

**FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN ALAN WALKER'S SONG
"LILY"**

THESIS



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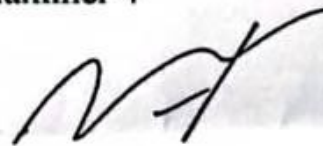
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ABSTRACT

Ma'zizah, M.A. (2022) *Figurative Language in Alan Walker's song "Lily."*
English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities. UIN Sunan Ampel
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Keywords: figurative language, contextual meaning, song lyrics, Alan Walker.

This study aims to analyse the types of figurative language and contextual meaning contained in Alan Walker's song Lily. The researcher used Perrine's (1992) figurative language theory with 12 types: simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, symbol, paradox, metonymy, synecdoche, hyperbole/overstatement, irony, allegory, and litotes/understatement. Dash's (2008) context and word contextual meaning theory are used to analyze the contextual meaning with local context and sentential context. Literally, Lily's song tells of a little girl who lives behind the castle walls and is afraid of the big, wide world. Therefore, this study will answer the formulation of the problem in this research, namely (1) what figurative languages are found in Alan Walker's song lyrics (2) what are the meanings in the context described in the figurative language in Alan Walker's song lyrics.

This study uses a qualitative and descriptive approach to analyse figurative language and contextual meaning in Alan Walker's song lyrics. The researcher collected the data by downloading song lyrics and reading them repeatedly, then identified the data by giving codes in words, phrases, clauses, and sentences that contain figurative language. Then, classified words, phrases, clauses, and sentences based on the types of figurative language, followed by analysing the types of figurative language found and the meaning based on the context in Alan Walker's song lyrics.

The researcher found 5 types of figurative language Perrine (1992) in Alan Walker's song lyrics: metaphor, symbol, paradox, synecdoche, and hyperbole. This study also found the contextual meaning following Dash's theory (2008) in Alan Walker's song that aims to remind readers not to give up easily in life and always be closer to God. The researcher suggests to further researchers to choose objects from novels, films, or the newest songs that are more popular and use more detailed theories.

INTISARI

Ma'zizah, M.A. (2022) *Bahasa kiasan dalam lagu Alan Walker "Lily."* Program Studi Sastra Inggris Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora. UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Suhandoko, M.Pd.

Kata kunci: bahasa kiasan, makna kontekstual, lirik lagu, Alan Walker.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis jenis bahasa kiasan dan makna kontekstual yang terdapat dalam lagu Alan Walker yang berjudul Lily. Peneliti menggunakan teori bahasa kiasan Perrine (1992) dengan 12 jenis: simile, metafora, personifikasi, apostrofi, symbol, paradox, metonimia, sinekdok, hiperbola, ironi, alegori, dan litotes. Teori Dash (2008) juga digunakan untuk menganalisis makna berdasarkan konteks dengan lokal konteks dan konteks kalimat. Secara harfiah, lagu Lily menceritakan seorang gadis kecil yang hidup dibalik dinding kastil dan takut dengan dunia yang besar dan luas. Akan tetapi, penulis lagu memiliki maksud lain dari makna harfiah yang terkandung didalam lirik lagu tersebut. Karena itulah studi ini akan menjawab rumusan masalah dalam penelitian ini yaitu (1) bahasa kiasan apa saja yang ditemukan dalam lirik lagu Alan Walker dan (2) apa makna dalam konteks yang dijelaskan dalam bahasa kiasan dalam lirik lagu Alan Walker.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dan deskriptif untuk menganalisis bahasa kiasan dan makna kontekstual dalam lirik lagu Alan Walker. Peneliti mengumpulkan data dengan mendownload lirik lagu serta membacanya secara berulang-ulang, lalu mengidentifikasi dengan memberikan kode di tiap kata, frasa, klausa, dan kalimat yang mengandung bahasa kiasan. Kemudian mengklasifikasikan berdasarkan jenisnya, dilanjut dengan menganalisis jenis jenis bahasa kiasan yang ditemukan dan makna berdasarkan konteks dalam lagu Alan Walker dengan memberikan deskripsi yang sesuai.

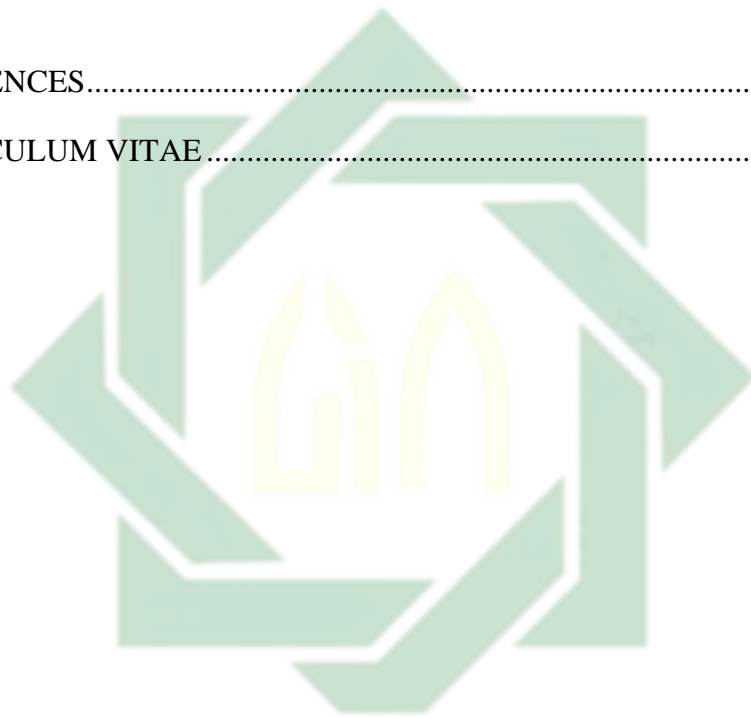
Peneliti menemukan 5 jenis bahasa kiasan Perrine (1992) yang ada dalam lagu Lily karya Alan Walker yaitu metafora, simbol, paradox, sinekdok, dan hiperbola. Studi ini juga menemukan makna berdasarkan konteks Dash (2008) dalam lagu Lily karya Alan Walker yang bertujuan untuk mengingatkan pembaca agar tidak mudah putus asa dalam hidup dan selalu mendekati diri kepada Tuhan. Peneliti menyarankan kepada para peneliti selanjutnya untuk memilih objek berupa novel, film, atau pun lagu yang terbaru serta menggunakan teori yang lebih detail lagi.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter introduces the present study. The first is describes the background of the study and explains the reasons why the researcher chose to focus on figurative language and contextual meaning. The second is the problems of the study, which aims to provide the main points of this study. The third is the significance of the study which seeks to explain the concerns and benefits of this study. Fourth is scope and limitation of the study used to describe what this study covered and the limits of this study. And fifth is the definition key terms used to explain about essential words in this study.

1.1 Background of the Study

As a means of communication, language plays an important role for each individual in declaring self-expression. Through language, ideas and feelings are processed in mind and then expressed and realised into something informative and aesthetic. Like a poet or artists, they prefer to convey their thoughts and feelings in various ways, including pouring them into writing, poetry, and songs. A song is a form of language in the form of lines or stanzas to be sung and performed with the accompaniment of musical instruments. To create a beautiful harmonic voice and poetic lyrics, songwriters must pay attention to diction and sentence structure so that the song lyrics can match the rhythm.

According to Kreidler (1998, p.42), understanding the meaning of the sentences is important. Meaning is a language consisting of many words, and each

word has a direct correlation with something outside the language. So, it is very important to understand the meaning contained in each lyric of the song lyrics to find the contents of the song written by the author. Songs equipped with music are a branch of entertainment that is present and much favorite by people ranging from children to adults. This happens because the song (music) contains aesthetic elements that are formed from the copyrighted work by the author or writer through his creativity in pouring out what is in his mind. "Music without words is poetry, only not in the generalised sense" (Putu Ayu, 2012). This means there is a special purpose or message that the author wants to convey to the audience of the song through the lyrics of the song that is written.

Figurative language is one of the features that can easily be found in poems or song lyrics. According to Abrams (1999, p.96), figurative language is an apparent departure from the standard meaning of a word or the standard order of words that users of a language understandable to achieve a particular meaning or effect. Figurative language not only functions as an aesthetic in a song but also contains certain meanings conveyed by the author. According to Peter (2002, p.12), figurative language is the language that involves the speaker's desire to touch emotion, cause shock, and persuade others to act.

Based on this statement, it can be understood that the poet uses figurative language to touch the reader and listener emotionally so that they feel compelled to take action. Sometimes it is difficult for people to understand the meaning of a song because the song uses figurative language that is difficult to understand. It can lead to a misunderstanding of the purpose or content of the song. It is

common for a poet to convey his idea implicitly in his work, so the readers need to understand the implied meaning in the poem or song. It is necessary to relate to the context of the literary piece work.

Many types of research on figurative language have been conducted, including those by Khoirul (2020), Laila (2020), and Buchori (2017). They analysed the types of figurative language found in the songs selected. Then, after analysing the type of figurative language, they determined the type of figurative language that is most dominant. From the results of their respective studies, the most dominant figurative language is hyperbole to produce images in the listener's mind and to explain ideas, emotions, and images expressed by the author in his work more efficiently than through ordinary language.

Anis (2019) analysed the types of figurative language found in Jalaluddin Rumi's poetry using qualitative and descriptive methods, then determined the most dominant type of figurative and the most influential on Sufism. From the results of his research, the most dominant figurative language used is the apostrophe type. An apostrophe is a way to mention something or someone whose existence does not look like a spirit, abstract, and inanimate objects, mentioning inanimate objects using quotation marks as a noble sign and serious. In the choice of words used in his poetry, Rumi uses figurative diction to explore a way of talking about divinity elegantly so that people know their God better.

Nurmaini (2018) analysed the types of figurative language in the Twilight film script, focused on the meaning conveyed using the descriptive method in her research, and then presented it in a qualitative form. Situational context theory is

used to find the meaning contained in the film. The research found that the characters in the film *Twilight* use irony to convey expressions contrary to what is intended and offend each other. Khoiriyah (2016) uses film as the object and library research method. Besides focusing on the type of figurative language contained in frozen films, she also analysed the meaning contained using contextual meaning theory. The research found that repetition is frequently used in frozen movies. According to the researcher, this film likes to intensify something that includes speech, expression, and action. Besides that, she also finds meaning based on context. She also found several moral messages in the film, including keeping our relationship with others, especially with family, reminding each other, and controlling our minds. However, we fall in love before something wrong happens, so think seriously first. Replicating Khoiriyah's library research, Yunitasari (2017) analysed the type of figurative language found in John Velsey's secondhand serenade's lyrics using a qualitative descriptive method with different research objects. The research found that hyperbole is frequently used in songs. Hyperbole is used to express the songwriter's damage. In addition to analysing the figurative language found, she also analysed the message contained in the song. She found several messages contained, including the composer wanting to ask the woman to stay with him no matter what. Although it is hard, the composer asks the woman to give him another chance or second chance to make everything alright. The composer invites the woman to solve their problem together without being apart or divorced.

Some of the studies above focus on analysing the types of figurative language used and what figurative language type dominates the lyrics of the song. However, little research on figurative language in songs and their meanings in context has been conducted, especially in popular songs lyric. Western songs are in great demand by the public, especially among Indonesian teenagers. Alan Walker is one of the most famous English songwriters among Indonesian youth or millennial. He is one of the world's most famous record producers and music DJs. His quiet and mysterious figure is his trademark. The public can recognise him by his black mask and hoodie. The songs he produces are a bit nuanced and energetic, so they are fun and not boring to listen to. Many YouTube channels use his songs as cover songs, for example, Hanin Dhiyah, an artist who started her career through a talent search event, Rising Star Indonesia. Alan Walker's song is also the soundtrack for the online game PUBG. Besides, his songs have always been top hits on billboards since 2015. This news was obtained from <https://www.billboard.com/music/music-news/alan-walker-songs-best-hits-list>.

Mulyati (2021) analysed the transitivity in Alan Walker's song, and Sugeng (2021) and Insani (2021) analysed Satanism in Alan Walker's song. Tantri (2021) analysed associative meaning in Alan Walker's song. However, there has been no research on analysing figurative language and contextual meaning in Alan Walker's song lyrics entitled "Lily." Lily's single is part of Alan Walker's studio album Different World that was released in last December 2018. The song Lily was written by Alan Walker, Lars Kristian Rosness, Magnus Bertelsen, K-391, Didrik Handlykken, and Marcus Ambekk. As for vocal matters,

Emelie Hollow is trusted to sing it. It has become 5 top hits songs 2019 in Indonesia, the news obtained from <https://www.mainmain.id/r/4615/trending-google-2019-lagu-lily-alan-walker>.

Indonesian youth enjoy listening to English songs. On the one hand, showing interest in English as an international language, and on the other hand, requiring them to understand the meaning of the song to capture the message in the song. In Indonesia's top 50 hits song 2022 on spotify.com, more English songs occupy this ranking. It can be concluded that young Indonesians often play western songs. Not all songs contain positive messages, and some songs contain negative messages. These messages are not always conveyed explicitly; sometimes they are also conveyed implicitly using figurative language. Therefore, an analysis of the figurative meaning in the songs is needed.

Context is part of a description or sentence that can support or clearly add to the meaning of a situation related to an event. "A contextual meaning refers to a meaning of words, phrases, or sentences based on the situations applied through the language used in which the different situations also make different meaning as the interpretation used" (Leech 1969, in Saputri 2014). So, can be concluded that the context in question is a global context, global context is a context that describes a situation, atmosphere, time, people, place, and maybe the influence of the environment when an event occurs, but the context in this study refers to the phrase context, which refers to the immediate locale (rarely separate or isolated) in which a particular word occurs. Since it is not always explicit, it can be hidden in adjacent elements of words used in the text (Dash, 2008, p. 22). Contextual

analysis is needed to find the real meaning that the author wants to convey to the public.

Following the background mentioned above, this study aims to facilitate and make it easier for readers to understand the true meaning of Alan Walker's song "Lily" by looking into the contextual meaning.

2.2 Research Questions

Based on the background of the study above, this research aims at answering the research problems formulated as follows:

- a. What figurative languages are found in Alan Walker's song "Lily" lyrics?
- b. What are the meaning in context described in the figurative language in Alan Walker's song "Lily" lyrics?

2.3 Significance of the Study

This study provides theoretical and practical contributions to the research world. Theoretically, this study's results can provide information and develop semantic studies in linguistics, especially figurative language. Practically, by providing knowledge about figurative language through this research, it is hoped that it will be useful for the author himself and the community. If the results of this study contain positive messages in the song, then it can be interpreted in real life. It is also useful for educators or teachers to educate students about the positive values contained in the song and take precautions to remind their students about possible negative messages.

2.4 Scope and Limitation

In this study, the researcher used Perrine's theory to analyse the types of figurative language because his theory is more detailed than the Knickerbocker & Reninger theory. In the Knickerbocker and Reninger theory, there are ten types of figurative language, while the researcher chose the Perrine theory because it is more complete with 12 types of figurative language. In addition, judging from the year, Perrine theory (1992) is newer than Knickerbocker and Reninger's theory (1963), so the types of figurative language by Perrine are more upgraded. In Perrine's theory, there are irony and litotes or understatement in the types of figurative language. Still, there are no dead metaphor and allusion as in Knickerbocker and Reninger's theory. Whereas in the theory of Knickerbocker and Reninger, there are no irony and litotes as in the Perrine theory.

Meanwhile, to analyse meaning based on context, Dash's theory is used because the theory fits the needs of the analysis in the song. The theory refers to the context of words and sentences.

Due to the large number of songs made by Alan Walker, with 59 numbers of single songs released, for the efficiency of the analysis, the researcher only focuses on the song entitled "*Lily*." It has become top hits since 2019 because the Lily song is rumoured about worshipping the satans (Nurhamidah (2021) and Insani (2021)). So, the researcher is curious about the truth of the issue and what the real meanings are contained in the song.

2.5 Definition of Key Terms

Figurative language is words that are not formal and not in the true sense of the words, which serves to give a sense of beauty and emphasise the importance of what is conveyed.

Contextual meaning is the meaning that appears based on the context of a word and sentence.

Song lyrics are a series of words consisting of several stanzas, mutually continuous, and form a song.

Alan walker is a young record producer of music, and DJ who is Norwegian.



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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter introduces the review of the literature. It described the theories relevant and used in this study: figurative language by Perrine (1992) and contextual meaning by Dash (2008).

2.1 Figurative Language

According to Abrams (1999, p.96), "figurative language is a conspicuous departure from what users of a language apprehend as the standard meaning of words, or else the standard order of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect." Further, Peter (2002, p.12) adds that figurative language involves the speaker's desire to touch emotions, cause surprise, and persuade others to act. Perrine (1992, p.61) states that figurative language is broadly defined as any expression other than the usual. Figurative language can give the effect of beauty in a literary work. In addition, the beauty of figurative language can also provide specific effects to the readers so that it is full of emotion and carried over to their imagination into what they read.

Figurative language is usually used to convey hidden or implicit meaning by the author, so it seems deeper. Using figurative language can make literary work look more alive, especially literary works in the form of writing. Based on the statement above, it can be concluded that figurative language is words that are flowery or can be said distorted, not in the true sense of the word, used to give beauty and emphasise the importance of what is conveyed by the author so that it

affects the emotions of the reader. Perrine states that figurative language is classified into 12 types: simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, overstatement/hyperbole, irony, and litotes/understatement.

2.1.1 Simile

Simile is a comparison expressed by the use of some words or phrases, such as, "like", "as", "than", "similar to", "resembles", or "seems" (Perrine, 1992, p.610). Similes usually use several words to show similarities, such as "like", "as", "so", and so on. Similes and metaphors are similar, but they are different. If similes use words that mean as if to make comparisons, metaphors simply state that one thing *is* another.

Example: *I see this life like a swinging vine.*

The meaning of this sentence is that someone compares his life to swinging on a hanging root, which has a very big risk but must be lived.

Another example is *you are as beautiful as an angel*. It means someone is amazed to see the beauty of women and he describes the beauty of the woman like an angel.

2.1.2 Metaphor

Metaphor is comparing things that are essentially unlike (Perrine, 1992, p.610). A metaphor is an implied comparison between two dissimilar things, but both share an important characteristic in common. Metaphors use comparisons to explain a particular purpose and idea to describe an object or action. In the

delivery, a metaphorical statement is different from a simile. Simile is conveyed directly (explicitly) using the words: as, like, the, similar to. While, for the metaphorical statement, the method of delivery is not directly (implicitly) without using the words: as, like, the, similar to.

Example: *love is a battlefield*.

The sentence will feel strange and have no meaning if it is interpreted literally “*love is a battlefield*”, but the essence or the exact meaning of the sentence is “*love full of struggle*” which is likened to a battlefield. Another example: *Reading is a key to success*. The sentence is show comparisons without using similar word (like or as). The meaning is the importance reading is the key to success because the love of reading gives us a lot of knowledge that will lead us to success.

2.1.3 Personification

Personification is giving the attributes of a human being to an animal, an object, or an idea. (Perrine, 1992, p. 612). Personification is a type of figurative language that often used to give human nature to inanimate objects. So, it is aims to equalise an object, idea, or feeling as if it has human-like characteristics. Non-living things are likened to having properties like humans.

Example: *the sky is crying*.

In the sentence, the sky is crying like a human, even though what meant is rain that falls from the sky. Another example is *while doing a test, the answers fled in my mind*. The original meaning of the sentence was that while taking the test, the answers ran out of my mind. What is meant by this sentence is

that when taking a test, a person cannot find the answer, or it can be said to be difficult, then he liken the answer to running from his head. He likened an answer to a human who could flee, Even though an answer is an inanimate object that can't possibly run like a human.

2.1.4 Apostrophe

An apostrophe is a way of addressing someone absent or something nonhuman as if it were alive and present and could reply to what is being said (Perrine, 1992, p.613). An apostrophe is a type of figurative language used to describe inanimate objects that are considered alive and maybe can understand or respond to what is being said, and assuming something that does not exist to exist. This type of figurative language emphasises something in a way that seems to deny what is being asserted.

Example: *Sky, I'm standing here uncertainly hoping you can understand how I feel.*

The sentence above describes someone confused, and cannot get certainty from his lover or maybe his job, but he talks to the sky about his sadness as if the sky can hear, understand, and respond to what he says, while the sky is far away and it is impossible to respond to him. Another example: *oh twilight, I hope you see and understand that I want to enjoy your departure with someone I admire.*

The sentence describes someone who wants to enjoy the sunset with the person he admires. But in the sentence, he said that twilight was told to see and understand his situation, it was impossible for twilight to see and understand him

because twilight is an inanimate object, but in the sentence twilight is considered alive.

2.1.5 Synecdoche

Synecdoche is the use of the part for the whole (Perrine, 1992, p.615).

This type is figurative language that uses part of something to express the whole.

This synecdoche is divided into two, namely *pars pro toto* and *totem pro parte*.

Pars pro toto is a synecdoche-type of figurative language used as a partial description of the whole. For example: *not a single ear was paying attention to the math teacher in the class earlier*. What is meant by ear is a person or body. The word ear is represents all the organs of the human body.

Totem pro parte is a synecdoche-type of figurative language that describes the whole for the part. Example: *Indonesia won a gold medal at the 2020 Tokyo Olympics*. What is meant by Indonesia is maybe badminton, volleyball, or other sports. It is impossible for all people to participate in the competition, but with the word Indonesia, the Indonesian people can feel the victory.

2.1.6 Metonymy

Metonymy is the use of something closely related to the thing actually meant (Perrine, 1992, p.615). A metonymy is a figurative language that uses characteristic names associated with people, things, and other things as a substitute (there is a name behind a name).

This figurative language is used to express something by using other words that have a very close relationship, and have also been agreed upon or recognised.

For example: *the white house decided new regulation.*

The literally meaning of the sentence was that the white house decided on the new regulation. If interpreted literally has no meaning because the white house is an inanimate object, that is cannot decide the new rules. However, what is meant by the word white house is closely related to president America. So, it can be interpreted that *Donald Trump decides on the new regulations.*

2.1.7 Symbol

A symbol may be roughly defined as something that means more than what it is (Perrine, 1992, p.628). A symbolic statement is a type of figurative language that describes something using animals, plants, and objects as a sign or symbol of something. This type is used to describe or liken something familiar in society and has one meaning. For the example taken from

[https://poets.org/poem/white-rose:](https://poets.org/poem/white-rose)

A WHITE ROSE

By: John Boyle (1844-1890)

The red rose whisper of passion,
 And the white rose breathes of love;
 Oh, the red rose is a falcon,
 And the white rose is a dove.
 But I send you a crem-white rosebud,
 With a flush on its petal tips;
 For the love that is purestand sweetest

Has a kiss of desire on the lips.

In the poem, the author uses a symbol as a language style, namely “*rose*.” The writer described a feeling that his love likes a rose. In love, there are two different things, namely the whisper of lust and the purity of love. Here the author symbolises the whisper of lust like a red rose and pure love like a white rose. In conveying this intention, the author symbolises the rose.

2.1.8 Allegory

Allegory is a narrative or description with a second meaning beneath the surface (Perrine, 1992, p.636). An allegory is a story that is used as a symbol or sign (like or figuratively) about human life. The real purpose is to educate (mainly moral) or explain something (ideas, ideals, or values of life, such as wisdom, loyalty, and honesty). It is difficult to determine this type of figurative language because it has an uncertain meaning or a second meaning.

Example: *Life is like a spinning wheel. Sometimes above, sometimes below.*

In the example, life is like a spinning wheel. Positions alternately, sometimes above, sometimes below. The sentence describes a position in life that is sometimes described above, sometimes below, meaning that it is not always someone’s fate is at the top, sometimes it can also fall, not always people live at a happy point, there must also be a point where someone feels sad.

In another example: *when a new baby is born like a white paper, clean and without smudges*. In the sentence the white paper contains an allegory that explains a newborn baby is holy like a white paper, the white paper is clean and unstained. Because a newborn baby of course he cannot do anything, he can only

hear, even seeing is still blurry. Therefore, babies are called holy and allegory like white paper that is clean and without unstained.

2.1.9 Paradox

A paradox is an apparent contradiction that is nevertheless somehow true (Perrine, 1992, p.649). According to the Oxford dictionary, paradox means a person, thing or situation that has two opposite features and therefore seems strange. Like the literal meaning, paradox statement is also used to express something with a sentence or word that is contrary to public opinion or the truth.

In literature, paradox is included in the deviation of words and cannot be solved or can only be solved by debate. This type is used to reveal things that are contradictory but maybe it is true. Even though it is hard to believe and makes no sense, but it's actually the truth.

Example: *there is a life after death.*

It means that there will be life after death. This statement contains contradictions because many may disagree or do not believe that after death, there will be life, namely the afterlife. However, even though it is hard to believe and contains contradictions this statement is true. An another example: *when I sleep I see a lizard walking on the wall.* The statement is considered contradictory because it is impossible for a sleeping person to see a lizard walking on the wall, the sleeping person is unconscious and his eyes are closed, sometimes cannot be heard if there a sound not so loud, what else in the sentence said that he see when he was sleep.

2.1.10 Overstatement / hyperbole

Overstatement / hyperbole is simply exaggeration but exaggeration in the service of truth (Perrine, 1992, p.650). This type of figurative language is very common in literary works. It is used to express something exaggeratedly. It can be said that the meaning contained in this type of figurative language is far from reality or does not make sense.

So, most writers use this figurative language to describe feelings, seductions, and everything that is far from reality even maybe never happen, and something clearly that is impossible.

Example: *I will give the earth everything in it if you want to be with me.*

In the example it means someone seducing his lover. If his lover wants to be with him he will give the earth and everything in it to his lover. It is clear and impossible to happen, because the earth and everything in it is not a small object or humans can own that but the universe created by God. So he is exaggerating in seducing his lover. In another example: *his words are very heart-piercing.* The sentence seems excessive and impossible, because words are not a knife that can pierce the heart in reality. What is meant the sentence is someone who is hurt by words that are painful or unpleasant to listen.

2.1.11 Irony

The irony is saying the opposite of what one means (Perrine, 1992, p.653). This type of figurative language is the opposite fact of what is said and is usually used for satire sentences. An irony is a figurative language type used to insinuate someone or an event by hiding the actual fact and saying the opposite of the fact

thus forming a smoothly satire. But, even usually widely used in a satire, irony is often used on jokes also. So, it is looks fanny.

Example: *your dress looks so nice and colorful that it makes my eyes hurt to see it.*

The meaning of the sentence above is to subtly in satire or comment on someone's dress. He said that the dress on wearing was very colorful. However, there is a sequel, one that makes his eyes hurt when he sees it. That means that the dress that she was wearing is a very unsightly color. It can also be too random. Another example: *your writing is so good that I can't read it.*

The sentence contains satire, where the someone comments on another person's writing in a soft say by praising his writing was very beautiful, but in the fact, his writing was cannot be read maybe because it is too ugly or not clear and random. So, the letters cannot be read. Another example: *you are really speak so softly, that my eardrums feel like going to burst.* The purpose of this sentence is to insinuate someone by turning the truth, the sentence actually means that someone speak so loudly. So, make the ears of person who reprimands him through the satire feeling sick.

2.1.12 Litotes / understatement

According to Perrine (1992, p. 102), litotes or Understatement is the opposite of exaggeration how will deliver the message the opposite of exaggeration. Litotes is about how to reduce what a quality statement really means.

Example: *the snails run faster than me.*

By subtracting the quality of the message from its true meaning, the snail is running faster than me. Snails are one of the slowest animals. Humans can logically walk slowly, but not slower than snails. The statement above shows an understatement. In another example: *the donkey is smarter than me who can only be fooled.* From the question is meant to be modest, the person is actually a smart person. But he humbled himself with that statement. Whereas in general, the donkeys are stupid animals. So, it is impossible for humans to be more stupid than a donkey, because humans are perfect creatures equipped with a reason (think) while animals do not have a reason.

2.2 Contextual Meaning

Contextual meaning is meaning that depends on the context. According to Chaer (2012, p. 290), contextual meaning is the meaning of a lexeme or word inside a context. Context is a state that occurs depending on whether a phrase or sentence appears. So, contextual meaning is not only seen in the dictionary but also in the context of a text or situation. It is supported by the statement of Pateda (2010, p. 116), that contextual meaning could be regarded as a situational meaning. It appears as a result of the relationship between speech and context. Can understand that context has a role in giving meaning.

Context has a very important role in the linguistics world, namely in the ambiguity of meaning and understanding the true meaning of words. Therefore, the meaning of the word is not always explicit.

According to Dash (2008, p.22), he said:

I have used the term context to refer to an immediate linguistic environment (rarely detached or isolated) in which a particular word occurs. Since it is not always explicit, it may be hidden within the neighboring members of a word used in a piece of text. If we cannot extract the information relevant to the meaning of a word from its immediate linguistic environment, we need to take into account the topic of discussion as sphere of necessary information.

From the quote above, it can be concluded that in a text, when a word is used, it usually only has one meaning. However, it can have different meanings depending on the topic of discussion. Therefore, we must know the implicit meaning in a sentence or phrase based on the contextual meaning. Dash classifies contexts into four types: local context, sentential context, topical context, and global context.

Local context is the context that refers to the circle KW (key word). Sentential context is the context that refers to the next circle that is outside the local context. Topical context is the context that refers to a wider circle outside the sentential context. To analyse using a topical context can be done when you have analysed using the three “local context, sentential context, and global context”, when you have analysed using all three, it is can be understood and known the topic of the whole. At the same time, the global context is the context that refers to the world in general, to analyse a literary work using a global context is very difficult because it must come directly from the author to find information related to the literary work, includes: the background of the creation of the literary work, the influence of the literary work on the world or a particular society, and maybe there are meaning contained deeply from the author, and so on. Certain intensity

from the author wants to be conveyed to readers in general or it could be for a particular community. So, this context can only be known through the author directly.

2.3 Local Context

The local context refers to the immediate environment of the KW (key word) in a sentence where it has occurred, encompassing its immediately preceding and succeeding words. Conceptually, the immediately preceding left word (LW1), the key word (KW), and the immediately succeeding right word (RW1) (= LW1 + KW + RW1) constitute a lexical block, where the KW is the main member while the LW1 and the RW1 are supporting members (Dash, 2008, p.23). The systematic interpretation of lexical blocks provides the necessary information for retrieving the contextual meaning of KW. The members of the lexical block create a semantic network. The relationship of the expected meaning of KW is derived by integrating the meanings of LW1 and RW1. This local context is very helpful in getting the true meaning of KW. Therefore, in most cases, the correct meaning of the local context helps us understand what KW actually means.

According to Dash (2008, p. 24), native Bengali speakers can understand the contextual meaning of KW if in one construction it is equipped with a five-word lexical block. In that case, the contextual meaning of KW is clear. So, that the informant does not need to look for the meaning of the whole sentence. The local context can also solve the problem of translation. In a machine translation, may also take the meaning of the word from a local context. For example: *he is*

doing his job really. The sentence is composed of five constructions. So, the meaning or purpose of the sentence can be clearly understood.

2.4 Sentential Context

This sentential context refers to a sentence where the KW occurs. The context of this sentence is used to find information about the explicit or implicit meaning of continuous sentences. Getting the meaning in a poem, rhyme, or song lyrics is not enough just to use the local context because sometimes there is a continuity of meaning in words located in several sentences.

The relationship between sentences can also be long distances, so to find the meaning it is necessary to refer to sentences containing KW. According to Dash (2008, p.26), two or three words maintain a special relationship, even if they are used in distant places in the sentence. It occurs most often in hyphenation, forming verbs, idiomatic expressions, and sentence phrases, where the two components, although having an idiomatic or phrasal relationship, are placed farther apart in the sentence. In these cases, the sentence context allows us to examine whether there is any change in the meaning of KW due to its relationship to other distant members. However, the most complex task is identifying of members that maintain are certain semantics with KW context in the sentence.

Because the computer system is not able to detect such cases so, extra linguistic knowledge is needed, especially in sentential context, to avoid ambiguity of meaning in a word or sentence.

For example in the song lyrics “Soledad by Westlife” was taken from

<https://www.google.com> :

Line 1 If only you could see the tears
 Line 2 In the world you left behind
 Line 3 If only you could heal my heart
 Line 4 Just one more time
 Line 5 Even when I close my eyes
 Line 6 There’s an image of your face
 Line 7 And once again I come to realise
 Line 8 You’re a loss I can’t replace
 Line 9 Soledad
 Line 10 It’s a keeping for the lonely
 Line 11 Since the day that you were gone
 Line 12 Why did you leave me

In the lyrics above, firstly contain the word “you” and it is not explained who you refer to, until the eighth line of the lyrics. In the eight lines, the subject is still not clear, because the author does not explain at the beginning, the word “you” who is referred to in the song is not clear. Then, in the ninth lyric, it becomes clear, “you” meant from the start in this song is “Soledad”. It is shows that there is continuity between sentences are far from first line to ninth line. After the ninth line explained that the subject in the lyrics of this song is Soledad, the next lyrics also uses the word “you” in the eleventh and twelfth lines, although the continuity distance is not too far away, but it refers the same to the ninth line lyrics “Soledad.”

Therefore, to avoid ambiguity of meaning in a written work, this sentential context analysis needs to find clarity of meaning between sentences that are continuous but far apart or not in one sentence.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter introduces the research methods. It describes the research design, data and data source, research instrument, the technique of collecting data, and the technique of analysing data.

3.1 Research Design

The researcher used a qualitative descriptive method. A qualitative method is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words obtained from the object of research, namely books or society. Qualitative research is inductive research, the final result of which is determined from the results of our research. According to Donyei (2007, p. 38), qualitative research is fundamentally explanatory, and researchers can use this qualitative approach to develop research questions more comprehensively.

According to Kothari (2004, p. 2), descriptive research is research that involves investigation and fact-finding, primarily to describe the state of the research question. It can conclude that the descriptive approach is a problem-solving technique variable that are not compared or connected with other variables.

This research analyses of the figurative language in Alan Walker's songs and the contextual meaning. Therefore, the researcher chose to use a qualitative descriptive method because the data were in the form of words found in the lyrics of the selected songs. The researcher chose this method by collecting, identifying,

classifying, and analysing, then describing the types of figurative language found in the song and the contextual meaning. The descriptive approach is very appropriate because it requires clear, accurate, and authentic descriptions.

3.2 Data Collection

This part is an explanation of the method used to collect the data. Data collection consisted of research data, data source, research instrument, and data collection techniques.

3.2.1 Research Data

The data of this research are the words, phrases, clauses, and sentences from the lyrics of Alan Walker's song entitled "Lily." The researcher obtained the song lyrics, which are taken from internet websites

<https://www.bola.com/ragam/read/4300263/lirik-lagu-on-my-way-alan-walker-feat-sabrina-carpenter>. Then, she analysed the types of figurative language found and the contextual meaning described in figurative language in the lyrics song.

3.2.2 Data Source and Subjects of the Study

The data from this research are words, phrases, clauses, and sentences that contain figurative language in the song lyrics by Alan Walker. The data source of this research is in the form of song lyrics through the internet website. The complete lyrics of the song are provided in chapter four (findings).

3.2.3 Research Instrument

The main instrument is the researcher herself by collecting data from song lyrics and any information about the song from the internet website. The researcher searches, downloads, reads, identifies, classifies, and analyses the types of figurative language found and the contextual meaning, then concludes the results of the research findings.

3.2.4 Data Collection Technique

The researcher used several steps in collecting data and information about songs and their lyrics:

1. In the first stage, the researcher searched for Alan Walker's songs lyric on the internet website. The researcher found and downloaded the lyrics of the song on the Bola.com website.
2. In the second step, the researcher read the lyrics of the downloaded song carefully and repeatedly while listening to the song to ensure that the lyrics match with the song.
3. In the third step, the researcher made codes to help analysis easier. The code is presented in Table 3.1.
4. Identify words, phrases, and clauses that contain figurative language in the lyrics and provide the code.

Example :

“Give you everything you've been dreaming of”

HYP

Table 3.1 Codes on The Types of Figurative Language

Type of figurative language	Code
Simile	SIM
Metaphor	MET
Personification	PER
Apostrophe	APO
Synecdoche	SYN
Metonymy	MY
Symbol	SYM
Allegory	AL
Paradox	PAR
Overstatement/hyperbole	HYP
Verbal irony	VER

3.3 Data Analysis

After the data is collected, data analysis is then carried out. The researcher used several steps in analysing the data. Techniques in analysing the data are as follows:

1. Identifying the data

The researcher identified each lyric in the Alan Walker's song lyrics based on Dash's word and contextual word meaning theory and Perrine's figurative language theory. The researcher identified all the song lyrics and gave code for words, phrases, clauses, or sentences that contain figurative language.

2. Classifying the data

After identifying the data found, the researcher then grouped the figurative language based on each type, including simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, overstatement/hyperbole, irony, litotes/understatement, and then gave details for the number of figurative languages found per type.

3. Analysing the data

The researcher analysed the lyrics per song using figurative language Perrine's theory, and the researcher explained the results of the figurative language found according to the type marked with codes. After analysing the types of figurative language encountered, the researcher analysed contextual meaning by referring to Dash's theory. Then the researcher described the meaning contained in the song based on the results of the contextual meaning analysis.

4. Concluding the analysis

After identifying, classifying, and analysing the data, the last step is to draw conclusions from the research results. The researcher makes short, concise, and clear conclusions from the study's results to answer all problem formulations.



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CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the findings and discussion of this study. To answer the two research questions in this study, the researcher describes figurative language and meaning in Alan Walker's song lyrics at once.

4.1 Findings

This study aims to answer two research questions: what figurative languages are found in Alan Walker's song lyrics and what are the meanings in context described in the figurative language in Alan Walker's song lyrics. The answer of two research questions will be presented at once: the figurative language, context, and meaning. Because to found the figurative language and the types, the researcher should analyzed about contextual meaning firstly, from the continuous of sentence in the lyrics, the researcher found the meaning of the lyrics, from the meaning based on context of the lyrics can found the figurative language, and then the researcher can determine the figurative language types. So, the researcher presented answer two questions at once. The following are the lyrics of Lily's song:

Line 1 Lily was a little girl

Line 2 Afraid of the big, wide world

Line 3 She grew up within her castle walls

Line 4 Now and then she tried to run

Line 5 And then on the night with the setting sun

Line 6 She went in the woods away

Line 7 So afraid, all alone

Line 8 They warned her, do not go there

Line 9 There's creatures who are hiding in the dark

Line 10 Then something came creeping

Line 11 It told her, do not you worry just

Line 12 Follow everywhere I go

Line 13 Top over the mountains or valley low

Line 14 Give you everything you've been dreaming of

Line 15 Just let me in, ooh

Line 16 Everything you wantin' gonna be the magic story you've been told

Line 17 And you'll be safe under my control

Line 18 Just let me in, ooh

Line 19 She knew she was hypnotised

Line 20 And walking on cold thin ice

Line 21 Then it broke, and she awoke again

Line 22 Then she ran faster than

Line 23 Start screaming, "Is there someone out there?"

Line 24 Please help me

Line 25 Come get me

Line 26 Behind her, she can hear it say

This study found 5 types of figurative language in Lily Alan Walker's song lyrics used Perrine's theory that are metaphors, symbol, paradox, synecdoche, and hyperbole.

Bellow is the table of frequency types figurative language found in Alan walker song Lily lyrics:

Table 4.1 Frequency Types Figurative Language Found in the Lily Song Lyrics

No.	Types of Figurative Language	Frequency	Data
1.	Metaphor	5	Little girl, big wide world, castle walls, top over the mountain and valley low, and cold thin ice.
2.	Symbol	1	Setting sun.
3.	Paradox	2	Woods away, and hypnotised.
4.	Synecdoche pars pro toto	1	Creatures.
5.	Hyperbole	2	Everything, and magic story.
	Total	11	

4.1.1 Metaphor found in Alan Walker's Lily

Metaphor is comparing things that are essentially unlike (Perrine, 1992, p.610). Metaphor is a type of language style used for parables by comparing two different things, metaphor is the same as a simile, but in the delivery, it is not explicit without words "as", "like", "than", and "similar to." In this study found 5 metaphor used by Alan Walker's in Lily song lyrics.

Datum 1 "**Lily was a little girl**"

According to the Oxford dictionary, "little means not big, smaller than the others", and "girl means female child." So literally, a little girl is a female child

who is seen physically or by age. However, in this song what is meant by little girl is not a girl in the age or physique is still small because seen in the context of the sentence, the lyrics are continuous with the lyrics in the sixth line “she went in the woods away” and seventh “so afraid, all alone”, it was logically impossible for a little child to went in the woods away alone. Therefore, what is meant by a little girl here is an adult girl who has a mind and character like a little girl.

According to the Oxford dictionary, “an adult girl is a woman fully grown person who is legally responsible for their actions.” Furthermore, according to Hurlock (1980), an adult is a period of adjustment to new life patterns and new social expectations. Therefore, adults are individuals who have completed their growth and ready to accept a position in society along with other adults. Should be an adult woman, her mind and character must also be much more changed than a little girl because in adulthood, there are many burdens and challenges in life to become a complete woman.

The lyrics contain a metaphor used to equalise the adult Lily has the mind and character like a child with a little girl in age or physique but not explicitly, without words “as”, “like”, “than”, and “similar to.” If the statement was stated explicitly then it no longer contains metaphorical but simile, whereas in the statement does not use the words as and like, the statement is not explicit. So, it is called a metaphor.

Datum 2 “**Afraid of the big, wide world**”

According to the Oxford dictionary, “big means large in size, degree, amount, and so on”, “wide means measuring a large distance from one side to the

other”, and “world means the earth, with all its countries, peoples, and natural features.” So literally, the meaning of the word is a world that is very large and wide size. In this song, what is meant by big and wide is not real this world. In the context of the sentence, the lyrics are continuous with the first line lyrics “Lily was a little girl” and the third line “she grew up within’ her castle walls.” Because Lily has a character like a child, she is afraid of the big and wide world. Moreover, she grew up within the walls of a castle which makes her not know what was outside the walls of the castle. Usually, that use castle walls in a story are palaces.

Life in the palace is a life of luxury and elegance for high social strata, while for low social strata, their lives tend to be was slaves or servants. Especially everything becomes special for a princess, from a young age to adulthood and after marriage. But in a palace there are many rules, to a princess is required to be women perfect in every way because she is in the spotlight there, besides that, a princess has a very big responsibility to makes the people around proud of her.

However, based on the context, in the big and wide world are many burdens or trials of life, especially for adults, there are many challenges in life that must pass. What big, wide world means there is a burden or a big challenge in life. That is, Lily is afraid of all the burdens and challenges of her life. The author equates the burdens or big challenges of a life with a big and wide world but not explicitly, without words “as”, “like”, “than”, and “similar to.” Therefore, the lyrics contain a metaphor.

Datum 3 “**She grew up within’ her castle walls”**

According to the Oxford dictionary, “castle is a large strong building with thick, high walls and towers, built in the past by kings or queens, or other important people, to defend themselves against attack”, and “walls are long, solid structure that rises straight up from the ground, made of stone, brick or concrete, that surrounds, divides or protects an area of land.” Literally, castle walls are thick and high walls in a kingdom to protect its area of rule (palace). The life of a princess in the palace is very special, but the princess has a very big responsibility.

In the context, this lyric is continuous with the lyrics of the first line “Lily was a little girl”, the second line “afraid of the big wide world”, and also the fourth line “now and then she tried to run.” From the continuity of the lyric sentence, we know that Lily is a girl with a child-like character and is afraid of the burden or big challenges of her life. At the same time, the castle walls here are not castle walls, but a Lily’s life responsibility to her family.

So, this lyric means that Lily has a big life responsibility to her family. And continue by fourth line, which means that she is trying to escape the burdens and responsibilities of her life. The lyrics contain a metaphorical statement because the author equalises the responsibility of Lily’s life to that of a princess who lives in a castle walls palace but not explicitly without words “as”, “like”, “then”, and “similar to.”

Datum 4 **“Top over the mountain and valley low”**

According to the Oxford dictionary, “top is the highest part or point of something”, “over is resting on the surface of somebody/something and partly or completely covering them/it”, “mountain is a very high hill, often with rocks near the top”, “valley is an area of low land between hills or mountains, often with a river flowing through it; the land that a river flows through”, and “low is not high or tall; not far above the ground.”

Literally, this lyric means that walking on high mountains and deep valleys. In the context, this lyric sentence is continuous with the ninth line “there’s creatures who are hiding in the dark” and twelfth “follow every where I go” lyrics. In literally meaning is the creatures hiding in the darkness invites Lily to walk over mountains and deep valleys. The creature asks Lily to follow it.

However, if analyzed more deeply based on the context, it is impossible for the creature to invite Lily to walk in real mountains and deep valleys. Even Lily will not want to because it is useless. That is, the lyrics contain a metaphorical statement that likens a high mountain to the peak of glory or success because in general, the majority of people assume that a successful person is on top, and on top is likened to a mountain peak. A low valley is like the peak of destruction because the majority of people also assume that people whose lives are being destroyed are in a lower position. So, the lyrics above is contain a metaphor because the author is equalize a top over the mountain with a peak being success, and the valley low is peak of destruction but not explicitly because without words “as”, “like”, “than”, and “similar to.”

Datum 5 “**And walking on cold thin ice**”

According to the Oxford dictionary, “cold means having a lower than usual temperature; having a temperature lower than the human body”, “thin means having a smaller distance between opposite sides or surfaces than other similar objects or than normal”, and “ice means water that has frozen and become solid.” Literally, in the sentence it means that, Lily is walking on thin cold ice, walking on thin cold ice is an action that is very little possible.

Based on the context, the lyrics in this line is continue with the lyrics in previous line, the nineteenth “she knew she was hypnotised”, the twenty-first “then it broke and she awoke again”, and the twenty-second “Then she run faster than.”

Based on the context, seen from the continuity of the lyrics sentences, the meaning in this line is Lily finds the difficulties to get out of her daydream, referring to the previous lyric, she realised that she was being hypnotised by the satan’s seduction in her empty mind. Then, she wanted to get out of her daydream but the feel is difficult like she was walking on cold and thin ice, finally, she failed in her attempt to get out of her empty mind (as evidenced by the word “broke”).

But she did not give up, she awoke and was excited to really get out of her daydream and empty mind (as evidenced by the clause “she awoke again”). Then, in line twenty-second line “ then she run faster than” it means that Lily is trying more than before, she cultivates fight and effort to leave her daydreams and empty thoughts, because she realises in her daydreams and empty thoughts, she is being

seduced by the satan, which is evidenced by the nineteenth lyric “she knew she was hypnotised.”

Then, this lyric contains a metaphorical statement because the writer likens Lily’s difficulty and failure to get out of her daydream and empty mind like walking on thin cold ice, it is indeed possible to walk on thin cold ice. However, the chances of success are very small or can be said that it will not work because thin ice tends to melt and crumble easily. However, in this lyric the writer likens not explicitly, without the words “as”, “like”, “than”, and “similar to”, so that it is said to be a metaphor or implicitly.

4.1.2 Symbol found in Alan Walker’s Lily

A symbol is a style of language in which the sentence describes something by using signs or symbols to express its meaning. This study found 1 symbol used by Alan Walker’s in Lily song lyrics.

Datum 6 “And then on the night with the setting sun”

According to the Oxford dictionary, “sunset is a sign of a night, the peak of the day ends in the afternoon which is marked by sun set, there can be no night without sunset.” Therefore, this lyric contains a symbolic statement. Based on the context, the setting sun means the peak of Lily’s confusion with the burdens of life and responsibilities. This can be seen from the lyrics, which are continuous with the fourth line “now and then she tried to run” and the sixth line “she went in the woods away.”

The point is that Lily tried to run away from the big burdens and responsibilities of her life, then her mind is chaotic and confused when she is really at the peak of confusion, she is daydreaming, and finally, her mind is empty and dark because daydreaming makes the mind go blank and then tends to lead in negative things (dark thoughts) if a person is in peak confused.

4.1.3 Paradox found in Alan Walker's Lily

Paradox is a figurative language used to express something contradictory. This study found 2 paradoxes used by Alan Walker's Lily song lyrics.

Datum 7 "**She went in the woods away**"

According to the Oxford dictionary, "woods are area of trees, smaller than a forest", and "away is to or at a distance from somebody/something in space or time." Literally, Lily went to a woods away. The statement contains a paradox because it contradicts with the lyrics in the second line "afraid of the big, wide world", in the second line it is said that Lily is afraid of the big and wide world but why is she instead went to the woods away. The lyric is very contrary to the reality too, because the little child (little girl) does not know anything and also very afraid to be alone, so that impossible for her to go to the woods away alone. In contrast, sometimes the little child is afraid to be alone and someone must always accompany her, especially her mother, then people who are close with her, there is also a typical child who is afraid of new people has never met and does not know.

In the context, this lyric means that Lily daydreaming and finally her mind becomes empty and dark, this lyric is continuous with the fourth line lyrics “now and then she tried to run” and the fourth lyrics “and then on the night with the setting sun”, in the lyrics it means that Lily tries to run or get out of the big burdens of life and her responsibilities. Then, at the peak of her confusion, she does not know what to do and finally she is daydreams, when she is daydreams that is where her mind becomes empty and dark.

Datum 8 “She knew she was hypnotized”

According to the Oxford dictionary,” hypnotised is to interest somebody so much that they can think of nothing else.” Literally the lyrics say that Lily knows that she is being hypnotised. The statement contains a paradox because it is contradictory. Someone who is hypnotised does not know or even realise after she is being hypnotised, but this lyric says that Lily knows if she is being hypnotised.

In the context, Lily realises that she is being seduced by who are hiding in the darkness (satans). She realises that in the dark mind are many negative whispers that trying to invite her. It is can be seen by the continuity of this lyric with the ninth line lyrics “there’s creatures who are hiding in the dark” and the tenth line lyrics “then something came creaping.” The lyrics means that there are creatures hiding in the dark and the creatures gives negative whispers, and then Lily realises that she is in those negative whispers.

4.1.4 Synecdoche found in Alan Walker's Lily

Synecdoche is the use of the part for the whole (Perrine, 1992, p.615).

Synecdoche is a figurative language used to express a thing as a whole (pars pro toto) or to express the whole to represent a part (totem pro parte). In the lyrics of the Lily song, the researcher found 1 data that used the pars pro toto type of synecdoche.

Datum 9 "**There's creatures who are hiding in the dark**"

According to the Oxford dictionary, "creatures are living things, real or imaginary, that can move around, such as an animal", "hiding is the act of hiding something", and "dark is not light, closer in the shade to black than to white." In the context, creatures hiding in the dark in the lyrics of this song means satan. This can be seen from the continuity with the sixth line lyrics "she went in a woods away" and the tenth line "then something come creeping", in this lyrics there is the word "there" which refers to "woods away."

So, it means that in the dark daydream and mind, there is a satan who hides in the darkness or invites her into a dark path (negative things). The satan comes when the human mind is empty or daydreaming by bringing all promising whispers. Satan here represents all creatures that are behind the darkness.

Therefore, the statement contains a synecdochical pars pro toto. Synecdoche pars pro toto is a type figurative language synecdoche that describes a part for the whole.

4.1.5 Hyperbole found in Alan Walker's Lily

Overstatement / hyperbole is simply exaggeration but exaggeration in the service of truth (Perrine, 1992, p.650). Hyperbole is a figurative language in which the use of words or sentences is excessive and even impossible to happen. In the lyrics of the Lily song, the researchers found 2 data that used hyperbole.

Datum 10 **"Give you everything you've been dreaming of"**

According to the Oxford dictionary, "everything is all things." But the only one who can provide everything in this world is only God, God's creatures are very limited in their abilities so it will not be possible to give everything. Therefore, the lyrics contain hyperbole because it is excessive and impossible. So, the lyric contained a hyperbole statement.

In the context, the meaning of the lyrics is the satan will give Lily everything that Lily dreams of. These lyrics are included in the satan's persuasion to Lily so that Lily wants to follow what he says. This is evidenced by the continuity of this lyric with the twelfth line lyrics "follow everywhere I go" and the thirteenth line "top over the mountain and valley low", in these lyrics satan tries to invite Lily into his negative whispers.

Then, it is also continuous with the lyrics of the fifteenth line "just let me in", at the glance the satan asks Lily for permission to possess her. By possessing her, the satan promises that he will give her everything that Lily dreams of (getting out of the burdens of life and responsibility the big answer), the satan also promises to always be there for Lily no matter what Lily's condition is either in the success or in failure.

Datum 11 **“Everything you wantin’ gonna be the magic story you’ve been told”**

According to the Oxford dictionary, “magic is the secret power of appearing to make impossible things happen by saying special words or doing special things”, and “story is something that somebody says which is not true.” Literally, the meaning is that everything Lily dreams of will only be a magical story she has ever heard. In the sentence there is a hyperbolic statement in the word magic story because everything is just a story and will not be possible to come true.

In the context, this lyric is continuous with the previous, and following lyrics are the fourteenth line “everything you wantin’ gonna be the magic story you’ve been told”, the seventeenth line “and you’ll be safe under my control”, and the fifteenth “just let me in.” So, the lyric sentence means that everything was promised by the satan to Lily is just bullshit, will never come true, his trick and seduction is just like a magical story that Lily has heard, then the satan keeps seducing her with the promise that Lily will be safe under his control.

4.2 Discussion

This study aims to facilitate and make it easier for the readers to find the messages contained in the Alan Walker song using figurative language analysis and meaning based on the context in the lyrics of the song “Lily.”

According to Perrine (1992, p.61), figurative language is broadly defined as any expression other than the usual. Figurative language is the use of the richness of language, giving a certain variety to give certain effects to the audience of literary works to make literary works more alive. Figurative language is also the language used to convey messages in a literary work by the author to the reader using language that is not in a true sense.

According to Chaer (2012, p. 290), contextual meaning is the meaning of a lexeme or word inside a context. Context is a state that occurs depending on whether a phrase or sentence appears. So, contextual meaning is not only seen from the dictionary but also from the context of a text or situation. In this study, focuses on local context and sentential context. Local context is a meaning that refers to a word (keyword) in a sentence. Sentential context is a context that refers to the sentence occupied by keywords. This context is used to look for an explicit or implicit meaning in a sentence that is continuous with each other, to find the meaning of a sentence that is far away and continuous, a sentential context is needed.

With regards to the first research question, what figurative language is used in Alan Walker's song lyrics, this research found that in Lily's song lyrics there are 5 types of figurative language used by the songwriter are metaphor, symbol, paradox, synecdoche, and hyperbole. The author uses a lot of figurative language types of metaphor.

According to Kennedy (1979, p.490), affirms that metaphor is a statement that one thing is something else, which in a literal sense, it is not. It doesn't use

connective words such as like or as. Metaphor is a type of language style used for parables by comparing two different things, metaphor is the same as simile, but in the delivery, it is not explicit without words as, like, than, and similar to. The researchers found 5 data in Lily's song lyrics that use metaphors are "little girl", "big, wide world", "castle walls", "top over the mountain and valley low", "cold thin ice." The songwriter uses a metaphor to liken something that happened to Lily in the song, different with the research by Nurhamidah (2021), which interprets these words with their literal meaning because she analyses them using different theories that employ psychological and social context of discourse analysis, Nurhamidah said that "little girl" and "castle walls" are little girls who grew up in a palace, then "big, wide world" is the world outside the palace. She also argues that "cold thin ice" is a symbol to describe about Lily's difficulty when she comes to her conscience, it means that she has difficulty finding herself when she has been hypnotised by the satan.

The second most common finding is paradox and hyperbole which are the same number in the lyrics of Alan Walker's song. According to Kennedy (1979, p.497), paradox occurs in a statement that at first strikes us as self-contradictory but that on reflection makes some sense. In the lyrics of the Lily song, there are 2 data that use the paradox are "woods away" and "hypnotised." Songwriters use a paradox to convey a point with contradicting sentences or words, making it more intense.

Hyperbole is a figurative language in which the use of words or sentences is excessive and even impossible to happen. Heni (2015), argues that hyperboles

can be added to fiction to add color and depth to a character. Hyperbole is a figurative language that is an intentional exaggeration or overstating, often for emphasis or clearly description. Hyperboles can be added to fiction to add color and depth to a character. In the lyrics of this song, there are 2 data that uses hyperbole are “everything” and “magic story.”

The fewest findings are synecdoche and symbol with the same number in the lyrics of Alan Walker’s song. Synecdoche is the use of the part for the whole (Perrine, 1992, p.615). Synecdoche is a figurative language that is used to express a thing as a whole (pars pro toto) or to express the whole to represent a part (totem pro parte). In the lyrics of the Lily song, the researcher found 1 data that used the pars pro toto type of synecdoche is “creatures”, which is different from the results of Nurhamidah’s (2021) research, she says that the creatures are people, and the people it cannot be predicted by anyone who is hiding behind the darkness.

Furthermore, symbol is a style of language in which the sentence describes something by using signs or symbols to express the meaning. Laila (2020) argues that a symbol uses a word or phrase which is familiar in society and has one meaning. Symbol may be best understood as an implied metaphor. A symbol is a character, an action, a setting, or an object representing something else. A symbol is something that is itself and also stands for a particular objective reality. In a literal sense a symbol combines a literal and sensuous quality with an abstract as suggestive aspect. In the lyrics of the Lily song, there is 1 data that uses a symbol is “setting sun.” Different from Nurhamidah (2021), she is found symbols in the word “everything”, she argues that everything in Alan Walker’s song Lily means

a sign of values that do not exist in the castle. And “cold thin ice” is symbol to describe a difficulty of Lily to findings her-self.

With regards to the second research question, what are the meanings in the context described in the figurative language in Alan Walker’s song lyrics. The study found that Alan Walker’s song entitled Lily intends to tell that the burden of life and adult responsibilities is heavy so that people who are not mentally strong will be a mental illness when they are confused and really do not know what to do, they will daydream more, and the mind will be empty, while in an empty mind, the satan will more easily interfere with humans to enter a dark world and invite them to a negative direction.

According to Perrine’s theory to analysed about figurative language found and used Dash’s theory to analysed contextual meaning that contained in the Lily Alan Walker’s song, the researcher does not agree with the issue that this song contains about Satanists (Nurhamidah (2021), Sugeng (2021), and Insani (2021)) because from the result of this study, the meaning contained in Lily’s song is not about worshiping satan. Instead, this song is about a reminder in life so that we do not give up easily and do not fall into negative things that make us forget ourselves. In the song also reminds us that an adult must be strong in all things about life, especially in terms of mental. When adults are indeed required to control themselves, it means that they keep themselves from negative things and useless acts. Even lead themselves to success and make a family proud with them, which was called life’s challenges and responsibilities.

The researcher argues that this song reminds all humans not to give up easily on life. In the Lily song tells the story of someone who is afraid of the big burdens of life and her responsibilities, while we as humans have been reminded by Allah not to be afraid with life because this world is a test place for His servants, as described in the Qur'an:

وَنَبْلُوكُم بِالشَّرِّ وَالْخَيْرِ فِتْنَةً وَإِلَيْنَا تُرْجَعُونَ

“O people, We will test you with narrowness and pleasure, to test your faith. And only to Us will you return.” (Q.S. Al-Anbiya:35)

Besides being patient and strong, efforts must be accompanied, then do not forget to pray to Allah so that you do not get confused, lose your mind, and daydream because only by remembering Allah will the heart be calm, as described in the Qur'an:

أَلَا بِذِكْرِ اللَّهِ تَطْمَئِنُّ الْقُلُوبُ

“Remember that only by remembering Allah does the heart find peace.”
(Q.S. Ar-Rad:28)

In a song lyrics or other literary works, the meanings are not always conveyed explicitly. Most of them are conveyed implicitly to increase the author's intensity in conveying their meaning and attitude. So, to find the true meanings contained in the lyrics of Lily's song by Alan Walker, an analysis of figurative language and meaning based on the context is needed.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter is the final of this study, this chapter provides a brief explanation about the whole result and findings of this study. Also, it gives suggestions for the future researchers.

5.1 Conclusion

This study found 5 types of figurative language in the song Lily Alan Walker with 11 data. The most found in Lily Alan Walker's song is a metaphor with 5 data. This metaphor has used to equate one thing with another in the song's content, used 5 times in the lyrics. In addition, paradox and hyperbole also found, each of them are used 2 times in the lyrics of Lily Alan Walker's song. Paradox has used to state something but contradicts each other, and hyperbole has used to express something that is not possible in Lily Alan Walker's song. While the least used types of figurative language are symbol and synecdoche, each of used once in Lily Alan Walker's song. Symbol has used to express something through a sign, and synecdoche has used refers to one representative being from the whole.

In addition, this study also finds the meaning contained based on the context. In Lily Alan Walker's song, it tells the story of someone who wants to give up on life's challenges and is almost mentally disturbed because she is afraid of the responsibilities of her life and she is often daydreams and thinks empty. Song's content is a message that reminds everyone to stay enthusiastic and strong in continuing life despite many challenges, do not give up easily, keep trying and

remember God so that you do not fall into negative things that make you forget yourself. So, with the results of this study, the researcher disagrees with the rumors that Lily's song means worshipping the satan, the researcher concludes that Lily's song is actually about encouraging life and building a close relationship between creatures and their God, if in Islamic terms called "Hablum Minallah."

5.2 Suggestion

For the general readers, the results of this study provide knowledge and information about the true meaning contained in the song that must be applied in real life not often to daydream and think blankly because in an empty mind, there are many negative whispers that can affect it and must be enthusiastic about living life. Dealing with the study if figurative language and meaning based on context, the researcher suggests to further researchers to take the object of novel, film, poem, the newest and more popular songs in the future, and multiply the object of the song because western songs are in great demand among Indonesian youth. The researcher suggests using other and more detailed theories.

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