahajeng, 2006:33).

Yogyakarta (or Jogja) is a city located in the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY), precisely in the southern coastal area of Java Island. What is interesting when discussing DIY is that it is a sultanate region, led by the Sultan with the title of Hamengkubuwono, and the Kadipaten with the title of Paku Alam. The city and regencies in this province include Yogyakarta, Gunungkidul, Bantul, Sleman, and Kulon Progo. This further reinforces Yogyakarta as one of the cities with the title of a Special Region in Indonesia (DPAP DIY, 2018). Yogyakarta also has a long history in the struggle for Indonesia's independence, as it once served as a defense fortress and the capital of Indonesia during the period of reclaiming Indonesian sovereignty from 1946 to 1949.

In this study, the author will focus on the development and identity attributed to Yogyakarta. The city has grown into an area with diverse tourism potential, with attractions like Keraton Yogyakarta, Malioboro, Tugu Monument, Benteng Vredeburg Museum, Taman Pintar, Gembira Loka Zoo, and Taman Sari. This potential has made Yogyakarta a sought-after destination for travelers to spend their holidays. Not only that, Yogyakarta is also known as a city of students. This is due to its influence on education in Indonesia, with students from all over the country coming to pursue their studies in this city (DPAP DIY, 2018). Prominent institutions such as Gadjah Mada University, Indonesian Institute of the Arts Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta State University, Muhammadiyah University Yogyakarta, Ambarukmo Tourism Institute (STIPRAM), and others contribute to its reputation as an educational hub.

In essence, the study of Yogyakarta and its surrounding culture falls within the scope of urban culture discussion. Urban areas are identified as an arrangement of activities that take place within a public space and are shaped by various aspects such as economics, social dynamics, geography, history, arts, culture, traditions, anthropology, and landscapes (Pasaribu, 2020:1). Rowley (2007:182) adds that cities are essentially spaces where different activities come together to form a dynamic, complex, and modern unity. In this context, cities can be understood as a series of relationships involving production, distribution, reproduction, and consumption encompassing social, cultural, political, and economic exchanges through media. An area cannot be called an urban area without the presence of a community that inhabits and practices the cultural norms of that region (Pasaribu, 2020:7). In this regard, traditions play a crucial role in building the collective identity of a community. The dominant tradition of a ruling group serves as a model for action and speech for the social class beneath them. The traditions that reside in a city also serve as markers of cultural distinctiveness, differentiating it from other communities (David, 1983, in Pasaribu, 2020:7).

One of the characteristics of urban society is its individualistic life with highly dynamic mobility (Okilanda, 2018:87). This leads to less intimate connections among individuals. This statement is in line with Jamaludin's expression (2017) in the book titled "Urban Sociology: Understanding Urban Society and Its Problems," which mentions seven common characteristics

of urban society. As quoted by Setyadi in Jamaludin (2017:80-81), some of these characteristics are (1) a decline in religious activities; (2) city dwellers take care of their own needs; (3) clear division of labor and proportional work allocation; (4) diverse job opportunities that involve various aspects; (5) interactions driven by interests, especially work-related interests; (6) time is considered valuable; (7) open to influences from external cultures, resulting in more modern society.

An interesting aspect of this study is that even though Yogyakarta is often regarded as one of the most influential urban areas in Indonesia, it seems to hold firmly to its traditional cultural heritage, particularly Javanese and Kejawen cultures. This has contributed to the popularity of Yogyakarta as a destination for exploration. According to a brief survey conducted by the Yogyakarta Government in October 2022, there were recorded 5.1 million people visited the city (Warta Jogja, 2022).

More than just an idea, the romanticism of Yogyakarta's beauty and comfort has become a popular topic depicted in various commercial media products in Indonesia, ranging from films, and poems, to song lyrics. In song lyrics, for example, many musicians depict Yogyakarta as the backdrop of their stories. Some of these songs include "Yogyakarta" by Kla Project, released in 1990 through the album "Kedua" (Nurcahyani, 2013). Its lyrics describing the beauty of Yogyakarta made it a booming song. Various other songs specifically mention Yogyakarta in their lyrics, such as "Jogja Istimewa" by Endank Soekamti (2022), "Jogja dan Kenangan" by Putri Ariani ft Langit Sore (2020), "Tunggu Aku di Jogja" by Gemini (2016), "Kapan ke Jogja Lagi" by TheEverydayBand (2020), and "Sesuatu di Jogja" by Adhithia Sofyan (2017).

Music is considered a human construct of culture that resides in a specific region and is seen as a reflection of social order. As one of the media aimed at the masses, music plays a significant role in various aspects of social life. This is because music is a medium intended to fulfill human desires related to artistic creations and vocal expression (Nugraha, 2016:290-291). The most crucial element of a song is its lyrics. This text represents a form of direct verbal communication that conveys both implicit and explicit meanings addressed broadly and comprehensively. Similar to other mass media, such as films and television programs, music also expresses social realities based on the personal experiences of its writers or the socio-cultural-political conditions prevalent in society (Nugraha, 2016:291). As an interactive relationship, music also influences human actions. This means that the development of individuals and the entire culture surrounding them are significantly influenced by music.

In this research, the author will focus on the song lyrics of "Sesuatu di Jogja" by Adhithia Sofyan to analyze the depiction of traditional urban culture narrated throughout the song. The selection of this song is considered innovative in the study of urban culture. Moreover, this song is seen as "The Next Legendary Song in the Current Era" to continue the legacy of Kla Project's song "Yogyakarta," which was a hit in the 1990s. This is evident from the massive number of

views for the official audio video of "Sesuatu di Jogja." Since its release five years ago, the video has been viewed over 45 million times on Adhithia Sofyan's YouTube channel (Sofyan, 2017).

This research will employ textual analysis as the research method, given that song lyrics are considered one of the various forms of text with diverse meanings depending on the communication context. Unlike research in other academic fields, this study does not focus on musical aspects such as tones, notes, and melodies, or linguistic aspects. Instead, it concentrates on the song lyrics as a text and the cultural background of the location where the text was produced. The aim is to dissect the visualization of traditional urban culture in the song lyrics of "Sesuatu di Jogja" by Adhithia Sofyan.

B. METHODS

This article will focus on examining the concept of traditional urban culture in the lyrics of the song "Sesuatu di Jogja" by Adhithia Sofyan. To analyze the concept in the lyrics, the author employs the method of textual analysis. Textual analysis is a methodology used to interpret and deconstruct the underlying meanings regarding values, interests, and intentions within a media text (Ida, 2014:38).

Furthermore, the author will use the method derived from Ferdinand Saussure's theory, which divides signs into two parts: the signifier and the signified. Saussure, as cited in Ida (2014:76), identifies the signifier as the human perception of the physical form of a sign (which can be visual, acoustic, material, or even gustatory). On the other hand, the signified is defined as a mental concept obtained by connecting the physical form of the sign to human thoughts. Therefore, this method is employed to dissect the visualization of traditional urban culture in the text of the song "Sesuatu di Jogja" by Adhitya Sofyan.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

"Sesuatu di Jogja" is one of the standout singles by Adhithia Sofyan, an Indonesian Indie singer. Falling into the pop-acoustic genre, this song has gained significant popularity due to its deep lyrical meaning, depicting a man's admiration for the city of Yogyakarta. True to its title, the song seems to narrate the romanticism of Yogyakarta as a city full of love and comfort. The song, released on November 22, 2017, on YouTube, has been viewed an astounding 45,165,730 times. Meanwhile, the official audio has received over 223 thousand likes and continues to grow (Sofyan, 2017).

The lyrics, representing the uniqueness of Yogyakarta with all its cultural aspects, piqued the author's interest to dissect this portrayal. The method used for analysis is textual analysis, adopting Ferdinand de Saussure's semiotic thought to unravel the representation of traditional

urban culture in the lyrics of "Sesuatu di Jogja" by Adhitia Sofyan. The author will divide the lyrics into five sections, as outlined below :

Signifier	Signified
<p><i>Hey cantik, coba kau catat</i> <i>Keretaku tiba pukul empat sore</i> <i>Tak usah kau tanya aku ceritakan nanti</i></p>	<p>In this verse, the songwriter attempts to narrate his plan to arrive in Yogyakarta at 4 p.m. In the lyrics, the writer uses the first-person pronoun 'Aku' (I). This protagonist 'Aku' seems to be expressing his destination to a girl (who is beautiful), implying that this message is directed towards his beloved.</p>

Table 1. First Verse of the Song "Sesuatu di Jogja" - Adhitia Sofyan

In the first stanza, the songwriter uses the word 'cantik' (beautiful) to address a girl who seems to have a special relationship with the character 'Aku' (I), which can be interpreted as a lover or partner. In this lyric, the character 'Aku' appears comfortable trying to tell about their upcoming plans. However, in line 3, they keep the details of their journey secret until they meet in person. Meanwhile, in line 2, 'Keretaku tiba pukul empat sore' (My train arrives at four in the afternoon) indicates the scheduled arrival time of the character 'Aku's' train. Although the specific city is not explicitly mentioned, the listeners can understand the context of the region and the station referred to, namely the station in Yogyakarta. This can be deduced from the very clear title of the song that narrates the specific region of Yogyakarta.

Upon closer examination, the DIY Province itself has several stations, such as Tugu Yogyakarta Station, Maguwo Station, Lempuyangan Station, Patukan Station, Sentolo Station, Rewulu Station, and Wates Station (Kumparan, 2022). There is a high possibility that the station targeted in this song is Tugu Yogyakarta Station. This is not without reason and is based on several factors. Tugu Station is the main station located in Yogyakarta (Dinas Kebudayaan Yogyakarta, 2021). Its strategic position and proximity to the Malioboro shopping district, precisely in the west direction between Keraton and Tugu Pal Putih, make it the center of Yogyakarta. Moreover, its iconic building has made the station a landmark of Yogyakarta and its entire civilization. Having stood for hundreds of years, the station has always been the central trading route connecting Yogyakarta with other regions (Dinas Kebudayaan Yogyakarta, 2021). Every day, thousands of people pass through this station, from the local community to local tourists from various regions in western and eastern Java, as well as foreign tourists. After leaving Tugu Station, passengers are greeted by the hustle and bustle of Malioboro Street, the heart of Yogyakarta.

According to data from the Archives and Library of Yogyakarta City (n.d.), Malioboro itself has the full name of Malioboro Sosromenduran Gedongtengen Yogyakarta, which is a place that offers various types of attractions. It includes local culinary tourism, art and craft tourism, and a center for affordable souvenirs. This street stretches from Tugu Yogyakarta towards the main Post Office intersection of Yogyakarta. Operating since the 1750s, Malioboro has grown into a bustling center for trade and arts, always visited by tourists, whether for an evening stroll, souvenir hunting, or culinary exploration. It's as if one can experience the entire life of Yogyakarta on Malioboro (Archives and Library of Yogyakarta City, n.d.).

Signifier	Signified
<p><i>Hey cantik, kemana saja?</i> <i>Tak ada berita, sedikit cerita</i> <i>Tak kubaca lagi pesan di ujung malam</i></p>	<p>In this verse, the songwriter attempts to express his longing for his girl who rarely reads messages from the protagonist 'Aku' (I). This indicates that the characters 'Aku' and 'Si cantik' are in a Long Distance Relationship (LDR) or living in different cities.</p>

Table 2. Second Verse of the Song "Sesuatu di Jogja" - Adhitia Sofyan

In the second verse, it confirms that the character 'Aku' indeed has a special relationship with the character 'Si cantik' (the beautiful one). The line "Hey cantik, kemana saja?" (Hey beautiful, where have you been?) indicates the longing of the character 'Aku' for the presence of their beloved. This might be since these two individuals are in a long-distance relationship. Pistole & Roberts (2011:1) in Ristiani, Pudjosntosa, & Naryoso (2021:6) define a long-distance relationship (LDR) as a relationship where two individuals (a man and a woman) are physically separated due to distance, which limits their communication and physical contact. One of the challenges in this type of relationship is the frequent occurrence of conflicts, such as feelings of loneliness or longing (Ristiani, Pudjosntosa, & Naryoso, 2021:7).

Based on the context, the listeners can infer that the character 'Aku' might be a resident of another city, while the character 'Si cantik' is a resident of Yogyakarta. Meanwhile, the man is trying to reach his beloved in Yogyakarta. This indicates that Yogyakarta is considered a special city because it can bring together the character 'Aku' and his beloved girl. However, in this stanza, the listeners are not given a clear portrayal of how Yogyakarta is represented as a city of love.

Signifier	Signified
<p><i>Dan Jakarta muram kehilanganmu</i> <i>Terang lampu kota tak lagi sama</i> <i>Sudah saatnya kau tengok puing yang tertinggal</i> <i>Sampai kapan akan selalu berlari?</i> <i>Hingga kini masih selalu ku nanti-nanti</i></p>	<p>In this verse, once again, the songwriter attempts to emphasize the expression of longing for the departure of his beloved girl. In this verse, it is confirmed that the character 'Aku' is a resident living in Jakarta.</p>

Table 3. Bridge of Song Sesuatu di Jogja – Adhitia Sofyan

Jakarta, as the capital city and the center of government, is considered the largest metropolitan city in Indonesia. Referring to Silitonga's statement (2010:198), Jakarta serves as the hub for government, trade, business, culture, education, and tourism, all of which contribute to the high population density in the area. The heavy pressure and fast-paced life in Jakarta lead its inhabitants to adopt a more individualistic approach and consider time as a precious commodity. The cityscape of Jakarta is dominated by skyscrapers, serving as centers for offices, businesses, and the economy. During the night, these buildings transform into a sea of lights, often referred to as the 'city of light.' Locations such as Monas Monument, Bundaran HI, and Senayan's JPO are popular spots for young people to hang out in Jakarta, as mentioned by Fauziyah (Fauziyah, 2022). The line "Terang lampu kota tak lagi sama" (The city lights are no longer the same) emphasizes that despite the beautiful city lights Jakarta offers, the heart of the character 'Aku' still longs for their beloved who is away in Yogyakarta.

This phenomenon contrasts with the more tranquil and slow-paced living in Yogyakarta. One of the Javanese paradigms firmly held by the Yogyakarta community, as quoted from Tsaqifa (2022), is "Alon-alon waton kelakon," which translates to "Take it slowly (in doing something), as long as it is well-executed." This philosophy suggests that there is no need to rush in performing tasks and that one should carefully consider thoughts and attention. This way of life can have a positive impact on human well-being and is still practiced in daily life, especially among the older generation in Yogyakarta. This aspect further adds to the allure of Yogyakarta, with its strong Javanese cultural influence making the city even more special. For travelers from the capital city, Yogyakarta offers a peaceful and comfortable retreat from the hustle and bustle of Jakarta. Renowned Indonesian artist Sudjiwo Tedjo expressed an iconic statement about the relationship between Yogyakarta and Jakarta, stating: "Pergi ke Jogja adalah caranya menertawakan kesibukan orang-orang Jakarta" (In English: Going to Jogja is a way to laugh at the business of people in Jakarta) (Sudjiwo Tedjo in Nida, 2021).

This reinforces the idea that Yogyakarta is a destination for tourists from the capital city who seek a serene and calm atmosphere away from the hectic streets of Jakarta. The lines "Sudah saatnya kau tengok puing yang tertinggal. Sampai kapan akan selalu berlari?" (It's time to see the debris left behind. How long will you keep running?) imply that the character 'Aku' misses their beloved who now resides in Yogyakarta. While the line "Hingga kini masih selalu ku nanti-nanti" (Until now, I'm still eagerly waiting) indicates their longing for the moment of meeting their loved one.

Signifier	Signified
<p><i>Terbawa lagi langkahku ke sana</i> <i>Mantra apa entah yang istimewa</i> <i>Ku percaya selalu ada sesuatu di Jogja</i></p>	<p>In this stanza, once again, the songwriter explicitly expresses the love of the character 'Aku' for Yogyakarta. He feels that Yogyakarta offers something special, which is why he keeps coming back to this city.</p>

Table 4. *Reff 1* Song of Sesuatu di Jogja – Adhitia Sofyan

In the first chorus, the line "Terbawa lagi langkahku ke sana" (My steps are drawn there again) indicates that the character 'Aku' has often traveled to Yogyakarta. For them, Yogyakarta not only offers various artistic, touristic, and cultural activities but also brings something special, namely love. This notion is further reinforced in the next line, "Mantra apa entah yang istimewa" (What kind of special charm), which suggests that the character 'Aku' seems to have been enchanted by the beauty of Yogyakarta, making them always yearn to return to the city.

In essence, Yogyakarta is often associated with a city that offers happiness and serves as a special meeting place for two lovers. This feeling of uniqueness is supported by the ambiance, including the buildings, performing arts, and culinary delights that seem to offer joy to visitors. This sentiment is in line with the social media comments left on the video "Sesuatu Di Jogja - Adhitia Sofyan (official audio)" on YouTube (Sofyan, 2017). As of the writing of this article, the video has received 6,944 comments. Some of the comments are as follows:

“Dan benar jogja bukan hanya sekedar kota,ia adalah kenyamanan, kedamaian, dan sejuta cinta.” (In english : And indeed, Jogja is not just a city, it is comfort, peace, and a million love.) (Comment by Rafi R account).

"Indahnya Yogyakarta ibaratkan seperti sendu mencintai dia dalam doa - Karawang, August 23, 2021" (In english : The beauty of Yogyakarta is like a melancholy of loving her in prayers.) (Comment by Muhamad Fariz AG account).

"Jogja adalah pelampiasan terbaik. Banyak kenangan dan takkan pernah terhapus di kota Jogja, selalu ingin kembali karena Jogja istimewa." (In english : Jogja is the best outlet. Many memories will never be erased in Jogja; always want to come back because Jogja is special.) (Comment by Baiq S account).

From these comments, it can be said that Yogyakarta is considered a special city, offering a sense of happiness and memories between two individuals. The songwriter concludes the song with the line "Ku percaya selalu ada sesuatu di Jogja" (I believe there is always something in Jogja). Just like the title, if we delve deeper, the phrase 'Sesuatu di Jogja' actually gives multiple interpretations to the listeners. This phrase could have multiple meanings: Is it special because of the beauty of its ambiance and city planning? Does 'Sesuatu' refer to the uniqueness of Yogyakarta's culture? Is it special because of the various tourist attractions it offers? Is it special because the character 'Aku' can meet their beloved there?

In this context, the songwriter may have intended the lyrics to have multiple interpretations, considering various aspects. This is because to make something special, one must consider many cognitive aspects and individual reasons. The songwriter intends to portray Yogyakarta as an object of romance. Romance, in this sense, refers to a form of art that seeks to prioritize human emotional feelings as the main focus in creating works of art (Sehandi (2018) in Puspitasari, 2020:2). In conclusion, it can be inferred that this song's lyrics provide space for the listeners to explore their memories while in Yogyakarta.

As previously explained, the uniqueness of Yogyakarta can be seen from the various nicknames attributed to the city, such as the city of tourism, culture, history, and education. Speaking of tourism, Yogyakarta indeed offers a variety of attractive tourist attractions. For example, Alun-Alun Kidul Yogyakarta, located behind the Keraton Yogyakarta complex, attracts many visitors in the afternoon until evening. This area provides various enjoyable tourist activities, along with artistic performances that add to the lively atmosphere (VisitingJogja, 2022).

Yogyakarta is also often associated as the city of a million cultures due to its traditional way of life influenced by the traditions of Keraton Yogyakarta. There are numerous cultural activities that tourists can engage in this city, such as creating batik tulis, traditional dances, cultural visits to Keraton Yogyakarta, and participating in grand celebrations like Grebeg Besar, Sekaten, Labuhan, and others. Moreover, one distinctive characteristic of Yogyakarta's people is their friendliness, making tourists feel even more comfortable and eager to return to this place. Perhaps, for tourists from the capital city, this friendliness becomes particularly appealing as it is

an experience they can only find in Yogyakarta. This is evidenced by a social media post on the video "Sesuatu Di Jogja - Adhitia Sofyan (official audio)" on YouTube (Sofyan, 2017), which reads:

“Dua tahun udah ngga kunjung kesono lagi, Kangen dengan ramahnya orang Jogja dan indahnya kota Jogja” (In english : It's been two years since I last visited there. Missing the friendliness of the people in Jogja and the beauty of the city.) (Comment by Dzakwan H).

Furthermore, Yogyakarta is also referred to as the city of history because it once served as the defense fortress and the capital of the Republic of Indonesia during the period of the struggle for independence from 1946 to 1949. One of the most famous museums in Yogyakarta is the Vredenburg Fort Museum. This museum, which was built on October 9, 1755, is a historical fortress that preserves various events in Yogyakarta's history (Dinas Kebudayaan Kota Yogyakarta, 2021).

Additionally, Yogyakarta is dubbed as the city of education because it offers excellent facilities and schools in Indonesia, and even worldwide. One of these prestigious institutions is Gadjah Mada University (UGM). Founded during the early days of independence, UGM has become a benchmark for education in Indonesia. According to the official UGM website, the university has been ranked 231st in the QS World University Ranking (Satria, 2022).

Signifier	Signified
<p><i>Dengar lagu lama ini katanya Izinkan aku pulang ke kotamu Ku percaya selalu ada sesuatu di Jogja</i></p>	<p>In this verse, the songwriter attempts to demonstrate that there is indeed something special about Yogyakarta. Furthermore, the protagonist 'Aku' considers Yogyakarta as a place to return to, a place he deems as his home.</p>

Table 5. *Reff 2* Song of Sesuatu di Jogja – Adhitia Sofyan

In this verse, the line "Dengar lagu lama ini katanya" might refer to the songwriter's recollections of Yogyakarta from old songs. When listening to this song, the audience might immediately be reminded of the song titled "Yogyakarta" by Kla Project, which was popular in

the 1990s. That song indeed depicted the beauty of Yogyakarta. This evidence is reinforced by the following line, "Izinkan aku pulang ke kotamu," which bears a resemblance to the first line in the lyrics of "Yogyakarta - Kla Project," which goes "Pulang ke kotamu. Ada setangkep haru dalam rindu" (Return to your city. There's a trace of longing in my heart). Both lines in these songs assert that Yogyakarta is a place to return to, a place to rest and be at home, even if it's only for a few days.

The slow living of its people makes Yogyakarta a place where one can release some burdens and fatigue from their busy work life. Additionally, the openness and friendliness of its people, as if they're saying "Treat this place as your own home," make anyone who visits feel comfortable, even as if they were at home. For instance, this phenomenon can be observed in the culture of greetings, which is still practiced by the locals. Even if strangers cross paths on the streets, they will greet each other with a smile or a nod. Furthermore, the phrase "ke kotamu" (to your city) in the song "Sesuatu di Jogja" can also mean that the protagonist, 'Aku,' is referring to asking permission to come to his girlfriend's hometown. Lastly, the line "Ku percaya selalu ada sesuatu di Jogja" (I believe there's always something in Jogja) reaffirms the songwriter's ideas about his feelings towards Yogyakarta, as he expressed in the previous verses.

D. CONCLUSION

Yogyakarta is renowned for its uniqueness and beauty, portrayed in various forms of art, including film narratives, poetic verses, and song lyrics. One such song that explicitly expresses the charm of Yogyakarta is "Sesuatu di Jogja" by Adhitia Sofyan. This song offers a representation of the distinctiveness of Yogyakarta from an intriguing perspective. The word "Sesuatu" in its lyrics can be interpreted as having multiple meanings (multitafsir) for its listeners. However, within the context of this song, "Sesuatu" can be understood as Yogyakarta offering various extraordinary elements, as if every corner of the city has its own story to tell. From being known as the city of tourism, culture, history, education, and even love for the protagonist, 'Aku.' From the writer's perspective, Yogyakarta becomes special not only for its picturesque cityscape but also as a place of meeting with 'Si cantik,' his beloved girl.

This further strengthens the notion that Yogyakarta is a romantic destination for anyone visiting the city, including those seeking respite from the bustling city life in the capital. This phenomenon is also supported by the fact that despite being one of Indonesia's economic centers, Yogyakarta's people still embrace traditional culture, particularly influenced by Javanese traditions and philosophies, which emphasize the concept of 'slow living.' Consequently, Yogyakarta seems to possess a magical allure that draws people to visit, including the protagonist, 'Aku,' in the lyrics of "Sesuatu di Jogja" by Adhitia Sofyan.

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