# AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN SELECTED SONGS ABOUT LONELINESS

#### **THESIS**



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#### **ABSTRACT**

Dhurika, W. S. (2023). *An Analysis of Figurative Language in Selected Songs about Loneliness*. English Literature Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisors: (I) Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag., (II) Tristy Kartika Fi'aunillah, M.A.

This study aims to analyze the figurative language found in songs about loneliness. The researcher is interested in investigating the songs about loneliness because many people felt lonely during the COVID-19 pandemic. In this study, there are two research questions 1). what are the types of figurative language found in the selected songs about loneliness? 2). what are meanings of the figurative language that appears in the selected songs about loneliness? This study used the theory from Kennedy (1979), figurative language consists of comparative it is divided into personification, metaphor, and simile. Contradictive consists of hyperbole, litotes, paradox, and irony. Moreover, correlatives consist of metonymy, synecdoche, symbol, allusion, and ellipsis.

The data of this study were taken from song recommendations by the followers of @englishfess base on Twitter. The song lyrics were then analyzed by identifying the types of figurative language, and the analysis continued by identifying the meaning of the song lyric. The researcher found 62 data, and the most frequent figurative language in the data analysis is a metaphor with 32 data, hyperbole with 19 data, and personification with 7 data. The least found is simile with 3 data and symbol only found 1 data.

The meaning of each type of figurative language is divided into three types. Comparative consists of personification that compares things to another by giving a human quality to a thing or non-human being, a metaphor that compares something to another thing with the same characteristics, and a simile that compares things using a conjunction such as like or as. Contradictive only found hyperbole in this research, and hyperbole is exaggerated something. The last is the contradictive, only symbol of the type of figurative language found in this research. Symbol can symbolize something, thoughts or things.

**Keywords**: figurative language, song lyrics, loneliness, song about loneliness

#### **ABSTRAK**

Dhurika, W. S. (2023). *Analisis Bahasa Kiasan dalam Lagu Pilihan tentang Kesepian*. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: (I) Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag., (II) Tristy Kartika Fi'aunillah, M.A.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis bahasa kiasan yang ditemukan dalam lagu tentang kesepian. Peneliti tertarik untuk menganalisis lagu-lagu tentang kesepian karena selama pandemi COVID-19 banyak orang yang merasakan kesepian. Dalam penelitian ini terdapat dua pertanyaan penelitian 1). jenis bahasa kiasan apa yang ditemukan dalam lagu-lagu pilihan tentang kesepian? 2). apa makna yang diungkapkan melalui bahasa kiasan dalam lagu-lagu pilihan tentang kesepian? Penelitian ini menggunakan teori dari Kennedy (1979), bahasa kiasan terdiri dari komparatif yang terbagi menjadi personifikasi, metafora, dan simile. Kontradiktif terdiri dari hiperbola, litotes, paradoks, dan ironi. Dan correlatives terdiri dari metonimia, sinekdoke, simbolik, alusio, dan elipsis.

Data penelitian ini diambil dari rekomendasi lagu oleh para followers base twitter bernama @englishfess. Lirik lagu kemudian dianalisis dengan mengidentifikasi jenis bahasa kiasan dan analisis dilanjutkan dengan mengidentifikasi makna lirik lagu. Peneliti menemukan 62 data dan bahasa kiasan yang paling sering digunakan dalam analisis data adalah metafora sebanyak 32 data, hiperbola sebanyak 19 data, dan personifikasi sebanyak 7 data. Yang paling sedikit ditemukan adalah simile dengan 3 data dan simbol hanya ditemukan 1 data.

Arti dari masing-masing jenis bahasa kiasan dibagi menjadi tiga jenis. Komparatif terdiri dari personifikasi yang membandingkan sesuatu dengan yang lain dengan memberikan kualitas manusia pada sesuatu atau bukan manusia, metafora yang membandingkan sesuatu dengan hal lain dengan karakteristik yang sama, dan simile yang membandingkan sesuatu menggunakan konjungsi seperti seperti atau sebagai. Kontradiktif hanya ditemukan hiperbola dalam penelitian ini, dan hiperbola adalah melebih-lebihkan sesuatu. Yang terakhir adalah kontradiktif, satu-satunya simbol dari jenis bahasa kiasan yang ditemukan dalam penelitian ini. Simbol dapat melambangkan sesuatu, pikiran atau benda.

Kata kunci: bahasa kiasan, lirik lagi, kesepian, lagu tentang kesepian

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#### **CHAPTER I**

#### INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains an introduction. This part consists of the background of the study, statement of the problem, the purpose of the study, the significance of the study, scope limitation, and definition of key terms.

#### 1.1 Background of The Study

Humans are social beings and need social interaction in their life. They need to communicate or interact with other people. The primary function of language is a communication tool for humans, either verbal or nonverbal Twenge et al., (2019). Language is a system used to communicate with people in society, and it is fundamental to human interaction Li and Jeong (2020). People use language to express their thoughts and feelings and build relationships in human interaction.

The Indonesian government enforces limitations on human interaction to decrease the spread of the Corona Virus during a global pandemic. Most of the population do their daily activities at the house, even vital activities such as school and work. When some people are out of home, they avoid meeting or talking and maintain a distance of several meters.

Radyani et al. (2022) shows that in Indonesia, the COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on mental health, especially for college students. Recent research has found that stress levels increased during the pandemic, and it is caused by loneliness. The affection of limitations on human interaction makes people feel socially isolated. In an undetermined period, social isolation can cause loneliness Hartt (2020).

Research by McQuaid et al., (2021) shows that the most people who feel lonely are between the ages of 18-24 during the COVID-19 pandemic. Teenagers usually share feelings with their friends, so limited human interaction distracts their lives and makes them feel lonely. The loneliness feeling of a teenager can decrease mental and emotional health Williams and Braun (2019). Many people are bored and choose to play on social media such as twitter, instagram, facebook, etc. Based on research by Koh and Liew (2022) stated that it is about more than four thousand twitter feed about loneliness. It shows that many twitter users feel lonely, which is directly proportional to physical health. When a teenager feels lonely, it decreases their immune system and increases their risk of being attacked by Corona Virus. Loneliness feeling makes people have no place to tell. Understanding the figurative language in songs about loneliness can provide a sense of calm because the songs heard can help understand the feeling of someone who has lonely feelings.

Music has become essential in people's lives nowadays, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. Fortunately, music can easily access many platforms, such as Spotify, Youtube, Apple Music, Joox, Etc. A song can be "commonly listened to" if it has easy-to-understand lyrics and can visualize and memorize the listener's thoughts. The listeners can interpret the lyrics and feel the same as the singer. The listeners can feel happy, angry, motivated, and even shed a tear. People usually listen to songs about their love life, relationships, social life, random thoughts, Etc.

People choose the song based on their feelings, and when they are sad and lonely, they choose a song about loneliness. Listening to music is a way to entertain someone with a lonely feeling, making them feel good. When the lyrics relate to and express their feelings, someone who listens to the music will feel emotionally supported, understood, and less lonely. Songs about loneliness can portray and validate their feeling. It makes them know that

they are not the one who feels lonely and changes theirs into positivity. Listening to music sensations has an equal sense to share with their friend. That offers understanding and entertainment when they feel alone Schäfer et al., (2020). To be able to touch the listener's heart, the song's writers create a song with lyrics that follow common conditions.

To be able to feel and understand the sense of the song, a listener must interpret the lyrics, which sometimes have hidden meanings using figurative language. According to Kennedy and Gioia (1979), Figurative language uses figures of speech. A figure of speech is a way of saying something other than the literal meaning of the world. The figure of speech may occur whenever a speaker or writer departs from the usual denotations of words for the sake of freshness or emphasis. Figurative language has several types based on Kennedy and Gioia (1983), which consist of comparative, contradictive, and correlative. Comparative language is divided into three types. There are personification, metaphor, and simile.

Contradictive consists of hyperbole, litotes, paradox, and irony. Furthermore, the last is correlative language, consisting of metonymy, synecdoche, allusion, and ellipsis. Figurative has several types, which the particular characteristic.

There have been several studies that have analyzed figurative language. One previous study used a short story as the source of data. Wibisono and Widodo (2019) Which analyzed an online short story in Jakarta Post using Perrine's theory. The result of the study found that the most frequent type used in a short story is Personification.

Some researchers used a movie as a data source, using Peirines's theory. Anindita (2019), using the theory of Peirines, discovered the figurative language in Mulan II Movie. The research found the types of figurative language and success in translating the source language into a target language. Kennedy developed another theory to analyze figurative language. Faruk (2017) it focused on the function of figurative language in the Great Gatsby

movie. He is focused on the types and functions of figurative language. The research shows the function of figurative language is to make a good sentence in literary work—the other research from Setyasih (2019) in the script of Frozen Movie. The research recognizes that the most dominant type of figurative language used in the movie's conversation is Repetition, with a 29% percentage.

A few of the previous researchers are using songs as the data source. Suryatini (2016) presents the figurative language by using Haris Jung's album entitled Salam. The research conducted two research problems. Those are the types of figurative language and the meaning of figurative language found in song. The theory used by the researcher is the theory by X.J Kennedy (1979). Fahrezy (2018) analyzed the formalism of figurative language in the lyric of Alan Walker's song. The researcher employs a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. The research shows that formalism is applied in figurative language. Fitria (2018) aims to know the types, and most frequent figurative language used in One Direction's Up All Night album. The research data consist of phrases or sentences in a song lyric that analyze using the qualitative descriptive method. It uses 13 songs in the album. The result found six types of figurative language: repetition, parallelism, metaphor, simile, and hyperbole.

Moreover, the most frequently used is repetition with 50 lyrics.

Milana and Ardi (2021) It also investigated the types and the most dominant types of figurative language used in Saif Adam's songs. To explain the result of this research uses, the descriptive qualitative method. The result found 14 hyperbole, 3 ironies, 20 metaphors, 11 personifications, 10 similes, 5 litotes, 10 metonymies, and 7 paradoxes. And the most dominant type used is a metaphor. Another research from Rusdiyanto and Astutik (2018) conducted the research using Adele and Taylor Swift's selected song. The result found 23 figurative languages in Adele's song and 22 figurative language in Taylor Swift's song. From

several types of figurative language, the researcher only found 8 types of figurative language. They are metaphor, personification, simile, hyperbole, paradox, irony, symbol, and synecdoche. Furthermore, the dominant figurative language used in the source data is personification.

From the previous studies, the researcher can conclude that figurative language is essential to give the word to make them more beautiful and meaningful. For the general public, figurative language might be challenging to interpret. Figurative language is important to analyze because it is helpful to understand the hidden meaning of the song, especially about loneliness. Based on previous research, the song about loneliness is essential to reduce loneliness during the COVID-19 pandemic. The song about loneliness has yet to be used as the primary focus to analyze the figurative language. So, the main focus of this present research is to analyze figurative language in recommended songs about loneliness.

The song about loneliness was chosen by recommendation of @englishfess\_'s followers, which have been an extensive fan base on Twitter since February 2021. This account has 306K++ active followers and discusses everything in the English language. Based on the reply of the men's fess, seven user accounts recommend several songs. The songs are Loneliness Knows by My Name by Westlife, Oblivion by Indians, As It Was by Harry Styles, House of Memories by Panic! At The Disco, Liability by Lorde, More Than This by One Direction, Modern Loneliness by Lauv, Sweet Disposition by The Temper Trap, Safe and Sound by Different Heaven, Carry Me Away by John Mayer, Broken by Anson Seabre, Need You Now by Lady Antabellum, Lonely by Justin Bieber, Empty by Olivia O'Brien, and Exile by Taylor Swift ft Bon Iver. The recommended song has touching lyrics that show the singer's Loneliness caused by relationships or social conditions. This research aims to find the types of figurative language in songs about Loneliness and their meaning. This present

research expects to inform the readers about the song's hidden meaning behind the figurative language.

#### 1. 2 Statement of The Problem

From the background of the study, this study would like to answer the following question:

- 1. What are types of figurative language are found in the selected songs about loneliness?
- 2. What are meaning of the figurative language that appears in the selected songs about loneliness?

#### 1. 3 Objective of The Study

- 1. To find out the types of figurative language in selected songs about loneliness
- 2. To find out the meaning of figurative language in the selected songs about loneliness.

#### 1. 4 Significance of The Study

The significance of this research is to contribute to the study of linguistics, especially in figurative language, which is part of semantics. This research aims to recognize several types of figurative language in songs about loneliness and their meaning. Hopefully, this research benefits all the students, mainly those majoring in English Department, who analyze the same problems with this study. The researcher expects it can help the readers deepen and understand the song's hidden meaning.

#### 1.5 Scope and The Limitation

This research's scope is the researcher analyzing the figurative language in the selected Song about loneliness. The researcher used the theory of figurative language by Kennedy (1979). The limitation of this research is that the researcher only takes data from selected songs. Moreover, the researcher found out the types of figurative language and the meaning of the songs.

#### 1. 6 Definition of Key Terms

**Figurative language** is a word or phrases meaningfully, but not convey the real meaning. A figure of speech is a way of saying something other than the literal meaning of the world. The figure of speech may occur whenever a speaker or writer departs from the usual denotations of words for the sake of freshness or emphasis. Kennedy and Gioia (1979).

The song lyric is a form of literary work that expresses the thoughts and feelings of the song writer imaginatively, usually consisting of chorus and verses. Songs about loneliness is a song closely related with being lonely. A song about loneliness is a sequence of words related to an emotional mental state characterized by feelings of isolation and lack of social relationships.



#### **CHAPTER II**

#### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter explains the theoretical basis of matters relating to research. Chapter II describes figurative language based on Kennedy's (1979) perspective, loneliness feeling, and songs related to loneliness feeling.

#### 2. 1 Figurative Language

Figurative language becomes part of diction or word choice, which questions whether or not the use of certain words, phrases, or clauses is appropriate to deal with the linguistic hierarchy, both at the level of individual word choice, phrases, clauses, sentences, and discourse as a whole. Figurative language can be limited as a way of expressing thoughts through language specifically that shows the soul and personality of the language user Gorys Keraf (2009). Figurative language has a limitation in expressing thoughts through language. Every writer has their perspective to describe the meaning of the word, and it can be different for every person.

According to Abrams (1999), figurative language style is the words or phrases used to create a specific effect that is different from what we usually take as its literal meaning. Figurative language has a meaning hidden beautifully behind writing that usually only understands the literal meaning. By using figurative language, it can create a different effect from a literary work.

Every literary work has several types of figurative language. Based on Kennedy's theory, figurative language is comparative, contradictory, and correlative. From those figurative languages elaborate as:

#### 2.1.1 Comparative

Comparative figurative language consists of personification, metaphor and simile.

#### a. Personification

Personification is a figurative language in which a thing, animal, or abstract phrase is transformed into a human being Kennedy (1979, p.495). The characteristic of personification gives the objects, animals, and ideas as human beings. That can affect the way the listener visualizes something. Based on Kennedy (1979) personification have some criteria, there are; gives the impression that inanimate objects are similar to living things. It is a figure of speech for comparison, because it uses figurative words to compare inanimate objects with living things. Imposing human traits on inanimate objects. Using the five senses. The examples bellow from Suryatini (2016).

#### Examples:

- 1. Spread peace on the earth
- 2. I know you've walked in my shoes

The first sentence shows the Muslim symbol, which means unifying people in the world. As humans, peace is paramount to do. The second example shows that personification is shown by the words "spread peace" and "walked in my shoes, which means that parents have provided their children with critical knowledge. The example above categorizes as personification because they used things as a human being.

#### b. Metaphor

Arifah (2016) defines metaphor as a figure of speech that compares different things by claiming one thing with another. According to Keraf (1994), metaphor is an analogy that compares two things directly with the compact version. Metaphor is a figurative language that equates something Chiappe and Kennedy (2001). A metaphor is a comparative figurative language that describes an object to be contrasted with a similar meaning. Metaphor have some criteria, there are: do not use conjunctions. Using words or phrases that have figurative meanings to equate or use words to compare an object with another object Kennedy (1979). The examples bellow from Suryatini (2016).

#### Examples:

- 1. Could try replacing you in my heart
- 2. It's tearing up her self-esteem

The preceding example illustrates the metaphor, with the word "replacing" compared to "heart", implying that no one can replace children's love for their parents. The second sentence indicates their decent attitude and appearance when someone meets others. Both examples contrast two different objects..

#### c. Simile

A simile is a figurative language describing the similarity of two items based on characteristics such as shape, colour, Etc. According to Kennedy (1979, p.490), a simile compares two things using connective terms such as like, then, as, or verbs that perform the same function. The simile is a comparison of two objects that have different characteristics Kearns (1984). According to Kennedy (1979) simile has the characteristic there are; having connecting words such as, like, than, as, or verbs with the same function. Sentences sound redundant. Lots of figurative words. These examples bellow from Suryatini (2016).

Examples:

- 1. Cause everyday is like a brand new story
- 2. Shining like a star

The two examples above have the word "like", which shows the characteristics of the simile. The first example means that humans must do well to others because humans do new and different things in life every day. And the second example means that humans must have strong self-confidence.

#### 2.1.2 Contradictive

Contradictive figurative language consists of hyperbole, litotes, paradox, and irony:

a. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a figure of speech that exaggerates something. Even that description makes no sense. Based on Kennedy and Gioia (1983), hyperbole emphasizes something with exaggeration. Adding a silly and funny impression, sometimes also adding something fictional, will add colour and depth to the characters in hyperbole.

Hyperbole is a figure of speech that requires clear emphasis and description. Kennedy (1979) hyperbole of figurative language having some criteria there are; the figure of speech used contains redundant words, phrases or sentences. Words, phrases or sentences used do not contain the actual meaning. The statements mentioned go beyond the facts. Expresses a contradiction. These examples of hyperbole from Suryatini (2016).

#### Examples:

- 1. I will always hold your love
- 2. You're the might all the key

The example above is hyperbole because it uses fiction to add colour and character to each utterance. The songwriter added something too much impossible to convey his feelings. The above example expression is not possible in real life. The first example is categorized as hyperbole because it is impossible to hold love. After all, love is only human nature. The sentence is too much to describe loving someone seriously. The second example exaggerates something because it is impossible for a person to be the key.

#### b. Litotes

According to Pamungkas (2012), Litotes is a type of figurative language intended to express something smaller than reality with the aim of demeaning. litotes is the opposite of hyperbole. litotes express something humbly. This figure of speech compares something bigger to trivial. Litotes is used to express something with the aim

of demeaning. Litotes of figurative language usually uses a figure of speech that has a choice of words and equates one thing with another. The sentence in this figure of speech intends to convey an intention to humble oneself with words that are arranged subtly in order to maintain politeness. These examples of litotes from Milana and Ardi (2021).

#### Examples:

- 1. Looking for a happy ever after when we are gone
- 2. From those that will bring you down.

From the example above, it can be seen that the author has the opposite intention. The writer chooses smaller phrases to express something bigger. The first example is in the sentence "we are gone", which has the same meaning as dying or dying. The second example in the sentence "we are gone" has the actual meaning of giving up, which is very different from the author's expression. Therefore both examples are included in litotes of figurative language. The first and the second examples show the characteristic of litotes which express something smaller than reality to aim the demeaning.

#### c. Paradox

According to Morner and Rausch (1991) Paradox is a media to convey rhetorical statements that imply contradiction but contain the truth. Kennedy and Gioia (1979) Stated that paradox occurs in a statement that at first impressions us as self-contradictory but then, on reflection, makes some sense. The paradox is figurative language that says something opposite or contrary.

#### Examples:

- 1. Our health care is too costly
- 2. *Our schools fail too many*

The first example shows that the statement becomes the expression of paradox because of the cost of the health service. And the second example shows the statement

of paradox because to express the down of the education. The example above categorizes as a paradox because it says something contrary to the actual situation.

#### d. Irony

The irony is figurative language that states the meaning contradictory to the real meaning by suggesting a meaning opposite to the actual meaning and the discrepancy between the atmosphere presented and the underlying reality. According to Gorys Keraf (2009), irony is a figurative language that has a contrasting sense with the true expression. The main characteristic of paradox is the conflict between one thing and another thing.

#### Examples:

- 1. Thank you for driving carefully
- 2. Thank you so much for using your good manners

The meaning of the first example shows the expression presented to the driver who drives the car recklessly. The second example shows the expression of impolite people. From the example above, the two figurative languages used the contrast sense to deliver the true expression.

SUNAN AMPEL

#### 2.1.3 Correlative

Correlative figurative language consists of metonymy, synecdoche, symbol, allusion, and ellipsis:

#### a. Metonymy

Ibrahim (2017) stated that metonymy is a figurative language to express something different that has a very close relationship by using words. According to Arp et al., (1997), metonymy uses a closely related object to express what is meant. Metonymy uses something which has close related to the word that wants to be expressed.

#### Examples:

1. Salt in the wound like you're laughing right at me

#### 2. My dear, you have all of my heart.

The sentences above show an example of metonymy. The first sentence used the proverb "salt in the wound" to replace the original term "pain". The second sentence used the word "heart" it is referred to the love or emotion.

#### b. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a figure of speech containing a word that expresses a thing in its entirety. According to Kennedy and Gioia (1979), Synecdoche is the use of a part of something to represent the whole or vice versa.

#### Examples:

- 1. On a white veil occasion
- 2. All eyes on me.

The example above shows that the sentence contains synecdoche. The first sentence used the word "white veil" to convey the whole thing because the white veil is usually used on the wedding day. The second sentence used the word "eyes" it represents the audience.

#### c. Symbol

According to Listiani (2015) Symbol is any object or action that represents something beyond its literal self. A symbol is an object or action that means something. The symbol is figurative language that reveals the existence of a comparison of a thing in the form of emblems or representations of other objects.

Based on Kennedy (1979) having some characteristic there are; it has the same meaning. The two things being compared have different general characteristics, but in terms of the meaning of these symbols the meaning is the same.

#### Examples:

- 1. Your time is running out
- 2. Waiting tables

For the first sentence, time is running out because they do not have time. And for the second sentence, the meaning of waiting tables is the person who worked in the front liner.

#### d. Allusion

Based on Hutasoit (2016), Allusion is figurative language as a reference that indirectly forwards the similarity of a person or event and is easily understood. The allusion is figurative language that indirectly refers to the object or circumstance from an external context.

#### Examples:

- 1. Fought each other apropos of the King of Rome.
- 2. She is a phantom possessed of the form of a nymph

The first sentence mentions the King of Rome as the Roman Kingdom's chief magistrate, which had power in Rome. The second sentence mentions nymph, it was Greek mythology, a large class of inferior female divinities.

#### e. Ellipsis

Ellipses make valid sentence structures by eliminating parts of words or sentences that are easy to understand. According to Potter (1967) ellipsis is figurative language that eliminates a word or parts of a sentence.

#### Examples:

- 1. The doors, close them.
- 2. But I know right now It probably doesn't even show

The example above is categorized as an ellipsis. The first sentence is straightforward enough, meaning "I'm in the door". The second sentence is mentioned as an ellipsis. The word "it" means the highest hope. The example above categorizes as an ellipsis because there is an eliminated word from parts of the sentence.

#### 2. 2 Songs about Loneliness

Hornby (2000) stated that lyrics express personal feelings and thoughts with beautiful words. The words in the lyrics song are similar to poetry, and it has written in several lines of stanzas. It needed a high level of creativity to write beautiful words in lyrics that became a good song. Lyric contains words that can embellish a song. It also expresses the feelings of the songwriter, singer and the listener.

Loneliness is when a person's enmity experiences a discrepancy between interpersonal relationships and feelings Perlman (1982). Loneliness is an individual's emotional reaction to troubled social relationships, and it is not following expectations. According to Cacioppo (2014), loneliness is a feeling that tends to be unhappy and disappointed in themselves. Someone who survives loneliness feels isolated from anyone, and no one can understand their feeling. When someone feels lonely, their life is like being in an empty space. If a lonely feeling happens over a long period, it causes mental illness that makes sleepless. So loneliness feeling can affect someone's health. Lonely people need someone or something to validate their feelings.

Something that can be used to validate feelings of loneliness is a song. Research by Hays and Minichiello (2005) found that music has become a way for people to develop their identities, maintain relationships with others, and express spirituality. If song lyrics can relate to someone's feelings, they feel understood and less lonely. Loneliness feeling can attack everyone, especially when someone is alone. So with music someone sense have a friend who has the same feeling.

The characteristic of a song about loneliness is a lack of relationships and isolation. The condition that makes it challenging to meet other people make the relationship with someone less and experience conditions that can lead to loneliness. Simard and Volicer (2020). The

song's lyrics can identify loneliness. The song lyrics about loneliness usually represent the uncomfortable feelings related to solitude conditions Farmaki and Stergio (2019). Loneliness aspects in a song convey pent-up sadness, society's toxic standards, societal pressure, abandonment anxiety, overthinking wrong thoughts, and feeling hopeless, unloved, and disappointed Makiling et al., (2022).



#### **CHAPTER III**

#### RESEARCH METHOD

#### 3. 1 Research Design

This study is about figurative language, which takes the data from recommendation loneliness song lyrics and becomes an essential aspect of answering the research problem. The researcher will find out the types of figurative language and the message revealed through the figurative language in the recommendation loneliness song. The researcher uses the descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. The descriptive qualitative method is a procedure that was applied to describe the data. To analyze the data researcher used the theory from Kennedy (1979). The data of this research is descriptive and explanation the loneliness song was recommended by the followers of @englishfess\_ on twitter. According to Kennedy's theory, there are comparative, contradictive, and correlative. This study is non-numeric data, but uses description to analyze the data.

#### 3. 2 Data Collection

The data collection contains of data and data source, instrument, technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

#### 3.2.1 Data and Data Source

Based on recommendations by the @englishfess\_'s followers on twitter, this research took fifteen data of songs. That are Loneliness Knows by My Name-Westlife, Oblivion by Indians, As It Was by Harry Styles, House of Memories by Panic! At The Disco, Liability by Lorde, More Than This by One Direction, Modern Loneliness by Lauv, Sweet Disposition by The Temper Trap, Safe and Sound by Different Heaven, Carry Me Away by John Mayer, Broken by Anson Seabre, Need You Now by Lady Antabellum, Lonely by Justin Bieber, Empty by Olivia O'Brien, and Exile by Taylor Swift ft Bon Iver. This research uses song

lyrics as data, formed as a text. The researcher asked recommendation loneliness songs to the followers of the @englishfess\_. After that, the researcher search and copied the song lyric from https://www.lyricsify.com/.

#### 3.2.2 Instrument

The instrument of this research was the researcher herself to collect the data by ask songs recommendation, searching the lyric from the internet, and understanding the related theory that she used in this research. The researcher was the main instrument for analyzing the data. This research has no interview, questioning, or observation to collect the data. Additionally, the researcher also uses support tools such as laptops, flash drives, internet connections, smartphones, papers, and ballpoints to support the research.

#### 3.2.3 Technique of Data Collection

The researcher uses several techniques to get any data to make accurate, and there are some steps that the researcher does in collecting the data:

#### 1. Asking for Recommendation

The researcher sent the question to the twitter base's followers named @englishfess\_ to recommend some loneliness songs.

#### 2. Searching and Matching The Lyric of The Songs

The researcher search on the web that provides song lyrics <a href="https://www.lyricsify.com/">https://www.lyricsify.com/</a>.

To match the lyric and song researcher listen to the song and reads the lyric carefully.

#### 3. Copy and Printed The Song Lyrics

After finding the song lyrics on the web, the researcher copying to Microsoft word and then printed them out to the hard file.

#### 4. Filtering the data

The researcher filtered the data of the song recommendation by followers of the twitter base @englisfess based on characteristics of the song about loneliness.

#### 5. Highlight the data

The last step of data collection was highlighting the data that contains of figurative language.

#### 3.2.4 Technique of Data Analysis

The data took from loneliness song lyrics. The technique of data analysis is the following steps:

#### 1. Coding and Identifying the data

After collecting the data, the researcher starts to analyze the data. The researcher divided each song lyric and tabulated it.

**Table 3. 1** Code of comparative of figurative language

Types	Code
Personification	CMP
Metaphor	CMM
Simile	CMS

**Table 3. 2** Code of contradictive of figurative language

Types	Code
Hyperbole	CNH
Litotes	CNL
Paradox	CNP
Irony	CNI

**Table 3. 3** Code of correlative of figurative language

Types	Code
Metonymy	CRM
Synecdoche	CRS
Symbol	CRSY
Allusion	CRA
Ellipsis	CRE

#### 2. Analyzing the data

After the data had been identified, the researcher analyzed the data by using Kennedy's theory. The researcher also found the meaning of figurative language revealed in the song lyric.

Table 3. 4. The example of data analyzing

Data	Code	Analysis	Meaning
Datum 3 : Loneliness	CMP	This song lyric	This song lyric categorizes as
Knows by My Name by		categorizes as	personification. Because loneliness is
Westlife	0	personification	not a person but acts like a human
"Loneliness knows me by		because the	being. The word "knows" is human
name"	2	characteristic of	nature. The lyric indicates that as
"Loneliness knows	4	living things is	loneliness knows him by name, the
everything I keep inside"		given to the	writer assumes the loneliness is like a
"My endless thoughts in the		loneliness.	friend who knows his feeling and
silence of the night"			things he keeps inside. Only loneliness
	100	Mark III	heard his complaints, because
			loneliness is his loyal friend. The lyric
	10,70		tells about people who have very deep
			loneliness. Westlife as the singer wants
		1/	to tell about loneliness that people feel.

#### 3. Drawing the conclusion

Giving a conclusion is the last step of this research. The conclusion contains all the results of this research.

#### **CHAPTER IV**

#### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter contains two sub-chapters. It is finding and discussion. This chapter answers the research problem. There are types of figurative language found in the selected songs about loneliness, and the meaning is revealed through the figurative language in the songs about loneliness. The discussion part, describe the result of the research.

#### 4. 1 Findings

This section analyzes the lyric in selected songs containing figurative language. Each figurative language is being analyzed in the types and the meaning.

#### 4. 1. 1 The Types of Figurative Language

According to Kennedy (1979) there are three types of Figurative language. There are comparative consisting of personification, metaphor, and simile. Contradictive consists of hyperbole, litotes, paradox, and irony. Moreover, the last is correlative, consisting of metonymy, synecdoche, symbol, allusion, and ellipsis. The result of the analysis of types of figurative language in the songs about loneliness showed in the table below.

**Table 4. 1** The amount of types of figurative language

	Personification	7	
Comparative	Metaphor	32	
-	Simile	3	
	Hyperbole	19	
Contradictive	Litotes	0	
	Paradox	0	
	Irony	0	
	Metonymy	0	
	Synecdoche	0	
Correlative	Symbol	1	
	Allusion	0	
	Ellipsis	0	
Total	·	62	

Based on the table above, the frequency of using figurative language in songs about loneliness includes all the types of figurative language based on Kennedy's theory. The most common type is a metaphor with a frequency of 32 data. Followed by hyperbole with a frequency of 19 data, personification with a frequency of 7 data, Simile with 3 data, and symbol with a frequency of 1 data. The least are litotes, paradox, irony metonymy, synecdoche, allusion, and ellipsis, which does not appear in the songs of loneliness.

In this subchapter, the researcher has answered the first research question of this study about the types of figurative language in selected songs about loneliness. Based on the table above, in this study the researcher found 62 data. Moreover, the most frequently used type of figurative language is metaphor.

#### 4.1.1.1 Comparative

Based on Kennedy's (1979) comparative of figurative language consists of personification, metaphor and simile. This present study found 42 data. There are personification 7, metaphor 32, and 3 data found in simile.

#### A. Personification

Personification is a figurative language that made a thing, animal, or an abstract term as human Kennedy (1979, P. 495). The characteristic of personification give the objects, animal, and ideas as human being. This can affect the way listener imagine something.

 $Datum\ 1: \textit{Lone liness Knows by My Name by Westlife}$ 

"Loneliness is never waiting by the door"

Datum 2 : More Than This by One Direction

"That your heart will just turn around"

Datum 3 : Carry Me Away by John Mayer "Where the sun hits my face all different"

From the first lyric categorized as personification because "waiting" is human characteristic loneliness is not a person but in this lyric is using the word "waiting" which is a quality of human being. The second lyric categorizes as personification because the heart in a literal state cannot turn around. In this case, the characteristic of living things is given to the heart to describe a condition where the writer or singer wants someone to change their feeling towards something. The characteristic of living things is given to the inanimate objects to describe a condition where the writer or singer wants someone to change their feeling towards something. The personification makes the listener understand better in a vivid imagery about what the writer is trying to convey.

#### B. Metaphor

Metaphor is a figurative language that equate something Chiappe and Kennedy (2001). According to Keraf (1994) metaphor a kind of analogy that compare two things directly, with the compact version. Metaphor belong to comparative figurative language which is describe an object to compared with similar meaning.

Datum 1: Lonely by Justin Bieber ft Benny Blanco

"But it's killin' me now"

 $Datum\ 2: \textit{Liability by Lorde}$ 

"But she's a forest fire"

Datum 3: House of Memories by Panic! At The Disco

"Baby we built this house on memories"

Datum 4 : As it Was by Harry Style

"Gravity's holdin' me back"

Datum 5 : *Oblivion by Indians* 

"Cause it's all written in the stars"

The lyrics above categorizes as metaphor. It is because the lyric describes something using another thing as a comparison. From the example data above it is analyzed based on Kennedy (1979) metaphor belong to comparative figurative language which is describe an

object to compared with similar meaning. Those lyric categorizes as metaphor because it contains a statement which states that one thing is something else but not in literal meaning.

#### C. Simile

Based on Kennedy (1979, P. 490) simile is a comparison of two things with connective words such as, like, than, as, or verb with the same function. Simile is figurative language that describe the similarity of two objects based on characteristic, shape, color, etc. Simile is comparison of two objects with characteristics that are not very similar.

Datum 1: Lonely by Justin Bieber ft Benny Blanco

"But somethin' 'bout it still feels strange"

"Like looking in a mirror, tryna steady yourself"

"And seeing somebody else"

This lyric is categorized as Simile. It is because the writer compares the strange feeling of being known to "looking in a mirror and seeing somebody else" using the word "like'. In this specific line of the lyrics, an action where he is looking in a mirror but the reflection he sees is not himself but somebody else. It means he is no longer the same person he used to know. Sometimes fame changes people, that is why he is looking somebody else when he looks in the mirror because he is changing as he becomes more famous.

#### 4.1.1.2 Contradictive

Contradictive consist of Hyperbole, Litotes, Paradox, and Irony. In this type, the researcher only found hyperbole with 19 data. litotes, paradox and irony did not found in this present study.

Hyperbole is a figure of speech that exaggerates something. According to Kennedy and Gioia (1983) affirms that hyperbole is emphasizing something with an exaggerated statement. Hyperbole can be added something fictional to add color and depth to the character which

can give the impression of being ridiculous or funny. Hyperbole is a figurative language used for emphasis or clear description. Hyperbole can added something fictional that can give color and character to the expression.

Datum 1: Modern Loneliness by Lauv

"The baggage in my heart is still so dark"

Datum 2 : As it Was by Harry Style

"In this world, it's just us"

Datum 3 : *Liability by Lorde* 

"Says he made the big mistake of dancing in my storm"

This lyric categorizes as hyperbole. The first lyric they used "baggage" to describe the rooms in the heart but that is not the literal meaning. The writer wants to show that the space to feel in his heart is still so dark. The word "dark" here is also not a literal dark but figuratively represent sadness, loneliness, mystery, wickedness or unpleasant. The second song lyric shows just two persons in this world, in fact there are billion people. The writer tries to put an emphasis on the lyric to show his deep feeling. And the last lyric the phrase "dancing in my storm" shows the fiction to add the color of the depth to a character. Hyperbole is exxagerated something.

#### 4113 Correlative

Correlative consist of metonymy, synecdoche, symbol, allusion, and ellipsis. symbol found 1 data in the songs of loneliness.

According to Listiani (2015) Symbol is any object or action that represents something beyond its literal self. Symbol is a object or action that meant something.

Datum 1 : *Modern Loneliness by Lauv* "Rid of all my demons"

This lyric categorizes as Symbols because the word "demons" does not mean literal "demons" but rather to symbolize the negative thoughts or things. From the example above shows the object represents something beyond the meaning itself.

## 4. 1. 2 The Meaning of Figurative Language that Appears in The Songs about Loneliness

This section described the correlation between loneliness and the lyric itself. The description of the meaning explain according to each song.

#### 4. 1. 2. 1 Loneliness Knows by My Name by Westlife

Loneliness Knows Me by Name is a song about someone whose life fills with loneliness. The song talks about why there is loneliness in the world and talks what loneliness provides.

#### 1. Comparative

#### • Personification

#### "Loneliness is never waiting by the door"

Loneliness is not a person, but this lyric uses the word "waiting", a quality of human beings. So, this categorizes as personification because "waiting" is a human characteristic.

The lyrics mean that loneliness can come anytime and does not wait for us. No matter how our condition is, there will always be loneliness that comes to us.

Loneliness is not a person, but in this lyric, using the word "waiting", which is a quality of human beings. So, this categorizes as personification because "waiting" is a human characteristic. The lyric implies that the writer frequently feels lonely, so the loneliness becomes familiar with him.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Loneliness is always looking for a friend"

<sup>&</sup>quot;It found me once and it has been around since then"

<sup>&</sup>quot;The love of dreams, the love that I want"

<sup>&</sup>quot;Loneliness knows me by name"

<sup>&</sup>quot;Loneliness knows everything I keep inside"

"Loneliness knows me by name"

"Loneliness knows everything I keep inside"

"My endless thoughts in the silence of the night"

This song lyric categorizes as personification because loneliness is not a person but acts like a human being. The word "knows" is a job that usually done human. The lyric indicates that as loneliness knows him by name, the writer assumes the loneliness is like a friend who knows his feeling and things he keeps inside.

#### Metaphor

"Less is more and that would be the vacant space"

"The cried out tears and a never ending maze"

"I have found what only loneliness provides"

The word "maze" in this song lyric represents a similar meaning. Because of that, this song lyric categorizes as a metaphor which compares two things with similar meanings. The never-ending maze here means something confusing and complicated. So, the researcher concludes that loneliness brings sadness, confusion and intricacy.

#### 2. Contradictive

#### Hyperbole

"My endless thoughts in the silence of the night"

"Loneliness is the one who made me see"

"Ain't nobody else who can make a change but me"

This song lyric is exaggerated something. So, it is categorized as hyperbole.

Loneliness is just a human emotion which can not make people see something. The lyric means that loneliness makes him realize and understand something.

After analyzing the data above, the researcher found three personifications, one metaphor, and one hyperbole. In this song, the most frequently used figurative language is personification. This singer wants to convey a message by animating objects so listeners can deeply feel the message described by the singer.

#### 4. 1. 2. 2 Oblivion by Indians

Oblivion is a soundtrack of a film called "The Fault in Our Stars". Looking at what the film is, this is a perfect song to be a soundtrack because it clearly describes what is going on in the film. The end of the film is filled with emotionally tragic stuff (the partner dies in the film). The song gives a loneliness ambience to the movie and the listener. This song has only comparative types of figurative language.

#### • Metaphor

The song lyric categorizes as a metaphor. The word "stars" in this song lyric compares things with the same meaning. The "stars" here does not mean the star in the sky because it is impossible if something is ever written there. The phrase "written in the stars" means something that is fated to happen, and it is meant to be this way.

The song lyric is categorized as a metaphor because the song lyric conveys something by using words with other meanings. The word "wind" has a similar meaning to the actual expression. The writer uses "the wind" to describe something that could carry things away because that is characteristic of the wind (when the wind blows, it blows away thing around it).

<sup>&</sup>quot;I believe, when I see something"

<sup>&</sup>quot;It can grow, 'cause I see it in your eyes"

<sup>&</sup>quot;It belongs, stay, just tell me"

<sup>&</sup>quot;Cause it's all written in the stars"

<sup>&</sup>quot;I can see, even from a distance"

<sup>&</sup>quot;It makes sense, want you to be mine"

<sup>&</sup>quot;This will end, come, come closer"

<sup>&</sup>quot;Let it go, let it through the wind"

<sup>&</sup>quot;Started out, as nothing"

<sup>&</sup>quot;Soon to be the beauty of our stars"

<sup>&</sup>quot;I'm in love with you"

This song lyric categorizes as a metaphor because the song lyric compares two things with different meanings. The word "stars" represent a similar meaning. The "star" here means destiny. From the lyric, the researcher can conclude that the writer wants the relationship to be in good fate.

"I'm in love with you"

#### "I stare into the void"

- "I know you'll hear me soon"
- "And it will heal the wound"

The song lyric categorizes as a metaphor because it expresses something differently. The word "the void" compares two things which have different meanings. When we stare into the void, we are looking at nothing or just emptiness. The analysis of the data above showed three figurative language found. There are four metaphors.

#### 4. 1. 2. 3 As it Was by Harry Style

As It Was is a song about the relationship between Harry Style and fame. Since he entered the celebrity world and became famous, his life is not "the same as it was". The song also informs about Harry's loneliness, that is why this song is considered to be a song about a loneliness.

#### 1. Comparative

• Metaphor

#### "Gravity's holdin' me back"

- "I want you to hold out the palm of your hand"
- "Why don't we leave it at that?"

This song lyric categorizes as a metaphor because the word "gravity's" conveys the same meaning that is meant to be said.

#### 2. Contradictive

#### Hyperbole

<sup>&</sup>quot;Seems you cannot be replaced"

"And I'm the one who will stay, oh-oh-oh"
"In this world, it's just us"

This song lyric categorizes as hyperbole because it exaggerates something. The song lyric shows just two persons in this world. There are billion people. The writer tries to emphasize the lyric to show his deep feeling.

#### "Go home, get ahead, light speed internet"

"I don't wanna talk about the way that it was"

"Leave America, two kids, follower"

This song lyric categorizes as hyperbole because hyperbole is added to fiction to give colour and depth to the character. It is impossible to someone move as speed an internet connection.

#### 4. 1. 2. 4 House of Memories by Panic! At The Disco

House of Memories is a song that describes a past relationship that is over now. The lyrics show how lonely and hard his life is once his partner is gone. After the absence of someone we love, it must be very lonely to think we have spent many memories together.

This song is considered a song about loneliness and the right decision. This song has only comparative types of figurative language.

#### • Personification

"In your house of memories"

"Those thoughts of past lovers"

"They'll always haunt me"

"I wish I could believe"

The song lyric categorizes as personification because the song lyric makes a thing become a human being. From the word "haunt" means someone from the past has been on his mind ever since they broke up and very hard to forget. The song by Panic! At the Disco is the song about a post relationship that is over. But he cannot forget his partner. His life become hard once his partner is gone.

#### • Metaphor

"Then will you remember"

#### "Baby we built this house on memories"

The song lyric is categorized as a metaphor because the phrase "built this house" has another related meaning. The house here is used to represent a relationship. They built their relationship with happy memories when they were still together.

The song lyric categorizes as a metaphor because it compares two things directly. The phrase "house of memories" has the other meaning. A house is a place for someone or something to live. From that definition, the researcher considers that the house of memories is where the memories live and occur, known as the "brain". All the memories are in the brain. The analysis of the data above showed that three figurative languages were found. There are two hyperbole and one metaphor.

#### 4. 1. 2. 5 Liability by Lorde

Liability is a song about a man who dumps his girlfriend (in this case, the girlfriend is Lorde herself) because he thinks she is a "Liability". This song is considered a song about loneliness because after being left by someone, there must be a kind of loneliness that we experience, and that is how the whole song talks about.

#### 1. Comparative

#### • Metaphor

<sup>&</sup>quot;Me in the same way"

<sup>&</sup>quot;As I remember you?"

<sup>&</sup>quot;Shake it 'til you see it"

<sup>&</sup>quot;And when your fantasies"

<sup>&</sup>quot;Become your legacy"

<sup>&</sup>quot;Promise me a place"

<sup>&</sup>quot;In your house of memories"

<sup>&</sup>quot;She's so hard to please"

<sup>&</sup>quot;But she's a forest fire"

<sup>&</sup>quot;I do my best to meet her demands"

The song lyric categorizes as Metaphor. It is because the lyric compares something with the same characteristic. The lyric compares someone to a forest fire. The phrase "forest fire" has another meaning. When we look at the characteristic of a forest fire (destructive, blazing, hot, significant, and deathly), we can assume what kind of person she is. When someone describes a person as a forest fire, it means that the person who is being described is passionate, just like a burning fire.

"I'm a little much for everyone"
"The truth is I am a toy"

"That people enjoy"

The song lyric is categorized as a metaphor because it compares two things that have a related meaning. The word "toy" is not the actual meaning. The writer uses a toy in this lyric to describe herself. When someone describes a person as a toy, it does mean the literal toy but the characteristics of a toy which are fun, appealing, entertaining, and easy to be played. In this lyric, the writer tries to inform the listener that she has the characteristic of a toy and people enjoy it.

"They're gonna watch me"

"Disappear into the sun"

The song lyric categorizes as a metaphor. Because the word "sun" expresses something by using a word that does not mean to be. Disappearing "into the sun" can have two meanings. First, she is finally coming into her glory after what they did to her, and everyone is watching her turn into something they never realized before. Moreover, the second, she is burnt up by loneliness after getting dumped by someone.

#### 2. Contradictive

#### • Hyperbole

<sup>&</sup>quot;Baby really hurt me"

<sup>&</sup>quot;Crying in the taxi"

<sup>&</sup>quot;He don't wanna know me"

<sup>&</sup>quot;Says he made the big mistake of dancing in my storm"

The song lyric categorizes as hyperbole because this song lyrics exaggerate something. The phrase "dancing in my storm" shows the fiction to add colour of depth to a character. No one has ever danced on a storm, so this phrase emphasizes that the writer or singer has a thing as bad as the storm, and someone just dances on it to make it worst.

"perfect summer's"

"Eating me alive until you're gone"

"Better on my own"

The song lyric categorizes as hyperbole because the song lyric is exaggerated something to emphasize something. The phrase "eating me alive" means to rout someone. So the lyric gives an emphasis that the writer wants to defeat a person so badly until he is gone.

Hyperbole and metaphor are the figurative languages found in this song lyric. From the analysis of each lyric above, the hyperbole and metaphor show that song lyrics frequently use these kinds of figurative language to make the song alive. The lyricists often use these two to make the song more relatable to the listener and easier to comprehend. And also it gives more colour and powerful description to a song.

## 4. 1. 2. 6 More Than This by One Direction

More Than This is a song about a boy who is deeply in love with someone but cannot be together because the girl already has a boyfriend. The feeling of unrequited love gives someone a glimpse of loneliness.

#### 1. Comparative

#### • Personification

"I'm dancin' alone"

The lyric categorizes as personification because the heart in a literal state cannot turn around. In this case, the characteristic of living things is given to the heart to describe a

<sup>&</sup>quot;I'm praying"

<sup>&</sup>quot;That your heart will just turn around"

condition where the writer or singer wants someone to change their feeling towards something. The use of personification here helps the listener to figure things out clearly.

#### 2. Contradictive

#### Hyperbole

"I'm broken"

"Do you hear me"

"I'm blinded"

"Cause you are everything I see"

This lyric categorizes as hyperbole because the lyric contains an exaggeration. One person cannot see only one particular person in their life. This lyric tries to convey the meaning that this one particular person is the center of attention of the writer or singer.

"When he lays you down"

"I might just die inside"

"It just don't feel right"

This lyric categorizes as hyperbole. It is because the lyric has an unrealistic thing to emphasize sentiment. The phrasing makes the lyric more emphatic. We do not die inside; it is just the feeling that makes it like that. So clearly, there is an exaggeration here.

"I've never had the words to say

"But now I'm askin' you to stay

"For a little while inside my arms"

This particular phrase of the lyric is categorized as hyperbole because the phrase "inside my arms" emphasizes the phrase "in my arms". In this lyric, the writer tries to convey how deep the writer will hold and make the girl stay.

From the song lyric analysis above, the song lyrics contain lots of hyperbole. It has happened because hyperbole is frequently shown in music, literature, and poetry to make the writing more dramatic and successfully convey the depth of the writer's feelings toward something. In the case of these lyrics, hyperboles make the song sound more dramatic, sadder

and perfect to describe the genuine feeling that the writer or singer tried to convey to the listener.

#### 4. 1. 2. 7 Modern Loneliness by Lauv

Modern Loneliness is a song about being lonely but with a different concept of loneliness. The song discusses how even if friends surround someone yet, they still feel alone. In this case, the source of loneliness may not come from an external factor, but it is from the depression he is suffering from.

#### 1. Comparative

#### Metaphor

"The baggage in my heart is still so dark"

This lyric categorizes as a metaphor because the phrase "modern loneliness" is meant to speak to the new or "modern" concept of loneliness as defined by the lyricist or the singer.

### "We love to get high, but we don't know how to come down"\_\_\_\_\_

This lyric categorizes as a metaphor. The phrase "get high" figuratively means intoxicating oneself with drugs or other substances such as liquor, beer, Etc. And the lyric "we love to get high" followed by "do not know how to come down" shows that He does not know how to get sober after getting high.

#### 2. Contradictive

#### • Hyperbole

<sup>&</sup>quot;Modern Loneliness"

<sup>&</sup>quot;We're never alone, but always depressed, yeah"

<sup>&</sup>quot;Been trying to find a reason for this stuff"

<sup>&</sup>quot;In my bedroom and my closet"

<sup>&</sup>quot;The baggage in my heart is still so dark"

This lyric is categorized as hyperbole because they used "baggage" to describe the rooms in the heart, but that is not the literal meaning. The writer wants to show that the space to feel in his heart is still so dark. The word "dark" here is also not a literal dark but figuratively represents sadness, loneliness, mystery, wickedness or unpleasant.

"We're never alone, but always depressed, yeah"

"Love my friends to death"

"But I never call and I never text, yeah"

This lyric categorizes as hyperbole because it states an exaggeration. It emphasizes that the writer or singer's love towards their friend is intense. "Love someone to death" can be interpreted as feeling powerful affection for someone.

"We love to get high, but we don't know how to come down"

"If I could break my DNA to pieces"

This lyric is categorized as hyperbole because the lyric contains an unrealistic thing to add, such as "break the DNA to pieces". As we know, DNA is a hereditary material in humans, and it cannot be broken by anything without professional procedures, so it does not make sense if a person can easily break the DNA into pieces.

"Rid of all my demons"

"If I could cleanse my soul"

"Then I could fill the world with all my problems"

This lyric categorizes as hyperbole because it is impossible to fill the world with his problems, no matter how big the problems are. Here we found an exaggeration in the lyric. In this case, the exaggeration functions to add more colour to a statement to make it deep.

#### 3. Correlative

Symbol

"Rid of all my demons"

"If I could cleanse my soul"

"Then I could fill the world with all my problems"

This lyric categorizes as Symbols because the word "demons" does not mean literal "demons" but rather symbolizes the negative thoughts or things.

The data analysis above shows that hyperbole and metaphor are the figurative languages of this song lyric. In this type of literature, these two figurative languages significantly add more colour, sense, feeling intensity, and imaginative pleasure to the reader or listener. The genre or the mood of this song sometimes influences how much figurative language, especially the hyperbole and metaphor, is being used to create a dramatic writing.

#### 4. 1. 2. 8 Sweet Disposition by The Temper Trap

Sweet Disposition is a song about life's ups and downs, especially in relationships, but we cannot just give up. This song is the original soundtrack from the movie "500 days of summer". The song conveys something related to the movie, which is a one-sided love. The whole mood of the song gives a vibe of loneliness. This song has only comparative types of figurative language.

#### • Personification

"cause i'll be coming over"

"and while our blood's still young"

"It's so young, it runs"

(it refers to the previous lyric "blood")

This lyric categorizes as personification because they give human characteristic (run) to an object or un-living creature (blood). The song lyric above from the song entitled Sweet Deposition by The Temper Trap. This song tells about one-sided love, this song convey the movie entitled "500 days of Summer". The song about life's ups and downs, especially in relationships, but we cannot just give up.

#### • Metaphor

<sup>&</sup>quot;never too soon"

<sup>&</sup>quot;oh, reckless abandon"

<sup>&</sup>quot;Sweet disposition"

This lyric categorizes as a metaphor. The word "disposition" itself means the usual way of behaving or feeling a person naturally has. Moreover, "sweet" describes a taste, not a person's characteristics or disposition. It means that "disposition" has no taste and cannot be "sweet". So, in this case, "sweet disposition" here means to be affectionately friendly, happy or kind.

#### "Oh, reckless abandon"

"like no one's watching you"

This lyric categorizes as a metaphor. Basically, "reckless abandon" is used to describe an act or way that is wild and reckless. There is nothing abandoned here, so that word is just a figure of speech.

"just stay there"

This lyric categorizes as a metaphor because the phrase "our blood's still young" does not mean his blood has an age which is still young, but the person who has this blood is the one who is still young. The metaphor in this lyric is used to describe something using another related thing as a comparison.

From the analysis of the data above, the researcher found three metaphor and one personification. Metaphor is the most frequently appeared figurative language in this lyric. This type of song sometimes need a metaphor to relate more with the listener and to make stronger expression in the song lyric itself.

#### 4. 1. 2. 9 Safe and Sound by Different Heaven

Safe and Sound is a song about someone who feels safe and sound around someone they love. The lyrics do not imply that the writer or the singer feels lonely, but this kind of song is the perfect song to hear when a person is lonely. The song's beat, lyrics, and mood

<sup>&</sup>quot;cause i'll be coming over"

<sup>&</sup>quot;And while our blood's still young"

can make a person feel less lonely. It brings a happy ambience to the person who hears this song. This song has only comparative types of figurative language.

#### Metaphor

#### "Fill me up with your smile"

"Like the sunshine brings the light"

This lyric categorizes as a metaphor because "fill me up" is defined as filling oneself with various emotions, and sometimes it is also used to describe a state of pleasure, a sense of satisfaction or simply happiness. "Smile" here sometimes associates with happiness. In conclusion, fill me up with your smile means to give or to fill oneself with happiness (smile=happiness). The metaphor here is used to elaborate something by referring to another thing with the same characteristic.

#### "Fill me up"

"I will let you win this game"

This lyric categorizes as a metaphor. It is because the phrase "fill me up with a flame" does not mean to fill oneself with a flame (the glowing part of fire) but rather to fill oneself with the passion of love, the warmth of feeling or just simply "passion". The metaphor here is used to give another meaning to something or a figure of speech.

#### • Simile

"Fill me up with your smile like the sunshine brings the light"

This lyric categorizes as a simile because the simile uses the word "like" to compare "fill me up with your smile" and "the sunshine brings the light", two unrelated things. The comparison helps to highlight how a smile influences someone. Through this lyric, the writer tries to show that smile is like a sunshine.

<sup>&</sup>quot;With a flame"

<sup>&</sup>quot;Fill me up"

<sup>&</sup>quot;With a flame"

<sup>&</sup>quot;I will let you win this game"

In analyzing this data, the researcher found two metaphors and one simile.

Throughout this research, found many metaphors, but one simile is found in the analysis of this lyric. The simile functions to directly compare two things in order to describe the thing that was previously being talked about. The simile adds some addictive part to a song.

#### 4. 1. 2. 10 Carry Me Away by John Mayer

Carry Me Away talks about someone who finds himself boring and disappointing, so he needs someone to carry him away from this situation. It implies that the writer or the singer feels lonely. This song has only comparative types of figurative language.

#### • Personification

"Carry me away"

This lyric categorizes as personification. The lyric contains a phrase that gives a human quality to a thing. "The sun" is an un-living object and is given a human action "hits". The personification makes the listener understand better in vivid imagery what the writer is trying to convey.

## • Metaphor S U R A B A Y A

"I'm such a bore, I'm such a bummer"

The lyric categorizes as a metaphor. It is because the lyric states that "A is B", which is the characteristic of metaphor. It describes something using another thing as a comparison.

This lyric categorizes as a metaphor because the word "bubbles" does not mean a "bubble" that we used to know, but it means the kind of things or situations that isolated from reality or simply a "comfort zone".

<sup>&</sup>quot;Carry me away"

<sup>&</sup>quot;Where the sun hits my face all different"

<sup>&</sup>quot;There must be more behind the summer"

<sup>&</sup>quot;There must be more behind the summer"

<sup>&</sup>quot;I want someone to make some trouble"

<sup>&</sup>quot;Been way too safe inside my bubble"

#### "You carnivore, you loose cannon"

"Can I have some more? I can't understand it"

"You fast car, you foolish spender"

This song lyric is categorized as a metaphor because the lyric puts objects with the same characteristics as the conveyed message in the form of expression. In this case, the phrase "you carnivore" does not mean a literal carnivore but rather the characteristics of a carnivore which are cruel or savage. The phrase "you loose cannon" also cannot be interpreted as someone who is a literal loose cannon. That phrase uses to describe and compare someone is like a loose cannon in terms of their characteristics. Someone described as loose cannon is dangerously uncontrollable and likes to cause problems for other people. From the analysis of the data above, the researcher found three metaphors and one personification.

#### 4. 1. 2. 11 Broken by Anson Seabra

Broken by Anson Seabra is a song about mental health. The state of mind of someone is something interesting yet painful to discuss. This kind of song often reflects on society. Many people find themselves relating to this song. Each lyric represents some kind of loneliness that the writer or the singer, who is Anson Seabra himself, feels. The sadness and the loneliness portrayed in every line of the song make this song considered a song about loneliness.

#### 1. Comparative

#### Metaphor

"If you see the boy I used to be"

This lyric categorizes as a metaphor because the shell does not mean "shell" in the literal form, but "shell" here can be a part of self. Broken by Anson Seabra is a song about

<sup>&</sup>quot;Could you tell him that I'd"

<sup>&</sup>quot;Like to find him?"

<sup>&</sup>quot;And if you see the shell that's left of me"

mental health. The state of mind of someone is something interesting yet painful to discuss.

This kind of song often reflects on society.

"There's no one there"

#### "To save me from the nightmare"

This lyric categorizes as a metaphor because the nightmare is not a literal nightmare (a bad dream when someone sleeps), but it is more like a situation that is very difficult to deal with. The writer is portraying a thing as being something else.

#### 2. Contradictive

#### • Hyperbole

"'Cause I've been high and I've been low"

"I've spent a thousand nights alone"

This lyric categorizes as hyperbole because the lyric contains an exaggeration. The hyperbole creates the impression that the night he has spent is very long, though perhaps not really a thousand.

"Am I broken? Am I flawed?"

#### "Or am I just another fake fucked up lost cause"

This lyric categorizes as Hyperbole because it contains an exaggerated statement.

The lyric uses "fake fucked up lost cause" to describe the writer or the singer himself, which is an overstatement.

The researcher found two metaphors and two hyperbole in the analysis of the data above. The hyperbole found in this data represents using a word or sentence as a rhetorical device or figure of speech. The song's title, "Broken", gives an insight into the whole song's mood. We can imagine from the title what the song will carry, and it is certainly not a happy song. This kind of song sometimes uses figurative language, especially metaphor and hyperbole, to impress the listener into paying attention to what is being said in the lyrics. The

<sup>&</sup>quot;Do I deserve a shred of worth"

figurative language has a significant impact in gaining the listener's attention. Usually, the more dramatic and more complicated the lyric is, the more people want to listen to the song.

#### 4. 1. 2. 12 Need You Now by Lady Antabellum

Need you know by Lady Antabellum is a song about needing someone. It is about someone who makes a phone call in the middle of the night due to loneliness. This person feels lonely enough that she is willing to call someone at night and regret it the other day. This song has a perfect portrayal of loneliness, and that is the reason why this song is considered a song about loneliness.

#### 1. Comparative

Metaphor

"Picture perfect memories"

"Scattered all around the floor"

"Reaching for the phone 'cause I can't fight it anymore"

The lyric above categorizes as a metaphor. It is because the lyric describes something using another thing as a comparison. "Picture perfect memories" with "scattered all around the floor" seem unrelated, but somehow the combination of these two creates the whole meaning. In literal meaning, it does not make sense that picture-perfect memories can scatter around the floor. The researcher means here that the perfect picture memories are all in the head, so it looks so strange if it scatters all around the floor. "The memories" do not have a physical form, they cannot be seen, and they can only be felt or thought using the brain. So figuratively, the lyrics mean that the memories of them being together are meaningless or break up.

#### 2. Contradictive

• Hyperbole

#### "Yes I'd rather hurt than feel nothing at all"

"It's a quarter after one, I'm all alone and I need you now"

This lyric is categorized as a hyperbole. It is because there is an exaggeration in this particular line of the song lyric. The lyric contains exaggerated statements or claims that should not be taken literally. According to this lyric, we can assume that "feeling nothing at all" is way more painful than "being hurt" by something or someone. "Feeling nothing at all" means that you are not experiencing emotions such as sadness, happiness, hurt, pain, joy, excitement, Etc. or we can call it "emotional numbness". This kind of situation is worsening to the writer, and even a lot of people feel the same way.

#### 4. 1. 2. 13 Lonely by Justin Bieber ft Benny Blanco

Lonely is a song about feelings of isolation or loneliness that the singer feels as he gets famous. Becoming a superstar at such a young age brought him some hardship. He got to deal with the hate and criticism from the public. As he became famous, the less sincere people he met. Moreover, somehow that is what makes him lonely despite how massive his fan base is. That kind of loneliness sometimes occurs to some celebrities. It is because of the lack of emotion they get from their surroundings.

#### 1. Comparative

#### Metaphor

"Maybe when I'm older, it'll all calm down"

#### "But it's killin' me now"

This lyric categorizes as Metaphor because it contains a statement which states that one thing is something else, but in a literal meaning, it is not. The word "killing" has various meanings, but in the case of this lyric, it does not literally mean killing (an act of causing death), but it instead kind of destructive and harrowing action, and it is not causing a death.

#### Simile

"But somethin' 'bout it still feels strange"

"Like looking in a mirror, tryna steady yourself"

"And seeing somebody else"

This lyric is categorized as Simile. It is because the writer compares the strange feeling of being known to "looking in a mirror and seeing somebody else" using the word "like'. In this specific line of the lyrics, an action where he is looking in a mirror but the reflection he sees is not himself but somebody else. It means he is no longer the same person he used to know. Sometimes fame changes people, that is why he is looking somebody else when he looks in the mirror because he is changing as he becomes more famous.

"And everything is not the same now"

"It feels like all our lives has changed"

The lyric above categorizes as a simile. The writer uses the simile to compare "the feels" with the lives that have changed using the connective "like". This lyric is about the hope of singer who wants his life be safer and more comfortable.

#### 2. Contradictive

Hyperbole

"Everybody knows my name now"

"But somethin' bout it still feels strange"

"Like locked"

"Like lookin' in a mirror, tryna steady yourself"

"And seein' somebody else"

This lyric categorizes as a hyperbole. If we listen to or read the lyric, it is an emphasis put into a statement. Only some people know his name, no matter how famous he is. It is still impossible that everybody even knows his name. The hyperbole in this song lyric can make the song way more dramatic and add an attractive point that makes people sympathize. The meaning of that song itself is that because of something the singer become famous and almost all people in the whole world know him.

"Everybody knows my past now"

"Like my house was always made of glass"

"And maybe that's the price you pay"

"For the money and fame at an early age"

The lyric above is categorized as a Hyperbole. It is because the lyric contains a hyperbolic expression. It is an exaggeration if the lyric says everybody knows the writer's past because many people do not care about it. We can see the exaggeration here. The writer tries to convey that as he becomes famous, there are no boundaries to privacy. Everyone interested in him tries to dig into his past before he becomes extremely famous.

#### 4. 1. 2. 14 Empty by Olivia O'Brien

Empty by Olivia O'Brien, just like the title, talks about emptiness in life. When people suffer from depression, there is a small number of vacancies or emptiness. The writer wrote this song when she was at her lowest. She was just moved to Los Angeles and felt lost that time. Her friends are moving on with their own lives without her, so she feels lonely. From that explanation, this song is considered a song about loneliness. This song has only contradictive types of figurative language.

#### • Hyperbole

"I'm always trying my hardest"

This lyric is categorized as hyperbole. It is because there is an exaggeration in that lyric. The phrase "to drown out" emphasizes the whole lyric in this particular line. "to drown out" here means to mute or cover. The writer uses figurative language to describe how much she wants to erase or mute all of her thoughts. And also, it is impossible to drown out all of the thoughts at once, which is why it categorizes as hyperbole.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Not to pick myself apart, this"

<sup>&</sup>quot;Energy's killing my vibes now

<sup>&</sup>quot;Sometimes I just wanna to drown out"

<sup>&</sup>quot;All the thoughts in my mind"

More figurative language is found in this lyric. But it makes sense if she did not write the song figuratively because the writer wants to convey her feeling without any figurative language so the listener could get the anger and the feeling without having to figure out first what is the meaning of the lyric.

#### 4. 1. 2. 15 Exile by Taylor Swift ft Bon Iver

When we look at the title of this song, we can imagine what kind of song this is.

Exile is a song about two past lovers who still have to feel for each other. The girl is already moving on, but the man still longs for her. The feeling of longing for someone sometimes brings a glimpse of loneliness. The thought of seeing someone we love being happy without us creates the feeling of isolation, which is why this song is considered a song about loneliness.

#### 1. Comparative

#### • Metaphor

The lyric above is categorized as Metaphor. It is because the lyric describes something by referring to another thing that has the same characteristic as the lyric that would be described. The writer uses the term "film" to describe a relationship. In order to know the reason why the writer uses "film" to describe "relationship", we need to understand first what is "film" in general or in literal meaning. Generally, a "film" contains these elements: a plot, setting, character or actors, characterization, and an ending, and so do a relationship. A relationship also has those elements. In a relationship, there is a plot which is the storyline itself, how the relationship is going, what kind of situation they will encounter and where they are heading with the relationship. It is all in the plot. A relationship also has a character

<sup>&</sup>quot;And it took you five whole minutes"

<sup>&</sup>quot;To pack us up and leave me with it"

<sup>&</sup>quot;Holdin' all this love out here in the hall"

<sup>&</sup>quot;I think I've seen this film before"

<sup>&</sup>quot;And I didn't like the ending"

or actors, the lovers themselves, which is the most crucial part. Someone can not start a relationship if they are alone. Moreover, indeed a relationship has an ending. After all of the things they encounter in the relationship, what is the result of the final? Is it going to be a happy ending or a sad ending? In the case of this lyric, the writer did not like the final of their relationship. If she did not like it, we can see that the relationship is not going well.

#### "You're not my homeland anymore"

"So what am I defending now?"

The lyric above categorizes as Metaphor because it describes something using another thing as a comparison. The word "homeland" has various meanings depending on the context. Different context creates different meaning. "Homeland" generally means a place where a person was born. The place where a person was born sometimes associates with good memories, peace, joy and nostalgia. A homeland is where you find comfort, security, freedom, and happiness, and it is where you start and end your day. So, in the context of this lyric, the writer uses "homeland" to represent a "partner" in a relationship. The partner in a relationship is like a homeland where we find all that stuff. This lyric clearly states that she is no longer in a relationship with her partner, or the researcher can say that they broke up.

#### "You were my town, now I'm in exile"

This lyric categorizes as a Metaphor. It uses another term to describe something and compares someone to a "town", which is unrelated. A person cannot be a "town". Generally, a town is an urban area with many residences, stores and other buildings, entertainment, and many more. There is so much that people can do in a town. So, the lyric "you were my town" means "you were my everything". Moreover, the word "exile" here does not mean exile like in the dictionary (a state in which a person is forced to leave home or even a country) but

<sup>&</sup>quot;You were my town"

<sup>&</sup>quot;Now I'm in exile, seein' you out"

<sup>&</sup>quot;I think I've seen this film before"

<sup>&</sup>quot;So I'm leavin' out the side door"

"exile" here is to move on. When someone is no longer your everything, all you can do is to move on.

#### "Balancin' on breaking branches"

"Those eyes add insult to injury"

"I think I've seen this film before"

The lyric above is categorized as a metaphor. The lyric uses another term for the thing that is being described. Sometimes in metaphor, we encounter comparisons of two unrelated things with the same characteristics, just like this lyric. After several analyses, we know this song is about a broken relationship. So, the breaking branches here mean a broken relationship. The writer uses the term "branches" to describe a relationship in which the branches itself has likely the same characteristics as a relationship. Both branches and relationships have similarities: both can be strong or fragile depending on how the relationship is going. In this case, their branches are breaking or the relationship is breaking, but they try to balance it by giving chances to get better.

#### "You were my crown, now I'm in exile, seein' you out"

- "I think I've seen this film before"
- "And I didn't like the ending"
- "I'm not your problem anymore"
  "So who am I offending now?"

This lyric categorizes as a Metaphor. It is because the lyric describes something by referring to another thing that has the same characteristic as the thing in the lyric. The writer compares her partner to a "crown", which does not mean a literal crown in this lyric. The "crown" symbolizes power, dignity, and wealth. The wearer of the crown is usually a king or a queen. They are historically known as someone who controls other people, or we call it a power. In this case, the writer tries to tell us that her partner is powerful and honourable, so the writer feels like she is wearing a crown when he is around, or we can just simply define that her man is her dignity.

Sunan ampel

#### "So I'm leaving out the side door"

"So step right out, there is no amount"

"Of crying I can do for you"

This lyric is categorized as a Metaphor. It is because the lyric describes something as another thing that has the same characteristic. In this lyric, the phrase "side door" has a figurative meaning. In general, a side door is a door located at the side of a building which is not a central door. It is used for an emergency or backup door if the front door cannot be used. Nevertheless, figuratively, a side door is an action in which a person exits a social situation known as "moving on". The writer implies that she is going to move on.

#### "All this time we always want a very thin line"

"You didn't even hear me out (you didn't even hear me out)"

"You never gave a warning sign (I gave so many signs)"

The lyric above categorizes as Metaphor. The lyric describes something by referring to another thing with the same characteristic as the thing that is wanted to be described by the writer. As in walking on a thin line, a thin line is defined as navigating or balancing two sides. It can be approached to something or positions. A thin line could also mean uncertainty. When lovers walk on a thin line, it means that they face uncertainty in their relationship.

# 2. Contradictive UIN SUNAN AMPEL • Hyperbole S U R A B A Y A

#### "Second, third, hundredth chances"

The lyric above is categorized as a Hyperbole. The lyric uses an exaggerated statement to emphasize something. The exaggerated statement in this lyric is the phrase "hundredth chances". It still makes sense if the singer gave one or two chances, but it is a bit of an exaggeration if she gives a hundredth chance to someone. It is almost impossible to give that many chances. We can take a look that the writer wants the listener to grasp the

<sup>&</sup>quot;Balancin' on breaking branches"

<sup>&</sup>quot;Those eyes add insult to injury"

feeling by adding an emphasis to the lyric so the listener can get the emotions throughout the song.

#### 4. 2 Discussion

After the fifteen data had been analyzed, the researcher found various types of figurative in the song lyrics. The researcher found that the most frequent figurative languages in analyzing the data above are metaphor, hyperbole, and personification. Those types of figurative language are often found in literary work because they add more colours to the writings. The figurative language adds the writer's intensity in conveying the meaning and the attitude. In music itself, figurative language is used to make the writing comes more dramatic and profound so that it can give an aesthetic purpose to the listener, especially in the song about loneliness.

Looking at the study that had been done before this study, many researchers used song lyrics as the data and the Kennedy theory to analyze the data as in the study Suryatini (2016), Fahrezy (2018), Milana & Ardi (2021). Those studies have the highest similarity with this current study. Despite the same types of data and the theory to analyze the data, this study stands out is how the researcher gained the data. Many researchers gained the data by selecting themselves, and it makes that study less natural and seems too manufactured, but this study is different.

To gain the data, the researcher of this study asked for song recommendations to twitter users in @englishfess\_s' followers. By asking for a recommendation, the researcher got the data from twitter users, making the data come out naturally because the researcher did not choose it herself. In this study, Kennedy's theory of figurative language is used to analyze the data. Figurative language theory by Kennedy is divided into comparative, contradictive, and correlative.

Comparative figurative language consists of Metaphor, Personification and Simile. In the analysis of all data, metaphors, personification, and simile are found. The metaphor, as in the lyric of *Taylor Swift's song Exile* "I think I've seen this film before", compares something to another thing that has the same characteristics. In this lyric, the writer compares or describes a "film" as a relationship. Personification, as in *the Loneliness Knows by Name by Westlife*, "Loneliness is never waiting by the door", compares things to another by giving a human quality to a thing or non-human being. As for simile, there found only one simile in the analysis of the data, and it compares things using conjunction such as like or as.

Contradictive figurative language consists of hyperbole, litotes, paradox, and irony. In the analysis of the data, there was only found hyperbole. In music, figurative languages like litotes, paradox, and irony are rarely used because those types of figurative language are best fit in a daily discourse or literary works such as novels or short stories, which sometimes contain discourse. The song lyric is the feeling of someone in the form of writings, and the use of those types of figurative language in a song lyric is less convenient.

Correlative figurative language consists of metonymy, synecdoche, symbol, allusion, and ellipsis. In the analysis of the data above, the researcher only found symbolism. In *Modern Loneliness by Lauv*, the song lyric "rid of all my demons" is an example of Symbolism. The word "demons" does not mean literal "demons" but rather symbolizes negative thoughts or things. The other correlative figurative language, such as metonymy, synecdoche, allusion, and ellipsis, are not found in this study. It is because, in the song about loneliness, those types of figurative language are not necessary. It is enough for the metaphor, hyperbole, and personification to add colours to the song. Furthermore, it also supports the literal purpose of the writer for making those songs which can convey their true feelings in the form of lyrics. In order to convey their feelings, the song lyric should be understandable to the listener by singing the least figurative language.

#### CHAPTER V

#### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter of the study, the researcher provides a conclusion of the study to summarize the analysis and the suggestion for future researchers.

#### 5. 1 Conclusion

This study concludes that all of the findings answer the research problem by using descriptive qualitative to explain the findings and the discussion of this research. Based on the theory discussed, this study focuses on the types of figurative language and the meaning revealed in songs about loneliness. The findings show that figurative language makes the songs more beautiful and meaningful. After analyzing all the data, the researcher found the figurative language in the song lyrics from the song that recommended by twitter users. The researcher found 62 data. The most frequent figurative language came from metaphor with 32 data, followed by hyperbole with 19 data, and personification with 7 data. The least found is simile with 3 data and symbol only found 1. The researcher did not find any litotes, paradox, irony, metonymy, synecdoche, allusion, or ellipsis in this study.

The result of the second research problem shows that all of the lyrics contain loneliness in the songs. The figurative language has a significant impact in gaining the listener's attention. Usually, the more dramatic and complicated the lyric, the more people want to listen to the song and the meaning. The meaning of each type of figurative language is divided into three types. Comparative consists of personification that compares things to another by giving a human quality to a thing or non-human being, a metaphor that compares something to another thing with the same characteristics, and a simile that compares items using a conjunction such as like or as. Contradictive only found hyperbole in this research. Hyperbole is exaggerated something. The last is the contradictive, only symbol of the type of

figurative language found in this research. Symbols can symbolize something, thoughts or things. Any figurative language makes the listener get the anger and the feeling without having to figure out first what the lyric's meaning is.

#### 5. 2 Suggestion

The present study intends to seek the figurative language in the lyrics of the song that has been recommended by the twitter users from a base called @englishfess\_s' on twitter.

This study is dedicated to contributing in analyzing figurative language and its meaning not only in famous literary works like novels, poetry, short story, movie script, or comics but in the underrated work of human; song lyric.

The researcher of this study suggests that future researchers place an interest in the figurative language scope and to take advanced research about song lyrics using different theories. There is so much to discover in the song about loneliness, not just song about loneliness that can be analyzed using figurative language, and there are so many genres of song that can be considered to analyze.



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