

**AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN USE SONG LYRIC  
“INSYAALLAH”, “HOLD MY HAND”, “PALESTINE WILL BE FREE” BY MAHER  
ZAIN**

**A Thesis**

**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for Seminar**

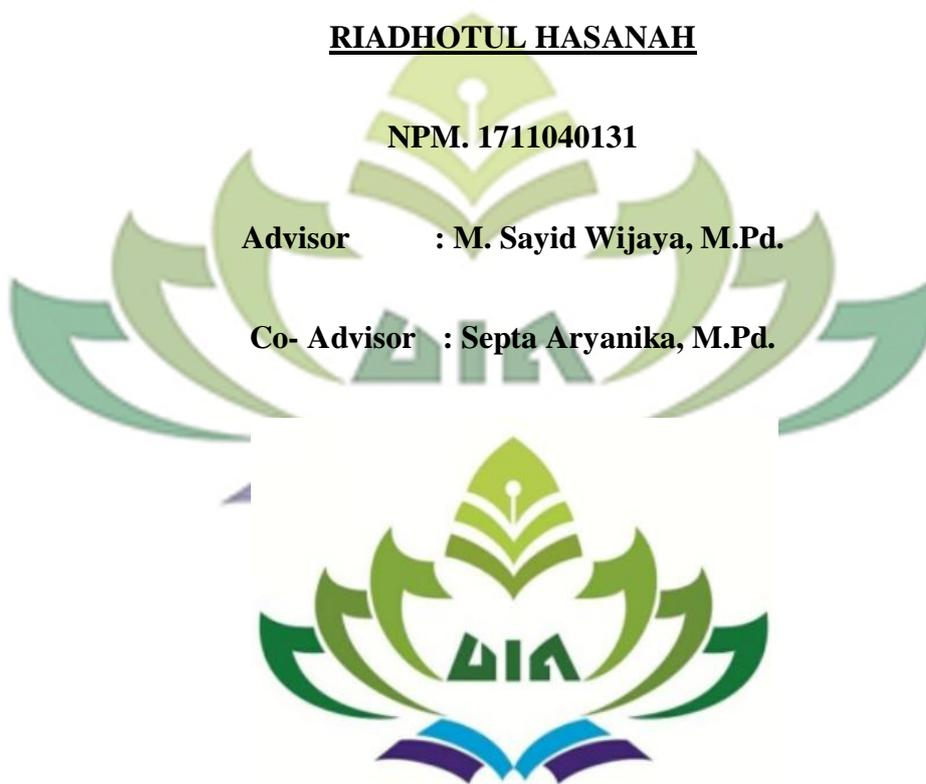
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**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY**

**STATE ISLAMIC OF UNIVERSITY RADEN INTAN**

**LAMPUNG**

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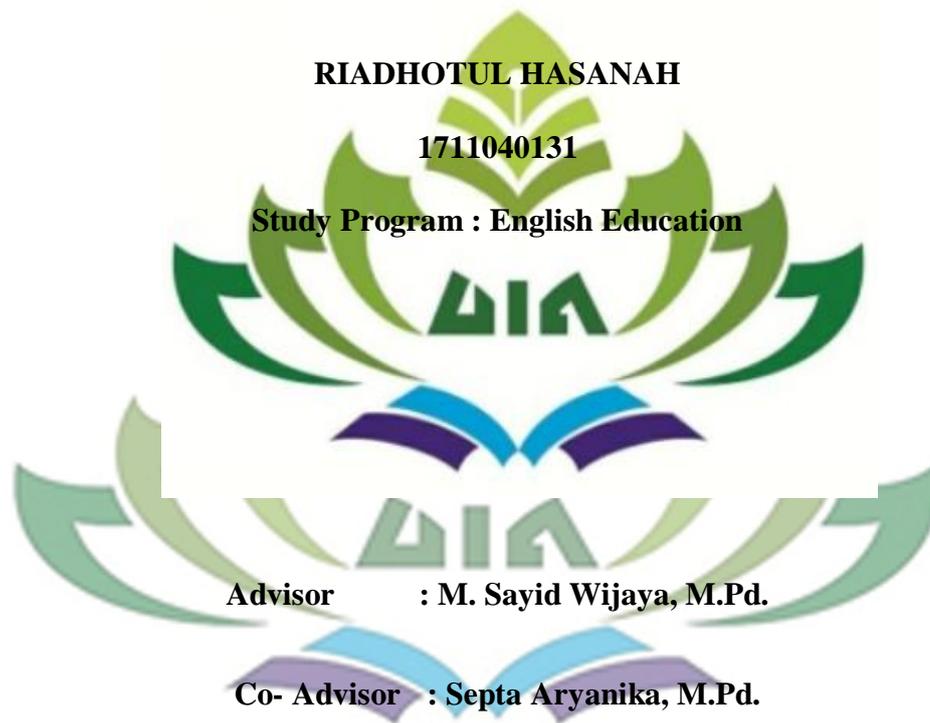
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**LAMPUNG**

**2022**

## ABSTRACT

### AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN USE SING LYRIC INSYA ALLAH, HOLD MY HAND, PALESTINE WILL BE FREE BY MAHER ZAIN

By

RIADHOTUL HASANAH

Figurative language is language which uses all types of figurative of creative writing. Figurative language is a part of semantic. This research analyzed the figurative language used in lyric Insya Allah, Hold My Hand, and Palestina Tomorrow Will be Free By Maher Zain. The aims of this research are to find out the figurative language and to analyze the contextual meaning of figurative language use in that song.

The research design of this research is descriptive qualitative method, it gave descriptions related to the contents of this research. The main data of this research was song lyric Insya Allah by Maher Zain which were issued in 16 July 2012. The steps of data collection technique were choosing the song, reading and listening the music, attempted to finding the word, phrase, and sentence which contain of figurative language and also grasping the meaning of each figurative language. Then, reading the article related to the study to get a complete and well understanding of lyric and figurative language. Research instrument of this research is table and researcher self. Data analyses of this research were data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. This research used investigator triangulation to check validity the result of data.

The result of this research, it did not find the language feature in apostrophe, metonymy, and allegory. Song “InsyaAllah” has 1 simile, 2 metaphor, 1 personification, 2 synecdoche, 1 symbol, 2 hyperbole and 5 irony. The mostly used of language feature in song InsyaAllah is irony. Song “Hold My Hand” was 2 simile, 2 metaphor, 4 personification, 1 synecdoche, 1 symbol, 1 paradox, and 2 irony. The mostly used language feature in song Hold My Hand is personification. Song “Palestine will be Free” has 1 simile, 2 personification, 8 hyperbole, and 2 irony. It can be said that the mostly used types of figurative language in those song is hyperbole. Hyperbole is the use of exaggeration for extra effect. The contextual meaning of this research in song InsyaAllah was a song with beautiful words about life that is very inspiring for Muslims. The second contextual meaning was this song teaches us to help others we have the same sun, the same moon, and the same light. However, we often hurt each other if we are in good position, don't be arrogant and don't forget to help our friends who are in trouble, hold my hand and don't leave. And the contextual meaning of this research was the story of an Islamic country that has been colonized and denied rights to a country where people should live freely.

**Keywords:** *Figurative Language, Contextual Meaning.*

## DECLARATION

The researcher is a student with the following identity:

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## MOTTO

لَئِنْ شَكَرْتُمْ لَأَزِيدَنَّكُمْ وَلَئِنْ  
كَفَرْتُمْ إِنَّ عَذَابِي لَشَدِيدٌ ﴿٧﴾

*“If you are grateful, I will certainly give you more. But if you are ungrateful, surely my punishment is severe” (QS. Ibrahim:7).<sup>1</sup>*



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<sup>1</sup> Abdullah Yusuf Ali, *The Meaning of Holy Quran, New Edition Revised Translation*, (Madinah:Almana Publication, 2004), p. .

## DEDICATION

All praises and thanks are due to Allah for his abundant blessing to me, and from my deep heart and great love, this thesis is dedicated to:

1. Allah SWT who always keeps and loves me every time and everywhere.
2. My beloved parents, Mr. Sukirman and Ms. Siti MutmainahS.Pd who always support, pray for my process and guides me to be success in my study and life. I love them so much, Allah blesses you mom and dad.
3. My Partner, Putri, Serlly, Eka, Indah, Hani, Ulfi, who always support and make me full spirit to finish this thesis and who accompany the process of this thesis from beginning to End.
4. My lecturers and almamater UIN Raden Intan Lampung.



## CURRICULUM VITAE

She is Riadhotul Hasanah. She was born in Purwosari, January 08 July 1999. She is the third of three children of Mr. Sukirman and Ms. Siti Mutmainah and she has one Brother Eko Yuliato and one sister Anirotus Sholihah.

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The Reseacher



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Alhamdulillahirobbil'alamin, all praises due to Allah SWT, the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful. None of the best word to express my gratitude until this thesis could be completely finished. Then, Sholawat and Salutation are always offered to the Prophet Muhammad, the last messenger and the most beloved Prophet of Allah. However, this success would not be achieved without love, support, guidance, advice, help and encouragement from individuals and institutions. Therefore, the writer would like to express the deepest gratitude to:

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9. All of English Education especially class D has been being my biggest support since 2017 until now

Finally, no or nothing is perfect and neither is this thesis. Any corrections, comments, and critics for this final project are always open-heartedly welcome.

Bandar Lampung, April 2022  
The Researcher



Riadhotul Hasanah  
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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### **A. Background of the Problem**

Language is one of essential parts of our life. It is apparently needed. Language is the one of tool to communicate with others. Without language, people will never able to communicate with others.

According Siahaan, language is unique human inheritance that plays a very important role in human life such as thinking, communicating ideas and negotiating with one another.<sup>2</sup> People need language to interact, to look for and give people benefit information. In literary works, people use the language in various ways, spoken and written language.

Talking about language, English is one of international languages used by many people in the world and in many areas as a language of everyday life. Therefore, using English is the easiest way to communicate with people from other countries in many aspects of human life such as technology, economy, social politics, and also education. However, not all people can use and communicate using English language fluently. So they need media to help to learn about English such as Music, book, novels, television, movie, etc.

In learning and understanding language, people do not only understand the form of language, but also the meaning in it. There are many ways people do in delivering their idea to other people so that people can understand and catch the meaning of idea up. One of the ways that can be used is by song. Many people figure out their ideas and feeling into a song. A song is a composition of voice performed by singer or by musical instrument. There are many messages delivered in a song. Through song, people can convey his voice to many people, so that people can know his feelings and idea. Currently, many songs can express our feelings, such as song with theme of love, social, political and others. In this time, people can speak to others through song. It means that the song can be used as the way to delivering idea and feeling so that the people can understand what the composer means.

As we know song is part of literature. Every human being has a different way to appreciate the literature. Many people appreciate in the form very beautiful poem with musical accompaniment. Because every human being is not the same in showing his literature, especially the literature of growing and evolving music without limits. In this world there are countless number of music, because its development regardless of time and place. Even in Indonesia itself has a wide range of music, both belonging to the traditional music, a mix between the traditional and the modern. Art can't be separated from the culture of each region. So between one area and another will give you the feel of different musical art.

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<sup>2</sup> Sanggam Siahaan, *Issue in Linguistic*, (Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2008), P. 1

Literature is everything that has been written. It includes poetry, comic, novel, and song lyric. Perrine states that, fiction, drama, and also poetry are three things which belong to kinds of literature's work.<sup>3</sup> Furthermore, between these three kinds of literature's work, the poetry is always interesting to be discussed. It is because poetry does not always have to be read, but it also can be sung. Therefore, many song writers then create the song lyrics which are inspired from poetry. This then makes song is a part of literature's work.

Literature supposed as a work of art made by the writer to express their feeling. Literature is a beautiful and imaginative work that describes social life based on the experience, knowledge, and interpretation of the writer. Song lyric is the example of written art. It is usually written express the writer's feeling and emotion. Song lyric is meaningful. It can express what feels at that moment. The writer may say something in an extraordinary and different way. It cannot be taken it literally. It means that the writer uses figurative language. Figurative language is language using figures of speech, so we cannot take it literally. According to Hornby Literature is a piece of writing valued as work of art compared to technical language.<sup>4</sup> As we know that a composer is not carelessly in creating a song lyric because they write it with heart and use technical language to express feeling d thought and is usually inspired by all aspects around such as, emotion and situation or condition. Therefore, there were hidden meaning in every words of lyrics, as the listeners if we want to know it we should listen carefully of the song.

A song is one of the best forms of entertainments. The languages or words in the song are used in a specific way, so it becomes different from the ordinary language. It is known song is part of music. Griffie states that song is part of music that is formed through words that aims to be sung.<sup>5</sup> A song is a composition of voice performed by singer or by musical instrument. There are many messages delivered in a song. Through song people can convey their ideas and feeling to other by voicing. People can communicate to others through song. Specifically, song can be used as the way to deliver idea and feeling, so that the people can understand what the composer means. Music is also part of art, its mean that music is reflection of the delivery work of art using the medium of sound. Music has been a part of people's lives for countries, and its presence is increasingly important in modern society. For some people music as entertainment and make the soul to relax, relieve fatigue of the activity is very solid. By listening to the songs we will be more relaxed and enjoyable.

There are many styles of music as there are peoples in the world. Within that context will discuss a few categories of music. Those broad classifications are: sound track, popular, jazz and blues, religious, new age. In line with that, when he theme of song about religious especially in islam religion, it will give more positive effect for muslim life. One of many famous singers in Islamic song is Maher Zain is a singer and

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<sup>3</sup> Putu Ratna Arditami, "An Analysis of Figurative Language Found in Katty Perrie's Song Entitled 'Firework'" 24, no. 2 (2017): 45.

<sup>4</sup> Maryani Setiawati, Wilya, "An Analysis of Figurative Language in Taylor Swift ' S Song Lyrics," *Professional Journal of English Education* 1, no. 3 (2018): 262.

<sup>5</sup> Setiawati, Wilya, 261.

song writer. Maher Zain became a popular singer, because he has good voice, language features in his song. He used Arabic and English in his song. Arabic is kind of popular language in Islamic state, but English is International language. So, Arabic and English are used in his song that is more available for knowing by a lot of people in the world.

The song consists of figurative language. Song usually has figurative language that written well by the song writer. Song has lyrics that contain hidden figurative language. Figurative language part of semantic where we could know the meaning of the song lyrics that contained figurative language. Some people may not focus on the lyrics when they listening to the music, they focused on song beautification and its music because the song lyrics contain figurative language, where there are still many words that they do not understand yet. Therefore, they just like the music or the singer. Meanwhile, knowing the lyrics of the song is important because we could know what the meaning of the song and the purpose of the song writer the song.

Maher Zain' song is easy listening and its song lyrics also contain figurative language. There are some types of figurative language. We can choose Maher Zain's song lyrics in the album entitled *Insya Allah, Hold My Hand* and *Palestina Tomorrow will be Free*

. In the song lyrics, we can find any figurative language. Figurative language makes the song lyric becomes so extraordinary. The writer found figurative language in lyrics to express the emotion from singer to be more interesting. In analyzing, the writer uses figurative language. Among the figurative language, the writer uses hyperbole, metaphor, simile, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, paradox, also irony, etc.

Figurative language in songs is generally adopted by the composer in writing songs in order to attract the listeners. Perrine states, figurative language is broadly as any way of saying something other than ordinary way.<sup>6</sup> Its means figurative language is language that is used imaginatively. Figurative language provides new ways of looking at the new world.

Figurative language is part of the semantics. As we know that with semantics, we can know the true meaning in a song. When listening to a song a person may not focus on the lyrics used in the song, especially if the song contains a figurative element. Usually they just like because the music is good, or even because they like the singer. Knowing the meaning of a lyric is important because we will know the meaning and purpose in the song. According to Katz, semantics is study of linguistic meaning, which concerned with what sentences and other linguistic object express, not with their arrangement of their syntactic parts or their pronunciation.<sup>7</sup> In addition Leech states that semantic has often seemed baffling because there are many different approaches to it, and the ways in which they are related to one another rarely clear, even to writes on subject.<sup>8</sup> In semantic

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<sup>6</sup> Ahmad Fauzi Jamaludin, dkk, "A Pragmatic Study of Figurative Language in Anonymous Movie Script" *Academy of Education Journal*, Vol, 8 No 1 Januari 2017.

<sup>7</sup> Syahrul Efendi Lubis, "An Analysis of Figurative Language in Phil Collins' Selected Song Lyrics," *Jurnal Ilmiah Simantek* 3, no. 1 (2019): 3.

<sup>8</sup> Dewi Syafitri and Melisa Marlinton, "An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Edgar Allan Poe's Poems," *Linguistic, English Education and Art (LEEA) Journal* 2 (2018): 45.

analysis, the language which uses the unreal meaning is called figurative language. One way to understand a figurative language is by studying semantics.

Based on the explanation, the writer is interested to analyze Figurative Language in song lyric Insya Allah, Hold My Hand and Palestina Tomorrow will be Free by Maher Zain because in this song lyrics have many difficult words to understand. The writer chooses song lyric Insya Allah, Hold My Hand and Palestina Tomorrow will be Free because this song lyric has good music to be heard. Mostly song lyric by Maher Zain had poetry elements that could make listener interest to sing. The important of the research is we can know various kinds of Figurative language that contained in song lyric. Therefore, we can understand the meaning of the song that is being heard.

The previous research on song lyric was conducted by: Firstly, the research was done by Abdul Aziz in 2011 with the title "*A Study of Figurative Language Used in James Blunt's Song Lyrics in 'Back to Bedlam Album'*". The aim of this research to know what kinds of figurative language are used in James Blunt's song lyrics, to know what are the meanings of those figurative language used on James Blunt's song lyrics, to know what is the most dominant figurative language found in James Blunt's song lyrics.<sup>9</sup> Secondly, the research was done by Khadijah Arifah in 2016 with the title "*Figurative Language Analysis John Legend's Song*". The aim of the research was to identify the types of figurative language found in the song lyric by John Legend and to analyze the contextual meaning of the figurative language used in song lyric by John Legend.<sup>10</sup> Lastly, the research was done by Hariyanto in 2017 with the title "*The Analysis of Figurative Language Used in the Lyric of Firework by Katy Perry*". The aims of this research are to find out the figurative languages used in the lyric of firework and to analyze the contextual meaning of figurative language used in that song.<sup>11</sup>

Based on explanation, the researcher will analyze song lyric Insya Allah, Hold My Hand and Palestina Tomorrow will be Free by Maher Zain. It song lyric there are any types figurative language that the author song uses in every statement. The researcher interested conducting research with the title "An Analysis Figurative Language in use Song Lyric Insya Allah, Hold My Hand and Palestina Tomorrow will be Free by Maher Zain".

## **B. Limitation of the Problem**

The data analyzed in this study are the figurative language in song lyric Insya Allah, Hold My Hand and Palestina Tomorrow will be Free by Maher Zain. In this research, the researcher limits his observation only song lyric Insya Allah, Hold My Hand and Palestina Tomorrow will be Free by Maher Zain. The researcher just observe figurative language in song lyric Insya Allah, Hold My Hand and Palestina Tomorrow will be Free by Maher Zain.

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<sup>9</sup>Abdul Aziz, "A Study of Figurative Language Used in James Blunt's Song Lyrics in Back to Bedlam Album". (Muammadiyah University of Malang, 2011).

<sup>10</sup> Khadijah Arifah, "Figurative Language Analysis in Five John Legend's Song", (Malang, 2016)

<sup>11</sup> Hariyanto, "The Analysis of Figurative Language Used in the Lyric of Firework by Katy Perry", (Lampung University, 2017)

### **C. Formulation of the Problem**

Based on the background and the limitation of the problems presented, the research questions of this problem can be formulated as follows:

1. What types of figurative language are used song lyric Insya Allah, Hold My Hand and Palestina Tomorrow will be Free by Maher Zain?
2. What types of figurative language is mostly used in song lyric Insya Allah, Hold My Hand and Palestina Tomorrow will be Free by Maher Zain?
3. How the contextual meaning of those figurative languages found in song lyric Insya Allah, Hold My Hand and Palestina Tomorrow will be Free by Maher Zain?

### **D. Objective of the Research**

Based on the research questions, the objectives of the research are:

1. To find out the types of figurative language in song lyric I Insya Allah, Hold My Hand and Palestina Tomorrow will be Free by Maher Zain.
2. To find oyt types of figurative language is mostly used in song lyric Insya Allah, Hold My Hand and Palestina Tomorrow will be Free by Maher Zain.
3. To find out contextual meaning of figurative language found in song lyric Insya Allah, Hold My Hand and Palestina Tomorrow will be Free by Maher Zain.

### **E. The Significances of the Research**

The significances of the study are explained each as follows:

1. Theoretically  
This research can be used references for those who are interested in conducting a research on figurative language.
2. Practically  
This research can give advantages to the students, to the teacher and the other researcher who will conduct the similar research.
  - a. For the students  
It make the students will be introduced the concept of figurative language.
  - b. For the teacher  
Teacher can give information about figurative language.
  - c. For the other researcher, who want to observe the figurative language may need to read this research as their references.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

#### A. THEORY

##### 1. Literature

Literature is used to describe anything from creative writing to more technical or scientific works, but the term is most commonly used to refer to works of the creative imagination. Some kinds of literature are poetry, diary, drama short story, novel and song lyric. Literature is an important subject to be since it reflects every aspect of human life such as happiness, sadness, truth, justice, respect, courage, faith, and other urgent element. Semi said that literature born due to the basic human urge to express himself, showed an interest in the mankind problem, and showed an interest in reality which lasts all the time.<sup>12</sup> It is an expression of life passing through language form.

According to Hornby, Literature is a piece of writing valued as work of art compared to technical language.<sup>13</sup> As we know that a composer is not carelessly in creating a song lyric because they write it with heart and use technical language to express feeling and thought and is usually inspired by all aspects around such as, emotion and situation or condition.

Besides that, According to Meyer, Literature is a term that describes written texts characterized by careful use of language, including features such as creative metaphors, beautiful phrase, elegant syntax, rhymes, and aesthetic alliterations.<sup>14</sup>

So, from the explanation the researcher conclude that literature is human's expression. Human beings can express their feelings, ideas, thoughts and experiences in literature. Literature is not only for expressing the feeling but also can get valuable and knowledge by learning literature.

##### 2. Semantic

Semantics or also called semiotics, semiology, or semasiology is the philosophical and scientific study of meaning in natural and artificial languages. Semantics is one of linguistics branches that focus in studying about language meaning. According to Katz, semantics is the study of linguistic meaning, which concerned with what sentences and other linguistic object express, not with their arrangement of their syntactic parts or with their pronunciation.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> Sari Rishita Siallagan, Sulastris Manurung, and Juwita Boneka Sinaga, "Analysis of Figurative Language and Imagery in Taylor Swift's Songs" VIII, no. 1 (2017): 55.

<sup>13</sup> Setiawati, Wilya, "An Analysis of Figurative Language in Taylor Swift's Song Lyrics," 262.

<sup>14</sup> Setiawati, Wilya, 261.

<sup>15</sup> Lubis, "An Analysis of Figurative Language in Phil Collins' Selected Song Lyrics," 3.

Yule said that semantic is the study of the meaning of the words, phrases, and sentences. There is always an attempt to focus on what the words conventionally mean, rather than on what a speaker might want to mean on a particular occasion.<sup>16</sup>

Recanati has summarized the differences between semantics and pragmatics. Semantics deals with the literal meaning of words and sentences as determined by the rules of the language, while pragmatics deals with what the users of the language mean by their utterances of words and sentences.<sup>17</sup> Knowing the meaning of each word is very important for us, if we do not know the meaning of each word first it is impossible to understand what is actually meant by the author. Language does not only have one kind of meaning, there are several kinds of meaning that need to be understood, this is happened because people do not only speak in the same rules but sometimes they create some styles of language both in written language and spoken language. This is why semantics help people to study about language.

Since semantics is the study about meaning. It concerned with what sentences and other linguistics object express, not with the arrangement of their syntactic parts of their pronunciation. Meaning is an idea that expressed by words, phrases, clauses, or sentences. Meaning is one of subject that discussed in linguistics. Linguistics itself is a scientific study of language and its structure, including the study of morphology, syntax, phonetics, phonology and semantic.

Semantic has several types, they are:

b. Behaviorist Semantics

Behaviorists have a general attitude: (1) Behaviorist adherents are not too sure of the mentalist terms of mind, concept, and ideas: (2) there is no essential difference between human and animal behavior: (3) prioritizing learning factors and are not sure of innate factors: and (4) the mechanism or its determination.

c. Descriptive Semantics

Descriptive semantics are semantic studies that specifically show the current meaning. The meaning of the word is when it first appears. Not noticed. For example, in Indonesian there is the word champion, the person who gets the highest ranking in a match without regard to the previous meaning, which is the regulator or the divorce in the chicken

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<sup>16</sup> Fitria Savira and Yudi Suharsono, "Figurative Languages Used in Umpason Batak Toba Society Wedding Ceremony Cultural," *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling* 1, no. 1 (2013): 2.

<sup>17</sup> Anchieta Ave Avillanova and Bram Barli, "Figurative Language in Songs in Senior High School English Student ' S Book," *Journal of Social Science and Humanities* 9, no. 3 (2019): 249.

union. So, descriptive Semantics only pay attention to the present meaning.

d. Generative Semantics

Famous concepts in this flow are: (1) competence, namely the ability or knowledge of the language understood in communication: (2) the external structure, namely the language elements in the form of words or sentences that sound like: and (3) inner structure, namely the meaning that is in the outer structure. This flow became famous with the emergence of Chomsky's book in 1957 which was later updated.

e. Grammatical Semantics

Grammatical semantics is a simultaneous study that specifically examines the meaning contained in sentence units. Verhaar says Grammatical Semantics is much more difficult to analyze. To analyze the sentence still sitting, brother is already sleeping not only interpreted from the words that make it up.

f. Lexical Semantics

Lexical semantics is a more satisfying simultaneous study in the discussion of the meaning systems contained in words. Lexical semantics are not too difficult. A dictionary is a good example of lexical Semantics: the meaning of each word is described there. Thus, lexical semantics pays attention to the meaning contained in word sentences as independent units.

g. Historical Semantics

Historical semantics is the study of semantics that examines systems of meaning in time series. This historical semantic study emphasizes the study of meaning in the span of time, not the change in word form. Changes in word form are studied more in hoistorical linguistics.

h. Semantic Logic

Sematic logic is a branch of modern logic that deals with symbolic concepts and notations in semantic language analysis. Logic examines the system of meaning as seen from logic as it applies in mathematics that refers to the word study of meaning or interpretation of teachings, especially those formed in the logic system by Carnap is called semantics.

i. Structural Semantic

Structural semantics stems from the views of structural linguists pioneered by Saussure. Structuralists argue that every language is a system, a unique structural relationship consisting of units called structures. The structure is transformed into elements in the form of phonemes, morphemes, words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and discourses which divide them into phonological studies, morphology, syntax, and discourse. In other hand, so many types of

semantics. all of the type semantics have different functions or uses and examples.

### 3. Music

Music plays significant part in man's daily life undoubtedly because of its appeal to the ears. In the modern times, music is also considered a widespread form of media, and it is believed to be universal. Even those who hardly listen to music are exposed to it through radio and television programs as well as advertisements that employ catchy melodies to promote different products and services. Music is essentially everywhere and is considered a significant part of human society.

There are a lot of ways for a person to express themselves whether it is done an exaggerated way or in a simple way, whether through physically or orally. One of the medium for one to express them is through music. Music reflects the behaviors of the writer, about how they live their life, what they face in their journey of life, what they are feeling at that time or how they live in. Music is also a way to express the feeling of those who listen to them, whether they are feeling happy, sad, angry, upset or disappointed.

Music is significant element of every person's life, everyone listens to music in one form or another, though fewer people perform or create.

According to Hornby, music is sounds that are arranged in a way that is pleasant or exciting to listen to.<sup>18</sup> So the art of music is the expression of feelings or thoughts spark which issued regularly in the form of sound. The sound is the most basic elements of music. The sound of good music is the result of the interaction of three elements: rhythm, melody and harmony. Rhythm is sound settings in a time, long, short, and tempo, and this gives each its own character in music. Combination of pitch and rhythm will produce a certain melody. Furthermore, a good combination of rhythm and melody and harmony produce a beautiful sound when heard.

Music has many genres; with each genre has a unique and individual beauty that can be enjoyed by the people who have the personality and passion of the different types of music. Each genre is divided into several sub-genres. Categorizing music like this, although sometimes a subjective thing, but it is one of the sciences are studied and determined by experts of world music.

In recent years, the music world suffered a lot of progress. There are many types of new music that was born and developed. Examples troop music that is a blend of electronic beats with pop music that mild and pleasant. There is also a hip-hop rock that was carried by the Indonesian band Saint Loco. There is another rock and neo-wave dance rock that is now well known in the community. Even now there are many groups who carries musk local language with the rhythm of rock music, jazz, blues and now that is

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<sup>18</sup> Lubis, "An Analysis of Figurative Language in Phil Collins' Selected Song Lyrics," 2.

being preferred by many young Indonesian Girl band and boy band i.e., the kind of this music is influenced by Korean culture, singing and dancing is the hallmark typical of this type of music. Many young Indonesian made such formations formed a group in which there are few people and they sing while dancing.

#### 4. Song

Song is one of the familiar literatures in the listener's ear. According to Hornby said that Song is a short piece of music with words that you sing.<sup>19</sup> In addition, Jamalus reveals that songs can be described as art works in singing to musical instruments accompaniment.<sup>20</sup> It can be concluded that the song is one of the literature in the form of poem which is showed by sung and accompanied by musical instruments.

The song is a tone or sound art composition in sequence, combination, and the temporal relationship (usually accompanied by a musical instrument) to produce a musical composition having unity and continuity (containing rhythm). And variety of tone or rhythmic sound is also called the song. Songs can be sung solo, both (duet), three (trio) or the rollicking. Words in the song are usually shaped rhythmic poetry, but there is also a religious nature or free prose. Songs can be categorized in many types, depending on the measure used.

Moreover, a song is one of the greatest literature forms. Another critical thing to remember, a song is a short rhymes music with songwriter's imagination, feelings, ideas, illusions, and messages to others throughout the words or song lyrics. Song lyrics convey the messages to the listeners. It consists of a series of words written and performed by a chosen singer. Tikkanen said that a songwriter would typically have a target for who will be his or her listeners.<sup>21</sup> Therefore, a song can be viral because of the singer, lyrics, or both. Also, listeners sometimes used song as accompanied them to enjoy their activities. Songs are used to express the feeling of the listeners to convey messages to someone else since some people experience difficulties in expressing their feelings or willing to do directly.

#### 5. Lyric

Song is the act of singing. In order, the song can be sung must have a written text it is called lyric. Lyric has a function to express the meaning, idea, emotion, and feeling.

Lyrics are a set of words that make up a song. The meaning of lyrics can either be explicit or implicit. Some lyrics are abstract, almost unintelligible; some are written so plainly that by hearing them we could directly understand

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<sup>19</sup> Lubis, 3.

<sup>20</sup> Setiawati, Wilya, "An Analysis of Figurative Language in Taylor Swift ' S Song Lyrics," 263.

<sup>21</sup> Nur, Dewi, and Hidayat, "Investigating Figurative Language in ' Lose You to Love Me ' Song Lyric," 7.

what the writer wishes to express by writing them. A lyric is a paper written by someone who has imagination in composing beautiful words that have deep meaning. Lyrics and music combined would be a wonderful song and pleasing to the ear. According to Hornby, stated that the lyrics is expressing a person's personal feeling and thoughts, connected with singing and written for a lyric poem is the words of a song.<sup>22</sup> It means that the words of the song are not much different from the words of poetry. The song lyric is poetry that sung in the form of emotion expressions which is in form sounds and words. Furthermore, According to Dallin, "Lyrics are printed as a form of communication between the author and the readers".<sup>23</sup> Mainly of the times, they carry a message (whatever that might be) with the purpose of inspiring the listeners, at least, to think about it. Such a purpose and form of communication are entrenched in the cultural context of these people, according to their musical preference occasion, etc.

Language song actually is not that different from the language of poetry, just that language song is written in short sentences which are sung. Language in the song lyrics has rules that are elements of poems emotive through sounds and words. In addition to obtaining a particular impression as poetry, language lyrics are concise and packed.

## 6. Figurative Language

Figurative language is language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. The authors used figurative language to produce images in reader minds and to express ideas in fresh, vivid, and imaginative ways. Figurative language or language style is an attractive language which is use to increase the effect by introducing and comparing an object or certain matter or more general soothing else. So, the usage of a certain language style earns to alter and make certain connotative.

Figurative language is often found in literary works, such as: articles in newspaper or magazine, ads, novels, poems, etc. figurative language is the use of words that go beyond their ordinary meaning. It requires using the imagination to figure out the poet's meaning.

Figurative language also called as figure of speech "Figurative language is language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. Bardshaw stated that figurative language of figure of speech is combinations of words whose meaning cannot be determined by examination of the meanings of the words that make it up or to put it another way, a figurative language uses a number of words to represent a single object, person or concept."<sup>24</sup> Figurative language is rarely used in our daily conversation.

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<sup>22</sup> Lubis, "An Analysis of Figurative Language in Phil Collins' Selected Song Lyrics," 3.

<sup>23</sup> Setiawati, Wilya, "An Analysis of Figurative Language in Taylor Swift ' S Song Lyrics," 263.

<sup>24</sup> Robert Bardshaw, "*Figure of Speech*", 2.

Perrine and Thomas stated that figurative language is a persuasive language.<sup>25</sup> It is another way of adding an extra dimension to language, which can attract the reader's attention. Figurative languages conveys meaning or heighten effect, it will give more meaning to the words, beautify them, and emphasize their meaning. Because of some reasons, figurative language is one important elements of song. Figure of speech is one of the important intrinsic elements in a song which is more dominant than other element.

Kalandadze et al argued that figurative language could enhance the social communication ability so that figurative language master may alter listeners' or readers' understanding of a word or a concept by contrasting it to something else.<sup>26</sup>

Base on Kennedy, figurative language consist of comparative, contradictive, and correlative. Comparative language consists of Personification, Metaphor, and Simile. Contradictive figurative language consists of Hyperbole, Litotes, Paradox, and Irony. Correlative figurative language consists of Metonymy, Synecdoche, Symbol, Allusion and Ellipsis.<sup>27</sup>

According to Pradopo, figurative language is the arrangement of words that occur because of feelings that arise or live in the heart of the author, which raises a certain feeling in the heart of the reader.<sup>28</sup> That style revives the sentence and gives motion to the sentence. The style of language is to give rise to certain reactions and cause a thought response to reader.

Figures are most commonly used when the writer emotionally moves and his imagination is stirred. His emotive, his words chosen for their color and melody, and figures will be frequent. Figure of speech is a sort of the style. According to The Encyclopedia Americana, figures of speech are form of expression that depart from normal word or sentence order or from the common literal meaning words, for the purpose of achieving a special effect. Figure of speech serves a variety of purposes, they are used to clarify meaning or word, to provide vivid example, to emphasize, to simulate association and emotions, to give, to inanimate objects, to amuse or to ornament, they have an essential aesthetic purpose, widening and deepening the range of perception response to the world of objects and ideas.

The purpose of figure of speech is more narrowly definable as a way of saying one thing and meaning another, and we need with more than a dozen. In seeing the figures of speech used by the author, readers can recognize

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<sup>25</sup> Syafitri and Marlinton, "An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Edgar Allan Poe's Poems," 44.

<sup>26</sup> Nur, Dewi, and Hidayat, "Investigating Figurative Language in 'Lose You to Love Me' Song Lyric," 8.

<sup>27</sup> Lubis, "An Analysis of Figurative Language in Phil Collins' Selected Song Lyrics," 4.

<sup>28</sup> Imam Soekarno Putra and Anita Pupitasari, "An Analysis of Figurative Language in Jalaludin Rumi's Quotes in Book the Meaningful Life Rumi" 5, no. 7 (2020): 305.

them from schemes of construction in which the words are used in their meanings, but in which the sequences is of a distinctive pattern and also recognize them from the tropes in which the ordinary relationships of meanings are altered. From some opinion, it can be conclude that definition of figurative language or figure of speech is a typical way of expressing thoughts and feelings in written form or orally.

## 7. Types of Figurative Language

There are many types of figurative language which is very interesting to learning. Authors of figurative language make comparison between one thin and another. Oftentimes, the comparisons are made between an inanimate object and life by pointing out similarities between two. This type of language gives the reader a new way to look at things in the world that are difficult to describe. This researcher discusses the figurative language based on Perrine's perception. According to Perrine, figurative language consists of 12 kinds, they are: simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbole/overstatement, understatement, and irony.

### a. Simile

Simile and metaphor genuinely have an identical definition. Both of them compare two things that are absolutely. Simile is the comparison of two things, by the use of some words or phrase such as like as, than, similar to, or resemble.<sup>29</sup> According to Kennedy that is a comparison of two things, indicated by some connective, usually like, as, than, or verb such as resembles.<sup>30</sup> Simile is a direct comparison between things which are not particularly similar in this essence.

According to Keraf simile is comparison that have an explicit character. Explicit here mean that directly comparing thing that similar with other, indicates by the word or phrase such as like, as, than, similar, resemble or seems.<sup>31</sup> Reaske said a simile calls attention to be comparison through the use of the word like o as.<sup>32</sup>

Based on the theory, simile is comparing two things indirectly, and using the word like or as. In order words, simile is a direct comparison of two things, which are unlike in their sense.

Example:

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<sup>29</sup> Laurence Perrine, *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, (New York: Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc, 1969), 65.

<sup>30</sup> X.J Kennedy and Dana Gioia, *An Introduction to Poetry*, (Boston: Pearson Longman, 2005) 121.

<sup>31</sup> Berteria Sohnata Hutauruk, *Figurative Language Used by The Students in Writing A Personal Letter*, 2017, 47.

<sup>32</sup> Christopher Russel Reaske, *How to Analyze Poetry*, (New York: Monarch Press, 2000), 67.

*Orchid is as pretty as a rose.*

*Orchid is pretty like a rose.*

It does not mean Orchid is a rose. The meaning of the two examples is describing a beautiful girl. The words “pretty” and “a rose” are compared with the same purpose. Both of the examples use the keyword “as” and “like” to compare between two, unlike things. It means the author compares Orchid’s pretty just like a rose which means beautiful.

#### **b. Metaphor**

According to Perrine, metaphor is defined as the kind of figurative speech which is used as a means of comparing something which are essentially unlike without using the words “like”, “as”, “similar to” in which these words are used in simile.<sup>33</sup>

It can be identified that metaphor is comparing two things but in the metaphor, the comparison is implied that is, the figurative term is substituted for or identified with the literal term. Thus, defining a metaphor is more difficult than a simile

Example:

*Beryl has a heart of gold.*

*Beryl is crying blood.*

The meaning of the heart of gold is describing the man who is kind and generous like a gold. For the second example, the word crying blood means crying so hard because of hurt emotionally. Both of the examples do not use connective words like simile, and the comparison is implied.

#### **c. Personification**

Perrine states that personification is a figurative language giving the attribute of human beings to an animal, an object or a concept. It is subtype of metaphor, an implied comparison in which the figurative language term of the comparison is always human being.<sup>34</sup> In personification a thing or object which is not human is given human characteristic because contains the word ‘person’ inside it. Keraf said personification is the figurative language that described a non-life things or non-human object abstraction or ideas able to act the process of assigning human characteristic non-human objects, abstractions and ideas. Personification is a figure of speech in which a thing, an animal, or an abstract term (truth, natural) is made by

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<sup>33</sup> Areditami, “An Analysis of Figurative Language Found in Katty Perrie’s Song Entitled ‘Firework,’” 48.

<sup>34</sup> Laurence Perrine, op. cit. p. 67

human.<sup>35</sup> Furthermore, Miller and Greenberg, stated that personification is a figure of speech in which an abstract idea, inanimate object or aspect of nature is described as if it were human.<sup>36</sup> It means, personification is treating an inanimate thing as human an inanimate thing can be doing something as humans do.

Example:

*The rain was angry.*

*The sun smiled down on us.*

The meaning of the first expression is heavy rain. The human characteristic of “angry” is given to the rain. The meaning of the second expression is about sunny days. The human characteristic of “smiled” is given to the sun.

Based on the opinion, it can be concluded that the personification is a style of language that treats inanimate objects as is alive, or having the nature of humanity.

#### d. Apostrophe

Perrine states that apostrophe is defined as an addressing someone absent or something non-human as if it was a life ad presents and could replay to what is being said.<sup>37</sup> Apostrophe is a rhetorical device in which the speaker speaks to dead or absent person, or an abstraction or an inanimate object. In involves speaking to something or someone dead or absent, while personification involves speaking to something or someone dead or absent, while personification involves only giving human qualities to the object or concept.

Apostrophe defined as addressing someone absent or something nonhuman as if it was a live and present and could replay to what is being said. Keraf also stated in apostrophe the speaker, instead of addressing directly his proper hearer, turn himself to some other person or thing, either really or only in imagination present.<sup>38</sup>

Example:

*Sun, today is very cool.*

*Soekarno, I am not the stage.*

The first example:

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<sup>35</sup> Christopher Russel Reaske, *How to Analyze Poetry*, (New York: Monarch Press, 2000), 68.

<sup>36</sup>Dimas Anggit Prawiro, ” Figurative Language Selected Songs Lyrics of Maher Zain” (Universitas Negeri Semarang; 2019), P. 30.

<sup>37</sup> Laurence Perrine, *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, 67.

<sup>38</sup> Berteria Sohnata Hutauruk, *Figurative Language Used by The Students in Writing A Personal Letter*, 2017, 50.

The word ‘Sun’ is addressing to the day in the winter day. This expression going to apostrophe expression because it is expressing that this day is cool, and all people need sun to warm up their body.

The second example:

The statement “Soekarno, I am on the stage now” addressing someone that ad dead. The conclusion from those sentences is transferring of mandate form the something non-human or someone absent which is addressed as if it were alive and present.

#### e. Synecdoche

Perrine states synecdoche is the use of the part for the whole.<sup>39</sup> Mentioned by Keraf synecdoche is a figurative locution that used a part in order to signify the whole. It is the most unfamiliar figurative language terms. As a word, however, it is rarely used in polite company.

Example:

*Please to come to his every heads* (heads mean people).

*Anita’s nose is not seen all day.* It means the real person from Anita, the whole body of Anita. The word “nose” represents the entire description of Anita.

#### f. Metonymy

Perrine states that metonymy is the use of something closely related to the thing actually meant.<sup>40</sup> It can be considered that metonymy names a thing by using something associated with it.

According to Keraf, metonymy is a figure of speech that used word closely associated with another word.<sup>41</sup> Metonymy is the substitution of word closely associated with another word in place that other word. Metonymy is a close relationship which uses the name of things, a person, or characteristic as a substitute or something itself.

Example:

*The crown was killed.*

*The White House decided new regulation.*

The first example means the king was killed. The words “the crown” is metonymy because it is usually associated with the king stuff. The second example is also metonymy. Metonymy appears through the words “White House”. The phrase is associated or closely related to

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<sup>39</sup> Yasmin Ilham, “Figurative Language in Jodi Picoult’s Small Great Things”, (UIN Alaudin Makasar; 2019), p. 12.

<sup>40</sup> Laurence Perrine, *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, 69

<sup>41</sup> Berteria Sohnata Hutauruk, *Figurative Language Used by The Students in Writing A Personal Letter*, 2017, 49.

“The House President”. It is said to house president because, in American country, the president stays in the white house.

**g. Symbol**

Perrine states that symbol as something that means more than what it is.<sup>42</sup> It means that a symbol uses a word or phrase which is familiar in society and has one meaning. In addition, according to Kennedy, symbol is sign of several types of words or objects that show something different with themselves.<sup>43</sup> Its means, while says A like B, the symbol will only talk about B, the symbol is a concrete object, action, which is explained for its own importance and full of meaning.

A symbol is a character, an action, a setting, or an object representing something else. A symbol is something that is itself and also stand for particular objective reality. In a literal sense a symbol combines a literal and sensuous quality with an abstract as suggestive aspect.

Example:

*“Some dirty dogs stole my wallet at the bus”.*

Symbolism is when the author uses an object or reference to add deeper meaning to a story. An author may repeatedly use the same object to convey deeper meaning or may use variations of the object to create an overarching mood or feeling.

*“The darkness”*

It might represent a symbol of evil, fear or even loneliness.

**h. Allegory**

Perrine states that allegory is a narrative or description that has meaning beneath the surface one.<sup>44</sup> Allegory is a description that has another meaning. The meaning beneath is different from its description.

Mentioned by Keraf, Allegory is a short narrative or description that has figurative language.<sup>45</sup> Allegory is prolonged or extended metaphor which present it's in a veiled way. Allegory is description that has another meaning and seeing a whole comparison.

Example:

*The beauty has her own to love her lover, the beast.*

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<sup>42</sup> Laurence Perrine, *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, 82.

<sup>43</sup> Anis Hanani Ikhsan, “Figurative Language in Jalaluddin Rumi’s Poems”, (UIN Ar-raniry Banda Aceh; 2019), p. 11

<sup>44</sup> Laurence Perrine, *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, 91.

<sup>45</sup> Berteria Sohnata Hutahuruk, *Figurative Language Used by The Students in Writing A Personal Letter*, 2017, 48.

In this sentence the beauty is a girl who has beautiful face and the beast is a man who has ugly face like an animal. The beautiful girls love her boyfriend who has an ugly face.

**i. Paradox**

Perrine states that paradox is an apparent contradiction that is nevertheless something true. It may be either situation or statement.<sup>46</sup> Paradox is the statement seemingly self contradiction or opposed to what is commonly held to be true but which nevertheless contains a truth.

Mentioned by Keraf, Paradox is figure of speech that contains real contradiction with something true.<sup>47</sup> Reaske said, Paradox result when a poet present a pair of ideas, words, images or attitude which are, or appear to be self contradictory.<sup>48</sup> In order word, paradox is a condition that not likes the fact.

In other opinion, McAthur states paradox is term even absurd, but may contain an insight into life.<sup>49</sup> Its means paradox is statement or situation containing apparently contradictory or incompatible elements, but on closer inspection may be true.

Example:

*She feel alone in center of town*

*He was dead in the middle of the riches.*

For the first example, it is a paradox. Maybe she feels alone in her life, but it's not in center of town. Because if in center of town sure busy.

The meaning of the second statement is the man was dead when he was in the top in his riches has much money.

**j. Hyperbole**

Perrine states that hyperbole is simply exaggeration out in the service of truth.<sup>50</sup> Mentioned by Keraf, Hyperbole is figure of speech which contains a point statement of exaggeration as it is. Hyperbole is an exaggeration more that the fact. The language can make attention to the reader and it is an exaggeration of object.<sup>51</sup>

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<sup>46</sup> Laurence Perrine, Op Cit, 109.

<sup>47</sup> Berteria Sohnata Hutahuruk, *Figurative Language Used by The Students in Writing A Personal Letter*, 2017, 50.

<sup>48</sup> Christopher Russel Reaske, *How to Analyze Poetry*, (New York: Monarch Press, 2000), 70.

<sup>49</sup> Nurfiyanti, "The Figurative Language Used One of the Jason Mraz Albums in 2008 Entitled We Sing, We dance, We Steal Things", (IAIN Salatiga; 2016), p. 16.

<sup>50</sup> Laurence Perrine, *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, 110.

<sup>51</sup> Berteria Sohnata Hutahuruk, op cit, 48.

In other opinion, Wren and Martin hyperbole a statement is made emphatic by overstatement.<sup>52</sup>

Based on explanation, it can be concluded that hyperbole is a figure of speech that states something or situation excessive by using words contain greater meaning from the real taste or meaning

Example:

*I will love you forever.*

*My house is a million miles from here.*

The two statements are the expression of over-statement. The first, because you really cannot love someone eternally no matter how loved you are. The second talking about how so far his house like a million miles away.

#### **k. Understatement**

Perrine states that understatement is saying less than one means that may exist in what are said or merely how one says it.<sup>53</sup> While Tarigan said that understatement is figure of speech that is implicated something happened which is totally contadicted with what is said.<sup>54</sup> Understatement is the opposite of overstatement. As the researcher has already noted that overstatement is saying more, while understatement is saying less than what the words mean.

Example:

*Swimming with those starving sharks might be a bit displeased.*

A starving shark is likely to eat a silly swimmer with its big shark teeth. Swimming with starving sharks would be terrifying, insane, and extremely painful.

#### **l. Irony**

Perrine states that irony is the opposite of white one means.<sup>55</sup> An author employs the device for irony effect, letting the reader into the author's confidence, and revealing him as an inventor who is often at or loss for matter to sustain his plot and undecided about how to continue it.

According to Keraf, irony is figure of speech in which words are used in such a way that their intended meaning is different from the actual meaning of the words.<sup>56</sup> In simple words, it is a difference between the appearance and the reality. Reaske also state, irony deals

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<sup>52</sup> Fitratunnas, "Figurative Language Analysis on Advertisement of the Jakarta Post Newspaper", (UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang; 2017), p. 18.

<sup>53</sup> Laurence Perrine, *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, 111.

<sup>54</sup> Ema Rizqal Maftuhah, "Figurative Language in Selected Brian Mcknigt's Songs", (Hasanudin University Makasar; 2018), p. 13.

<sup>55</sup> Laurence Perrine, *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, 113.

<sup>56</sup> Berteria Sohnata Hutahuruk, *Figurative Language Used by The Students in Writing A Personal Letter*, 2017, 50.

with result from the contrast between the actual meaning of a word or a statement and suggestion of another meaning.<sup>57</sup>

In other opinion, According to McArthur, irony is defined as the usual meaning which contradicts to the words that have implication.<sup>58</sup> It can be concluded that irony represents the difference between the things that might be expected to happen to the thing which actually occurs.

Example:

*You are so discipline because you come the class at 09.00 o'clock.  
Your room is clean because there are so many things on the floor.*

The meaning of the first sentence is the employee comes too late at the class. The meaning of the second sentence is describing the room that very dirty. The statement is a contrast between what happens and what has been expected to happen. It is full of insinuation.

## 8. Contextual Meaning

Contextual meaning is formed from the relationship with other words that are used in the text.<sup>59</sup> Every utterance that is produced on particular occasion serves a meaning to deliver, but any utterance could hold more than one meaning, given the context that follows the utterance. In certain situations, the utterance that is produced is very highly determined by several factors of the moment, which we can call contextual. Palmer said the term context to replace the term reference for two reasons: first, that it is more ambiguous and narrower in a sense of denotation of words and, secondly that the term context is more familiar within linguistics discussion.<sup>60</sup>

First, it is argued that the meaning of an utterance can be known despite of any context that present, and that the speaker of a certain language must know the meaning of their utterance before they can use it in any given context. The speaker is expected to know the fact that the utterance is ambiguous or anomalous by their own knowledge; thus showing that meaning is independent of context; therefore linguists can, and must study it without reference to context. This statement creates the question: how that we know the meaning of an utterance independently of the context? How do we know when two utterances can be used interchangeably in a similar situation? In this case, we have to set up the relationship between sentences without even considering what it is that they refer to.

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<sup>57</sup> Christopher Russel Reaske, *How to Analyze Poetry*, (New York: Monarch Press, 2000), 69.

<sup>58</sup> Arditami, 48.

<sup>59</sup> Suprpto, Djuria. Contextual Meaning Study of Translation of Children's Story "The Lion King" From English Into Indonesia. *Jurnal Lingua Cultural* Vol 4 (1),2010: 1-11.

<sup>60</sup> Palmer, F. R. *Semantics*. London : Cambridge University Press. 1981.

Context is dynamic in character. A context is not just one possible worldstate, but at least a sequence of world-state and these situations do not remain identical in time, but change, hence, a context is a course of event.

## 9. Types of Contextual meaning

Lyons on his book defined context as a theoretical construct which linguist and any participant of linguistic-event then use any factors that could influence the meaning of utterances into a consideration in delivering points across.<sup>61</sup> These factors, when necessary, make explicit reference to the time and place of utterances, and sometimes the factors are within the participant's traits as human being with the ability to socialize and each participant's knowledge of the subject matter. From his book, the writer of this thesis concludes six major types of contexts as a basis to precede this research.

### a. Context of person

In any utterance, each of the participants must know their role and status linguistically. According to Lyons, there are two kinds of linguistically relevant roles: deictic and social roles. Deictic roles are derived from the normal language-behaviour of the speaker in addressing his utterance to another person with using personal or demonstrative pronoun in referring to himself, to the addressee(s) or to other persons and object. The pronouns used are determined by the participation of the speaker and target or addressee at the time of the utterance, not by means of a name or description. Although this role is not found on every language, but most languages, including English have it on its grammar.

(1) I will pick you up from school in an hour

In English normal language-behaviour, the use of I and you by the speaker's assumption of the role of the speaker in relation to the target and by his referring to himself as the person fulfilling this deictic role. The target of the utterances must be able to identify the referent of I and also the referent of you, thus implying that the target knows that they are being targeted.

### b. Context of place

The location of the ongoing language-event is also crucial in interpreting the meaning and also in the selection of vocabulary used. The speaker and target usually share the same location in live conversation, but there are also times when the participants are separated by location, for example: in long distance phone calls. The speaker and the target are expected to know the location of the target and the target to know the location of the speaker if the participants do not share the same location during the event. By knowing the location, it is easier to make sense of the meaning of the utterances. The place can be stated explicitly or not thorough the event.

(1) It is very cold where I live.

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<sup>61</sup> Lyons, John. Semantics Volume II. London: Cambridge University Press. 1977

(2) Can you collect the balls from the field?

(3) The winter in Malaysia is not as cold as she thought.

On sentence (1), the utterance is grammatically and semantically correct. The speaker says where I live, meaning that both of the participants know the location of where the speaker is referring to, even though he does not mention it explicitly and from the notion, we can conclude that the participants are not currently on the same location. On sentence (2), it is explicitly mentioned the field as a location, even though it is not said which field the target shall go to. Both participants have the knowledge of the exact location the speaker mentioned (which field), thus the target knows what kind of ball he needs to collect. On sentence (3), the speaker mentions the location explicitly and very clearly: Malaysia, but even though the sentence is grammatically correct, it does not make sense semantically due to the geographical criteria of the country Malaysia which does not has a winter season.

c. Context of time

The other important type of context that influences how the participants interpret meanings from utterances and in choosing the selection of vocabulary too use is time. Just like the other previous types, knowing the time of the utterances to makes more sense of the utterances. For example:

(1) Good Afternoon!

(2) Merry Christmas!

d. Context of formality

There are two basic forms of formality registers: informal and formal. The informal register is the one we use with friends, family, and when meeting people at casual venues. The formal register is reserved for professional settings, like classrooms, workplace, and interviews. Joos has classified the degrees of formality in English, which each is said to correlate with systemic phonological, grammatical, and lexical differences:

1. Frozen: languages that never changes, which sometimes include old grammar or vocabulary i.e. religious books and scripts, national anthems, Bill of Rights, etc.
2. Formal: languages that follow the form and rules of standard English with the purpose to announce or state important information i.e. research paper, academic presentation, a judge's pronouncement, or a religious sermon.
3. Consultative: more casual standard English with the purpose to get help i.e. news reports, employee to employer conversation, a doctor's appointment, etc
4. Casual: languages between people in the same group or team which follow the rules and "norms" of the group i.e. lunch with friends, a school dance, or dinner with friendly coworkers.
5. Intimate: languages between very close relationship with lovers, friends, or family i.e. pet names, nick names, inside jokes.

e. Context of mood

Mood context deals with the state of mind or feelings of the participants during the conversation. The current state of mind of a speaker and the target can affect the interpretation of meaning and the production of vocabularies. For example:

- (1) Don't you dare leaving this room while I'm still talking!
- (2) I immediately regret what I just said to her.

f. Context of subject matter

The subject-matter of one language may reflect or be brought about by several different but mutually reinforcing factors. In utterances, the participants must know the importance of subject-matter as one of the determining factor in the selection of vocabulary or dialect to use; and also how to make their utterance appropriate to the subject-matter.

Crystal and Davy (1969) define subject-matter as one of the factor among many which contributes to a province's (the features of language which identify an utterance with those variables in an extra linguistic context which are defined with reference to the kind of occupational or professional activity being engaged in) definition, and in any case has predictive power only in a minority of extremely specialist situations.

Understanding the subject-matter is important in understanding the meaning of utterances which has homonymous or polysemous lexemes in it. The subjectmatter of an utterance is determined by the terms of the occurrence surrounding the lexeme. For example:

- (1) He made a polite bow as the prime minister entered the room.

The word bow has several meaning, and in this case, it has the role as a noun. The noun bow belongs to at least two fields: one field about a type of weapon made for shooting arrows, and the other one field about a body gesture made by inclining the head or bending forward at the waist to show respect. In this case, we can conclude that the sentence is about the body gesture from the selections of words surrounding the homonymous lexeme.

## 10. Maher Zain

a. Maher zain's Biography

Maher Zain was born March 16, 1981 in Tripoli, Lebanon. He is a Moeslim Swedish singer, songwriter, composer, musician and music producer of Lebanese origin. He comes from Sweden and his genres are R&B, Soul Music, Pop Music, Acoustic music and Nasheed.

Maher Zain successfully used new media such as You Tube, Facebook, to promote the album. In 2010, he was most Google celebrity in Malaysia for that year. In 2010, his album Hold My Hand received 8 platinum awards from Warner music Malaysia as the highest selling

album. Then in 2011, *Hold My Hand* earned a double platinum award from Sony music Indonesia.

He sings mainly in English but as released some of his most popular songs in other languages. For example, is “*InsyaAllah*” is now available in Malay, Arabic, French, English, Turkish and Indonesian version. Next Maher Zain released *Freedom* in March 2011. Its son inspired by the events and actions of the people taking part in the Arab spring.

b. Maher Zain’s Career

In January 2009, Maher Zain began working on an album with Awakening Records. His debut album, *Hold My Hand*, with 13 songs and two bonus tracks, was released on 1 November 2009 with percussion versions and French version of some tracks released shortly afterwards.

Maher Zain and Awakening Records successfully used social media such as Facebook and You Tube to promote tracks the album. In early 2010 his music very quickly gathered a huge online following in Arabic-speaking and Islamic countries as well as among young Muslim in western countries. By the end of 2010, he was the most Googled celebrity in Malaysia for that year. Malaysia and Indonesia have been the countries where he has had the most commercial success. The album *Hold My Hand* has been certified multiple platinum by Warner Music Malaysia and Sony Music Indonesia. It became the highest selling album of 2010 in Malaysia.

Maher Zain sings mainly in English but has released some of his most popular songs in other languages. The song “*InsyaAllah*” for example, is now available in English, Fench, Arabic, Turkish, Malay and Indonesian versions. Another song, “*Allahi Allah Kiya Karo*” is sung in Urdu and features the Pakistan born Canadian singer Irfan Nakki. Zain has performed concerts around the world, including in he UK, the United States, Malaysia, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, and Egypt. He has fan club in several countries including Malaysia, Egypt and Morocco. He took part in the judging committee of Awakening Talent Contest to choose Awakening Record’s new star in 2013.

c. Maher Zain Selected Song Lyrics

1) *InsyaAllah*

This song is on Maher Zain's first album, "Thank you Allah", which was released on November 1<sup>st</sup>, 2009, this song talking about to invite each other to embrace, unite to escape adversity, forget what has passed, let's look together for a bright future. Here the lyrics of the song:

Everytime you feel like you cannot go on  
You feel so lost  
And that you're so alone  
All you see is night and darkness all around

You feel so helpless  
You can't see which way to go  
Don't despair and never lose hope  
'Cause Allah is always by your side  
In sha' Allah, in sha' Allah  
In sha' Allah you'll find your way  
In sha' Allah, in sha' Allah  
In sha' Allah you'll find your way  
Every time you commit one more mistake  
You feel you can't repent  
And that it's way too late  
You're so confused, wrong decisions you have made  
Haunt your mind and your heart is full of shame  
But don't despair and never lose hope  
'Cause Allah is always by your side  
In sha' Allah, in sha' Allah  
In sha' Allah you'll find your way  
In sha' Allah, in sha' Allah  
In sha' Allah you'll find your way  
Turn to Allah, He's never far away  
Put your trust in Him  
Raise your hands and pray  
O ya Allah  
Guide my steps, don't let me go astray  
You're the only one who can show me the way (show me the way)  
Show me the way  
Show me the way  
Show me the way  
In sha' Allah, in sha' Allah  
In sha' Allah we'll find our way  
In sha' Allah, in sha' Allah  
In sha' Allah we'll find our way  
In sha' Allah, in sha' Allah  
In sha' Allah we'll find our way  
In sha' Allah, in sha' Allah  
In sha' Allah we'll find our way  
In sha' Allah, in sha' Allah  
In sha' Allah we'll find our way  
In sha' Allah, in sha' Allah  
In sha' Allah...

## 2) Hold My Hand

This song is on Maher Zain's first album, "Thank you Allah", which was released on November 1, 2009, this song talking about to invite each other to embrace, unite to escape adversity, forget what has

passed, let's look together for a bright future. Here the lyrics of the song:

I hear the flower's kinda crying loud  
The breeze is sounding sad  
Oh no  
Tell me when did we become  
So cold and empty inside  
Lost a way long time ago  
Did we really turn out blind  
We don't see that we keep hurting each other no  
All we do is just fight  
Now we share the same bright sun  
The same round moon  
Why don't we share the same love  
Tell me why not  
Life is shorter than most have thought  
Hold my hand  
There are many ways to do it right  
Hold my hand  
Turn around and see what we have left behind  
Hold my hand my friend  
We can save the good spirit of me and you  
For another chance  
And let's pray for a beautiful world  
A beautiful world I share with you  
Children seem like they've lost their smile  
On the new blooded playgrounds  
Oh no  
How could we ignore, heartbreaking crying sounds  
And we're still going on  
Like nobody really cares  
And we just stopped feeling all the pain because  
Like it's a daily basic affair  
Now we share the same bright sun  
The same round moon  
Why don't we share the same love  
Tell me why not  
Life is shorter than most have thought  
Hold my hand  
There are many ways to do it right  
Hold my hand  
Turn around and see what we have left behind  
Hold my hand my friend

We can save the good spirit of me and you  
For another chance  
And let's pray for a beautiful world  
A beautiful world I share with you  
No matter how far I might be  
I'm always gonna be your neighbour  
There's only one small planet where to be  
So I'm always gonna be your neighbour  
We cannot hide, we can't deny  
That we're always gonna be neighbours  
You're neighbour, my neighbour  
We're neighbours  
So hold my hand  
There are many ways to do it right  
Hold my hand  
Turn around and see what have left behind  
Hold my hand  
There are many ways to do it right  
Hold my hand  
Turn around and see what have left behind  
Hold my hand my friend  
We can save the good spirit of me and you  
For another chance  
And let's pray for a beautiful world  
A beautiful world I share with you

3) Palestine Tomorrow Will Be Free

This song is on Maher Zain's first album, "Thank you Allah" which was released on November 1, 2009, this song talking about Palestine condition from the past until now is very worrying which is always colonized, and hopes that one day the Palestinians will be Free.

Here the lyrics of the song:

Every day we tell each other  
That this day will be, will be the last  
And tomorrow, we all can go home free  
And all this will finally end  
Palestine, tomorrow will be free  
Palestine, tomorrow will be free  
No mother, no father to wipe away my tears  
That's why I won't cry  
I feel scared but I won't show my fears  
I keep my head high  
Deep in my heart, I never have any doubt that  
Palestine, tomorrow will be free  
Palestine, tomorrow will be free

I saw those rockets and bombs shining in the sky  
Like drops of rain in the sun's light  
Taking away everyone dear to my heart  
Destroying my dreams in a blink of an eye  
What happened to our human rights?  
What happened to the sanctity of life?  
And all those other lies?  
I know that I'm only a child  
But is your conscience still alive?  
Oh, yeah  
I will caress with my bare hands  
Every precious grain of sand  
Every stone and every tree  
'Cause no matter what they do  
They can never hurt you  
'Cause your soul will always be free  
Palestine, tomorrow will be free  
Palestine, tomorrow will be free

#### **B. Relevance of the Research**

There are some relevance of this research. The first previous research was conducted by Helen Chau Hu (2002) from California State University by the title "Negotiating Semantics and Figurative Language in Four Poems by Sylvia Plath". The analytical tools employed here are fashioned of functional grammar, cognitive linguistics, literary studies and stylistics. The four works they applied to "Words", "The Rabbit Cather", "Event" and "Winter Trees". In this collection, Plath, expressing what is but mundane for example, universal concept such as life, pain, aspiration, and despair avail herself of a set of possible options to produce similarities of a new kind.<sup>62</sup>

The second was conduct by Nur Muhammad Andriyansyah and Vidya Mandarani in 2018 from Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo by the title "An Analysis of Figurative Language Elements upon an American Short Story, The Monkey's Paw". This research describes the study of semantic in a specified domain of figurative language upon a selected work of American English literature, in form of a short story written by a renowned writer and author, William Wymark Jacobs, entitled as "The Monkey's Paw". In study analysis of the The Monkey's Paw, the varieties of figurative language; Metaphor, personification, hyperbole, symbolism, also another terms used to represent unusual words construction such as Onomatopoeia, idiom, and even imagery,

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<sup>62</sup> Helen Chau Hu, "Negotiating Semantics and Figurative Language four Poems by Sylvia Plath", (California State University, 2002). 197-215

were discussed in order in relation with true meaning discovery behind each figurative language property..<sup>63</sup>

The third was conducted by Wilya Setiawati and Maryani in 2018 from IKIP Siliwangi Cimahi by the title “An Analysis of Figurative Language in Taylor Swift’s Song Lyrics”. The aims of the research to know the types of figurative language that are used in Taylor swift lyrics and describe the contextual meaning of the figurative language used in Taylor's lyrics. This research uses descriptive qualitative method in observation and library research in collecting data of this research. Figurative language found consists of simile, metaphor, hyperbole, paradox, irony and personification. In this research, these findings show that hyperbole is the most dominant in Taylor Swift’s song and based on the contextual meaning of overall song lyrics of Taylor Swift tell about conflict, pain heart and deeply treachery..<sup>64</sup>

The fourth was conducted by Hayati Milana and Havid Ardi in 2020 from Universitas Negeri Padang by the title “An Analysis of Figurative Language in the Song Lyrics by Saif Adam”. The aim of the research to identify the types of figurative language used in the lyric of Saif Adam songs and the dominant types of figurative language found in the lyric of Saif Adam songs. This research use descriptive qualitative method. The researcher found 8 types of figurative language used in Saif Adam’s song lyrics such as hyperbole, irony, metaphor, personification, simile, litotes, metonymy, and paradox. The data were collected by reading the lyrics of Saif Adam’s song. There were 14 of hyperbole, 3 of Irony, 20 of metaphor, 11 of personification, 10 of simile, 5 of litotes, 10 of metonymy, and 7 of paradox. This study found that the most dominant type of figurative language was metaphor with the percentage of 25%. It was followed by hyperbole with the percentage of 17.5%. Then, it was followed by personification with percentage 13.75%, simile and metonymy with the percentage of 11.3%. And also it was followed by paradox and litotes with the proportion of 7.9% and 5.6%. Irony was the least dominant one with the percentage of only 3.4%..<sup>65</sup>

In this research also describes the same way to identify the types of figurative language, but the object and the theory is not the same as the previous study. The researcher identified the types of figurative language in song lyric Insha Allah by Maher Zain. This research used the theory of Perrine which has thirteen types of figurative language. This research analyzed the types of figurative language and how the contextual meaning figurative language found in song lyric.

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<sup>63</sup> Nur Muhahammad Ardiansyah & Vidya Mandarani, “An Analysis of Figurative Language Elements upon an American Short Story, The Monkey’s Paw”. (Universitas Muhammadiyah Sioarjo, 2018), 13-21.

<sup>64</sup> Setiawati, Wilya, “An Analysis of Figurative Language in Taylor Swift ’ S Song Lyrics,” 261–68.

<sup>65</sup> Hayati Milana and Havid Ardi, “An Analysis of Figurative Language in the Song Lyrics By Saif Adam,” *E-Journal of English Language and Literature* 9, no. 3 (2020).

### C. Conceptual Framework

There are two objective of this research. First, this research attempts to analyze types of figurative language in song lyric *Insya Allah* by Maher Zain. Second, this research is to find out the most dominant of figurative language in song lyric *Insya Allah* by Maher Zain.

In order to figure out the first objective, the researcher analyzed the data using stylistic analysis. Stylistic is designed as the approach of the study, to analyze and collect song lyric that contained figurative language. It becomes the appropriate approach since the researcher investigates the language use and style, particularly the theories of figurative language. It supports the researcher to analyze the deeper meaning in song lyrics. Furthermore, in classifying into types of figurative language in the song lyric *Insya Allah* by Maher Zain, the researcher classified the lyric based on Perrine's classification. The second theory that will support the lexical analysis is semantics. Semantics will help the writer to analyze the meaning of words and phrases that the songwriters chose for the song lyrics. It will help the writer to analyze the deeper meaning of the lyric.

The third theory is figurative language that is still related to semantics that analyzes non literal meaning. It helps the writer to categorize the song lyric some types of figurative language that can make the analysis of lexical meaning easier. Fourth, the findings are calculated to find the types of figurative language in song lyric *Insya Allah* by Maher Zain. The last, the researcher interprets and reports the results of the study by giving a detailed description and provide conclusion and suggestions.

In conducting the analysis, the researcher used a systematic theoretical framework. The theoretical framework in the present study can be in the following figure.

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