

**AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN SONGS  
LYRIC “ONE” ALBUM BY MAHER ZAIN**

**An Undergraduate Thesis  
Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement  
for S1- Degree**

**By  
Dewi Ardalinda  
NPM : 1811040305**

**Study Program : English Education  
Advisor : Rohmatillah, M.Pd  
Co – Advisor : M Ridho Kholid, M.Pd**



**ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT  
TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY  
RADEN INTAN STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF  
LAMPUNG**

**2022**

**AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN SONGS  
LYRIC “ONE” ALBUM BY MAHER ZAIN**

**An Undergraduate Thesis  
Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement  
for S1- Degree**

**By  
Dewi Ardalinda  
NPM : 1811040305**

**Study Program : English Education  
Advisor : Rohmatillah, M.Pd  
Co – Advisor : M Ridho Kholid, M.Pd**



**ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT  
TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY  
RADEN INTAN STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF  
LAMPUNG**

**2022**

## ABSTRACT

The aims of this study was to know types of figurative languages in the song lyric “One” album by Maher Zain based on the theory of Knickerbocker and Renniger, to know the most dominant figurative language which is used in the song, and to know the contextual meaning of the figurative language in the song lyric "one" by Maher Zain.

This study used descriptive qualitative to analyze the data. The instruments of this research were documentation and the researcher itself. This research applied a documentary to carries out data collection. In analyzing the data, the concept by Miles and Huberman has used: data reduction, data display and conclusion.

The result of the research showed that the dominant type of figurative language in songs lyric is symbol. In this study, the writer found 23 data. There are 7 data of personification, 4 data of hyperbole, 2 data of paradox, and 9 data of symbol. The meaning of any symbol whether an object, an action, or a gesture, is controlled by its context. A symbol can be defined simply as any object or action that means more than itself.

**Keywords:** *Figurative language, One, Maher Zain,, Descriptive Qualitative.*

## DECLARATION

The student's identity, the undersigned below:

Name : Dewi Ardalinda

NPM : 1811040305

Thesis Title : An Analysis of Figurative Language in Songs Lyric  
"One" Album by Maher Zain

I hereby declared this thesis entitled: "An Analysis of Figurative Language in Songs Lyric "One" Album by Maher Zain" is fully my work. I am very aware that I have cited several statements, references, and ideas from various sources and it is well recognized in this thesis.

Bandar Lampung, February 2022



DEWI ARDALINDA

NPM : 1811040305



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA**  
**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG**  
**FAKULTAS TARBİYAH DAN KEGURUAN**

*Jl. Letkol H. Endro Suratmin Sukarame Bandar Lampung, Telp (0721) 703289*

**APPROVAL**

Title : An Analysis of Figurative Language in Songs Lyric  
"One" Album by Maher Zain

Student's Name : Dewi Ardalinda

Student's Number : 1811040305

Study Program : English Education

Faculty : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty

**APPROVED**

To be tested and defended in the examination session  
at Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty  
State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung

**Advisor,**

**Rohmatillah, M.Pd**

**NIP. 198105082007102001**

**Co-Advisor,**

**M Ridho Kholid, S.S, M.Pd.**

**NIP. 198505122015031004**

**The Chairperson**  
**Of English Education Study Program**

**Dr. Mohammad Muhassin, M.Hum**

**NIP: 19770818200801100000**



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA**  
**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG**  
**FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN**

*Jl. Letkol H. Endro Suratmin Sukarame Bandar Lampung, Telp (0721) 703289*

**ADMISSSION**

A research thesis entitled **“AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN SONGS LYRIC “ONE” ALBUM BY MAHER ZAIN”**, by **DEWI ARDALINDA, NPM: 1811040305**, Department: **English Education**, has been successfully defended at Thesis Defense of **Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, Raden Intan State Islamic University, Lampung**. The thesis defense was held on: **Wednesday, June 29<sup>th</sup> 2022**

**BOARD OF EXAMINER**

The Chair : Meisuri, M.Pd

  
(.....)

The Secretary : M. Nawawi, M.Pd

  
(.....)

The Main Examiner : Yulan Puspita Rini, MA

  
(.....)

The First Co-Examiner : Rohmatillah, M.Pd

  
(.....)

The Second Co-Examiner : M Ridho Kholid, S.S, M.Pd

  
(.....)

The Dean of  
**Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty**

**Prof. Dr. Hj. Nurya Dina, M.Pd**

**NPM 190408220550020002**



## MOTTO

إِنَّا زَيَّنَّا السَّمَاءَ الدُّنْيَا بِزِينَةِ الْكَوَاكِبِ

*"Indeed, We have adorned the heavens of the world (nearest), with stars."*

*(Surat As-Saffat 37: Verse 6)<sup>1</sup>*



---

<sup>1</sup> Tafsir Al-Qur'an and Hadits, <https://tafsir.learn-quran.co/id/surat-37-as-saffat/ayat-6>, Surah As-Saffat Verse 6

## DEDICATION

Praise and gratitude be to Allah the Almighty for His abundant blessing for me, and from my deep of heart and great of love, this thesis is dedicated to:

1. My beloved parents my beloved father Mr Aldi Maya and my beloved mother, Mrs Farida who always gives me motivation, supports, and prays for me. Thanks for everything.
2. My beloved brothers (Abdurrahman, Maulana Ilyas, Robby Salam, Fahrul Rozi, Tomy Yahya, and Abdurrohimi), Thanks for being such a supportive.
3. My beloved sisters in-law (Esy Feronika, Restu Sari Pillar N, Raficha Mishella ), Thanks for being such a supportive.
4. My beloved nephew Arif, Zidan, Haikal and my beloved niece Nabila Azzahwa who always give me fun things.
5. My big family, grandparents, uncle, aunty and everyone who supports me to finish my study.
6. My best friends who I ever had, Alexandra Trisna Putri, thank you for being my motivation, and always give me positive vibes.
7. My Second family in Lampung Cerdas Office, Mr Syaifulloh, Mr Ahmad Nasirin, My beloved brother (Pascal Prabowo, Yopi Pradana, Madian Azhar, Bisri Mustofa) my beloved sister ( Mrs Ade Eka, Feygy Zeynuvita, Nita Yulianti, Refi Mariska, Vebry Yana, Peni Puspita Rani) and All of my friends I can't mention one by one, Thank you for the motivation.
8. All of my beloved Roomates that can't mention one by one, Thank you for the spirit.
9. My shalihah Teammates, Rina Yana, Nuratika Sepriani, Yuni Astalia, Ragil Trisabayanti, and Sinta Afriona. That was beautiful moment living in a place with strangers like you all.
10. All beloved lecturers, classmates, and graduates of the Department of English Education, Faculty Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, UIN Raden Intan Lampung, which has contributed to the development of my personality, academically and knowledge over the years receive university education.



Thank you for all the help that has been given to me to complete this undergraduate Thesis.

Bandar Lampung, February 2022



DEWI ARDALINDA

NPM : 1811040305



## CURRICULUM VITAE

The writer's name is Dewi Ardalinda. She was born in Tunggal Warga on February 22th 2001. She is the sixth child of two siblings Mr. Aldi Maya and Mrs. Farida. She has six brothers, the name are Abdurrahman, Maulana Ilyas, Robby Salam, Fahrul Rozi, Tomy Yahya, and Abdurrohimi.

She began her study at kinder garden of ABA 1. She continued her study at Primary School of SDN 2 Dwt Jaya then graduate in 2012. She continued her study at Junior High School of SMPN 1 Banjar Margo then graduate in 2015. And for Senior High School, she studied at SMAN 1 Banjar Agung and graduated in 2018. After graduated from Senior High School, she took English Education major to continue at UIN Raden Intan Lampung.

The writer has some organizational experience. In 2014 – 2015 she was member of Osis SMPN 1 Banjar Margo. In 2016-2017 she was treasurer of OSIS SMAN 1 Banjar Agung. In 2019 – 2021 she was secretary of talent and interest of UKM AI Ittihad at UIN Raden Intan Lampung.

The writer has training and informal education at workshop and training hypnotherapy by IBH (The Indonesian Board of Hypnotherapy) in 2019.

Bandar Lampung, February 2022



DEWI ARDALINDA

NPM : 1811040305

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Firstly, I would like thank to Allah SWT, who has given mercy and thanks to the completion of my studies at the State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung. Sholawat and greet to the great our prophet Muhammad (SAW), who was sent to us to guide us and illuminate the path of humanity and salvation in the hereafter. Second, my study at Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung was not an individual journey. In my study journey has received a lot of invaluable help and support from various individuals, the numbers of which are impossible to mention one by one here, due to space limitations. I decided to give my confession to some of those who had helped me in completing this study in certain ways from them, there are:

1. Prof. Dr. Hj. Nirva Diana, M.Pd, as Dean of the Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training at UIN Raden Intan Lampung and her staff who have provided opportunities and assistance to the writer during her journey in the field of education until the completion of this thesis.
2. Dr. Muhammad Muhasin, M.Hum, Head of the English Education Study Program at UIN Raden Intan Lampung who has provided assistance in completing this thesis.
3. Rohmatillah, M.Pd., as the main supervisor who has contributed and guided researcher in thesis progress.
4. M Ridho Kholid, S.S, M.Pd, as the second supervisor who always patiently directs, guides, helps and gives time for the researcher to complete the thesis.
5. All English Education Lecturers at UIN Raden Intan Lampung who have provided good education, knowledge and experience to the author.
6. The writer would like to thank all of my class E English Department 2018 friends, what is always in my thoughts and prayers everyday: me thank you for your support and for our friendship.
7. Last but not least, I want thank me, I want thank me for believing in me, I want thank me for doing all this hard work, I

want thank me for having no days off, I want thank me for never quitting, I want thank me for never give up, for just being me at all times.

Finally, because nothing is perfect, and despite all the important names I have mentioned above, every error in this undergraduate thesis remain entirely mine, therefore, I accept criticism in any form input for the improvement of this thesis.

Bandar Lampung, February 2022



DEWI ARDALINDA

NPM : 1811040305



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### COVER

|                         |     |
|-------------------------|-----|
| ABSTRACT.....           | ii  |
| DECLARATION.....        | iii |
| APPROVAL .....          | iv  |
| ADMISSION.....          | v   |
| MOTTO .....             | vi  |
| DEDICATION.....         | vii |
| CURRICULUM VITAE .....  | ix  |
| ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....   | x   |
| TABLE OF CONTENTS.....  | xii |
| LIST OF TABLE.....      | xiv |
| LIST OF APPENDICES..... | xv  |

### CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

|   |    |
|---|----|
| A. Title Confirmation.....                  | 1  |
| B. Background of the Problem.....           | 2  |
| C. Focus and Sub-focus of the Research..... | 6  |
| D. Formulation of the Problem.....          | 6  |
| E. Purpose of the Research .....            | 7  |
| F. Benefits of the Research.....            | 7  |
| G. Relevant Study .....                     | 8  |
| H. Method of the Research.....              | 10 |
| 1. Research Design.....                     | 10 |
| 2. Instrument of the Research.....          | 11 |
| 3. Procedure of Data Collecting .....       | 11 |
| 4. Data Analysis .....                      | 11 |
| 5. Trustworthiness of the Data.....         | 12 |
| I. Systematic Discussion.....               | 14 |

### CHAPTER II FRAME OF THE THEORY

|                             |    |
|-----------------------------|----|
| A. Semantics .....          | 15 |
| B. Figurative Language..... | 17 |

|   |    |
|---|----|
| C. Types of Figurative Language .....   | 18 |
| 1. Simile .....                         | 19 |
| 2. Metaphor .....                       | 19 |
| 3. Personification .....                | 20 |
| 4. Metonymy .....                       | 20 |
| 5. Synecdoche .....                     | 21 |
| 6. Hyperbole.....                       | 21 |
| 7. Allusion.....                        | 21 |
| 8. Symbol .....                         | 22 |
| 9. Irony .....                          | 22 |
| 10.Paradox .....                        | 23 |
| D. Contextual Meaning .....             | 23 |
| E. Song .....                           | 24 |
| F. Song Lyric.....                      | 26 |
| G. Related the Song with Education..... | 27 |

### **CHAPTER III DESCRIPTION OF THE RESEARCH OBJECT**

|   |    |
|---|----|
| A. General Description of the Object .....      | 29 |
| 1. An Overview Album “One” .....                | 29 |
| 2. Biography of Author .....                    | 30 |
| B. Presentation of Research Fact and Data ..... | 31 |
| 1. Data Reduction.....                          | 32 |
| 2. Data Display.....                            | 32 |
| 3. Conclusion Drawing.....                      | 32 |

### **CHAPTER IV ANALYSIS AND FINDING**

|                                |    |
|--------------------------------|----|
| A. Result of the Analysis..... | 37 |
|--------------------------------|----|

### **CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

|                     |    |
|---------------------|----|
| A. Conclusion.....  | 65 |
| B. Suggestion ..... | 66 |

### **APPENDIX**

## LIST OF TABLE

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Table 3. 1 Example of Data Reduction.....  | 19 |
| Table 3. 2 Example of the data Presentation of Percentage to search the Dominant Type..... | 20 |
| Table 3. 3 Example of Data presentation Figurative and meaning .....                       | 21 |
| Table 4. 1 The Song “One Day” .....  | 23 |
| Table 4. 2The Song “Close to You” .....  | 23 |
| Table 4. 3 The Song “By My Side” .....   | 24 |
| Table 4. 4 The Song “True Love” .....  | 25 |
| Table 4. 5 The dominant Type of Figurative Language.....                                   | 26 |
| Table 4. 6 Contextual Meaning of Song “One day” .....                                      | 27 |
| Table 4. 7 Contextual Meaning of Song “Close to You” .....                                 | 28 |
| Table 4. 8 Contextual Meaning of Song “By My Side” .....                                   | 28 |
| Table 4. 9 Contextual Meaning of Song “True Love” .....                                    | 29 |



## LIST OF APPENDICES

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Appendix 1: Biography of Maher Zain .....    | 42 |
| Appendix 2: The Lyric of the Album One ..... | 43 |
| Appendix 3: Validation Certificate.....      | 67 |





# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Title Confirmation

As a first step to understanding the title of the research, and avoiding misunderstanding, the writer thought that needs to explain the title of the research. The research entitles **AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN SONGS LYRIC “ONE” ALBUM BY MAHER ZAIN**. The description of some terminology contained the title of this research.

According to Palmer, semantics is the technical term used to refer to the study of meaning. Meaning is a part of the language. The term is used to refer to the manipulation of language and misleading by choosing the correct word.<sup>1</sup>

Analysis is a methodical search and categorization of records obtained by observations, interviews, and other data in terms of improving the researcher's understanding of the case under study and present it as a finding for others looking for meaning.<sup>2</sup>

According to Grindon, Figurative language is the term that applied to written or spoken language denotes certain picturesque or poetical ways of expressing ideas. Figurative language, taking the term in its popular sense, covers also very considerable of elliptical and indirect conveyed the expression. Rhetoric long since distinguished a different kind of figure and gave them names; metaphor, metonymy, irony, personification, and so forth.<sup>3</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> palmer, *Semantics* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1981).p.1

<sup>2</sup> Ahmad Rijali, *Analisis Data Kualitatif, Alhadharah: Jurnal Ilmu Dakwah*, vol. 17, 2019.

<sup>3</sup> Raymond W. Gibbs and Herbert L. Colston, *Figurative Language, Handbook of Psycholinguistics* (London, 2006). P 1

According to Hornby in *Ain*, a song is a short piece of music with words that you sing.<sup>4</sup> Lyric was expressing a person's personal feelings and thoughts, connected with singing and written for a lyrics poem was the words of a song, as according to Hornby in *Ain* <sup>5</sup>

Songs by Maher Zain was about the love of God in human life. This song was motivated and inspired people with meaningful lyric and sent a message of peace and hopes to the world. The song in the album entitled "One" was about the reminder that all things in the world come from and will return to the Almighty. It also tells about the majesty of God, expresses a love of Rosulullah, shared messages of peace and some emotional content. There were five teen songs in this album. One of the songs tells about someone who feels he has lost everything but he has faith in his heart that one day he will surely find success in himself. In this song, he says that the silence was the loudest cry, he feels safe but also feels lost in everything that he knows. He wishes he turn to his God to make him stronger and reach the rainbow as a kindness.

## **B. Background of the Problem**

"Life is like a beautiful melody, only lyrics were messed up". This sentence is considered Andersen's best quote. If individuals look closely, the quotes might be read as an expression of someone's joy in life. This phrase was about life, which was like a tune that lulls the listener into daydreams that were far from reality. There were stories about love and hate in a tune that was tough to fathom. The melody was something that one may love even if they don't comprehend it. When life becomes monotonous, melodies appear, and when a melody requires inspiration, life provides it. Furthermore, this remark has a classic feel to it in terms semantics.

---

<sup>4</sup> Qurrotul ain, "An Analysis of Figurative Language in The Song Lyrics By Maher Zain," 2017.p11

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.p13

Semantics, according to Palmer, is the technical word for the study of meaning, and meaning is an aspect of language. The term is used to describe linguistic manipulation and deception by the usage of the correct word. It signifies that there are many scientific aspects of meaning in language when it comes to semantics.<sup>6</sup> According to Chaer in Nafinuddin, semantics can be divided into four types based on the level or part of the language that was the subject of investigation: (1) lexical semantics, which was a type of semantic whose object of the research was the lexicon of a language, (2) grammatical semantics, which was a type of semantic whose research objectives were based on grammatical meanings at the morphological level, (3) semantics syntax, which was a type of semantic whose research objectives were based on things related to syntax, and (4) semantics of intent, which was a type of semantic that deals with the use of stylistic forms of language such as metaphor, irony, litotes, or what is usually called figurative language.<sup>7</sup>

Figurative language is sometimes called metaphorical language or just a metaphor, according to Knickerbocker and Renninger in Shephred. According to them, there are various types of figurative language: simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, hyperbole, irony, allusion, paradox, and symbol.<sup>8</sup> According to Dancygier and Sweetser, figurative language is one facet of what gives a text—particularly a poetry piece—its specific aesthetic worth.<sup>9</sup> In line with Grindon, “figurative language” is a phrase that refers to some scenic or poetical ways of expressing ideas, whether written or spoken. Figurative language is frequent in poetry, but it's also seen in song lyrics and nonfiction text. Figurative language, in its most

---

<sup>6</sup> palmer, *Semantics*. (Palmer, 1981), “*Semantic*” University of Cambridge, P1.

<sup>7</sup>Chaer in Surianti Nafinuddin, “Pengantar Semantik (Pengertian, Hakikat, Jenis),” *Pengantar Semantik* (2020): 1–21, <https://doi.org/10.31219/osf.io/b8ws3>.P.4

<sup>8</sup>Knickerbocker and Renniger Parichat Shepherd, “An Exploration of the Use of Metaphors and Figurative Languages Representing Khun Phaen’s Life-Journey in a Classic Thai-English Translation Novel, the Tale of Khun Chang Khun Phaenso,” 2020. P.23

<sup>9</sup> Barbara and Eve Sweetser Dancygier, *Figurative Language* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2014), [www.cambridge.org](http://www.cambridge.org).p.1

common definition, entails a great deal of elliptical and indirect communication. Rhetoric has long recognized and named numerous types of figures: metaphors, metonymy, irony, personification, and so on.<sup>10</sup>

Based on the remark above, people are aware that metaphorical language is also utilized in song lyrics. Figurative language can be found in almost all types of writing, including dramas, poetry, and song lyrics. Because the lyrics may symbolize the writer's feelings, some writers want to conceal the meaning of their work to encourage others to think more deeply about it. When writing a song lyric, for example, a writer's imagination and metaphorical sense are required. There were many distinct varieties of figurative language, and each literary work, including songs, had its own set of figurative language. The song is a fascinating piece of art to study and examine in terms of the figurative language in the lyrics.

It refers to a phenomenon that practically everyone enjoys, such as listening to music or singing, particularly English songs. They want to improve their English so that they can master English songs that are popular at the moment. This was a positive development because it will make learning the English language easier than simply reading a book. Regrettably, the majority of them listen to music. The lyrics of music or songs would be more interesting and not boring with figurative language. The purpose of using figurative language was to make the listener more imaginative of the lyrics as a reality. They illustrated the situation and condition. If the listener enjoys the lyrics, they will appreciate a song as a good song. Many listeners enjoy English songs, but many of them do not know the meaning and messages of the song lyrics that they listen to. So, it was important to have the ability to understand figurative language. The learner appreciated the song more if they could understand the meaning of figurative language in a song lyric.

---

<sup>10</sup>Gibbs and Colston, *Figurative Language*. P.1

In addition, understanding figurative language is one skill to know the language used by a singer to say anything in an unusual way. It does not directly reveal the meaning of words or language, but it is a metaphor or meaningful emblem. Figurative language causes the songs to attract attention, freshness, and life, and especially leads to wishful picture clarity. Expression and appreciation are key when someone sings or listens to a song. Thus, to have the ability to better appreciate a song, it was necessary to understand the figurative meaning of a song.

The writer thought every song's lyrics had wonderful figuratives to analyze. However, the writer only selects Maher Zain's songs because he is a well-known Muslim singer. He was the star of Modern Islamic Music. He not only entertains but also motivates and inspires people with his meaningful songs and sends a message of peace and hope to the world. Accordingly, Maher Zain released four albums: "Thank you Allah" in 2009, "Forgive Me" in 2012, "Tabassam" in 2014, and "One" in 2016. The song in the album entitled "One" was about a reminder that all things in the world come from and will return to the Almighty. It also tells about the majesty of God, expresses love for Rosulullah, and shares messages of peace and some emotional content. This album contains five teen songs, which are as follows: The Power, Medina, Peace be upon you, good day, by my side, Jannah ( English version ), I'm alive, Allah ya maulana, rabbeeyabarik ( English version), true love, let it go, the way of love, close to you, one day, and ummati ( English version). The writer's reasons for choosing this song are that this genre of song is religious, so it not only entertains the listener but also reminds them to be more attentive to their God. Not only that, Maher Zain is the most popular Muslim singer. He is also the most followed Muslim artist with 37 million followers from all the world. In this research, the writer limited the songs under analysis to four songs. Because, the writer thought the songs that had been chosen would be more points of figurative language, and the other songs that were not chosen were composed of a mix of several languages,

such as Turkish and Arabic. Furthermore, the focus of this research was the lyrics of four songs that have been chosen.

So, based on the issue above, the writer conducted the research with the title "An analysis of Figurative Language in Song Lyrics "One" Album by Maher Zain" which this research should be done to know what the types, dominant type and the contextual meaning of figurative language that appear in song lyrics "One" based on the theory of Knickerbocker and Renninger. This research also worth to doing because this research analyzed a part of semantic that is one of the language aspect that should be learn by English Learner. This research also give some benefit for the reader in order to increase their knowledge in figurative language.

### **C. Focus and Sub-focus of the Research**

Related to the background above, the writer limited the focus and sub-focus of the research to analyzing several song lyrics in the "One" album by Maher Zain. The data of the research were songs that contained figurative language on "one" album by Maher Zain. It was also supported by the lyrics. The focus of this research is to analyze figurative language. And the sub-focus of this research is to analyze the figurative language, which was limited by the theory. The theory used in this research was the theory by Knickerbocker and Renninger.

### **D. Formulation of the Problem**

Based on the limitation of the problem above, the writer formulated the main problems for research purposes as follows:

1. What are the types of figurative language in the song lyrics of "One" an album by Maher Zain based on the theory of Knickerbocker and Renniger?
2. What is the dominant figurative language type of song lyrics in "One" an album by Maher Zain?
3. What is the contextual meaning of the figurative language of the song's lyrics "one" an album by Maher Zain?

### **E. Purpose of the Research**

The writer organized the purpose of the research to refer to the background of the problem above, those are:

1. To know the types of figurative language in the song lyrics of "One", an album by Maher Zain based on the theory of Knickerbocker and Renniger.
2. To know the most dominant figurative language that is used in the song lyrics by Maher Zain in the album entitled "One"
3. To know the contextual meaning of the figurative language in the song lyric "One" by Maher Zain.

### **F. Benefits of the Research**

Based on the purpose of the research above, the writer expected this research to have theoretical and practical benefits.

1. Theoretical benefit
  - a. This research is beneficial to expand the theory, especially about figurative language.
  - b. This research is contributes to the advancement of theory, particularly in the area of figurative language.
2. Practical benefit
  - a. For the teachers :  
This research assists teachers in inspiring them to teach figurative language. They can use song lyrics and the result of analysis as sources in the teaching and learning process.
  - b. For the students :  
This research gives a deeper understanding of types of figurative language, especially through the analysis of lyrics in songs. Then, it also helps the student understand the types of figurative language, and the meaning of song lyrics.
  - c. For future researchers :  
This research gives information related to theories; the data and the result of the analysis may help future researchers in doing their research.

## G. Relevant Study

In figurative language, there are several forms and types. This research gives importance to the Semantic class. This research can help student in semantics classes in analyzing the many types of figurative language and the figurative language ideas that are commonly used in semantics. Furthermore, In studies that have been conducted by several researchers in previous studies, including:

1. Ema Rizqal Maftuhah in 2018 conducted the research in her thesis "Figurative Language in Selected Brian McKnight's Songs," employing the descriptive qualitative method. In this thesis, he took 7 songs from McKnight's album. She identifies the types of figurative language in a song's lyrics. Then he describes the meaning of figurative language. And also find out the dominant types of figurative language in those songs. The writer found five types of figurative language. And the dominant type was metonymy, at 30%.<sup>11</sup>
2. Geovani Erwin Indratno in 2020 researched on his thesis "Revealing the Messages through Figurative Language In "Firework" By Katty Perry". The researcher chose the song was written by Katty Perry in third album "Teenage Dream". The researcher found six types of figurative language. They are simile, personification, metaphor, paradox, irony and hyperbole. From the analysis of figurative language he reveals some messages using new criticism approach.<sup>12</sup>
3. Hayati Milana & Havid Ardi in 2020 in journal "An analysis of Figurative Language in the Song Lyrics by Saif Adam". This research used the theory of Perrine. They used descriptive qualitative method. The researchers found 8 types of figurative language such as hyperbole, irony, metaphor, personification, simile, litotes, metonymy and paradox. This

---

<sup>11</sup> Ema Rizqal Maftunah, "Figurative Language in Selected Brian Mcknight's Songs," *University of Hasanuddin Makassar*, 2018.

<sup>12</sup> Geovanni Erwin Indratno, "Revealing the Messages Trough Figurative Language in 'Firework' by Katy Perry" (2020): 1–59, <https://repository.usd.ac.id/36399/1/124214084.pdf>. P.1



study found the most dominant type of figurative language was metaphor with the percentage 25%.<sup>13</sup>

4. Farhan Muhammad, Didin Nurudin Hidayat, and Alex in 2018 in journal "An Analysis of Figurative Language in Maroon 5 – Nobody Love's Song Lyrics". This study employed the descriptive qualitative model. This study emphasizes the used of figurative language and meaning in the lyrics of the Maroon 5 song lyrics. The data showed five types of figurative language found in the lyrics of this song are personification 20%, hyperbole 18%, irony 20%, simile 20%, and repetition 20%.<sup>14</sup>
5. Wilya Setiawati & Maryani in 2018 in journal "An Analysis of figurative language in taylor swift's song lyrics". This research used descriptive qualitative method in observation and library research in collecting data. Figurative language found consists of simile, metaphor, hyperbole, paradox, irony, and personification. These findings show that hyperbole is the most dominant in Taylor Swift's song.<sup>15</sup>

Based on the previous studies above, figurative language can be found in the songs. But, every song has different figurative language, so the writer also thought in one album has a different figurative language. The writer only took the songs by Maher Zain's fourth album, Therefore the writer was interested to carry out the analysis of figurative language in song lyrics "One" album by Maher Zain. This research has similarities with the above researcher. All of them only study types of figurative language in English songs. But in this study, the writer analyzed the types of figurative language in a song lyric, especially in One album by Maher Zain. Furthermore, the writer found out the dominant type

---

<sup>13</sup> Hayati Milana and Havid Ardi, "An Analysis of Figurative Language in the Song Lyrics By Saif Adam," *English Language and Literature* 9, no. 3 (2021).

<sup>14</sup> Alek muhammad, farhan, didin nuruddin hidayat, "An Analysis of Figurative Language in Maroon 5 – Nobody ' s Love Song Lyrics," *Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra* 13, no. 1 (2018): 1–5.

<sup>15</sup> Wilya Setiawati and Maryani Maryani, "An Analysis of Figurative Language in Taylor Swift'S Song Lyrics," *PROJECT (Professional Journal of English Education)* 1, no. 3 (2018): 261.

of figurative language in One album by Maher Zain. And the writer analyzed the contextual meaning of the figurative language in songs by Maher Zain. However, it also has a difference from the previous research that was on the object of study.

## **H. Method of the Research**

### **1. Research Design**

This research focused on figurative language in song lyrics. The writer employed qualitative research. Based on Creswell qualitative research is in shape to investigate the problem that we do now no longer realize approximately the variables and want to discover the research.<sup>16</sup> Furthermore, this research was descriptive qualitative. According to Moleong in Listiani, the purpose of the descriptive qualitative method is to describe a place, fact, and characteristic of a population systematically, factually, and accurately. The descriptive qualitative method employs the technique of seeking, collecting, and analyzing data. The analyses in qualitative research are concerned with understanding the result of found data rather than calculating the result of found data.<sup>17</sup> This research described the figurative language that use in this song. The descriptive qualitative method will match that used in this research because will help the writer to describe the figurative language that uses in the song's lyric "One" album by Maher Zain.

### **2. Instrument of the Research.**

The writer is a primary instrument for analyzing data in qualitative research. This research does not need a questionnaire. So, the research instrument is the writer herself,

---

<sup>16</sup>John W. Creswell, *Qualitative Inquiry & Research Design: Choosing among Five Approaches*, Sage Publications, Inc., vol. 2, 2007.

<sup>17</sup> Moleong in Heny Listiani, "An Analysis of Figurative Language Found on The Song Lyric by Taylor Swift's 'Speak Now' Album," *State Institute for Islamic Studies Salatiga* (State Institute for Islamic Studies Salatiga, 2015), <http://e-repository.perpus.iainsalatiga.ac.id>.

with the focus instrument being the theory of Knickerbocker and Renninger. According to Knickerbocker and Renninger in Shephred, figurative language is sometimes called metaphorical language or just metaphor. According to them, there were various types of figurative language: simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, hyperbole, irony, allusion, paradox, and symbol. The writer directly observed data from a song's lyrics on youtube.com. because it is easy to find lyrics to songs. Youtube.com is an application that contains videos and music that can be enjoyed with the variety of songs we requested.

### 3. Procedure of Data Collecting

The data for this research was collected using the method of documentation. The lyrics of the song "One" are taken from the fourth album "One" by Maher Zain. The process of data collection is steep as follows:

- a. Downloading a song from the Youtube of the internet and also reading the lyrics.
- b. Listen to the songs carefully
- c. Read and listen repeatedly to make more understand the message.
- d. Find the sentences which consist of figurative language.
- e. Make a note which is one used figurative language.
- f. Arrange the data based on the classification
- g. The analysis continued by analyzing the meaning of figurative language found.

### 4. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the analysis writer uses steps's dependent qualitative research approach, Miles and Huberman's. They state that the data analysis is consists of three activities: data reduction, data display, and conclusion.<sup>18</sup> The activity in data analysis, as follows:

---

<sup>18</sup> MB Miles and AM Huberman, *Miles and Huberman, Qualitative Data Analysis: An Expanded Sourcebook*, 1994.

- a. Data reduction  
The writer noted the raw data collected of figurative language in the song lyrics of Maher Zain's "One" album.
- b. Data display  
The writer classified the data based on the types of figurative language. To make it easy, the writer categorized and made the code to manage each type of figurative language in the song lyrics from the "One" album by Maher Zain.
- c. Conclusion  
The writer found the conclusions by the data analysis about figurative language in the song lyrics of "One" by Maher Zain.

## 5. Trustworthiness of the Data

To gain validity and trustworthiness in this research, triangulation was conducted. Triangulation is a method of verification that incorporates several viewpoints and approaches to boost validity. It is used in both quantitative (validation) and qualitative (inquiry) research in the social sciences to combine two or more theories, data sources, methodologies, or investigators in one study of a single phenomenon to arrive at a single construct.<sup>19</sup>

According to Patton there are four types of triangulation, namely:

- a. Data triangulation (data triangulation), which requires researchers to collect data from a variety of sources.
- b. The triangulation method (methodological triangulation) is a way for researchers to check the validity of data by collecting similar data but using different data collection method.
- c. Investigator triangulation (researcher triangulation), in

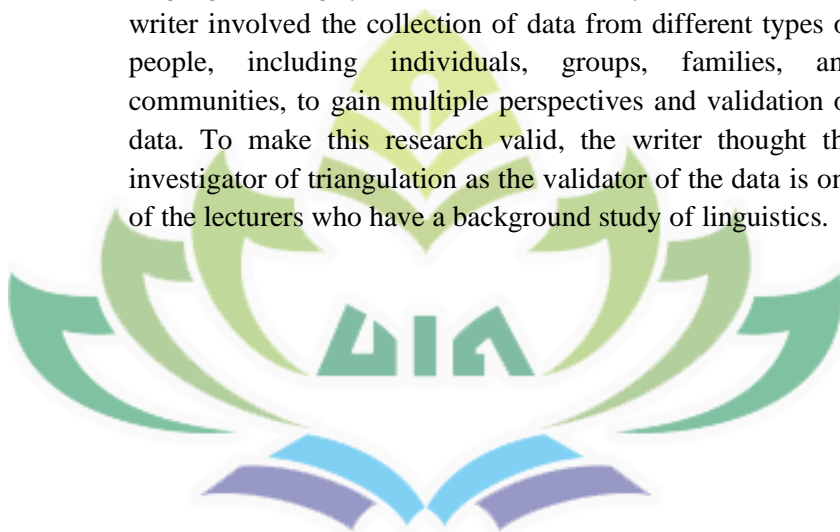
---

<sup>19</sup> Tri Rohani and Safnil Arsyad, "Semantic Analysis of Figurative Language Expressions in 'Feature' of the Jakarta Post," *JOALL (Journal of Applied Linguistics & Literature)* 1, no. 1 (2018): 97–114. P 5

which the validity of data or conclusions about specific parts or the whole can be tested by several researchers.

- d. Theory triangulation, namely, evaluating the validity of data by discussing the problems studied from the perspective of many theories, in analyze and make more complete and comprehensive conclusions.<sup>20</sup>

This part of the research shows how the data can be trusted. To check the trustworthiness of the data, the writer used types of investigator triangulation. The data triangulation for the research done by analyzed the figurative language in song lyrics from one album by Maher Zain. The writer involved the collection of data from different types of people, including individuals, groups, families, and communities, to gain multiple perspectives and validation of data. To make this research valid, the writer thought the investigator of triangulation as the validator of the data is one of the lecturers who have a background study of linguistics.



---

<sup>20</sup> S. Hadi, "Pemeriksaan Keabsahan Data Penelitian Kualitatif Pada Skripsi [Examination of the Validity of Qualitative Research Data on Thesis]," *Ilmu Pendidikan* 22, no. 1 (2016): 21–22.p.75.

## I. Systematic Discussion

The writer discusses the research into the structure below:

### 1. Chapter I

Present the introduction, which consists of title affirmation, the background of the problem, focus and sub-focus of the research, formulation of the problem, purposes of the research, benefit of the research, relevant study, and research method.

### 2. Chapter II

Present the theories of semantic, figurative language, types of figurative language, song, song lyric, an overview of the album "one" and, related the song with education.

### 3. Chapter III

The Present description of the object research, in general, describes the song as general and presentation research fact and data analysis of figurative language in song lyric "One" album by Maher Zain.

### 4. Chapter IV

Present the findings and discusses the analysis of data obtained from research in detail.

### 5. Chapter V

Present the conclusions of the research carried out and the recommendation given.

## CHAPTER II

### FRAME OF THE THEORY

The related review consists of the main theories such as semantics, figurative language, song, lyrics, and previous studies, which are related to this study as the supporting theory applied to the author's research.

#### A. Semantics

Semantics is a branch of linguistics concerned with the study of meaning. Semantics, according to some experts, is the study of the grammatical meaning of morphemes, phrases, and sentences. He explains that semantics is a part of linguistics, according to F.R. Palmer. While meaning is an aspect of language, semantics is a technical term used to refer to the study of meaning.<sup>1</sup> The term is used to describe linguistic manipulation and deception through the usage of the correct word. Semantics is the systematic study of meaning. Linguistics semantics, according to Kreidler in Rifardi, are systematic about how to structure language and the meaning expressed. It suggests that linguistic semantic meaning is extremely important in limiting our ability to articulate meaning in a single language.<sup>2</sup>

According to Lyon, semantic is generally defined as the study of meaning.<sup>3</sup> The aspect of meaning in language is considered semantic. Some classify while dealing with semantics. Semantics is the study of the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences, as Yule in Arifah stated. There is always an attempt to focus on the traditional meaning of the terms. Rather than what a speaker intends for the words to signify on a certain occasion. Semantics, according to Crystal in Arifah, is one of the areas of linguistics concerned with the study of meaning in language. Semantics, according to Verhaar in Arifah, is a theory of meaning.

---

<sup>1</sup>palmer, *Semantics*. F.R Palmer, “*Semantic*” University of Cambridge, 1879 p1.

<sup>2</sup> Kreideer in Dwiki Rifardi, “Study of Lexical Meaning on 'Bob Marley' Song,” 2017. P9

<sup>3</sup> J Lyons, *Semantics* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1977). P.1

Semantics is the study of the relationship between linguistic distinctions and symbol relationships in the process of speaking. Linguistics is a branch of science that deals with the study of language.<sup>4</sup>

According to Griffiths in Maftuhah, semantics is the study of word meaning, while sentence meaning is a descriptive subject abstracted from the contexts of usage. In addition, according to Griffiths, semantics is the study of a "toolkit" for meaning: knowledge contained in a language's lexicon and patterns for constructing more intricate meanings, up to the level of sentence meaning.<sup>5</sup>

According to Chaer in Nafinuddin, semantics can be divided into four types based on the level or part of the language that is the subject of investigation: (1) lexical semantics, which is a type of semantic that objects the research is the lexicon of a language, lexical semantics, which is a type of semantic that objects the research is the lexicon of a language, lexical semantics, which is a type of semantic that objects the research is the lexic (2) grammatical semantics, which is a type of semantic whose research objectives are based on grammatical meanings at the morphological level, (3) semantics syntax, which is a type of semantic whose research objectives are based on things related to syntax, and (4) semantics of intent, which is a type of semantic that deals with the use of stylistic forms of language such as metaphor, irony, litotes, or usually called figurative language.<sup>6</sup>

In addition, semantic is a part of linguistics. It is the study of language meaning which concerns morphemes, phrases, sentences, and other language objects expressed. Semantic always focus on the words conventional mean. Semantic has an ultimately the bond of all companionship the language meaning. In another word, one language object haves much meaning

---

<sup>4</sup>Yule in Khadijah Arifah, "Figurative Language Analysis in Five Jhon Legend Songs," 2016.. p.20

<sup>5</sup> Griffiths in Maftunah, "Figurative Language in Selected Brian Mcknight's Songs." p.2

<sup>6</sup> Nafinuddin, "Pengantar Semantik (Pengertian, Hakikat, Jenis)." P.4



express and idea. There are four types level of semantic, such as lexical semantic, grammatical semantic, semantic syntax and semantic of intent.

## **B. Figurative Language**

Figurative language is a type of semantic language. Figurative language is a type of language that employs expressions in words that have a meaning that differs from the literal meaning. Authors that employ literal language are simply reporting the facts as they are. Figurative language is a creative language with non-literal meaning. Figurative language not only makes a sentence fascinating, but it also strives to let literary connoisseurs enjoy profound emotion from the text since litterateurs use indirect terms in figurative language.

Figurative language is common in poetry, but it can also be found in songs, lyric writing, prose, and nonfiction writing. It is backed up by Grindon, who states that figurative language is a phrase used to describe some scenic or poetical ways of expressing concepts in written or spoken languages. Figurative language, in its broadest definition, encompasses a large number of elliptical and indirect ways of expressing oneself. Rhetoric has long recognized and named numerous types of figures: metaphor, metonymy, irony, personification, and so on.<sup>7</sup> According to Dancygier and Sweetser, figurative language is one facet of what gives a text – particularly a poetry piece – its specific esthetic worth. On the other hand, figurative language refers to words, and groups of words that exaggerate or alter the usual meanings of the component words.<sup>8</sup>

"Figural language" refers to words and sets of words that "exaggerate or change the conventional meanings of the component words," according to Heller in Neny. Then, Perrine in Neny defines figurative language as "language that cannot or should not be taken literally," meaning "language that says

---

<sup>7</sup> Gibbs and Colston, *Figurative Language*. 1879 .P 1

<sup>8</sup>Dancygier, *Figurative Language*. P.1

something other than what is normally spoken" or "language that says one thing but means another."<sup>9</sup> There are four basic reasons for employing metaphorical language, according to Perrine in Maftuhah. For starters, figurative language allows readers to enjoy literary works more imaginatively. Second, it's a means to add more imagery to verse, making the abstract concrete and making literary works more sensual. Finally, figurative is a technique for enhancing the emotional impact of other works.<sup>10</sup>

According to Keraf in Maftuhah, figurative language is a good approach to express thoughts through language. It reflects the author's personality and spirit. In a statement, the goal of metaphorical language frequently has the effect of specific effects. The most crucial point to remember is that figurative language has an impact on the meaning delivered.<sup>11</sup>

Furthermore, figurative language is a type of language that employs uncommon word phrases. Indirectly, figurative language depicts how situations and conditions are. Because figurative language re-creates meaning, the linguistic objects have various meanings in real and contextual translations. As a result, if metaphorical language is used with persons who are unfamiliar with the interlocutor, a misunderstanding may occur.

### C. Types of Figurative Language

Figurative language is sometimes called metaphorical language or just metaphor, according to Knickerbocker and Renninger in shepherd. According to them, there are various types of figurative language: simile, metaphor, personification,

---

<sup>9</sup> Perrine in Fransiska Neny And Kris Harmastuty, *A Study Of Figurative Language In The Script's album No Sound Without Silence A Sarjana Pendidikan Thesis Presented As Partial Fulfillment Of The Requirements To Obtain The Sarjana Pendidikan Degree In English Language Education*, N.D.P.5

<sup>10</sup> Keraf in Ema Rizqal Maftunah, "Figurative Language In Selected Brian Mcknight's Songs," *University Of Hasanuddin Makassar* (2018): 1–95. P. 8

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

synecdoche, metonymy, hyperbole, irony, allusion, paradox, and symbol.<sup>12</sup> There are many types of figurative language, as follow:

### 1. Simile

According to Kennedy in Listiani, a simile is a comparison of two objects that is signified by a connective, such as like, as, than, or a verb like resembles. A simile is typically defined as a sort of figurative language that uses the words "as" or "like" in phrases to describe the resemblance of two objects (in shape, color, characteristic).<sup>13</sup> The use of simile provides the reader with a description of the author's imagination, allowing them to understand how an event in the poem's plot occurred. Simile also refers to a figure of speech in which a comparison is made by using a specific word or phrase, such as "like" or "as."<sup>14</sup>

Example:

*"Life is like a beautiful melody"*

### 2. Metaphor

A metaphor is the second sort of figurative language. It's similar to a simile in that it compares two things, but it doesn't utilize the words "as" or "like" to do so. According to Kennedy in Listiani, a metaphor is a statement that one thing is another, which it is not in a literal sense. It doesn't employ words like "like" or "as" to connect sentences. Only when the parallels between the two objects become evident or someone recognizes the connection does metaphor make sense.<sup>15</sup>

Example:

---

<sup>12</sup> Knickerbocker And Renniger In Shepherd, "An Exploration of the Use of Metaphors and Figurative Languages Representing Khun Phaen's Life-Journey in a Classic Thai-English Translation Novel, the Tale of Khun Chang Khun Phaenso." P.23

<sup>13</sup> Kennedy in Listiani, "An Analysis of Figurative Language Found on The Song Lyric by Taylor Swift's 'Speak Now' Album."p.5

<sup>14</sup> I Ardita, "Imagery and Figurative Language in Wordsworth's Poem's the World Is Too Much With Us" and My Heart Leaps Up", *Humanis* 2, no. 2 (2013),p. 653

<sup>15</sup>Listiani, "An Analysis of Figurative Language Found on The Song Lyric by Taylor Swift's 'Speak Now' Album." P.12

*“Trust me to be your frame of heart”*

### 3. Personification

Personification is a figure of speech in which an object, animal, or abstract idea is given human traits, according to Knickerbocker and Renninger in shepherd. Emotions, for example, honesty, wants, sensations, physical gestures, and so on. Because humans can be compared to objects or animals, personifications and metaphors have a lot in common. "Personification, in which an inanimate thing or an abstract notion is spoken of as if it were imbued with life or human qualities or feelings," says Abrams <sup>16</sup>

Example:

*“A gentle breeze greets me”*

### 4. Metonymy

According to Perrine in Listiani, metonymy is figurative that use of something closely related to the thing meant. It is the figure of speech in which the name of one object is replaced by another which is closely associated with it. <sup>17</sup> Metonymy, like metaphor, is part of our everyday way of thinking, is anchored in our experience, is subject to general and systematic laws, and frames our thoughts and actions, as Lakoff and Johnson have already stated. <sup>18</sup>

Example:

*“He opened flat”*

---

<sup>16</sup> Knickerbocker and Renninger in Shepherd, “An Exploration of the Use of Metaphors and Figurative Languages Representing Khun Phaen’s Life-Journey in a Classic Thai-English Translation Novel, the Tale of Khun Chang Khun Phaenso.” p. 27

<sup>17</sup> Listiani, “An Analysis of Figurative Language Found on The Song Lyric by Taylor Swift’s ‘Speak Now’ Album.” p.15

<sup>18</sup> Günter Radden and Zoltán Kövecses, “Towards a Theory of Metonymy,” *The Cognitive Linguistics* (1999): 17–59.p.1

## 5. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a word or phrase that refers to the use of a part of something to represent a whole or a whole to represent a part of something. Synecdoche is a term derived from the Greek word *Synekdechethai*, which means "receiving together," according to Keraf in Maftuhah. Synecdoche is a type of figurative language in which a part of something is used to represent the complete thing, or the whole is used to represent the part.<sup>19</sup>

Example:

*"All eyes are on me"*

## 6. Hyperbole

Exaggeration or overstatement is examples of hyperbole. Others are unable to take the statement seriously due to hyperbole. According to Larson in Ain, hyperbole is a purposeful exaggeration or overstatement that is not meant to be taken literally.<sup>20</sup>

Example:

*"The movie was over in a flash"*

## 7. Allusion

When a person or author makes an indirect reference to an event or figure in speech, text, or song, this is known as an allusion. Allusions to previous events or persons are common, but they can also be made to present notable people or events. Within a metaphor or simile, allusions are frequently employed. The analogy refers to a significant event or person that everyone should be aware of. Allusions to prior works of

---

<sup>19</sup> Keraf Iin Maftunah, "Figurative Language in Selected Brian Mcknight's Songs." P.11

<sup>20</sup> Larson in ain, "An Analysis Of Figurative Language In The Song Lyrics By Maher Zain." P.15

literature, particularly connections to the Bible and Greek or Roman mythology are common.<sup>21</sup>

Example:

*“When your parents learn about your new plan to raise money, it's going to sink like the Titanic”*

## 8. Symbol

According to Diyanni in Listiani, a symbol is an object or action that represents something beyond its literal self. Natural symbols like light and darkness, fire and water can stand for contradictory things. The meaning of any symbol whether an object, an action, or a gesture, is controlled by its context. A symbol can be defined simply as any object or action that means more than itself.<sup>22</sup>

Example:

*“She is a flower in the village”*

## 9. Irony

According to Kennedy in Arifah , irony is a kind of figurative language involving a relationship between the realities described and the term used to describe it. The intended implications are often, actually a mockery of what is being stated. When a poet uses irony he is playing with the reader, asking him, as it were to share in a private joke.<sup>23</sup>

Example:

*“How quick you did the job, till I wait for a long time”*

---

<sup>21</sup> Happy, “A Metaphor, Simile, and Allusions,” *HAPPY TRANSLATION* (2014), <http://ayun-1677.blogspot.com/2014/12/a-metaphor-simile-and-allusions.html>.

<sup>22</sup> Listiani, “An Analysis of Figurative Language Found on The Song Lyric by Taylor Swift’s ‘Speak Now’ Album.” -15

<sup>23</sup> Arifah, “Figurative Language Analysis in Five Jhon Legend Songs.”Opcit Arifah P.28

## 10. Paradox

The paradox is a figure of speech that links contradictory terms in a single statement that is, in fact, true. However, while these opposite may be contradictory, paradox often underlines the possibility that both may be true. The paradox is implied in poetry primarily as a device of emphasis, drawing attention to something. The paradox is a kind of figurative language, which contains real contradictory things with the fact.<sup>24</sup>

Example:

*“He is rich but also poor”*

### D. Contextual Meaning

Contextual meaning is meaning that is dependent on context. Chaer in Thao explained that "contextual meaning" is the meaning of a lexeme or a word inside the context'. The meaning of word context in this case has several parts that influence the words used by the speaker. There are eleven parts that influence the use of contextual meaning in language, such as organs (gender), situation, purpose, formal and informal contexts in conversation, the mood context of the speaker or listener, time, place, the object of the context, the context of completeness in speaking or hearing from the speaker or listener, linguistic context, and context of language..<sup>25</sup> According to Parera in Rifardi , contextual meaning could be regarded as a situational meaning.<sup>26</sup> Contextual meaning is the meaning of a lexeme or word within given context. Context is a situation that occurs depends on whether phrase or sentence appears. A contextual definition is also

---

<sup>24</sup> Listiani, "An Analysis of Figurative Language Found on The Song Lyric by Taylor Swift's 'Speak Now' Album." *Opicit* p. 32

<sup>25</sup> Chaer in' Nguyen Van Thao and Meliana Regita Sinaga, "Semantic Analysis of Contextual Meaning in Dialogue of ' The Ugly Duckling ' Short Story Corresponding Author ' s e-Mail : Herman@uhn.Ac.Id," *Walailak Journal of Social Science* 14, no. 2 (2020): 1–7. P.3

<sup>26</sup> Parera inRifardi, "Study of Lexical Meaning on 'Bob Marley' Song." P.14

a definition in which the term is used by embedding it in a larger expression containing its explanation.<sup>27</sup>

Mahdad in Asmin writes that language may vary between speakers of different regions or socio-economic backgrounds, and it can also vary within the same speaker when she/he moves from a formal to an informal situation.<sup>28</sup> Contextual meaning (situational meaning) appears as the result between statements and context according to Pateda in Syahfitri. Thus, the context has its role to give the meaning.<sup>29</sup> As a result, the context plays a role in providing meaning. For example, the line "you know what it means war?" has two possible contextual meanings. "Do you know what war means?" is the first contextual meaning in the question sentence. If a teacher revealed the information to students in class, the question changed. Meanwhile, if it is expressed by a soldier who has been wounded in battle, the second contextual meaning is that "war causes death, injury, and suffering."

The conclusion is that each sentence has a contextual meaning. The context at issue has a variety of meanings, including the situation's context, location, speakers, addressees, and other significant things. Context also includes a variety of conversations, and contextual refers to the meaning of a phrase or word when it is used in a specific context.

## E. Song

Communication is an important feature of social interaction. People communicate not only to convey information, but also to express feelings such as love, hate, acceptance, rejection, struggle, jealousy, and so on. Some people do not utilize direct communication to convey a feeling; instead, they use

---

<sup>27</sup> Ibid. P.16

<sup>28</sup> Arny Irhani Asmin, "Contextual Meanings of the English Terms Used in Hotel," *Ethical Lingua: Journal of Language Teaching and Literature* 6, no. 2 (2019), p.165

<sup>29</sup> Rahma Yulia Syahfitri, "Lexical and Contextual Meanings in the Indonesian Song Terserah by Willy Winarko," *Annual International Conference on Language and Literature* (2021): 550–558. P.551



indirect communication. Poems, songs, poetry, and other forms of indirect communication can be used to express indirect communication.

A poem-lined stanza, according to Oxford, is a song. In other terms, a song is a piece of music based on another set of lyrics that has been converted for singing. The song is a tone or sound art composition in which the sequence, combination, and temporal relationship (typically accompanied by a musical instrument) are used to create a musical composition with unity and consistency (containing rhythm). The song is sometimes referred to as a diversity of tones or rhythmic sounds. Songs can be sung solo, in pairs (duets), in threes (trios), or in a rollicking fashion. The song's words are frequently styled like rhythmic poetry, but they can also be religious or free prose. Depending on the measure employed, songs can be classified into a variety of categories. "A song is a brief piece of music with words that you sing," Hornby explained.<sup>30</sup>

Popular songs, art songs, and folk songs are the three sorts of songs. Popular songs emphasize technical difficulty, sophistication, and reluctance to change fall between folk and art genres. Art songs are designed to be performed by professional or at the very least well-trained vocalists and are usually accompanied by a piano or musical ensemble. Folk songs are frequently learned by ear and are sung with modest accompaniment (guitar) or a cappella.<sup>31</sup> Furthermore, Song is any poem which utterance is music. The emotion of the text will get the addition of dimension from the musical tone. The tone of a piano, guitar, drums, or violin makes a song more enjoyable to listen to.

---

<sup>30</sup> ain, "An Analysis Of Figurative Language In The Song Lyrics By Maher Zain." P.9

<sup>31</sup> Maftunah, "Figurative Language in Selected Brian Mcknight's Songs."p.19

## F. Song Lyric

Listening to music is a relaxing hobby. We may express various emotions through music, such as despair, happiness, and love. Almost everyone understands that lyric in music adds significance, power, and intrigue. Lyric is a verse-based short poem with music and design by singing. The musician uses the phrase in the song to deliver the message. Lyrics are sentences made by someone to add meaning to a song with topics such as happiness, sadness, love, and so on. Lyrics, according to Attig, in Neny are words from musical drama songs. A lyric, according to Ade and Okuyene, is short poetry that may be sung to music. This means that a lyric is made up of meaningful words that rhyme.<sup>32</sup>

Lyrics are an important part of a song. Lyrics are the word of a song, it makes the musician should choose the word to make the lyrics allow interpretation include the messages in it. The musician uses the meaning of the word in combine and context in which they occur. Talking about lyrics, it is sometimes related with what the situations and conditions of the musician. By lyrics, the musicians convey their emotions and feeling to listeners. So, the listener will have the same emotional feeling with song lyrics. It lines to Hornby in Qurrotul that the lyric is expressing a person's personal feeling and thoughts, connected with singing and written for a lyrics poem is the words of a song.<sup>33</sup>

Song lyrics can be classified as literature because they contain components that are comparable to those found in poetry, even if not all song lyrics appear to be poetry. Aside from conveying feelings in a beautiful aesthetic style, one of the parallels between poetry and song is the use of figurative language. Figurative language is sometimes known as metaphorical language or just metaphor, according to

---

<sup>32</sup> Attig in Neny And Harmastuty, *A Study Of Figurative Language In The Script's album No Sound Without Silence A Sarjana Pendidikan Thesis Presented As Partial Fulfillment Of The Requirements To Obtain The Sarjana Pendidikan Degree In English Language Education*.P.7

<sup>33</sup> Ibid Qurrotul Ain P.13

Knickerbocker and Renninger in Astini.<sup>34</sup> Furthermore, song lyrics can be a form of indirect communication because it not only conveys the emotional feeling but also message and information about the song.

### G. Related the Song with Education

Innovation is breaking new ground in increasing creativity. Nowadays, education is currently balancing traditional conservation and modern adoption. To achieve the expectations of education, especially to improve quality, innovation and creativity are needed in education. The song is one of the media in education. The song can be a way to teach the student to improve their competence in areas such as speaking, reading, writing, and listening.

According to Gampbell in Siti Fadjriyana in his book Mozart effect says music romantic can used for increased affection and sympathy. Where music is described as wrong a “Pure Form” of emosional expression.<sup>35</sup> In lines to Music has benefit for the learning development of students. Among them are learning outcomes, emotional, intelligence, memory, and concentration. Someone who listens to music from a young age will find their emotional intelligence more developed. According to Yuanitasari in Anggiasfitri, Teenagers can appreciate and interpret the type of music that he heard. Listening to music can develop emotional and individual intelligence because music has regular rhythms and notes.<sup>36</sup>

The learner would more appreciate the song if they understood the meaning of figurative language. Understanding

---

<sup>34</sup> Knickerbocker and Renninger in Ni Luh Cintya Sandi Astini, A. A. Sg. Shanti Sari Dewi, and Ni Wayan Sukarini, “Figurative Language in Bullet For My Valentine Album ‘Scream Aim Fire,’” *Humanis* 23, no. 4 (2019): 265.

<sup>35</sup> Siti Fadjryana Fitroh and Siti Mulifatin Khasanah, “Musik Sebagai Stimulus Pada Kecerdasan Emosi Anak (Studi Kasus TK A Di Kelompok Bermain Kasih Ibu),” *Jurnal PG-PAUD Trunojoyo : Jurnal Pendidikan dan Pembelajaran Anak Usia Dini* 3, no. 1 (2016): 39–47.. P. 6

<sup>36</sup> Yulissusanti et al., “Pengaruh Musik Jazz Terhadap Kecerdasan Emosi Pada Remaja Sma Kelas Xi,” *Empati* 2, no. 3 (2018): 70–83.” P.4

figurative language is one way to know the language used by the singer to say anything unusual. It does not directly reveal the meaning of words or language, which is a metaphor or meaningful emblem. Figurative language causes the songs to attract attention, freshness, and life, and especially leads to wishful picture clarity. Expression and appreciation are key when someone sings or listens to a song. Thus, to have the ability to better appreciate music, it is necessary to understand the figurative meaning.

Besides, song and education have a close relationship, since a song can be a powerful tool to increase the innovation and creativity of teaching a student. The song can be an important figure as a medium for teaching great lessons and keeping students entertained while they study. Furthermore, figurative language is a language sentence that uses expressions in words in an unusual way. Figurative language indirectly illustrates how situations and conditions work. Language objects have different meanings between real translations and contextual translations because figurative language re-creates meaning. So, if figurative language is uttered to people who do not know the interlocutor well, a misunderstanding may happen.

In addition, this research is related to education. The benefit by learn the figurative language is to increase the student's appreciation for the song and understanding of the song lyrics as a short poem. The song has the potential to be an important figure as a medium for effective teaching and preventing students from becoming bored while learning. Learning the English language will be more attractive with songs, and the student will be more confident expressing the emotional context of a song when they understand the meaning of the lyrics.

## REFERENCES

- ain, Qurrotul. "An Analysis Of Figurative Language In The Song Lyrics By Maher Zain," 2017.
- Ardita, I. "Imagery and Figurative Language in Wordsworth'S Poem'S the World Is Too Much With Us'' and My Heart Leaps Up''." *Humanis* 2, no. 2 (2013).
- Arifah, Khadijah. "Figurative Language Analysis in Five Jhon Legend Songs," 2016.
- Asmin, Army Irhani. "Contextual Meanings of the English Terms Used in Hotel." *Ethical Lingua: Journal of Language Teaching and Literature* 6, no. 2 (2019).
- Astini, Ni Luh Cintya Sandi, A. A. Sg. Shanti Sari Dewi, and Ni Wayan Sukarini. "Figurative Language in Bullet For My Valentine Album 'Scream Aim Fire.'" *Humanis* 23, no. 4 (2019): 265.
- Creswell, John W. *Qualitative Inquiry & Research Design: Choosing among Five Approaches*. Sage Publications, Inc. Vol. 2, 2007.
- Dancygier, Barbara and Eve Sweetser. *Figurative Language*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2014. [www.cambridge.org](http://www.cambridge.org).
- Fitroh, Siti Fadryana, and Siti Mulifatin Khasanah. "Musik Sebagai Stimulus Pada Kecerdasan Emosi Anak (Studi Kasus TK A Di Kelompok Bermain Kasih Ibu)." *Jurnal PG-PAUD Trunojoyo: Jurnal Pendidikan dan Pembelajaran Anak Usia Dini* 3, no. 1 (2016): 39–47.
- Gibbs, Raymond W., and Herbert L. Colston. *Figurative Language. Handbook of Psycholinguistics*. London, 2006.
- Hadi, S. "Pemeriksaan Keabsahan Data Penelitian Kualitatif Pada Skripsi [Examination of the Validity of Qualitative

- Research Data on Thesis].” *Ilmu Pendidikan* 22, no. 1 (2016): 21–22.
- Happy. “A Metaphor, Simile, and Allusions.” *HAPPY TRANSLATION* (2014). <http://ayun-1677.blogspot.com/2014/12/a-metaphor-simile-and-allusions.html>.
- Indratno, Geovanni Erwin. “Revealing the Messages Trough Figurative Language in ‘Firework’ by Katy Perry” (2020): 1–59. <https://repository.usd.ac.id/36399/1/124214084.pdf>.
- Listiani, Heny. “An Analysis of Figurative Language Found on The Song Lyric by Taylor Swift’s ‘Speak Now’ Album.” *State Institute for Islamic Studies Salatiga*. State Institute for Islamic Studies Salatiga, 2015. <http://e-repository.perpus.iainsalatiga.ac.id>.
- Lyons, J. *Semantics*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1977.
- Maftunah, Ema Rizqal. “Figurative Language in Selected Brian Mcknight’s Songs.” *University of Hasanuddin Makassar*, 2018.
- Milana, Hayati, and Havid Ardi. “An Analysis of Figurative Language in the Song Lyrics By Saif Adam.” *English Language and Literature* 9, no. 3 (2021).
- Miles, MB, and AM Huberman. *Miles and Huberman. Qualitative Data Analysis: An Expanded Sourcebook*, 1994.
- muhammad, farhan, didin nuruddin hidayat, Alek. “An Analysis of Figurative Language in Maroon 5 – Nobody ’ s Love Song Lyrics.” *Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra* 13, no. 1 (2018): 1–5.
- Nafinuddin, Surianti. “Pengantar Semantik (Pengertian, Hakikat, Jenis).” *Pengantar Sematik* (2020): 1–21. <https://doi.org/10.31219/osf.io/b8ws3>.

Neny, Fransiska, and Kris Harmastuty. "A STUDY OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN THE SCRIPT'S ALBUM NO SOUND WITHOUT SILENCE," 2016.

palmer. *Semantics*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1981.

Radden, Günter, and Zoltán Kövecses. "Towards a Theory of Metonymy." *The Cognitive Linguistics* (1999): 17–59.

Rifardi, Dwiki. "Study of Lexical Meaning on 'Bob Marley' Song," 2017.

Rijali, Ahmad. *Analisis Data Kualitatif. Alhadharah: Jurnal Ilmu Dakwah*. Vol. 17, 2019.

Rohani, Tri, and Safnil Arsyad. "Semantic Analysis of Figurative Language Expressions in 'Feature' of the Jakarta Post." *JOALL (Journal of Applied Linguistics & Literature)* 1, no. 1 (2018): 97–114.

Setiawati, Wilya, and Maryani Maryani. "An Analysis of Figurative Language in Taylor Swift'S Song Lyrics." *PROJECT (Professional Journal of English Education)* 1, no. 3 (2018): 261.

Shepherd, Parichat. "An Exploration of the Use of Metaphors and Figurative Languages Representing Khun Phaen's Life-Journey in a Classic Thai-English Translation Novel, the Tale of Khun Chang Khun Phaenso," 2020.

Syahfitri, Rahma Yulia. "Lexical and Contextual Meanings in the Indonesian Song Terserah by Willy Winarko." *Annual International Conference on Language and Literature* (2021): 550–558.

Thao, Nguyen Van, and Meliana Regita Sinaga. "Semantic Analysis of Contextual Meaning in Dialogue of ' The Ugly Duckling ' Short Story Corresponding Author ' s e-Mail : Herman@uhn.Ac.Id." *Walailak Journal of Social Science* 14, no. 2 (2020): 1–7.

Yulissusanti, Damar Anggiafitri, Widodo, Prasetyo Budi, Rusmawati, and Diana. “Pengaruh Musik Jazz Terhadap Kecerdasan Emosi Pada Remaja Sma Kelas Xi.” *Empati 2*, no. 3 (2018): 70–83.

“Matthew B. Miles, A. Michael Huberman - Qualitative Data Analysis\_ An Expanded Sourcebook-Sage Publications, Inc (1994).Pdf,” n.d.

