

## FINDING AND DISCUSSION

## 4.1 Findings

#### 4.1.1.1 Metaphor

## Data 1: Anything but ordinary

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The underline sentence is metaphor figures of speech. We can see from the word “world” compares with the words “beautiful, accident, turbulent, succulent, opulent, permanent. The words “beautiful, accident, turbulent, succulent, opulent, permanent are emotion of pleasant, comfortable, and pleasure for someone who says it. The singer means she wants to feel comfortable with her world. In this context, the word “world means life”. So we can know that the singer want to feel happy with her life. From the first data, the writer also finds the second data in Avril Lavigne’s song lyrics that contains metaphor figures of speech. The data is explained below.

## Data 2: I'm with you

I'm looking for a place  
I'm searching for a face  
Is anybody here I know  
Cause nothings going right

And every things a mess  
And no one likes to be alone

From the data 2 above, the singer uses metaphor figures of speech in this lyric, the word “everything” is compared with the word “a mess”. The singer uses the word “everything”, “everything is abstract we cannot know what it is. We can interpret everything depend on context. In this context everything means life. The singer feels her life full of a mess. She feels alone, no one comes to pick her up on a bridge. She doesn’t have a home. In this

lyric, the singer is like a hobo. The writer also finds metaphor in the next data.

it is explained in data three.

### Data 3: Mobile

Hangin' from ceiling', life's a mobile  
 Spinnin' 'round with mixed feelings, crazy and wild  
 Sometimes, I wanna scream out loud  
 Evrything's changin' everywhere I go  
 All out of my control  
 Everything's changin' everywhere I go  
 Out of what I know

The underline sentence is metaphor figures of speech, we can see from the singer compares the word “life” with the word “mobile”. As we know that mobile is a tool of transportation but in this lyric, mobile means someone who never stays at home like mobile which is always everywhere depend on driver. Driver here means God while mobile is the singer. Sometime the mobile go fast and slow like her feeling and emotion. She cannot control the condition because only God who can change and controls life. This data has relation with the next data, the relation of data 3 and data 4 can see below.

## Data 4: Mobile

Hangin' from ceiling', life's a mobile  
Spinnin' 'round with mixed feelings, crazy and wild  
 Sometimes, I wanna scream out loud  
 Evrything's changin' everywhere I go

From the previous data (data 3) the writer has explained that mobile in this context is human or person while the driver is God. Comparison between

the word “feeling” with the word “crazy and wild” shows that this datum uses metaphor figures of speech. As we know that mobile has wheel to spin, sometime the wheel spins so fast and slow as like connection of the word feeling, crazy and wild, the word crazy and wild means emotion of person. Emotion is sometime up and down. When the emotion is up, it means the person is angry, mad, wrath or anger. The singer called it crazy and wild. After finding the datum that containing metaphor figures of speech. The writer finds the datum that almost same with metaphor, it is simile. Below, the writer explains more clearly about simile.

#### 4.1.1.2 Simile

The writer discovers ten sentences that contains of simile. These sentences are categorized as simile because simile is comparing things that essentially unlike by using the words or phrase such as *like*, *as than similar to*, *or seems*, *as if*, or *as* or a verb “*resembles*”(Perrin, 1974: 610).

The data is analyzed below.

### Data 1: Complicated

Life's like this

Uh huh, that's the way it is

'Cause life's like this

Uh huh that's the way it is

This sentence is simile figures of speech because the singer compares between the word “life” and “this” with phrase “like”. One of the sign of

simile is “like”. The word “this” in the lyric means a fact in us ourselves. The singer in this lyric means to say that life is a fact in you yourself, don’t ever deny who you are. Be yourself in your life because how you covers yourself, one day somebody knows who you are. Then, the writer continues to the next data with the same figure of speech.

## Data 2: Complicated

But you've become somebody else around everyone else  
You're watching your back like you can't relax  
 You're tryin' to be cool

The second data uses simile, we can see from phrase “like” as comparison between the verb “watching” and “relax”. The sentence has a meaning that someone feels uncomfortable with herself and she makes herself become somebody else in order to look cool in front of people. For the next data is still same simile, we see explanation more below.

### Data 3: Complicated

You're tryin' to be cool  
You look like a fool to me  
 Tell me why do you have to go and make things so complicated?

The third data uses phrase “like” same with the previous data as sign of simile figures of speech. Here, simile compares “you” and “fool”. You as pronouns mean someone while fool is noun that usually used to explain the character of person which has a meaning silly or stupid. The singer has

a meaning to express someone who acts like somebody else not being herself. Instead, she looks silly person in front of a man. Now, we see to the fourth data.

### Data 4: Complicated

Tell me why do you have to go and make things so complicated?  
I see the way  
You're acting like you're somebody else  
Get me frustrated

This data correlates with the previous data. This sentence is simile. We can see from the verb “acting and phrase “somebody else” that compared by using conjunction “like”. The singer means she dislike with his style who acts like somebody else, someone who is not confident with himself. It makes her annoyed. Then the data five is explained below.

## Data 5: Complicated

You come over unannounced  
Dressed up like you're somethin' else  
 Where you are ain't where it's at you see, you're making me  
 Laugh out when you strike your pose  
 Take off all your preppy clothes  
 You know, you're not fooling anyone

This data is simile of figures of speech phrase “dress up” with pronoun “you” is a comparison by using “like” as sign of simile. This sentence means someone who tries to disguise herself in order to the singer cannot

What is wrong with my tongue?  
These words keep slippin' away  
I stutter, I stumble  
Like I've got nothin' to say

But every time I try to make you smile  
You'd always go and feelin' sorry for yourself  
Every time I try to make you laugh  
You stand like a stone  
Alone in your zone

[illegible]

**Data 8: Naked**

I wake up in the morning  
 Put on my face  
 The one that's gonna get me  
 Through another day  
 Doesn't really matter  
 How I feel inside  
'cause life is like a game sometimes

This lyric compares the word “life” and “a game” by using “like”. The singer in this lyric wants to deliver that life is like a game which the people can be the winner and loser in her life. The singer’s view is not important because nothing’s special. Her life is flat. Below is continuation from this lyric with the same kind of figures of speech simile. The data is explained below.

**Data 9: Naked**

The walls just disappeared  
 Nothing to surround me  
 And keep me from my fears  
 I'm unprotected  
 See how I've opened up  
 Oh, you've made me trust  
Because I've never felt like this before

From the data above, simile is connecting two things that not same that found in this lyric. The writer shows the word felt and this by using sign of simile “like”. The previous lyric has explained that the singer feels life like a game, in this lyric the singer has found a new life. So that way, the word “this” means new life. Someone





### Data 1: I'm with you

This lyric is personification, we can see from the word “life”. Life is personified as if the thing that cannot be looked for and get when she find it because life is not things that can be looked by eyes or thing that can be hold by hands. It means that the singer wants to know how life is in the world, run well or bad. Most of people know that only God who can know and manage how life running. As the human being in this world, we can only try to be the best in our life.

### Data 2: I'm with you

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The singer in this lyric uses personification. From the word “everything”, everything has many meaning. We cannot know exactly. Then we relate to the word “confusing”. We really know that only mind that can feel confused. Everything is personified as if it is mind that can feel confused. This lyric means that the singer feels confused with her life. Then the next data, the writer finds in other lyric. We can see more explanation below.

### Data 3: Things I'll never say

What is wrong with my tongue?  
These words keep slippin' away  
 I stutter, I stumble  
 Like I've got nothin' to say

In this data also still same kind of figure of speech, the word “words” is personified as if the thing that can be seen by eyes or as if shadow that keep losing from sight. Then the next lyric give more explanation that the singer stutter and cannot say anything. It’s not meaning she is mute but she feels nervous. The following datum is same kind of figure of speech. See the explanation more below.

### Data 4: Naked

'Cause life is like a game sometimes  
But then you came around me  
The walls just disappeared

Nothing to surround me  
And keep me from my fears

This data is categorized as personification. The same as above sentence, the word “walls” is equated as human that suddenly go and disappeared when someone comes. This lyric means that the speaker needs someone to keep her from her fear. The last personification finds in the data five, see below.

### Data 5:

Star back at this life  
Stretch myself back into the vibe  
I'm wakin' up to say I've tried  
Instead of wakin' up to another TV guide  
It's time now to turn around  
Turn and walk on this crazy ground

This sentence is also categorized as personification. The word “ground” is personified as human attribute. “Ground” is inanimate which is impossible to get crazy. This sentence means that the singer lives in place which is unfriendly with her. She has to keep fighting in her life although the situation worse. Then, the next data is about synecdoche.

#### 4.1.1.4 Synecdoche

In the fourth data, the writer discovers synecdoche of figure of speech. The writer finds seven sentences of synecdoche in Avril Lavigne's song lyrics. These sentences are included into synecdoche

because synecdoche is like metaphor. It represents the whole of metaphor. The data is analyzed below.

## Data 1: Anything but ordinary

Is it enough to love?  
Is it enough to breathe?  
Somebody rip my heart out  
And leave me here to bleed  
Is it enough to die?

The first data of synecdoche can be seen from “rip out” and “my heart”. Someone is impossible to rip out the heart of human. It’s usually done by animal. It means that heart of speaker is hurt by someone. Someone is ever loved by her. Then he goes away from her life. So that way, synecdoche is important to use in this sentence. To understand more about synecdoche, let’s see below the data of synecdoche.

## Data 2: Anything but ordinary

Somebody rip my heart out  
And leave me here to bleed  
Is it enough to die?  
Somebody save my life  
I'd rather be anything but ordinary please

The second data is synecdoche. The words “save” and “my life”, it shows that life cannot be saved by someone. Someone usually saves money or things which are liked by her/him. Synecdoche here has a meaning someone who comes to keep her and shows her how a beautiful this world. In other song, the writer also finds synecdoche. See in the third data.

### Data 3: Skater boy

He wanted her, she'd never tell  
Secretly she wanted him as well  
But all of her friends, stuck up their nose  
They had a problem with his baggy clothes

This sentence is synecdoche. We can see from the word “stuck up” and “nose”. We cannot interpret one by one of the word because synecdoche is like metaphor. It represents the whole of metaphor. So the sentence means that all her friend dislike with the boy. The girl and the boy love each other but their friend dislike with the boy. Therefore, the girl keeps secret herself and never say to her friends about her feeling to the boy. In the fourth datum, the writer also finds synecdoche. Below is analysis of the writer in the same song (skater boy).

### Data 4: Skater boy

He was a skater boy, she said, "See ya later boy"  
He was not good enough for her, she had a pretty face  
But her head was up in space  
She needed to come back down to earth

This data is synecdoche. The sentence “her head was up in space” shows that synecdoche like the third datum. We cannot interpret one by one of the word because it has relation each other. This sentence means his thinking is flying when the girl who is loved by her says “see you later boy”. He feels flying on the cloud because he falls in love with the pretty girl. Other synecdoche is found the fifth data. See below.

## Data 5: Naked

I wake up in the morning  
Put on my face  
 The one that's gonna get me  
 Through another day  
 Doesn't really matter  
 How I feel inside  
 'Cause life is like a game sometimes

This is synecdoche. The sentence “put on my face” is called synecdoche because the verb “put on” is same with the verb “use” or dress up. The verb “put on” is usually followed by the word





Why I was afraid  
To be myself and let the  
Covers fall away  
I guess I never had someone like you  
To help me, to help me fit  
In my skin  
I never felt like this before  
I'm naked

This is synecdoche. We can see from the sentence “I’m naked”. In literal meaning means someone who does not make clothes but in this sentence means she is confident to be herself. She does not feel afraid like before. It’s caused by someone who comes to her life and loses her frightened. It’s some datum of synecdoche. The following writer finds hyperbole in Avril Lavigne’s songs.

#### 4.1.1.5 Hyperbole

In this study, the writer finds hyperbole in Avril Lavigne's song lyrics. There are six sentences that contains of hyperbole. These sentences are hyperbole because hyperbole is a way to say our idea or feeling in the form of exaggeration to the truth to make interested the hearer or the reader (Perrin, 1974: 650). The following is the analysis of hyperbole.

## Data 1: Anything but ordinary

Sometimes I get so weird  
I even freak myself out  
 I laugh myself to sleep

## Data 2: Anything but ordinary

This is hyperbole. The word “scream” and “alive”. We know that we can live in the world because of Allah our God. People who can speak, breath and walking are a sign that they are still alive. It does not need to scream to make us alive. The previous data has related with this data, it means that the singer feel like a person dying. So that way she tries to do crazy thing like scream to feel that she is still life in the world. Below is hyperbole data, we can get more understanding about hyperbole to see the next data.

Spinnin' 'round with mixed feelings, crazy and wild

Sometimes, I wanna scream out loud

Everything's changin' everywhere I go

All out of my control

This sentence is hyperbole. It can be looked from the verb “scream” then it’s followed by “out” and “loud”. As we know that someone who screams their sound is loud. Most of people know that scream is loud sound. Then, the writer also finds hyperbole in the fourth data.

### Data 4: Skater boy

Five years from now, she sits at home

Feeding the baby, she's all alone  
She turns on TV, guess who she sees  
Skater boy rocking up MTV

This sentence is hyperbole. We know that from the phrase “five years” and the verb “sit”. It is impossible to human being sits on the chair till five years. It means that after five years pass, the girl sits at home and she has a baby. For the next datum is also hypebole, we can see the different meaning of hyperbole in other sentence of lyric. The fifth hyperbole data analysis is below.

### Data 5: Skater boy

Too bad that you couldn't see  
See the man that boy could be  
There is more than meets the eye

I see the soul that is inside



invite her to go home. In fact, she realizes that no one helps her and she speaks herself without anyone beside her. The seventh figure of speech is paradox. It is explained below.

#### 4.1.1.7 Paradox

The writer discovers four sentences that contains of paradox. These sentences are categorized as paradox because paradox is a statement that containing about contradiction with the real condition. The data of paradox are explained below.

## Data 1: I'm with you

I'm standing on a bridge  
I'm waitin' in the dark  
I thought that you'd be here by now

This is paradox. This lyric has contradiction with the reality. It can be seen from “though” and “you’d be here”. She considers someone beside her, accompanying her in all days. Actually, she is alone, she feels lonely. Paradox is also explained in data two.

## Data 2: I'm with you

There's nothing but the rain  
No footsteps on the ground  
I'm listening but there's no sound

This lyric is paradox, we can see it from “listening” and “no sound”. In reality, we know that someone who can hear normally,

he/ she can hear sound and only a deaf person cannot hear sound. It describes that the singer feels lonely till she cannot hear anything around her but in reality he realizes that many people are around her. Other data is explained in third data, see below.

### Data 3: I'm with you

I'm looking for a place  
I'm searching for a face  
Is anybody here I know  
Cause nothings going right  
And everything's a mess  
And no one likes to be alone

This sentence used figure of speech paradox. It can be seen from word “nothing” and “right”. The singer considers that all mistakes. As we know, Allah creates all things in the world. There are a bad and good, false and right, and not all right and not all bad. The next data is explained below.

### Data 4: I'm with you

There's nothing but the rain  
No footsteps on the ground  
I'm listening but there's no sound

This lyric uses figure of speech paradox, as we know not only rain in the world. We can find many things in the world like tree,

animal, wind and fruit, water and kinds of them. The next data explains about symbol. It is explained below.

#### 4.1.1.8 Symbol

In this study, the writer discovers symbol of figure of speech. The writer finds three sentences of symbol in Avril Lavigne's song lyrics. These sentences are included into symbol because symbol can be form an object, a person, a situation, an action, or some other item that has a literal meaning in the story but suggests or represents other meanings as well. The data is analyzed below.

## Data 1: I'm with you

I'm standing on a bridge  
I'm waitin' in the dark  
 I thought that you'd be here by now

This sentence uses symbol “dark”. Based on the content of this song, dark has a meaning lonely, the speaker hopes someone to accompany her. She feels alone in the world. So that way the speaker feels someone presents beside her. The next data, the writer finds symbol. See more explanation below.

### Data 2: I'm with you

I'm looking for a place  
I'm searching for a face



Is anybody here I know

This is a figure of speech symbol. We can see from the word “face”, it is not face of part of our body but the meaning of face in this lyric refers to “someone/ person”. The singer tries to look for someone who can accompany her in her life.

### 4.1.2 The reason of Figure of Speech

Perrine (1974: 616) says that there are four reasons that figures of speech often provides a more effective means of saying what we means than does direct statement. The following are four reasons of figures of speech: first, figures of speech afford people to develop their imagination. People in the world have different imagination when they express their ideas or feelings. Second, figure of speech are a way of bringing additional imagery into verse, of making the abstract concrete, of making poetry more sensuous. The author of the poem or lyric can interest imagination of the reader so the lyric can be looked more interesting. Third, figures of speech are a way of adding emotional intensity to otherwise merely informative statements and conveying attitudes along with information. Figures of speech can appear her/ his ideas, feeling and emotion into lyric. Forth, figures of speech are a means of concentration, a way of



## Data 2: I'm with you

I'm looking for a place  
I'm searching for a face  
Is anybody here I know  
Cause nothings going right  
And every things a mess  
And no one likes to be alone

sacrifices, the last result only God determines it. So that way, in this lyric the speaker tries to show her feeling and emotion that she is tired with her life, with this world because everything in her life is changing not like in the past. From explanation above, the writer explains the reason of figures of speech simile below.

#### 4.1.2.2 Simile

## Data 1: Complicated

Life's like this  
Uh huh, that's the way it is  
'Cause life's like this  
Uh huh that's the way it is

Simile figures of speech in this lyric has the reason based on Perrin theory, Perrin says that figures of speech need our ability to concentrate in interpreting the key term in lyric to make good interpretations or it can be said like a tool of focusing and method of saying much in short statement. From the explanation above, the writer mentions the word “this”. Perrin explains that in figures of speech needs to concentrate in interpreting the key term and the word “this” is the key term. We cannot interpret the sentence if we cannot interpret the word “this”. So that way, the reason of simile is used in this lyric to explains the comparison is expressed by the use of some word or phrase “like”. Then, the reason of simile in the second data is explained below.



second data, the reason of figures of speech based on perrin theory can be seen from the word “watch” refers to see, look with our eyes while the word “relax” refers to feeling or condition. Then the third data is about the character of person that be seen from the word “fool” it is included attitude based on perrin theory. In the fourth data is about the emotion of person who looks the bad act of someone which makes annoyed. It’s from the word “act” that is compared with the word “person” and also is same with the fifth and sixth data is about the speaker feels nervous when she wants to express her love. Then the seventh data is explained below.

## Data 7: Too much to ask

But every time I try to make you smile  
You'd always go and feelin' sorry for yourself  
Every time I try to make you laugh  
You stand like a stone  
Alone in your zone

## Data 8: Naked

I wake up in the morning  
Put on my face  
The one that's gonna get me  
Through another day  
Doesn't really matter  
How I feel inside  
'cause life is like a game sometimes

The seventh data and the eight data have same reason based on Perrin theory. It is included in the first theory of reason by Perrin. She says that figures of speech afford people to develop their imagination. It means that



## Data 1: I'm with you

## Data 2: I'm with you

Take me somewhere new  
I don't know who you are  
But I, I'm with you  
Oh why is everything so confusing  
Maybe I'm just out of my mind

[illegible]



looked for like character of person. Then the second data personification in this song is to make a thing as if the human. It personifies “everything” with the character of human “confusing”. We can see more explanation below.

### Data 3: Things I'll never say

What is wrong with my tongue?  
These words keep slippin' away  
 I stutter, I stumble  
 Like I've got nothin' to say

### Data 4: Naked

'Cause life is like a game sometimes  
But then you came around me  
The walls just disappeared  
Nothing to surround me  
And keep me from my fears

### Data 5: Mobile

Star back at this life  
Stretch myself back into the vibe  
I'm wakin' up to say I've tried  
Instead of wakin' up to another TV guide  
It's time now to turn around  
Turn and walk on this crazy ground

Personification in above lyric uses the first reason of perrin theory that afford someone to develop imagination. People in the world have different imagination when they express their ideas or feelings like imagine the human attribute to the inanimate. Then, the next data is about synecdoche. The reason is explained below.

#### 4.1.2.4 Synecdoche

## Data 1: Anything but ordinary

Is it enough to love?  
Is it enough to breathe?  
Somebody rip my heart out  
And leave me here to bleed  
Is it enough to die?

## Data 2: Anything but ordinary

Somebody rip my heart out  
And leave me here to bleed  
Is it enough to die?  
Somebody save my life  
I'd rather be anything but ordinary please

This data is included in the first Perrin theory of reason. Perrin says figures of speech afford people to develop their imagination. It explains that synecdoche is used in this lyric to make the reader imagine when the speaker expresses their ideas or feelings like imagine about the human ribs out. Each reader has different imagination when they read the lyric. So that way, synecdoche is important to use in this sentence. Afterward, the third data is discussed below.

### Data 3: Skater boy

He wanted her, she'd never tell  
Secretly she wanted him as well

But all of her friends, stuck up their nose

They had a problem with his baggy clothes

### Data 4: Skater boy

He was a skater boy, she said, "See ya later boy"

He was not good enough for her, she had a pretty face

But her head was up in space

She needed to come back down to earth

## Data 5: Naked

I wake up in the morning

Put on my face

The one that's gonna get me

Through another day

Doesn't really matter

How I feel inside

'Cause life is like a game sometimes

### Data 6: Skater boy

She calls up her friends, they already know

And they've all got tickets to see his show

She tags along, stands in the crowd

Looks up at the man that she turned down

## Data 7: Naked

I'm trying to remember

## Why I was afraid

To be myself and let the

Covers fall away

I guess I never had someone like you

To help me, to help me fit

In my skin

I never felt like this before

I'm naked

From third data till the seventh data above, the reason of avril lavigne uses synecdoche. It is included the fourth theory of reason based on Perrin. She says that figures of speech need our ability to concentrate in interpreting the key term in lyric to make good interpretations or it can be said like a tool of focusing and method of saying much in short statement.

Those data is used by the Avril to make the reader concentrates in interpreting the lyric. It appears interested when the reader finds new sentence in non-literal meaning. These are one of the reasons, why Avril uses synecdoche in this sentence.

So Avril uses synecdoche in this lyric is to make the sentence significant in side of the reader. So that, for interpreting the sentence the reader needs ability to understand more and more to get a good interpreting. The following the writer finds the reasons of hyperbole in Avril Lavigne's songs.

#### 4.1.2.5 Hyperbole

## Data 1: Anything but ordinary

Sometimes I get so weird  
I even freak myself out  
I laugh myself to sleep



I'm searchin' for the words inside my head



I'm listening but there's no sound

Based on data above, it is included on the reason of perrin's theory number one that figures of speech afford people to develop their imagination. People in the world have different imagination when they express their ideas or feelings. The reason of singer uses apostrophe in this lyric is to express something that contains about contradiction with the real condition. The next data explains about symbol. It is explained below.

#### 4.1.2.8 Symbol

## Data 1: I'm with you

I'm standing on a bridge  
I'm waitin' in the dark  
 I thought that you'd be here by now

## Data 2: I'm with you

I'm looking for a place  
I'm searching for a face  
Is anybody here I know

From those data above, it is included on the fourth reason Perrin's theory. She states that figures of speech are a means of concentration, a way of saying much in brief compass. It can be defined that figures of speech need our ability to concentrate in interpreting the key term in lyric to make good interpretations or it can be said like a tool of focusing and method of saying much in short statement. The reason of Avril Lavigne uses symbol in this data as image to represent something that has an



independent existence or something that is itself refer to something else as like in data one. It's like "dark" in data one represents to lonely. Then the data two, symbol in this sentence is used to represent something that has the meaning more of an object itself. We can see from the word "face" represents someone or person.

## 4.2. Discussion

Based on the data analysis, the researcher finds the kinds of figures of speech that used by Avril Lavigne in the first album “let’s go” that contain eight songs. Three are eight kinds of figures of speech that used by Avril Lavigne’s song lyrics. They are paradox, synecdoche, simile, metaphor, apostrophe, personification, hyperbole, and apostrophe. From eight kinds of figure of speech, there are ten sentences that contains of simile, seven kinds of synecdoche, six kinds of hyperbole, five kinds of personification, four kinds of paradox, four kinds of metaphor, three kinds of symbol, and two kinds of apostrophe.

Furthermore, the writer finds the reasons of figures of speech in Avril Lavigne's songs. There are four reasons that used in Avril Lavigne's song lyrics based on Perrin theory. The first, figure of speech is used to develop imagination. The second, figure of speech makes the lyric looked more interesting by imagination of the reader. The third, figure of speech shows the ideas, feeling and emotion in the lyric. Finally, figures of speech make a good interpretation in lyric because it needs ability to concentrate in interpreting the key term in lyric. The writer finds three

