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The Meaning of The Lyrics of The Song '1000x' By Ghea Indrawari (A Study of Roland Barthes' Semiotics)

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Abstract

Research applying Roland Barthes' semiotics to the lyrics of popular songs shows that this framework can be applied to a variety of songs, but tends to lay out meaning level by level and less explains how the lyrics make romantic beliefs seem natural. This study examines how the lyrics of the song "1000X" by Ghea Indrawari (2026) construct meaning at the level of denotation, connotation, and myth, as well as how the listener's views support or qualify the myths found. The study used a descriptive qualitative design with an interpretive approach. Primary data in the form of the entire lyrics of the song (38 lines, segmented into 32 units of analysis) were collected through documentation. Semistructured interviews with two listeners only served as supporting data: the interviews were used to test and enrich the interpretation of myths, not to replace the analysis of the text. Denotatively, the lyrics trace the character's change from envy of another partner to awareness, mutual ownership, and a pledge of allegiance across lives. Connotatively, this change marks a shift from dissatisfaction and comparison to gratitude, commitment, and willingness to sacrifice, reinforced by hyperbole and personification. Four myths are found: the perfect couple, true love as faithfulness across lives, eternal love, and one partner is enough. The lyrics only challenge the first myth, while the other three are confirmed through repetition. These myths reflect, and also reproduce, social expectations that equate love with exclusivity, eternity, and sacrifice. This research contributes to the study of

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the semiotics of popular music by showing how myths are constructed through repetition throughout the text and by using the listener's interpretation as a checker of the researcher's reading.

1. Introduction

Popular songs are among the most widely shared cultural texts, and it is through these texts that people learn how love should look and feel. Frith (1996) argues that popular songs provide listeners with a ready-made way to articulate emotional experiences, and Illouz (1997) points out that romantic love is a cultural ideal, not merely a personal feeling. Research on romantic beliefs has also found that ideas such as one doomed partner and love overcoming every obstacle are widely circulated as shared expectations (Sprecher & Metts, 1989). Song lyrics thus become a productive place to ask what expectations about romantic relationships are expressed, and what expectations are secretly made seem natural.

Lyrics rarely say everything they mean. Metaphors, hyperbole, and other poetic devices allow lyrics to carry meaning beyond their literal meaning, so lyrics have been studied through semiotic analysis (Hakim & Rukmanasari, 2023; Muhammad & Fakri, 2024). Roland Barthes's semiotics are well suited to this task because they read meaning gradually and connect language and symbols with social reality (Qusayri et al., 2024; Zahra & Supena, 2024).

Barthes (1972) describes meaning as a layered system. At the first level, denotations, markers and signs form signs with literal meaning. At the second level, the sign becomes a marker for other signs, thus producing connotations, which are meanings related to feelings, experiences, and culture. Myth is the point when connotations harden into values that seem natural and given, so that something cultural and historical is presented as if it really is (Barthes, 1972; Chandler, 2007). For lyrics about love, this movement is very productive. The promise to love someone "a thousand more times" in the first level is a statement about being born again; in the second, a sign of devotion; and in the third, the belief that true love always chooses the same person.

Ghea Indrawari's song "1000X", which was released as a single on February 6, 2026, offers a concise case. The character in this song is initially envious of a partner who seems perfect and is praised by people, then looks at his partner and realizes how lucky the relationship is, and finally utters a vow of repeated fidelity beyond death and across life. Three characteristics make him suitable for layered analysis. First, the song uses hyperbole ("a thousand more times"), personification ("death that is a witness"), and metaphors ("until it becomes dust") that are inexhaustible on a literal level. Second, the song is built on repetition, as Part IV repeats Parts II and III, raising the question of what repetition does to meaning.

Third, his movement from comparison to sufficiency confronts the prevailing standards in society (perfect couples) with counter-standards (enough with one's own partner), so that this song simultaneously invokes and challenges romantic myths. Listeners' comments on the singer's official YouTube channel show that this song resonates with real-life relationship experiences, for example encouraging gratitude and reduced comparisons. The comments are only referred to as contextual evidence of reception; they are not collected or analyzed as research data.

Previous research has applied three levels of Barthes' meaning to Indonesian songs. Puspita et al. (2026) analyzed Nadin Amizah's "At the End of the War", Fitriani et al. (2026) analyzed the songs in the *album Soekamti.com* by Endank Soekamti, and Anjelika (2025) analyzed "Nanti Kita Kaya Ini" by Batas Senja. [INSERT: one main finding and one limitation for each study.] Together, the research shows that this framework works on different songs, and the differences with this study mainly lie in the object. However, the descriptive application of this framework tends to present denotations, connotations, and myths as a list of parallel meanings. Fewer examine the mechanisms by which lyrics change connotations to seemingly natural beliefs, or whether laymen recognize, approve, or reject those beliefs.

The gap answered here is therefore theoretical and interpretive, not just a matter of new objects. First, this study traces how myths are generated throughout the lyrics, including through repetition, and not in separate lines. Second, this study asks what beliefs about exclusivity, eternity, and sacrifice are naturalized in a contemporary Indonesian pop song about romantic commitment. Third, this study uses the views of two listeners as supporting data to test, qualify, or complicate the researcher's reading of myths, without allowing that view to replace textual analysis.

This study asks three questions: (1) What denotative meanings are expressed in the lyrics of the song "1000X"? (2) What connotative meanings are constructed by the signs in the lyrics? (3) What myths about love and relationships do the lyrics produce, and how do listeners' views support or qualify them?

2. Method

This study uses a descriptive qualitative design with an interpretive approach (Sugiyono, 2023), which is suitable for research that aims to interpret meaning, not measure it. Barthes's three levels of meaning (denotation, connotation, and myth) are used as the framework for analysis.

The data in this study is in the form of words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and verses in all the lyrics of the song "1000X" by Ghea Indrawari. All parts of the lyrics are thoroughly analyzed to find the signs and meanings contained in them. This study uses Roland Barthes' semiotic theory as a foundation in the analysis process. The meaning of signs is analyzed through three levels, namely denotation, connotation, and myth. Denotation is related to literal meaning, connotation is an

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additional meaning related to experience and culture, while myth is related to values, beliefs, or views that develop in society. Each part of the lyrics is analyzed based on the meaning of denotation, connotation, and myth. Myth analysis is also supported by information from sources to help strengthen the interpretation of views or beliefs that develop in society.

Data and data sources

Primary data is in the form of all the lyrics of the song "1000X" (38 lines) taken from Spotify and the singer's official YouTube channel, accessed on September 24, 2026. Supporting data is in the form of the views of two listeners who were purposively selected to be different ages and relationship statuses: N1, a 25-year-old private teacher who is married, and N2, a 22-year-old college student who is dating. The views of the listeners are only used at a mythical level.

Data collection

Documentation was carried out by copying the lyrics of the song and double-checking the results of the copy based on both sources. The interview was conducted in a semi-structured manner based on three main topics, namely ideal relationships, loyalty, and the meaning of the phrase "a thousand more times". The interview was conducted live on September 25, 2026, with a duration of about 15-25 minutes, and was recorded using a mobile phone. Before the interview was conducted, the interviewee was first given an explanation of the purpose of the research and was asked for verbal consent to participate and give permission to record. The speaker's statement was not analyzed as a separate data set, but was used as supporting information to check whether the myth identified through the text was in accordance with or obtained further explanation based on the actual beliefs and interpretations of the listener.

Analysis

The 38 lines are segmented into 32 units (D1–D32) with four rules. (a) A unit is a single line, or group of lines, that expresses a single whole proposition. (b) Lines that contain only exclamations ("hoo", "yeee", "hiii") have no lexical meaning, so they are joined with nearby lines as an expression of emotion and are not encoded as signs. (c) Sentences cut into two lines are combined into a single unit. (d) Repeated lines remain as separate units, since the repetition function is part of the analysis, and each is analyzed with reference to its original unit.

Research Instruments

The instrument in this study is the researcher himself as the main instrument (human instrument). The researcher plays a role in collecting, identifying, interpreting, analyzing data, and drawing conclusions based on the results of the research. In its implementation, the researcher uses several supporting

instruments, namely the lyric text of the song "1000X" by Ghea Indrawari as the main source of data for the research, data analysis sheets or tables to record the results of identification and analysis of the meaning of denotations, connotations, and myths, as well as supporting tools such as stationery, notebooks, and mobile phones used to record and record the answers of the resource persons and play the song '1000X' during the research process.

In addition, this study also uses question guidelines for resource persons as a supporting instrument in obtaining information about views, values, or beliefs that develop in society. The information is used to help strengthen the researcher's interpretation, especially in analyzing the meaning of myths. The researcher also uses research records to record the data collection process and the results of the analysis carried out.

Thus, the use of these instruments is expected to help researchers in carrying out the research process in a systematic, directed, and in accordance with the research objectives.

Data Analysis Techniques

The analysis takes place in five steps. First, the lyrics are read repeatedly to understand the entire text. Second, the text is segmented into units according to the above rules and included in the analysis table. Third, denotations are identified as the literal meaning of the word and the syntax of each unit. Fourth, connotations are identified as additional meanings related to feelings, experiences, and cultural contexts, with special attention to hyperbole, personification, and metaphors. Fifth, myths are identified by asking what beliefs make a connotation seem natural and given and what those beliefs exclude. Units that share the same beliefs are grouped into myths. The listeners' statements are then compared to each myth and classed as supporting, qualifying, or opposing it. Finally, the results are interpreted on the entire song, following the movement from one section to the next, to draw conclusions.

3. Result

Data Description

The data in this study is in the form of all the lyrics of the song "1000X" by Ghea Indrawari which was officially released on February 6, 2026 in single form. The lyrics were collected through a documentation technique, namely by collecting and recording all the lyric texts, then reading them over and over again to gain a thorough understanding of the song's content and message. The lyrics analyzed were sourced from the official digital music platform (Spotify) and the singer's official YouTube channel. Accessed on September 24, 2026. Based on the recording results, the lyrics of the song "1000X" consisted of 38 lines, including lines that only contained exclamations such as "hoo", "yeee", and "hiii". The exclamation had no lexical meaning so it was not analyzed as a linguistic sign, but was recorded as an expression of emotion accompanying a nearby line. The lyrics are arranged in five

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parts, and part of the content of the first part is repeated in the next section, as presented in Table 4.1.

Table 3. 1 Data Description

NO	Sections	Rows	Summary of contents
1	Part I	1–4	The character feels jealous of other couples who seem perfect, love each other, are happy, and are praised by people.
2	Part II	5–8	The character looks at his partner, comes to his senses, and feels lucky to have his partner's love.
3	Part III	9–16	The characters express mutual ownership, loyalty to dust and death that testifies, eternal love, and determination to find a partner in another world.
4	Part IV	17–27	Repetition of Part II and Part III.
5	Section V	28–38	The affirmation that the character will love his partner a thousand more times, the partner remains his, and the character will continue to search.

Broadly speaking, the lyrics describe the emotional journey of the characters in four stages, namely (1) envy of other people's relationships, (2) awareness of the luck of having a partner, (3) a pledge of loyalty and eternal love, and (4) determination to continue to love and find a partner in another life.

In addition to lyrics as primary data, this study utilizes information from two sources as supporting data to strengthen the interpretation of myths. Interviewees were selected from listeners of the song "1000X" with different backgrounds of age and relationship status, as presented in Table 3.2. Data were obtained through interviews with questions about the interviewees' views on ideal relationships, loyalty, and the meaning of "a thousand more times" in songs. The information only served as support, while the main meaning was still obtained through the analysis of lyric texts using Roland Barthes semiotics.

Table 4.2 Resource Person Description

Yes	Resource Persons	Age	Occupation/Status	Reason for Choosing
1	Andi mega puspita sari	25 Years	Private Teacher	Married song-listeners
2	Sitti mutia Ramadhani alifya putri	22 Years	Students	Song-listeners who are in a dating relationship

Research Results

The results of the study presented the meaning of denotation, the meaning of connotation, and myth in the lyrics of the song "1000X". All 38 lines of lyrics were

analyzed one by one according to the order in which they appeared. Lines that only contain exclamations and lines whose sentences are divided into two lines are combined with nearby lines, so that the entire lyrics are divided into 32 data (D1–D32) without missing a single line. Each data is analyzed through the meaning of denotation, the meaning of connotation, myth, and discussion. The lines that are repetitions are analyzed by referring to the original data, focusing on the function of the repetition.

Analysis Results Per Data

Data 1: *envy of other people's relationships (lyrics):"sometimes I get jealous of them"*

Denotation: The character states that at certain times he feels jealous when he sees a group of people called "them". The word "sometimes" limits the frequency: what is expressed is not constant envy, but envy that arises every now and then.

Connotations: The word "envy" is commonly negatively charged in everyday morals, but the character admits it frankly without defending himself. The confession builds an impression of honesty and vulnerability, so that the listener easily recognizes him. The word "sometimes" normalizes these feelings as a general experience, not a character defect. The verb "see" places the character as a spectator, while the anonymous "they" signifies distance: the character's comparison is an image, not a close-up acquaintance.

The myth of the perfect couple: a good relationship is considered a relationship that seems ideal in the eyes of others. This myth works because a relationship that seems perfect and is praised by people is considered reasonable as a benchmark of a good relationship, even though it is shaped by social views. The lyrics first accept this assumption,

Data 2: image of a couple who is considered perfect *(lyric quote):* "*created like a perfect couple"*

Denotation: Others are described as perfectly created couples, i.e. without flaws.

Connotations: The words "created" and "perfect" form an ideal image of the relationship, while at the same time implying that the relationship of the character himself is considered lacking.

The myth of perfect couples: perfection is seen as the measure of a good relationship. The notion that a good relationship should seem ideal and be recognized no longer feels like a choice, but rather a common standard. The song shows that that standard is questionable.

Data 3: *(lyric quote**):** "love each other and be so Happy"*

The denotation :P the asangan loves each other and feels very happy.

Connotation: Reciprocal love and happiness that appears from the outside are seen as ideal relationship conditions.

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Myth: A perfect partner in a happy relationship is synonymous with love that seems clear and reciprocates. This myth works because relationships that seem perfect and are praised by people are considered reasonable as a benchmark for a good relationship, even though the benchmark is formed by social views. The lyrics first accept this assumption, then break it through the character's consciousness.

Data 4: recognition from others *(lyrical quote): "and praised by the one who looks at it"*

The denotation :P asangan is praised by those who look at it.

Connotation: The phrase "adored praise" indicates social recognition. The happiness of a relationship is judged by the views and praise of the crowd.

The myth of the perfect couple: a good relationship is one that is recognized and praised by others. The notion that a good relationship should seem ideal and be recognized by people no longer feels like an option, but rather a common standard. The song shows that that standard can be questioned.

Data 5: **A** turning point in the character's consciousness *(lyric quote): "Then I looked at you and woke up"*

Denotation: The character looks at his partner, then becomes aware of something.

Connotation: The character looks at his partner, then becomes aware of something. Connotation. The word "conscious" connotes a turning point. The character's attention shifts from the other person to his own partner. The word "then" separates the character's condition before and after that awareness: before he felt lacking, afterwards he felt enough.

Myth: Perfect couples break true happiness is realized from one's own partner, not from the judgment of others.

Data 6: the realization that he is lucky *(lyric quote):"how lucky he is"*

Denotation: The character states that he is very lucky.

Connotation: The phrase "how lucky" connotes gratitude and appreciation for the relationship you have. This gratitude replaces envy in Data 1.

The myth of the perfect couple is broken: having a loving partner is seen as a fortune to be thankful for. The notion that a good relationship should seem ideal and be recognized by people no longer feels like an option, but rather a common standard.

Data 7: couple's love as a gift *(lyric quote): "there is love like your love for me""hooo"*

Denotation: The character states that there is love from his partner addressed to him. The call "hoo" does not have a lexical meaning.

Connotation: A partner's love is seen as something special and sincere.

The call of "hoo" conveys a sense of emotion or relief.

Myth: a perfect broken couple The sincere love of one's own partner is more valuable than the image of a relationship that seems perfect. This myth works because a relationship that looks perfect and is praised by people is considered reasonable as a benchmark of a good relationship, even though that benchmark is shaped by social views.

Data 8: belonging to each other and feeling enough *(lyric quote): "enough I am yours and you are mine"*

Denotation: The character states that he belongs to his partner and his partner belongs to him, and that is enough.

Connotation: The word "enough" connotes satisfaction as opposed to envy in Data 1. The words "mine" and "yours" signify mutual attachment and loyalty. Characters no longer seek or compare.

Myth: having each other and feeling enough true love means having each other completely, and one partner is enough to make a person feel complete. This myth works because having one partner and feeling enough is considered a complete form of love, so seeking or comparing with others is seen as reducing loyalty.

Data 9: faithfulness to the end of life *(lyrical quote): "stay by me until it becomes dust"*

Denotation: The character asks or expects his partner to stay by his side until the body becomes dust.

Connotation: The phrase "remain by me" connotes loyalty and togetherness. The word "dust" symbolizes the mortality of the human body, along with the hope that the relationship will last forever. The first time limit mentioned is the death of the body.

The myth of eternal love: true love lasts until the end of life. This myth works because the promise of fidelity until death and beyond time is considered a sign of true love, so that the love that ends is seen as not true love.

Data 10: faithfulness beyond time *(lyrics):"until the end of time until death that bears witness"*

Denotation: The time limit mentioned is the end of time, with death as a witness.

Connotation: Loyalty that transcends life. The personification of "death" that witnesses makes the character's statement seem like a sacred promise.

Myth: eternal love, a truly sincere love that transcends time and will never end. The eternity of love is seen as a measure of sincerity. This assumption feels natural because it is often spoken in promises and everyday expressions. This view is in line with the answer of the speaker. N1 (Andi Mega) stated that the phrase "until it becomes dust" is a symbol of the promise to stay together until the end of life.

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Data 11: An Everlasting Declaration of Love *(Lyrics):"My Everlasting Love"*
Denotation: The character states that his love is eternal or will never end.

Connotation: The claim that love is timeless and circumstantial. This line is a summary of the pledges in Data 9 and Data 10 and is the main marker of the myth of eternal love.

Myth: eternal love, true love is considered to have no end. This myth works because the promise of fidelity until death and beyond time is considered a sign of true love, so that the love that ends is seen as not true love.

Data 12: assumption of being born a thousand times *(lyrical quote): "and when I am born a thousand times again"*

Denotation: The character assumes that he or she is reborn up to a thousand times. The word "when" indicates that it is just an assumption.

Connotation: The number "thousand" serves as a hyperbole with infinite meaning, and is in line with the title "1000X". Repeated births connote the opportunity of repeated life, so love is no longer limited to one life.

Myth: true love and loyalty across the lives of people who truly love will still choose the same person at every opportunity of life. This myth works because loyalty that crosses life and destined encounters is considered evidence of genuine love, as if that is indeed how true love should be.

Data 13: Steadfastness in another world *(lyric quote):"In another world I don't care"*

Denotation: The character states that he does not care about the situation in the other world.

The connotation "Another world" connotes another life or nature, while "indifferent" connotes the character's steadfastness to any change. The only thing that matters to the character is his partner.

Myth: true love and loyalty across lives loyalty is considered to persist even though life circumstances change. The view that couples must find each other and continue to be sought after is seen as romantic and natural. Therefore, the determination of the character is not questioned as excessive. This view is in line with the answer of the speaker.

Data 14: the determination to find a partner until his love is known *(lyric quote):*

"I'll look for you until you know how much I love you"

Denotation: The character will look for his partner until his partner finds out how much he is loved.

Connotation: The word "I'm looking" connotes active and hard-working love. This line also connotes the desire for the love of the

character to be felt and known by the partner. The sentence that is interrupted between the two lines adds to the impression of unending love. This is the essence of the song's message.

Myth: true love and loyalty across lives, couples are seen as destined to find each other, and the search is considered proof of love. This myth works because loyalty that crosses life and the encounter is considered evidence of genuine love, as if that is indeed how true love should be.

Data 15 : affirmation of consciousness (repetition of Data 5) ***(lyric quote):*** *"then I looked at you and came to my senses"*

Denotation: Data Repetition 5: the character looks at his partner and then becomes conscious.

Connotation: Repetition emphasizes that the awareness is not momentary, but the attitude held by the figure before the pledge of allegiance is repeated.

Myth: the perfect couple is broken, strengthened through repetition. The notion that a good relationship should seem ideal and be recognized no longer feels like an option, but rather a common standard. The song shows that that standard can be questioned. This view is in line with the speaker's answer.

Data 16: affirmation of luck (repetition of Data 6) *(lyric quote): "How lucky"*

Denotation: Data Repetition 6: the character states that he is very lucky.

Connotation: Repeated gratitude indicates a deeper appreciation for the partner.

Myth: a perfect partner broken luck is interpreted as having one's own partner's love. This myth works because a relationship that seems perfect and is praised by people is considered reasonable as a benchmark for a good relationship, even though the benchmark is formed by social views. The lyrics first accept this assumption, then break it through the character's consciousness.

Data 17: affirmation of couple's love (repetition of Data 7) *(lyric quote): "there is love like your love for me hoo*

Denotation: Data Repetition 7: there is love from the couple addressed to the character, accompanied by an exclamation of "hoo" that has no lexical meaning.

Connotation: A partner's love is still seen as special. The call of "hoo" again gives an impression of emotion or relief.

Miitos: the perfect couple is broken, strengthened through repetition. The notion that a good relationship should seem ideal and be recognized no longer feels like an option, but rather a common standard. The song shows that that standard can be questioned.

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Data 18: affirmation of sufficiency (repetition of Data 8) *(lyric quote):"Enough is enough for me to be yours and you are mine"*

Denotation: Data Repetition 8: the figure belongs to his partner and his partner belongs to him, and that's enough.

Connotation: Satisfaction and mutual attachment are reaffirmed so that the sense of self-esteem appears as a sedentary attitude, not a momentary feeling. Myth: Having each other and feeling enough for one partner is enough to make a person feel complete. Feeling enough with one partner is seen as a proper attitude in a serious relationship, not a questionable choice.

Data 19: affirmation of faithfulness to dust (repetition of Data 9) *(lyric quote):"Stay by me until it becomes dust"*

Denotation: Data Repetition 9: the character expects his partner to stay by his side until the body turns to dust.

Connotation: Loyalty until the end of life is reaffirmed with the image of the body's mortality. Repetition functions like a vow that is pronounced over and over again so that it feels more solemn.

Myth: eternal love, true love lasts until the end of life. The eternity of love is seen as a measure of sincerity. This assumption feels natural because it is often spoken in promises and everyday expressions. This view is in line with the answer of the speaker. N1 (Andi Mega) stated that the phrase "until it becomes dust" or "until death that bears witness" is a symbol of the promise to stay together until the end of life, namely the commitment to remain with the partner not only when things are good, but also when facing difficulties.

Data 20: the affirmation of the promise until the end of time (repetition of Data 10) *(Lyric Quote): "Until the end of time until death is the witness"*

Denotation: D10 Repetition: the time limit is the end of time, with death as a witness.

Connotation: The personification of "death who bears witness" reaffirms the sacred promise and adds weight to the seriousness of the character.

Myth: Eternal love, sincere love beyond time. This myth works because the promise of fidelity until death and beyond time is considered a sign of true love, so the love that ends is seen as not true love.

Data 21: the affirmation of eternal love (repetition of Data 11) *(lyric quote): "My love is eternal"*

Denotation: Data Repetition 11: the character declares that his love is eternal.

Connotation: The claim of the immortality of love is affirmed as the

conclusion of a repeated vow, as well as the conclusion of the series of vows before the character turns to the assumption of another life.

Myth: The myth of eternal love, true love is considered to know no end. The eternity of love is seen as a measure of sincerity. This assumption feels natural because it is often spoken in everyday promises and expressions. This view is in line with the answer of the speaker. N1 (Andi Mega) stated that in marriage, expressions such as "until it becomes dust" can be interpreted as a commitment to continue to accompany the partner, not only when things are good, but also when facing difficulties.

Data 22: affirmation of the assumption of a thousand births (repetition of Data 12) *(lyric quote):"And when I am born a thousand more times"*

Denotation: Data Repetition 12: the assumption of a character being reborn a thousand times.

Connotation: The hyperbole of a "thousand" reaffirms infinite commitment and makes cross-life determination the core that continues to be emphasized.

Myth **:** The myth of true love and loyalty across the life of a person who loves will still choose the same person in every life. The view that couples must find each other and continue to be sought after is seen as romantic and natural. Therefore, the determination of the character is not questioned as excessive.

Data 23: affirmation of constancy (repetition of Data 13) *(lyric quote): "In the other world I don't care"*

Denotation: Data Repetition 13: the situation in the rest of the world is not cared about by the characters.

Connotation: The attitude of "indifference" again connotes the steadfastness of the character that has not been changed by anything.

Myth: The myth of true love and loyalty across a life of loyalty is considered natural and unquestionable. This myth works because loyalty that crosses life and destiny encounters is considered evidence of genuine love, as if that is indeed how true love should be. This assumption feels natural, even though it is a value formed by culture.

Data 24: affirmation of the determination to seek (repetition of Data 14) *(lyric quote):"I'll look for you until you know how much""I love you"*

Denotation: Data Repetition 14: the character will look for his partner until his partner knows how much he is loved.

Connotation: The search and desire for love to be known is re-emphasized. This repetition closes the repetition and prepares for the peak of emotion at the end of the song.

Myth: The myth of true love and loyalty across the lives of couples is seen as

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destined to find each other. The view that couples must find each other and continue to be sought after is seen as romantic and natural. Therefore, the determination of the character is not questioned as excessive.

Data 25: promise to love a thousand more *times (lyrics):"yeee" "a thousand more times you will love me (you will be loved)"*

Denotation: The character declares that he will love his partner a thousand more times. The call "yeee" does not have a lexical meaning.

Connotation : The number "a thousand more times" connotes infinite love and is in line with the title of the song. The inside of the parentheses shows repeated affirmations like an echo. The exclamation of "yeee" marks the transition to a more emotional ending.

Myth: The myth of true love and faithfulness across lives: true love will continue to be chosen at every opportunity. This myth works because faithfulness that crosses life and destiny encounters is considered evidence of genuine love, as if that is how true love should be.

Data 26: affirmation of mutual ownership *(lyric quote): "Enough I am yours you are mine (stay beside me)"*

Denotation: The figure states that he belongs to his partner and his partner belongs to him, and the partner remains beside him.

Connotation: The words "enough", "mine", and "yours" again signify contentment, attachment, and loyalty. A more concise arrangement than Data 8 shows that the essence of the statement has settled into belief.

Myth: The myth of having each other and feeling enough: true love means having and feeling enough with one partner. This myth works because having one partner and feeling enough is considered a complete form of love, so seeking or comparing with others is seen as reducing loyalty.

Data 27: Summary Time Limit *(Lyric Quote):"Until it becomes dust until the end of time"*

Denotation: The figure states that it lasts until the body becomes dust and until the end of time.

Connotation: The two time limits (dust and the end of time) are combined into a single line so that the fidelity feels more dense and total, and the song moves towards the climax of the feeling.

Myth: The myth of true eternal love lasts until the end of life and transcends time. This myth works because the promise of fidelity until death and beyond time is considered a sign of true love, so the love that ends is seen as not true love.

Data 28: the determination to keep having a partner *(lyrics):"Hooo you're still mine"*

Denotation: The character affirms that his partner remains his/her

own. The exclamation "hooo" has no lexical meaning.

Connotation: The word "fixed" indicates certainty, steadfastness, and the desire to maintain the relationship. After realizing the value of the relationship, the character does not return to compare or change his choice.

Myth: The myth of having each other and feeling enough, a serious relationship requires constancy and loyalty. Feeling enough with one partner is seen as a proper attitude in a serious relationship, not as a questionable choice.

Data 29: Love Blends With Character's Life *(Lyric Quote):"The Beat in My Heart My Love Is Eternal"*

Denotation: The character states that there is a beating in his heart and his love is eternal.

Connotation: The phrase "beat in my heart" connotes that love has merged with the character's life. The heartbeat is used as a symbol of life so that love and the life of the character cannot be separated.

Myth: The myth of eternal love, true love is considered to be one with life and will never end. The eternity of love is seen as a measure of sincerity. This assumption feels natural because it is often spoken in everyday promises and expressions.

Data 30: unaffected constancy *(lyrics): "A thousand more times I don't care"*

Denotation: The character states that he doesn't care, with the affirmation of "a thousand more times".

Connotation: The combination of "a thousand more times" and "indifferent" connotes infinite connotation to all circumstances. This line summarizes Data 12 and Data 13.

Myth: The myth of true love and loyalty across lives, loyalty is considered a measure of sincere love. The view that couples must find each other and continue to be sought after is seen as romantic and natural. Therefore, the determination of the character is not questioned as excessive.

Data 31: The Desire for Love to Be Known *(Lyrics):"Until You Know How Much I Love You"*

Denotation: The character states that he lasts until his partner knows how much he is loved.

Connotation: Love that the couple wants to feel and know; there is a longing for the character's love to be recognized. This line repeats the essence of the message of Data 14 and increases the intensity of the emotions towards the closing.

Myth: The myth of true love and loyalty across lives, sincere love will continue to be pursued until it is known to your partner. This myth works because loyalty that crosses life and destiny encounters is considered evidence of sincere love, as if that is how true love should be. This assumption feels natural, even though it is a value formed by culture.

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Data 32: Steadfastness of love at the end of the song *(lyrics):"hiii" "I'll look for you""Until you know how much I love you"*

Denotation: The character again states that he will look for a partner until his love is known. The call "hiii" has no lexical meaning.

Connotation: Repetition shows consistency and steadfastness of feeling. This conclusion leaves the impression that search and love continue, just like Data 14.

Myth: The myth of true love and loyalty across lives, couples are seen as destined to find each other, and the search does not stop. The view that couples must find each other and continue to be sought after is seen as romantic and natural. Therefore, the determination of the character is not questioned as excessive.

The Meaning of Denotation in '1000X' Song Lyrics

The meaning of denotation in the lyrics of the song "1000X" describes the flow of the characters' feelings literally in five parts of the lyrics, as an answer to the formulation of the first problem.

First, in Part I (D1–D4), the character states that he occasionally feels jealous of the other person (D1). The other person is described as a perfectly created couple (D2), loving and very happy (D3), and praised by the people who look at him (D4). At this stage, the direct meaning of the lyrics is the character's acknowledgment of jealousy towards the other partner.

Second, in Part II (D5–D7), the character looks at his partner and then becomes conscious (D5), declares that he is very lucky (D6), and admits that there is love from his partner directed at him (D7). At this stage, the character's attention shifts from other people to his own partner.

Third, in Part III (D8–D14), the character declares that he belongs to his partner and his partner belongs to him, and that is enough (D8). The character expects his partner to remain by his side until the body becomes dust (D9), with the end of time and death as witnesses (D10), and declares that his love is eternal (D11). The character then assumes that he is reborn a thousand times (D12), does not care about the circumstances of the other world (D13), and will seek out his partner until his partner knows how much he is loved (D14).

Fourth, in Part IV (D15–D24), the character repeats awareness, luck, recognition of the couple's love, declaration of mutual ownership, pledge of allegiance, assumption of being born a thousand times, and determination to seek. Denotatively, this section does not add new information, but confirms the meaning that has been stated in Parts II and III.

Fifth, in Part V (D25–D32), the character declares that he will love his partner a thousand more times (D25), again declares that they belong to each other (D26), endures until it becomes dust and the end of time (D27), and affirms that his partner remains his (D28). The character also declares that there is a beating in his

heart and his love is eternal (D29), does not care until a thousand more times (D30), and will seek out his partner until his partner knows how much he is loved (D31–D32).

Thus, the denotation meaning of all lyrics moves from envy of other people's spouses, awareness when looking at one's own partner, statements of mutual ownership, loyalty expressed through the expressions "until it becomes dust" and "death that bears witness", to the assumption of being reborn a thousand times and the determination to find a partner until the love is known. The exclamations "hoo", "yeee", and "hiii" do not count as denotative meanings because they have no lexical meaning.

The Meaning of Connotations in the Lyrics of the Song '1000X'

The meaning of the connotations built through the signs in the lyrics expands the literal meaning into an emotional meaning, as an answer to the formulation of the second problem. The connotations can be grouped into five.

First, a sense of dissatisfaction and a tendency to compare. The words "envy" (D1), "created" and "perfect" (D2), and "adored praise" (D4) form an image of an ideal relationship that is judged from the view of the public. This image also implies that the character's own relationship is considered lacking. The anonymous word "they" indicates that the character's comparator is an image, not a person who is known closely.

Second, gratitude and appreciation. The word "conscious" (D5) connotes a turning point, while "how lucky" (D6, D16) and "love like your love" (D7, D17) connotes gratitude for genuine love. This gratitude replaces envy at the beginning of the lyrics.

Third, loyalty and attachment. The words "enough", "mine", and "yours" (D8, D18, D26) connote satisfaction and mutual attachment, while the word "remain" (D9, D28) connotes certainty and constancy. The phrase "remain by my side" signifies unchanging togetherness.

Fourth, infinite commitment through hyperbole and personification. The word "dust" symbolizes the mortality of the body (D9, D19), the personification of "death that bears witness" makes promises seem sacred (D10, D20), and the number "thousand" serves as a hyperbolic of infinite meaning and is in line with the title "1000X" (D12, D22, D25, D30). Repeated births and "other worlds" (D12, D13) connote repeated life opportunities, and "indifference" connotes steadfastness toward any change. The phrase "beating in my heart" (D29) connotes that love has merged with the character's life.

Fifth, active love and willingness to sacrifice. The word "I seek" (D14, D24, D32) connotes striving love, and the line "until you know how much I love you" (D14, D31) connotes a longing for the love of the character to be felt and acknowledged by the partner. The repetition of the lines in Parts IV and V connotes consistency and steadfastness, like a vow made over and over again.

Thus, the connotations in the lyrics of "1000X" indicate a sense of

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dissatisfaction, gratitude, loyalty, commitment, and willingness to sacrifice that are interconnected in one emotional journey of the character.

Myths About Love and Feelings in '1000X' Song Lyrics

Based on the analysis per data, four myths about love and feelings were found in the lyrics of the song "1000X", as an answer to the formulation of the third problem. Each myth was elaborated with the support of the source.

The myth of the perfect pair ***:*** *(D1–D7, D15–D17)*

This myth views a good relationship as a relationship that seems perfect and receives praise from others. This myth works because a relationship that seems perfect and is praised by people is considered reasonable as a benchmark for a good relationship, even though the benchmark is formed by social views. The lyrics first accept this assumption in Part I, then break it through the character's awareness in Part II: true happiness is realized from one's own partner's love.

Myths of true love and cross-life loyalty: (D12–D14, D22–D25, D30–D32)

This myth views that people who truly love will still choose and seek the same person at every opportunity in life. This myth works because loyalty that crosses life and destiny encounters is considered evidence of genuine love, as if that is indeed how true love should be. This assumption feels natural, even though it is a value formed by culture, so the determination of the character is not questioned as excessive.

N2 (Sitti Mutia) states that the phrase "if I were born a thousand more times, I would still choose you" reflects the value of loyalty, true love, and the belief to keep choosing the same partner. N1 (Andi Mega) states that choosing the same partner can describe very strong love, but true love is not only seen from the promise, but also from the way a person treats and maintains his or her partner on a daily basis. N1's view shows a critical attitude towards the myth, which is that promises need to be realized through real actions.

Myth of eternal love: (D9–D11, D19–D21, D27, D29)

This myth views that true love lasts until the end of life and transcends time. This myth works because the promise of fidelity until death and beyond time is considered a sign of true love, so that the love that ends is seen as not true love. This assumption feels natural because it is often spoken in everyday promises and expressions.

N1 (Andi Mega) states that the phrase "until it becomes dust" or "until death bears witness" is a symbol of the promise to stay together until the end of life, that is, the commitment to accompany the partner not only when things are good, but also when facing difficulties. N2 (Sitti Mutia) states that the phrase describes the promise to stay together for a very long time, even until the end of life, and that the

phrase "a thousand more times" is often considered a form of eternal love.

The myth of having each other and feeling enough: (D8, D18, D26, D28)

This myth views that true love means having and feeling enough with one partner. This myth works because having one partner and feeling enough is considered a complete form of love, so seeking or comparing with others is seen as reducing loyalty.

N1 (Andi Mega) states that loyalty is to remain committed to your partner in any situation, not only not turning to others, but also respecting your partner and carrying out responsibilities. N2 (Sitti Mutia) states that loyalty means maintaining trust and commitment and choosing a partner when facing problems, and that true love requires commitment, not just feelings. A summary of the four myths and the support of the resource persons is presented in Table 4.3.

Table 4. 3 Summary of myths in the lyrics of the song '1000X'

Yes	Data	Myth	Supporters (Resource Persons)
1	D1–D7, D15–D17	The myth of the perfect couple: a good relationship A relationship that seems perfect and receives the praise of others; true happiness is realized from one's own partner's love.	N2 and N1 once compared relationships, but realized that outward appearance is not necessarily the same as reality; the couple's support makes them aware of their good luck.
2	D12–D14, D22–D25, D30–D32	The myth of true love and cross-life loyalty: people who truly love will still choose and seek the same person at every opportunity of life.	N2: reflects loyalty and true love. N1: describes strong love, but it must be manifested through real action.
3	D9–D11, D19–D21, D27, D29	The myth of eternal love: true love lasts until the end of life and transcends time.	N1 and N2: "until it becomes dust" and "death that bears witness" are symbols of the shared promise until the end of life.
4	D8, D18, D26, D28	The myth of having each other and feeling enough: true love means having each other and feeling enough with one partner.	N1 and N2: loyalty is maintaining commitment and trust, respecting your partner, and still choosing a partner when you have problems.

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4. Discussion

The results of the study show that the lyrics of the song "1000X" can be interpreted in stages according to Roland Barthes' concept. Denotations show what the lyrics directly say, such as envy of other partners, the assumption of being born a thousand times, and time limits in the form of dust and death. Connotations show additional meanings in the form of dissatisfaction, gratitude, loyalty, commitment, and willingness to sacrifice. Myths show a broader value, namely society's view of perfect couples, true love, eternal love, and mutual ownership. These findings are in line with the view that Roland Barthes' semiotics can be used to reveal the messages behind signs and meanings in a work, as well as with those that Barthes' semiotics are able to connect language, symbols, and social reality. (Zahra and Supena, 2024) (Qusayri et al., 2024)

The phrases "born a thousand more times", "until it becomes dust", and "death that bears witness" show that one sign can produce multiple meanings. Denotatively, these expressions only mention assumptions and time limits. Connotatively, "dust" symbolizes the mortality of the body, the personification of "death that bears witness" makes promises seem sacred, and the number "thousand" becomes hyperbole of infinite meaning. The additional meaning then develops into a view that is considered natural in society, namely that true love does not end. This is what makes loyalty seem to be something natural, as explained in the concept of myth in theoretical studies (Roland Barthes). The title "1000X" itself is in line with the fragment "a thousand more times" so that the number becomes the main marker of the character's determination.

Judging from the overall lyrics, the song "1000X" conveys a message about the importance of appreciating, being grateful, and defending one's partner. The lyrical flow moves from envy (D1–D4), awareness (D5–D7), pledge of allegiance (D8–D11), to determination to transcend life (D12–D14), which is then repeated and emphasized in D15–D32. The word "conscious" in D5 becomes a turning point that separates the two conditions of the character: before realizing, the character looks at others and feels inadequate; afterwards, the character looks at his partner and feels enough. The word "enough" in D8 is the direct opposite of the word "envy" in D1.

Thus, the expression of loyalty in the next part does not stand alone, but is an answer to the envy built in the first part. The repetition of lines such as "until you know how much I love you" and "I will look for you" in several parts (D14, D24, D31, and D32) shows that the core message of the song is the character's desire for his love to be known and felt by his partner. The repetition also increases the intensity of emotions until it reaches its peak at the end.

When viewed from the four myths, the lyrics only break one myth, namely the myth of the perfect couple (D5–D7), while the other three myths are confirmed through repetition, namely true love and loyalty across lives, eternal love, and having and feeling enough. The measure of a good relationship moves from the

praise of others to unlimited loyalty. In Barthes' framework, this shows that myths do not disappear when they are broken, but can be replaced by new myths that seem more sincere.

The meaning of the interviewees reinforced these findings. Both interviewees stated that they had compared their relationships to other people's relationships, but later realized that the outward appearance of a relationship did not necessarily reflect the actual circumstances (N2) and chose to focus on improving their own relationship (N1). Both also read the phrase "until it becomes dust" as a symbol of a promise to stay together until the end of life. However, N1 was critical of the myth of cross-life fidelity because according to him true love is not only seen from promises, but also from the way a person treats and defends his or her partner on a daily basis. Nonetheless, the interviewees' responses only serve as supporting data, while the main meaning remains sourced from the lyrical analysis.

5. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and discussion in the previous chapter about the meaning of the lyrics of the song "1000X" by Ghea Indrawari through the study of Roland Barthes' semiotics, several conclusions can be drawn as follows.

First, the meaning of the denotation in the lyrics of the song "1000X" literally describes the character's emotional flow in five parts, starting from envy of other people's spouses who seem perfect and happy, awareness when looking at one's own partner, statements of mutual possession, loyalty described through the expressions "until it becomes dust" and "death that bears witness", to the assumption of being reborn a thousand times. The part that is repeated in the lyrics denotatively only affirms the meaning that has been stated before, while the exclamations "hoo", "yeee", and "hiii" do not count because they have no lexical meaning. The meaning of this denotation becomes the basis for the formation of meaning at the next level.

Second, the connotation meanings constructed through the signs in the lyrics indicate a sense of dissatisfaction when comparing relationships with others, gratitude after realizing the luck of having a partner, mutual loyalty and attachment, boundless commitment built through the hyperbole of "a thousand", the image of "dust", and the personification of "death that bears witness", as well as the active love and willingness to sacrifice represented through the word "seek". The connotation expands the literal meaning into a deeper emotional meaning, with the word "conscious" as a turning point and the word "enough" as opposed to the word "envy".

Third, the myth of love and feelings represented in the lyrics of the song "1000X" includes four views that have developed in society, namely (1) true happiness is realized from one's own partner's love, not from a partner who seems perfect in the eyes of others; (2) true love makes one continue to choose and seek the same person at every opportunity in life; (3) true love is believed to last until the end of life and beyond time; and (4) having one partner is considered sufficient

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and is a form of commitment. Of the four myths, only the myth of a perfect couple is broken, while the other three are confirmed through repetition. The four myths are reinforced by information from the source used as supporting data, although the source 1 is critical that true love is not only seen from promises, but also from real daily actions.

Overall, the lyrics of the song "1000X" depict the emotional journey of the characters from envy, awareness, pledge of allegiance, to determination to continue to love and defend their partner. The three levels of Roland Barthes' meaning, namely denotation, connotation, and myth, are interrelated and show that the lyrics of the song not only function as entertainment, but also as a medium of conveying messages about the importance of appreciating, grateful, and maintaining a partner in a relationship.

Suggestions

Based on the results and conclusions of the study, the researcher proposed the following suggestions.

For future researchers, it is recommended to study the lyrics of other songs using Roland Barthes' semiotic approach and other semiotic approaches, in order to obtain a more varied picture of how the meaning of denotations, connotations, and myths are formed in literary works in the form of song lyrics.

For students of the Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program, the results of this research are expected to be used as reference materials in studying semiotics studies, especially in analyzing the meanings contained in song lyrics and other literary works.

For readers and listeners of the song "1000X", this research is expected to help understand the message contained in the lyrics more deeply, so that the song is not only enjoyed as entertainment, but can also be a reflection to better appreciate and be grateful for the partner in a relationship. Further research is also suggested to expand the source of supporting data, for example by involving a greater number of sources and more diverse backgrounds, so that the interpretation of the meaning of myths can be further strengthened.

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