THE TRUE MEANING OF REZS’ SERESS’ GLOOMY SUNDAY AS PORTRAYED IN THE WORDS OF THE SONG

A SARJANA PENDIDIKAN THESIS

Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements to Obtain the Sarjana Pendidikan Degree in English Language Education

By
ApfiaTamariska
Student Number: 121214042

ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE AND ARTS EDUCATION
FACULTY OF TEACHERS TRAINING AND EDUCATION
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Yogyakarta, August 4, 2016
Faculty of Teacher Training and Education
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Rohandi, Ph.D.
DEDICATION PAGE

I dedicate this undergraduate thesis to:

**Jesus Christ**

Yosafat Edwin
Lidia Ichtiarwati

“For this reason we also, from the day we heard about you, have not ceased praying for you and asking God to fill you with the knowledge of his will in all spiritual wisdom and understanding”

Colossians 1:9
STATEMENT OF WORK'S ORIGINALITY

I honestly declare that this thesis, which I have written, does not contain the work or parts of the work of other people, except those cited in the quotations and the references as a scientific paper should.

Yogyakarta, August 4, 2016

The Writer

Agita Tamariska
LEMBAR PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN
PUBLIKASI KARYA ILMIAH UNTUK KEPENTINGAN AKADEMIS

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya mahasiswa Universitas Sanata Dharma:

Nama: Apfia Tamariska
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Demi pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan, saya memberikan kepada Perpustakaan Universitas Sanata Dharma karya ilmiah saya yang berjudul:

**THE TRUE MEANING OF REZS’ SERESS’ GLOOMY SUNDAY AS PORTRAYED IN THE WORDS OF THE SONG**

Beserta perangkat yang dieprlukan (bila ada). Dengan demikian saya memberikan kepada Perpustakaan Universitas Sanata Dharma hak untuk menyimpan, mengolahnya dalam bentuk media lain, mengolahnya dalam bentuk pangkalan data, mendistribusikan secara terbatas, dan mempublikasikannya di Internet atau media lain untuk kepentingan akademis tanpa perlu meminta ijin dari saya maupun memberikan royalti kepada saya selama tetap mencantumkan nama saya sebagai penulis.

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Dibuat di Yogyakarta
Pada tanggal: 4 Agustus 2016

Yang menyatakan,

(Apfia Tamariska)
ABSTRACT

Tamariska, Apfia. (2016). *The True Meaning of Rezső Seress’ Gloomy Sunday as Portrayed in the Words of the Song*. Yogyakarta: English Language Education Study Program, Department of Language and Arts Education, Faculty of Teachers Training and Education, Sanata Dharma University.

This research analyzes a song entitled *Gloomy Sunday* composed by Rezső Seress and the lyrics written by László Jávor in 1933. The song tells about a man whose lover has passed away. The song is also known as a “Hungarian Suicide Song”. It is assumed that it has inspired people to commit suicide (in Budapest and Berlin).

The aim of this research is to find the true meaning of Rezső Seress’ *Gloomy Sunday* as portrayed in the words of the song. In order to do so, the writer has formulated two problems. The two formulated problems of this study are “What is the surface meaning of *Gloomy Sunday*?” and “What is the true meaning of *Gloomy Sunday*?”

In order to solve the problems, the researcher uses Formalist Approach and Psychological Approach. There are two sources used in the research. The primary source is the song *Gloomy Sunday* composed by Rezső Seress. The secondary sources are taken from printed books, online books, and online articles. The theories used are the theory of poetry, personality, needs, dream, and love.

After conducting the analysis of the study, there are two findings. The first finding shows the surface meaning of *Gloomy Sunday*. The surface meaning of the song is that death is not an unhappy situation and death is a way for loving. The second finding shows the deeper meaning of *Gloomy Sunday*. The deeper meaning of the song is death is an uncertain situation. Death is physically separation, but spiritually, it is a hope because there is a love.

It is suggested that the future researchers may analyze this song deeper by collecting the complete biography of an author and other reliable articles for supporting this study. It is also suggested, that this song can be used by English teacher as the material to teach Poetry.

Keywords: Sunday, true meaning, gloomy.
ABSTRAK


Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mencari makna sesungguhnya dari Gloomy Sunday seperti yang tergambar pada kata-kata dalam lagu. Untuk menemukan arti sebenarnya, ada dua hal yang menjadi permasalahan utama dalam penelitian ini. Dua rumusan masalah tersebut adalah “Apa makna literal dari lagu Gloomy Sunday?” dan “Apa makna mendalam dari lagu Gloomy Sunday?”


Disarankan bagi peneliti selanjutnya untuk menganalisa lagu ini lebih dalam lagi dengan mencari biografi yang lebih lengkap mengenai penulis dan artikel-artikel yang lebih kuat untuk mendukung studi ini. Disarankan juga, bahwa lagu ini dapat digunakan oleh guru bahasa Inggris sebagai bahan untuk mengajar Poetry.

Kata kunci: Sunday, true meaning, gloomy
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First of all, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to Jesus Christ, my super Idol. I would not have been able to complete this thesis without His blessings.

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I would like to thank my beloved parents, my father Yosafat Edwin and my mother Lidia Ichtiarwati for their support and patience. Then, I would like to thank Anthonia Jessy Perwirasari, S.Pd., Nikolas Caristra, S.Pd., Shabrinadita Fara, S.Pd., Yulianus Febriarko, S.Pd., and Moka Juan Brundi Sarmento Madeira. Their thoughtful questions and comments were valued greatly.

Kumoro, S.Pd. for the love, laughter, care, happiness, togetherness, support, and help.

Sincerely,

ApfiaTamariska
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

There are four parts in this chapter, namely background of the study, objective of study, problem formulation, and the definition of terms. Background of the study contains the description topic of the study and some reasons for choosing the song *Gloomy Sunday*. Objective of study contains the aim of the study. Problem formulation focuses on the problems discussed in the study. Definition of terms provide some significant terms related to the song.

A. Background of the Study

In human culture, people cannot be separated from music. Merkur (2000) says that human has music because to be human is to be musical. It also prevails in the researcher that music is a one part of researcher’s life. Music can stimulate human feelings; happy or sad. In fact, people tend to listen to a happy song when they are happy and they tend to listen to a sad song when they are sad. Leslie Bunt (1994) states that each individual has a connection with music. What are the connections between us and music? The answers include: the pleasure gained from listening; the warmth and friendship from being part of a group making music; the stimulus and satisfaction from regular practice and rehearsal; the intellectual delight from exploring the intricacies of musical forms and structures; the physical energy released within us by both playing and listening to music, inspiring us often to move and dance (p.2).
Not only that, music can be the reflection of human’s experiences and thoughts. The lyrics of a song can be considered as a poem due to its form. The experiences and thoughts can be depicted through the words in its lyrics. Perrine (1969) states that poems can be used as a gear for stepping up the intensity and increasing the range of our experiences and as a glass for clarifying it. Poems reflect people’s lives through the words, in this case through the lyric of a song.

A composer, Rezső Seress has done a great masterpiece through *Gloomy Sunday*. The song portrays the story which makes a controversial issue behind it. Most people labeled *Gloomy Sunday* as “Hungarian Suicide Song”. It is a popular song with the scary issue. At least two events of committing suicide happened. It is originally composed by Rezső Seress in 1933 entitled *Vége a Világnak* and the lyrics is written by his friend, a poet. László Jávor entitled *Szomorú Vasárnap* and it is first recorded by Pál Kálmar in 1935. In 1941, the song is rewritten in English version entitled *Gloomy Sunday* by Sam M. Lewis and was released by Billie Holiday.

According to Bernstein and Picker (1972), music is sound which is organized in time. It is used as a tool to express composers’ idea and emotion. The best known of *Gloomy Sunday* song sung by Billie Holiday. Once it was published, there were reports written in *New York Times* about people committed suicide after listening to *Gloomy Sunday*. In Budapest, February of 1936, a local shoemaker, Joseph Keller committed suicide. Budapest Police investigated that Keller had left a suicide note written *Gloomy Sunday*. In Berlin, a young shopkeeper hung herself with a copy of *Gloomy Sunday* laid beneath her feet. This song becomes popular
because of the suicide issue behind the song’s lyrics. British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) felt that it was necessary to suppress the song and the United States (US) network quickly followed the suppression. However, the BBC’s ban toward this song was repealed in 2002. BBC banned *Gloomy Sunday* sung by Billie Holiday from being broadcast, but the instrumental version of *Gloomy Sunday* was still allowed to be broadcasted.

According to Hargreaves (1986), there are three responses toward music, they are music emotional response, music preference response, and music desire response. Firstly, music emotional response is mood or emotion when the listeners are listening to music. In this section, the listeners give the active participation toward the music that they heard. Secondly, music preference response is an act of deciding one genre of music as the main priority than others. Thirdly, Music desire response is the individual’s commitment toward the music preference.

The first type of those responses shows a strong connection which leads to an active participation. The active participation means that if it is correlated with the suicide cases there, it shows the possibility that this sad song supports their sorrow into suicide. The meaning of the song *Gloomy Sunday* in Billie Holiday version, becomes interesting to be analyzed because of those suicide reports after hearing and obtaining a deep understanding of this song’s lyrics. It supports the researcher’s concern in this study in order to straighten the listeners’ understanding towards the song.
B. Objective of the Study

The objective of the study is to find the true meaning of Rezső Seress’ *Gloomy Sunday* as portrayed in the words of the song.

C. Problem Formulation

The problems of study are formulated as follows:

1. What is the surface meaning of *Gloomy Sunday*?
2. What is the true meaning of *Gloomy Sunday*?

D. Definition of Terms

Here are the important terms that will be used and support this study, so that there will be no misunderstanding between the researcher and the readers. The important terms are Sunday, true meaning, and gloomy. The three of them will be discussed one by one in the explanation below.

1. Sunday

According to Richards (1999), Sunday is one joy and festivity, for every Sunday reminded the Christians of the joyous event of Christ’s resurrection and Sunday is restful from strenuous physical work. Western and Eastern people consider Sunday as a restful day. It seems like people cannot wait for Sunday. In this study, the “Sunday” is different from Sunday as common people’s perception.
2. **True meaning**

According to Barnet (1994), true meaning or deeper meaning is the meaning that is told for our sake because it is implicit. It is implicit because the deeper meaning of this study only can be found by analyzing a deeper understanding of the song through psychological approach. By studying the deeper meaning of the song, it is expected to get the hidden meaning in the *Gloomy Sunday* song.

3. **Gloomy**

According to Barker, Amis, and Swift in *Literature Gloom Mirrors Economic Misery*, gloomy generally depicts darkness. It is not bright and it is not sunny. It also depicts feelings of sadness or hopelessness. The meaning of this gloomy combines its meaning into a very deep sense of gloomy. Gloomy which is intended in this study, has an attached relationship to a day, Sunday. The depiction of gloomy and Sunday is not only words which only belong to the atmosphere in Sunday, but also it depicts something bigger. It depicts a great feeling of the main character in viewing his life.
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the review of literature. It covers review of the related theories, the theoretical framework, and the context of the study. In the review of related theories, the researcher discusses some theories to support the analysis of the study. The theories are theory of poetry, theory of personality, theory of needs, theory of dream, formalist approach, psychological approach, and theory of love. The theoretical framework presents some theories used in this study to find the true meaning of Gloomy Sunday. The context of the song contains the review on Gloomy Sunday.

A. Review of Related Theories

This part reviews the theories which are employed in the study. Here are some theories that will be used to solve the problems formulations. They are the theory of poetry, theory of personality, theory of needs, formalist approach, psychological approach, and theory of love.

1. Theory of Poetry

Wordsworth in Peck and Loyle (1984) states that poetry is spontaneous overflow of powerful feeling and expression of emotion. It is words arranged in a rhythmic pattern with regular accents which are carefully selected for sound, accent
and meaning to express ideas and emotions. The ideas and emotions are portrayed in words by a poet such as a poem and a song.

According to Kennedy and Gioia (1995), there are two kinds of poetry. They are lyric poetry and narrative poetry. Lyric poetry is a non-narrative poem in which a single speaker presents a state of mind or an emotional state. Narrative poetry is a verbal representation of a sequence of connected events. It propels the character through a plot and it always told by a narrator. The subcategories of lyric poetry are ode, elegy, epigram, epistle, and dramatic monologue.

a. Ode

Ode is most formal organized form of lyric poetry. There are two kinds of ode. The pindaric ode is about public subject (the nation, tribute to a famous person, and celebration of an event). The horatian ode is more meditative in tone and subject matter.

b. Elegy

Elegy is derived from Greek word “elegia”, which means lament. It is written to express feeling of sorrow or loss. It can be the death of a friend, the loss of youth or of a better world.

c. Epigram

The word “epigram” comes from Greek word “ephigraphein”, which means inscribe. Epigram is a very short poem. It is usually a witty statement, often with a quick and satirical twist at the end.
d. Epistle

The word “epistle” comes from Greek word “epistole”, which means letter or message. Epistle is a poem in the form of a letter addressed to somebody.

e. Dramatic Monologue

Dramatic Monologue is a poem in which the speaker is addressing someone in a certain situation that has to be reconstructed entirely from the speaker’s words. It makes a speech to a silent auditor in a specific situation and at critical moment.

According to Abrams (2005), there are also theme, symbol, and stanza in poetry. Theme is what the poem is all about. This is the central idea that the poet wants to convey. It can be a story, thought, and a description of something or someone. Symbol enriches a work and gives additional layers of meaning. Symbol is an idea or image that suggests something else in complex ways. A symbol can stand for many things at one time and lead the readers out of systematic and structured method of looking at things.

Stanza is a group of lines within in poem. The blank between stanzas is called a stanza break. There is no set length to a stanza or an insistence that all stanzas within a poem need be the same length. Poems may contain any number of stanzas. It depends on the author’s wishes and the structure in which the poet is writing. There are several types of stanzas.

a. Couplet

A couplet is a set of two lines. A couplet can be a rhymed couplet; aa and an unrhymed couplet; xx.
b. **Tercet**

A tercet is three-line stanza. It can be a rhymed tercet and an unrhymed tercet.

c. **Quatrain**

A quatrain is four-line stanza. It can be a rhymed quatrain and an unrhymed quatrain. Its rhyme scheme may be aabb, abab, abba or abcb.

d. **Quintain**

A quintain is five-line stanza. It is also called a quintet or a cinquain. The rhyme scheme for quintain is usually ababb, abba, abcba, aabba, axbxb, ababa or abbaa.

e. **Sexain**

A sexain is six-line stanza. It is also called a sixain, sextet or sextain. Its rhyme scheme may be aabaab, ababcc, abcabc, abccba, xaxaxa or aabceb.

f. **Septet**

In poetry, a septet is seven-line stanza in one of large number of metrical and rhyme schemes.

This study also presents the point of view which is the angle of considering things in the story or poem. There are three differentiation points of view by Russell (2009). The first one is First Person Point of View. It means that the speaker is a character in the story or poem and tells it from his or her perspective (uses “I”). The second is Third Person Limited Point of View, where the speaker is not a part of the story, but tells about the other character through the limited perceptions of one other person. The third is Third Person Omniscient Point of View, where the
speaker is not part of the story, but it is able to know and describe what all characters are thinking. Through this study, the theory of poetry is aimed to get the understanding about the surface meaning of the song before going to the further analysis of the true meaning of *Gloomy Sunday*.

2. **Theory of Personality**

The repression of thoughts and desires is what causes the unconsciousness to harbor human’s desire. To study how the unconscious mind expressed itself in coded form to avoid censorship of the conscious mind (Kennedy, 2006). Freud believes that behaviors are caused by 10% conscious awareness and about 90% are caused by unconscious awareness.

Freud (1958) proposes three different levels of consciousness. The first is conscious thoughts which are mental products currently in awareness. The second is preconscious thoughts which are memories not currently in awareness but easily retrieved. The third is unconscious thoughts which are things a person cannot voluntarily bring to awareness.

To help people understand how personality and mental illnesses develops and works, Freud (1962) distinguishes the structure of mind or “Freud’s Personality Theory” into three abstract ideas known as id, ego, and superego. This theory places great emphasis on the role of unconscious psychological conflicts in shaping behavior and personality. These are the explanation of Freud’s personality structure.
a. **Id**

Id or “it” always seeks pleasure. This search is referred to as “pleasure principle", which can be understood as demand to take care of needs immediately. Pleasure principle pursues immediate pleasure, regardless of consequences. Freud describes id as “chaos; a cauldron full of seething excitation”. It is totally unconscious. Id works to gain satisfaction for instinctual needs.

Freud describes the mental activity generated by the id as primary process thinking. Primary means first. It is simple, irrational, and gut-level, aimed at seeking pleasure or avoiding pain. Freud believes that primary process thinking is a typical of unconscious mental processes and dominated by the pleasure principle. It is aimed to satisfy the demands of the id in irrational ways, often through the fantasy. As adults, people experience it most often in dreams or in moments of mental disturbance. Freud believes that dreams are aimed at satisfying id impulses.

b. **Ego**

This personality structure can be interpreted as the “self” or Greek and Latin for “I’. Unlike Id which is dominated by the pleasure principle, ego is ruled by “reality principle”, which says “helps a person to satisfy the needs through the reality”, which means the ability to make plans that take reality even postponing pleasure or enduring.

The ego is ruled by reality principle. This is called as secondary process thinking. This ego is partly conscious and partly unconscious. Freud says that the ego has to serve three harsh masters. Often, ego responds and controls id in order
to avoid unpleasant consequences. Ego has functions to serve as the master executive, adapt to reality, and urge of the id and super-ego.

c. **Super Ego**

    The word super in super ego means above, and the super ego is like a supervisor of the psyche, monitoring the activity and making value judgments which lead people to feel good or bad about their behavior. There are two aspects in super ego. The first one is conscience, which is an internalization of punishments and warnings. The second one is ego ideal, which can be found from the reward. The conscience and ego ideal communicate their requirements to the ego with feelings like pride, shame, and guilt.

3. **Theory of Needs**

    According to Maslow (1954), the needs hierarchy system is a commonly used scheme for classifying human motives. Human is motivated from the lowest level up to the highest level of needs. The needs are categorized into five general levels of needs.

a. **Physiological Needs**

    Physiological needs are those required sustain life such as air, water, nourishment, sleep, food, sex, and shelter. This physiological needs are the basic of human needs. The needs have to be fulfilled in minimal level before the individual is motivated by higher order needs.
b. **Safety Needs**

Safety needs include protection against danger, threat, and deprivation. Behavior is uncertainty with respect to continue employment. It reflects favoritism or discrimination unpredictable administration of policy. However, it is a powerful motivator of safety needs in the employment relationship at every level.

c. **Social Needs (Belongingness)**

Social needs include giving and receiving of love, friendship, affection, belonging, association, and acceptance. The social needs come after the physiological and safety needs are fulfilled. In this case, love, Maslow combines the twin urges to give and receive love. Giving love is more than a maternal instinct implanted by nature. It is seeking to avoid misunderstanding and accepting selected others. While, receiving love is a way to get away from loneliness and rejection. Satisfaction is a matter of degree rather than accomplishment.

d. **Ego Needs**

There are two parts of ego needs. They are the need for autonomy or independence and the need for self-esteem or self-worth. The need for autonomy includes need for achievement, adequacy, strength, and freedom. While the need for self-esteem or self-worth includes status, recognition, appreciation, and prestige.

e. **Self-Actualization Needs**

Self-actualization needs refer to the individuals’ desire to continue self-development and become more and more of what one is and what one is capable of becoming. It represents growth of an individual toward fulfillment of the highest
needs. Self-actualization may include the quest for knowledge, understanding, talent, creativity.

4. Theory of Dream

In *The Interpretation of Dreams*, Sigmund Freud (1990) states a person’s psychological state can be analyzed through dreams. There is a psychological technique to interpret dreams and this application will reveal as a psychological structure. Dreams are classified into two classes. The first class is dream which is influenced only by the present or the past such as insomnia or nightmare.

The second class is determinative of the future, such as direct prophecies received in the dream, the foretelling of a future event, and the symbolic dream. Our dreams always connect themselves with such ideas as have shortly before been presented in our consciousness. Careful examination will nearly always detect a thread by which the dream has linked itself to experiences of the previous day.
5. **Formalist Approach**

According to Klarer (1999), formalist approach is categorized as the text-oriented approaches. This approach regard literature as a unique form of human knowledge and it needs to be examined on its own terms. Proponents of formal analysis believe that universal statements or laws about the work can be done through internal structures and language.

It focuses on literary devices of a piece of writing, such as the point of view, the tone, the setting, the characters, the diction, and other elements of the text. It will focus on logical connections within texts. All information which is essential to the interpretation of a work must be found with the piece itself.

6. **Psychological Approach**

The approach of this study is psychoanalytic theory proposed by Sigmund Freud. This approach involves the theory of psychology to explain the true meaning of the song lyrics as portrayed in the words of this song. The proponents of this approach insist that the main character’s thought and experiences can be referred to psychology of human being.

The personality characteristics are mostly the reflection of the contents of the unconscious part of the mind. Guerin et al. (2011) stated, “The foundation of Freud’s contribution to modern psychology is his emphasis on the unconscious aspects of the human psyche” (p.154). Through this approach, the character’s thought can be traced more profoundly.
7. **Theory of Love**

In understanding what individual’s desire in romantic relationships are, John Lee (1973) divides love into six types of love.

a. **Eros**

Eros love is a passionate love that typically formed from a deep and immediate physical attraction. It is related with intimacy, passion, commitment, and relationship satisfaction.

b. **Ludos**

Ludos love tends to view relationship as a game and is more comfortable with the idea of pursuing or maintaining multiple relationships simultaneously. This style tends to play rather than being involved in feeling.

c. **Storge**

Storge love is known as the companionate love or friendship style of love. This is also known as the love of community and family. It is a natural carnal love, but powerful enough to be a real hindrance to spiritual growth. It develops the relationship slowly.

d. **Mania**

Mania love is characterized by a need for a great deal of attention and affection. It describes love as a mixture of conflict and romantic from Eros love. The mania lover takes a rapid progression toward intimacy due to the desire for an all-encompassing relationship. This type of love includes being obsessive, jealous, and emotional. It refers to the obsession of love. Mania love feelings are beyond the rational control.
e. **Pragma**

It is characterized as making rational decisions of whether or not to enter a relationship because of personal or social compatibility. Pragma is viewed as a hybrid between storge and ludos. The lovers emphasize compatibility on characteristics such as religion, family values, and education. It focuses on the detail and qualities of couple.

f. **Agape**

Agape is a hybrid of storge and eros. It has been described as a selfless approach to love due to the lovers being extremely forgiving, supportive, and committed to their partners. It has shown to positively correlate with satisfaction and commitment. It also has so much relation with Christian love. Agape is related to love to serve rather than receive. It is also known as the love of God for mankind.

**B. Theoretical Framework**

Based on both formulated problems in the previous chapter, the study focuses on the true meaning of Rezső Seress’ *Gloomy Sunday* as portrayed in the words of the song through formalist approach and psychological approach. Besides, the researcher also uses some theories that related to the study. In order to answer the first formulated problem, the researcher applies the theory of poetry from Kennedy and Gioia (1995), Peck and Loyle (1984), Abrams (2005), and Russel (2009).

In order to answer the second formulated problem, the researcher applies the theory of personality from Freud (1958), Freud (1962), and Kennedy (2006),
theory of needs from Maslow (1954), theory of dream from Freud (1990), and
theory of love from Lee (1973) to analyze the true meaning of *Gloomy Sunday*.

C. **Context of the Song**

*Gloomy Sunday*, also known as the “Hungarian Suicide Song”, is a song composed by Hungarian pianist and composer Rezső Seress and published in 1933. The song was composed by Rezső Seress while living in Paris, in an attempt to become established as a songwriter in late 1932. The original lyrics are titled *Vége a Világnak*.

The original musical composition is a piano melody in C-minor. Seress wrote the song at the time of the great depression and increasing fascist influence in the writer's native Hungary, although sources differ as to the degree to whether his song was motivated by personal melancholy rather than concerns about the future of the world. Seress’ friend, a poet, László Jávor wrote the lyrics and rewritten the original titled of the song, entitled *Szomorú Vasárnap*.

This version of the song becomes the best known as *Gloomy Sunday*. The song was first recorded in Hungarian by Pál Kalmár in 1935. Then, *Gloomy Sunday* was recorded in English by Hal Kemp in 1936, with lyrics translated by Sam M. Lewis, and was recorded the same year by Paul Robeson, with lyrics by Desmond Carter. It becomes well-known throughout much of the English-speaking world after the release of a version by Billie Holiday.
Sam M. Lewis' lyrics refer to suicide, and the record label describes it as the “Hungarian Suicide Song”. There were reports which were written in New York Times about people committed suicide on February of 1936. In Budapest, a local shoemaker, Joseph Keller committed suicide. Keller had left a suicide note written Gloomy Sunday. In Berlin, a young shopkeeper hung herself with a copy of Gloomy Sunday. In January 1968, some thirty-five years after writing the song, its composer, Rezső Seress committed suicide. BBC banned Billie Holiday's version of the song from being broadcast in 2002, as being detrimental to wartime morale.
CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter consists of three parts. The first part is object of the study. It contains the description of the literary work studied from a song entitled *Gloomy Sunday* by Rezső Seress. The second part is the approach of the study. In this part, the researcher discusses the approaches employed in the analysis of the study. The third part is the method of the study. This part contains the method which explains the procedure in conducting this study.

A. Object of the Study

The object of the study is the song lyrics of *Gloomy Sunday* by Hungarian composer, Rezső Seress. *Gloomy Sunday* was published in 1933 and first recorded in 1935 in Hungary. *Gloomy Sunday* is the English version of Hungarian controversial song from the original lyrics written by Rezső Seress, *Szomorú Vasárnap* in the period before Second World War. The original lyric was translated into the English version titled *Gloomy Sunday* by Sam M. Lewis and it was released by Billie Holliday in 1941.

The song lyric consists of five stanzas with seven lines on first stanza, four lines on the second stanza, three lines on the third stanza, two lines on the fourth stanza, and three lines on the last stanza. The song’s lyrics share the atmosphere about sadness. *Gloomy Sunday* becomes a famous song, best known as Hungarian
Suicide Song because of the various number of people committed suicides. Some people believed that the song lyrics influenced many people to commit suicide after listening to the song’s lyrics. Rezső Seress committed suicide in Budapest in January 1968 by jumping out of a window, but he survived from it. Later, he was died in hospital by choked himself with a wire.

B. Approach of the Study

The researcher focuses on the true meaning of the words of Gloomy Sunday. The study uses formalist approach to answer the first formulated problem and psychological approach to answer the second formulated problem. The formalist approach is used to help the researcher analyzed the surface meaning of the song. This approach insists that all the elements necessary for understanding the work are contained within the work itself.

The psychological approach is used to help the researcher analyzed the true meaning of the song. This approach is used to analyze Gloomy Sunday through psychology side. This approach helps the researcher to understand the motives which reflected through the thoughts and feelings presented in the Gloomy Sunday lyrics.

C. Method of the Study

The method of this study used library research. There were two sources used; primary source and secondary source. The data of primary source is from
Gloomy Sunday song written by Rezső Seress, a Hungarian composer. The data of secondary source are some theories about theory of poetry, theory of personality, theory of needs, theory of dream, theory of love, and some data related to the song. They were collected from printed books, online books, and online articles.

There were several steps taken by the researcher in conducting this study. The first step is the researcher was listening to the song and reading the lyrics. Then, the researcher, re-read the lyrics again while listening to the song in order to get better understanding about the lyrics. Having an understanding about the lyrics, the researcher began the second step which was searching and collecting related theories in order to support the researcher in answering the problem formulations. Before the researcher discussed the problem formulations, the researcher had to know first about the aim of the study then the researcher could know the problems. In this study, the researcher applies the formalist approach and the psychological approach. Furthermore, the researcher applies some theories which related with the study in order to support the analysis of the study. The theories were used in this study were theory of poetry, theory of personality, theory of needs, theory of dream, and theory of love. In addition, the researcher also searched for some information about Gloomy Sunday from printed books and websites.
CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

This chapter discusses two major parts which are aimed to answer the two problem formulations presented in this study. Firstly, it discusses the surface meaning of *Gloomy Sunday*. Secondly, it discusses the true meaning of *Gloomy Sunday*.

A. The Surface Meaning of *Gloomy Sunday*

Many rumors that *Gloomy Sunday* has a power to influence people’s mind committed suicide. Overall, the lyrics of this that the protagonist is telling his grief and all of his thoughts. The song begins with the title of the song entitled *Gloomy Sunday* which the researcher is curious of its meaning. The words “gloomy Sunday” can also be found in the lyrics. The researcher tries to analyze the meaning of the title first before go to the analysis of the lyrics.

In the first line of the first stanza is written “Sunday is gloomy my hours are slumberless”. The author starts the song with the word “Sunday”. The author likes to use symbols to describe the feelings. “Sunday” here is a symbol which is used to strengthen the imagery of this song. Even on the title of this song, the author uses the word “Sunday”. Sunday is the name of a day, a weekend, a day before Monday, and one day after Saturday.
In western culture, Sunday is the time where they can spend their time to take a break or have picnic with family or their friends. This similar thing also happens in Indonesia. If Monday until Friday are working day, then Saturday and Sunday are restful days. They are a good time to get some peace and to refresh the tired body and minds. On the contrary, in this case, “Sunday” mentioned by the author is a gloomy “Sunday”. The words shows that the main character [I] does not feel the atmosphere of Sunday. He regards the day as a gloomy and a heavy day.

The lyrics of *Gloomy Sunday* also contain some formalist literary terms, such as the character, point of view, theme and symbolism. After the analysis on the title of the song, then the researcher provides stanza by stanza analysis on the lyrics below.

**The First Stanza**

Sunday is gloomy my hours are slumberless.  
Dearest, the shadows I live with are numberless.  
Little white flowers will never awaken you,  
Not where the black coach of sorrow has taken you.  
Angels have no thought of ever returning you –  
Would they be angry if I thought of joining you?  
**Gloomy Sunday.**

The first stanza contains of seven lines. It is called a septet. The first stanza begins with the main character’s [I] expression about how he regards his life. It is shown in the first line and second line. In the first line, the word “hours” refers to his life and in the second line, the word “shadows” refers to an uneasy feeling. The speaker or the main character [I] feels that his life is hard. Then, in the third line, the main character starts to appear the reason why his life is so an uneasy. He mentions the words “flowers” and “you”. Flowers symbolize something soft and
fragrant. Something soft and fragrant refer to the feminine thing. A feminine thing is usually indicated as a girl or a woman. Therefore, the word ‘you’ in the third line indicates a woman. The words “little white flowers” symbolize something peaceful. The words “Little white flowers will never awaken you” show that the woman is in a condition when he is sleeping or closing her eyes. The fourth line is written that the woman has been taken by the lack coach of sorrow. Black symbolize something dark. If the word “black” is combined with the word “sorrow”, black coach of sorrow can be a symbol of the death.

The similar thing is also written in the fifth line “Angels have no thought of ever returning you”, it seems that the angels involved with the black coach. In some religion, people consider that angels have a direct connection to God. When someone is dead, it all happens due to the permission of God. Therefore, God and angels also have a connection with the death. In the fourth and fifth lines, there are clearly written that the black coach of sorrow and angels have taken the woman. It means that the woman has passed away. In the last two line, the main character [I] says “Would they be angry if I thought of joining you?”. It shows that he is willing to join the death for her. His willingness reveals how special the woman for him. In conclusion, the first stanza tells about the sadness of his life because his lover has passed away. The death brings a pain for him and makes his life full of sorrow.

**The Second Stanza**

Gloomy Sunday, with shadows I spend it all;
My heart and I have decided to end it all.
Soon there’ll be candles and prayers that are sad, I know;
Let them not weep, let them know that I’m glad to go.
The second stanza contains of four lines. This is called a quatrain. In the first line of the second stanza, the main character [I] also expresses his an uneasy life. It is shown in the word “shadows”, which means an uneasy feeling. This kind of expression has mentioned before in the first stanza. The repetition of his life indicates that the main character’s life is really in a sorrow. In the next line, his desire appears. The words “My heart and I have decided to end it all” indicate that he is thinking how to get rid from the painful situation. He also mentions about “candles and prayers” in the third line of the second stanza, which some people usually relate the words “candles and prayers” to funeral. It can be concluded that the candles and prayers are connected with the death.

In the last line of the second stanza, he insists that he will not repent of his desire. His desire is to be with her. In other words, he considers that only through the death can unite them. This stanza, overall, tells the listener about his sadness that makes him having a thought to give up on his life. In other words, giving up on his life means facing the death.

The Third Stanza

Death is no dream, for in death I’m caressing you;
With the last breath of my soul, I’ll be blessing you.
Gloomy Sunday.

The third stanza only consists of three lines. It is called a tercet. In this short stanza, the main character [I] wants to insist his opinion about the death. People have their own opinion about the death. For most people, death is something which is unpredictable and scary. They even do not want to imagine about the death.
Otherwise, the words show that the main character [I] has his own opinion about the death.

The third stanza tells the listeners about the death. It is not the death of the woman, but it is his consideration towards the death of him. The words show that the main character [I] considers through the death, the condition can be returned just as the woman is alive. He hopes that even through the death, he can always be beside her. Death is a way where he can be caressing and blessing her. The author seems to show a firmness of his thought about death in the third stanza. Death is interpreted as a blessing.

**The Fourth Stanza**

Dreaming – I was only dreaming.
I wake and I find you asleep in the deep of my heart, dear.

The fourth stanza consists of two lines only. It is called a couplet. This stanza is different from the others stanza. The difference is shown from the lyric which does not mention or repeat the words “Gloomy Sunday”. It means that a gloomy thing does not happen in this stanza. It also can be interpreted that this stanza expresses a relief for him. This stanza contains a statement that his desire to join the death is only in his fantasy. The desire is still in thought as it has been mentioned in the previous stanza and after he is aware of it, he only says “I wake and I find you asleep in the deep of my heart, dear”. Then, this fourth stanza seems to create some questions to the listeners whether the woman is dead or his dead woman is only in his dream.

The author makes this lyric “I wake and I find you asleep in the deep of my heart” is not easy to understand. The answers are also shown from here. It is
written in this fourth stanza “I wake and I find you asleep in the deep of my heart”, which means the woman is really dead. The dead woman is not only in his dream or his fantasy. The key is on the words “in the deep of my heart”. There is no evident presence of her, but the love towards the main character’s lover is kept in the main character’s heart. It also shows that the death is such a long sleep.

The Fifth Stanza

Darling, I hope that my dream never haunted you; My heart is telling you how much I wanted you. Gloomy Sunday.

The fifth stanza is the last stanza of the Gloomy Sunday lyrics. It is same with the third stanza, this fifth stanza only consists of three lines. This stanza shows that the main character [I] wants the woman to rest in peace as an expression and an evidence of his love towards her. The word “dream” refers to his thought about the death. The word “haunted” symbolizes something disturbing and it can create an anxiety. He does not want his thought to die makes a burden for her. In this stanza, the main character insists that he really loves the woman and it is also concluded that the death is not something to be afraid of.

After the analysis of stanza by stanza above, it can be known that it is a love song. It also can be known that this song can be categorized as a non-narrative poem or it is known as lyric poetry. It is called a non-narrative poem because there is a single speaker who presents an emotional state. This kind of lyric poetry can be considered as an elegy. The lyrics expresses the feeling of loss. The lyrics tell about a man whose his lover has passed away.
In conclusion, the surface meaning of *Gloomy Sunday* is that death is not an unhappy thing. The words show that the main character [I] regards the death as a blessing for loving her. However, people who assume that this song is a “suicide song” are people who only see on its surface meaning. The surface meaning is inviting people to commit suicide.

B. **The True Meaning of *Gloomy Sunday***

The researcher uses the analysis on deeper meaning by applying Maslow’s Needs Hierarchy System, Freud’s Interpretation of Dream, Lee’s Love Theory, and Freud’s Personality Theory, known as id, ego, and superego. After the previous analysis on the surface meaning of the song, the researcher analyzes the deeper understanding why the lyrics regard the death as not unhappy situation. Therefore, the researcher needs to analyze the words of the song using the psychological approach. In order to get the true meaning of *Gloomy Sunday*, the researcher has to analyze the words which contain the main character’s id. Id is influenced by pleasure principle and its function is for decreasing the strained situation, avoiding the pain, and getting a pleasure. The id is irrational, which can lead him to death. It is irrational because the id. The second and the third stanza show the words which contain the main character’s id.

**The Second Stanza**

*Gloomy Sunday, with shadows I spend it all;*
*My heart and I have decided to end it all.*
*Soon there’ll be candles and prayers that are sad, I know;*
*Let them not weep, let them know that I’m glad to go.*
The Third Stanza

Death is no dream, for in death I’m caressing you;
With the last breath of my soul, I’ll be blessing you.
Gloomy Sunday.

This desire of him is the unconsciousness which is dominated by the pleasure principle. In his thought, the happiness can only be reached if he can be with his lover. The unconscious part of him leads him to think about the death which can give him happiness. His statement of “happiness” is written in the fourth line of the second stanza, which says “Let them not weep, let them know that I’m glad to go” and it is written in the third stanza.

The Third Stanza

Death is no dream, for in death I’m caressing you;
With the last breath of my soul, I’ll be blessing you.
Gloomy Sunday.

The motive shows that the id causes a strong effect for the main character’s desire to get rid of the pain that haunted him. Death for some people is something grisly, even they do not want to expect if the death comes to them and they are also afraid of how the death happens. The words of the song show that the main character [I] really wants to be with his lover. In other words, joining his lover means he has to face the death. His motive to die comes from the needs which cannot be fulfilled yet. If the basic needs of individual can be fulfilled, the desire to fulfill the higher level of needs will appear. In the song, the words show that the main character [I] is in the third level of Maslow’s hierarchy system. It shows that before he can reach this level, he has fulfilled the physiological needs and the safety needs. It means that the biological needs such as food, clothes, sleep, and other basic needs have
been fulfilled. Then, if the first level of needs have been fulfilled, it continues in the second level of needs. If the researcher checks on the needs hierarchy system, it shows that the main character [I] has fulfilled the second level of needs. The desire of the fulfillment of needs is going up to the third level of needs. The needs are love, affection, belonging, and acceptance. Individual seeks for satisfying the relationship with other people based on love. As seen in the words of the song lyrics, the main character’s level of needs is in here. He cannot give and receive the love, because someone who he considers her as his partner has passed away. If the main character [I] is stuck on this level, automatically, the desire to fulfill the ego need and self-actualization need will not appear.

It can be concluded from this analysis that he is stuck on the third level and cannot continue to the next level of needs. Otherwise, this analysis shows a different result from the surface meaning analysis. The surface meaning analysis shows that the main character [I] is not stuck on this level. The words show that the main character [I] fulfills the love needs with death. If the death is connected to the needs, it means nothing. People cannot do anything when they are in dead bodies. The dead body means the body cannot be in a motion. In fact, people cannot fulfill their needs if they do not have an astir body to fulfill their needs.

The emphasizing desire of him is actually not from the desire to die, but the desire to get happiness through the love which is portrayed in the words that he can only get the love from his lover. In fact, the main character’s lover has passed away and this kind of irony makes him cannot feel the happiness. The id insists him to be free from the reality that his life is in sorrow and it instigates him to get a
happiness instantly. This thought of him influences him to an irrational thinking, even thinking about how to improve, how to get a better life or how to get up from the sorrow, but the id brings him to forget his sadness without a consideration.

However, this analysis shows that the biggest part of his desire is not about the death, but it is all about the love. The death is only an unconsciousness part which appears from his mind. It appears only to satisfy his desire to love the woman. He has arrived in the level of belongingness, which means his mind is focusing on how to fulfill the need. When the need cannot be fulfilled, the unconscious part of him will push him to immediately fulfill or satisfy the need.

According to Freud, this kind of case is like a baby. When babies are feeling hungry, they will cry loudly over and over until they get the food. The most dominant level towards the desire of the main character [I] is the third level of consciousness which is unconscious thought. As Freud has said in his theory, the behaviors are more caused by 10% conscious awareness and about 90% are caused by unconscious awareness. It indicates that the desire of the protagonist here is strong enough to dominate his mind and the desire must be fulfilled immediately. In other words, the main character’s desire has been a dominant part of his needs. The main character [I] is a protagonist who really needs social needs which are giving love and receiving love.

In fact, human nature has the hierarchy system of the needs in each individual as in physiological needs which includes sleeping, eating, and the other basic of human needs. Since the social needs is the main priority of the main character’s life, the other needs that actually have to be managed by him will be
ignored and he even does not think about it. Then, if this Maslow’s theory of needs is connected to Freud’s theory, the dream will appear in the main character’s mind to satisfy the need. It is all because the id cannot be satisfied. It is not only the unconscious mind which has no meaning, but the dream has a direct connection with the main character’s experience in the Gloomy Sunday lyrics. The relation between the dream and the reality of the main character shows a fact that his lover is really dead. It means that the death of his lover is not the part of the dream, but the death happens in the reality that his lover has passed away.

However, it creates a complicated desire of him which is known as the id, in which Freud believes that dreams are aimed at satisfying impulses. The dream gives a solution for id instantly to end his pain. The solution attests the dominated unconsciousness from id which leads him to end his pain not in a proper way. This is considered as the mental activity generated by the id as a primary process of thinking, where the thinking process of the main character [I] is primitive, dream-like thinking, gut-level, seeking pleasure or avoiding pain, and irrational. The main character [I] wants immediate gratification and has low tolerance for frustration. Only the development of more mature can control the parts of the mind that help him avoid expressing id impulses.

However, the id is not the only aspect which has a role in the structure of the mind of the main character’s personality. In order to control a part of the mind, this id is controlled by the ego. The ego has a function to execute plans and coordinate activity. The strength of the ego is influenced by the main character’s personalities. The ego works based on the principle reality. In fact, the reality is he
cannot be with his lover because she has passed away. Otherwise, the irrational id wants him to be with her. Superego appears as a supervisor which has a function to monitor the desire of the main character [I] and evaluate the goods or bad from the action. This superego can be seen in the last stanza of the song lyrics.

The Fifth Stanza

Darling, I hope that my dream never haunted you;
My heart is telling you how much I wanted you.
Gloomy Sunday.

The main character [I] uses the word ‘haunted’, which means this desire is a nuisance. His mind is aware that if he chooses to die, his death would make a burden for his lover. The lyrics says “I hope my dream never haunted you;” which means that it is not about the death, but it is all about the life. It shows that he has to be sincere and to live without her. Although the lover’s desire is portrayed in one simple line only, words have a deep sense of love. It is a sense which shows how to be loved and love truly. After he is awake from his thought, he realizes that this is not the only way and this is not a right way to do. Therefore, from the id, superego, and the reality, the ego has started to work. The ego decides what he is going to do. The id wants the life with someone whom he loved, but the reality says he cannot be with her because she has passed away. Because of the id cannot be satisfied, the dream appears as a tool to satisfy his desire through death. The ego then makes him realize the consequences if he really wants to die. The consequences are he is dead and he disappoints his lover. He chooses to think clearly and to stay alive although he still can feel the pain of losing someone whom he loves. However, the id, ego,
and superego from the main character’s personality are balance. The result of his decision is he does not commit suicide. It is all is the role of the ego.

Therefore, it can be concluded that the deeper meaning of the song is seen from the id analysis. The id analysis contains a deepest desire from the main character. It is a key for the researcher to get the deeper meaning of *Gloomy Sunday*. For further understanding about the analysis of the deeper meaning of *Gloomy Sunday*, the researcher adds some theories which relate to the study. The theories are the theory of motivation and the theory of love.

In the issue, some people say that this song is the song which influences person to commit suicide and it is the right song for inviting people in death.

The diagram above shows the correlation of each stanza from the previous analysis about the surface meaning of the song. The story of each stanza is portrayed as a circle. From the first stanza until the fifth stanza, it shows the wrestling of him. For all of the stanzas, it is influenced by the great love. It means that the result of his life depends on his decision which is influenced by his love towards the woman.

After the analysis of the song using the theory of personality, it can be concluded that this song is not a “Suicide Song”. The song’s lyrics show the
opposite from the reported issue. This song has shown the way to avoid the pain. The main character of the song has chosen the decision against the pain and the death is not the way he fight for. In the result of the decision, the main character [I] appears as a survivor who can be saved from his superficial thought. The rational thought of him is based on the love toward someone whom he loved, which is the deepest desire of the id.

However, the words show that the main character’s need is stuck in the social needs. His love actually can fulfill his need. Love is a strong weapon and he also believes it. This love can be considered as a motivation that drives force behind all the actions of an individual. From the previous analysis, it can be known that the id is his desire to be with her. The desire itself is his power of love. In this case, the needs can be fulfilled with the love which comes out from the main character [I].

The love which appears in the words of the song suits with some types of love by Lee (1973). His love which appears in the song lyrics is categorized eros and mania loves. The eros love is related with intimacy, passion, commitment, and relationship satisfaction. The words show that the main character [I] has shown his passion and commitment towards the woman he loved. This is shown in the last stanza that the woman’s body cannot be with him, but the heart is always with him. Meanwhile, the mania love is related with being obsessive, jealous, and emotional. It is a mixture of conflict and romantic from Eros love. The way he loved the woman is beyond the rational control. His love leads him to the irrational thought. It shows the emotional side of him.
In conclusion, the deeper meaning of the song is the death is an uncertain situation. Therefore, life is a worth living and an important thing to be defended. It also makes a conclusion that Gloomy Sunday is not a “Suicide Song” at all. “Gloomy” is gloomy, but it is all full of hope. A hope comes from the love. “My heart is telling you how much I wanted you” means the love makes his life precious. Love and life is the same. The life will be felt through the love and the love will be proved through the live he lived.
CHAPTER V
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter consists of two parts, namely Conclusions and Suggestions. The conclusions present the answers of the formulated problems from the analysis. The suggestions present the suggestions for future researchers and English teachers.

A. Conclusions

This study deals with the true meaning of Gloomy Sunday, which has two formulated problems. Those are “What is the surface meaning of Gloomy Sunday?” and “What is the true meaning of Gloomy Sunday?” The answers of those two formulated problems are the conclusion of this study.

The first answer is the surface meaning of Gloomy Sunday. The surface meaning of Gloomy Sunday is the death is not unhappy thing. The surface meaning of the song is about the death according to him. The first stanza shows a painful situation which is felt by the main character [I]. This painful situation is caused by a feeling of loss. The woman whom he loved has passed away. The second stanza also shows the words of sad feeling. The third stanza shows the death as a way where he can love the dead woman. The fourth stanza shows a sincerity towards the woman. Although the woman is died, his love towards the woman is always kept in his heart. The fifth stanza shows that he really loves her and really needs her to be with him. The woman is so precious for him.
However, people eventually will die. Death generally is described as something scary, dark, and there is no life in death. Otherwise, the main character regards that through the death, he can be caressing and blessing her. Therefore, the death is not unhappy thing. The death is not something that should be avoided and feared. Death is a tool for him to be caressing and blessing her. This surface meaning makes people assumed that the song is inviting people to commit suicide.

The second answer is the true meaning of *Gloomy Sunday*. The true meaning of *Gloomy Sunday* deals with the deeper meaning. Meanwhile, this song is not a “Suicide Song” as people say in *New York Times*. A message written in this song is not about a person who decides to commit suicide, but this song tells about a great love. The point is not on the suicide or the thought of death, but the point is on the love. The song tells that even the death cannot destroy his love towards the woman. It can be concluded that the deeper meaning of *Gloomy Sunday* is the death is such an uncertain situation. Death is physically separation, but spiritually full of hope. It is full of hope because there is love. In love there is life. Therefore, life is precious and has to be fought.

**B. Suggestions**

This part consists of two parts which are the suggestion for future researchers who are interested in *Gloomy Sunday* and suggestion for English teachers who focus on literary works.
1. **Suggestion for Future Researchers**

Using the song from the old period for conducting an analysis is not easy to do. The researcher has to collect the old articles and biography which are limited to be found. The researcher suggests the song for the future researchers to gain more about the biography of the author and the articles related to this study to strengthen the song analysis.

2. **Suggestion for English Teacher**

*Gloomy Sunday* is a song can be used by the teachers as a learning material to teach Poetry in sixth semester. The controversial issue behind the song causes the song to be more interesting to study. It can stimulate the students’ curiosity on finding the surface and deeper meaning of the song.
REFERENCES


Appendices
Appendix 1: *Gloomy Sunday* Lyrics

“*Gloomy Sunday*”

Lyrics by: Sam Lewis  
Music by: Rezső Seress

Sunday is gloomy my hours are slumberless.  
(1)
Dearest, the shadows I live with are numberless.  
(2)
Little white flowers will never awaken you,  
(3)
Not where the black coach of sorrow has taken you.  
(4)
Angels have no thought of ever returning you —  
(5)
Would they be angry if I thought of joining you?  
(6)
Gloomy Sunday.  
(7)

Gloomy Sunday, with shadows I spend it all;  
(8)
My heart and I have decided to end it all.  
(9)
Soon there’ll be candles and prayers that are sad, I know;  
(10)
Let them not weep, let them know that I’m glad to go.  
(11)
Death is no dream, for in death I’m caressing you; (12)
With the last breath of my soul, I’ll be blessing you. (13)
Gloomy Sunday. (14)

Dreaming – I was only dreaming. (15)
I wake and I find you asleep in the deep of my heart, dear. (16)

Darling, I hope that my dream never haunted you; (17)
My heart is telling you how much I wanted you. (18)
Gloomy Sunday. (19)

Source: www.billieholiday.com
Appendix 2: *Gloomy Sunday* Sheet Music

*Everyone Piano*

www.EveryonePiano.com

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http://www.EveryonePiano.com
PLAGIAT MERUPTAKAN TINDAKAN TIDAK TERPUJI
Appendix 3: Gloomy Sunday Chords

Gloomy Sunday
Words & Music by Sam Lewis & Rezzo Seress
Recorded by Billie Holiday, 1941

Am  Am7/G  D/F#  F
Sunday is gloomy my hours are slumberless.

Am  Am7/G  D/F#  E
Dearest, the shadows I live with are numberless.

Dm  Dm7+7  F  E
Little white flowers will never awaken you.

Am  Am7/G  D/F#  E
Not where the black coach of sorrow has taken you.

Am  Am7/G  D/F#  F
Angels have no thought of ever returning you —

Am  Am7/G  D/F#  E  F  E
Would they be angry if I thought of joining you?

Am7  E  Am  Am7/G  D/F#  F  E
Gloomy Sunday.

Am  Am7/G  D/F#  F
Gloomy Sunday, with shadows I spend it all;

Am  Am7/G  D/F#  E
My heart and I have decided to end it all.

Dm  Dm7+7  F  E
Soon there'll be candles and prayers that are sad, I know;

Am  Am7/G  D/F#  E
Let them not weep, let them know that I'm glad to go.

Am  Am7/G  D/F#  F  E
Death is no dream, for in death I'm caressing you;

Am  Am7/G  D/F#  E
With the last breath of my soul, I'll be blessing you.

Am7  E  Am  Am7/G  D/F#  F  E
Gloomy Sunday.

A  D9  A  D9  A  D9  A  D9
Dreaming — I was only dreaming.

A  Bm7  C#m7  F#m  B7  F7  E7
I wake and I find you asleep in the deep of my heart, dear.

Am  Am7/G  D/F#  F  E
Darling, I hope that my dream never haunted you;

Am  Am7/G  D/F#  E  F  E
My heart is telling you how much I wanted you.

Am7  E  Am  Am7/G  D/F#  F  E  Am
Gloomy Sunday.

Source: www.traditionalmusic.co.uk
Appendix 4: Gloomy Sunday Articles

1.

**Writer of Song ‘Gloomy Sunday’ Jumps to Death: Hungarian Whose...**

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

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

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

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

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

The Robeson version, like the original Hungarian, was simple and poetic with the melody of a dirge.

“No more will little white flowers awaken me/Not where the dark coach of sorrow has taken me,” one verse said.

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

Seres always complained that his success actually increased his unhappiness because he knew he would never be able to write a second hit to match "Gloomy Sunday."
2.

"Gloomy Sunday Again Repeated By Youth Previous To Suicide"

NEW YORK, May 23.—(Reuters).—The song, “Gloomy Sunday,” frequently mentioned lately in connection with suicides, was referred to again today at the inquest into the death of Philip Tangier Smith Cooke, a senior student at Hobart College, Geneva, New York State, who was found shot dead.

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

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

Source: uq.summon.serialssolutions.com