

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

4.1 The Types of Figurative Expression

The data to be concluded were taken from David Archuleta's songs. I have given codes 'A, B, C, up to L' to each songs. The lines of lyrics or the expression are ascended by ordinal number 1, 2, 3 and so on. Both of codes go together to display certain cases that can be found in certain line of songs lyrics. For instance, the code "A1" means that cases is found in data "A," line "1".

And below, the list of figurative expression that found in data and the analysis.

I. Hyperbole

1. (B16) It's our last final goodnight.

This sentence is hyperbole. We can see that the words *last* and *final* combined. Actually, the author could have chosen one of them, *last* or *final*, because both have the same meaning. So, the *last* and *final* usage is excessive.

2. (C12) tonight would never end.

This sentence is hyperbole. We can see it from the words *tonight* and *ending*. As we know, tonight is impossible not going to end, because the morning will come to replace the night and so on. So the sentence, which states tonight would never end, is hyperbole, because it is an impossible.

3. (D26) she breathes to my bones.

This is hyperbole. See the word *breathes* and *bones*. It is impossible if a person breathes or exhaled breath until into the bones. This is excessive. Because however a person breathes, exhale, it is impossible can be felt until the bones.

4. (E1, 2) Words keep falling out of my pocket.

This sentence is hyperbole. We can see it from the *words* and the *pocket*. We know that the words usually come from the mouth not of the pocket. So, the sentence *words keep falling out of my pocket*, it is too exaggerated and impossible.

5. (F6, 7) So here I am, staring at the moon tonight. Wondering how you look in this light.

This sentence is hyperbole. We can see it from the word *moon* and *you*. This means that when the moonlight hit you, you look so beautiful. Or it could also mean the face as beautiful as the moon.

It is impossible, because the moon could not make you become beautiful because if someone is beautiful, in somehow and wherever she will stay beautiful.

And if it meant your face as beautiful as the moon, it is redundant, because when viewed from near, the moon was not smooth (not pretty). So, it is impossible, because in general, does not have smooth face, does not look pretty.

6. (I22) Do you catch a breath.

This is hyperbole. The word *breath* is an abstract, cannot be seen, touched or captured. So, it is impossible if someone could catch breath. It is too exaggerated.

7. (K24,25) But together, one day we'll both change the weather.

See the words *change the weather*. As we know that, we could not change the weather. We as humans can only predict what weather will occur, but cannot change the weather. So it is clear that the sentence *but together, one day we will both change the weather* was hyperbole because it contains redundant elements.

8. (L5) In a sea of people.

This is a hyperbole. As we know that, *sea* has a major element of water, not people. If the main element is the humans, it is called a community. So it is impossible if there is a sea of people. So this sentence is hyperbole.

9. (L19) I see the sparkle of a million flashlights.

This sentence is also a hyperbole, because it is impossible we can calculate exactly how much of that *flashlight*. We can only conclude or predict it. So it is too exaggerated.

10. (L20) Wonder wall of stars

This sentence is hyperbole. We know that, *wall* is usually used as a room divider or home. In this sentence as if, the *wall* is used as a delimiter of stars in the sky. This is an exaggerated and impossible.

II. Metaphor

1. (B25) Our love's burning down.

This is a metaphor. See the words *love* and *burning down*. *Burning down* means fire. *Love* is not same with fire. So, in sentence *our love's burning down*, *love* is equated with waste that can be burn or something else like that.

2. (C31) Only you can take me sailing in your deepest eyes.

This sentence is also a metaphor. The word *sailing* and *eyes* are different. Usually, people *sailing* on the seas or lakes and the *eye* are something that used to see. But in this sentence, the writer makes it as if the eyes are a deep sea or lake, so you can sail in it

3. (C32) Bring me to my knees and make me cry.

The words *knees* and *cry* are two words that have different meanings. *Knees* are the part of the human body, while the *cry* is a verb. In the sentence *bring me to my knees and make me cry*, it means that, in

general people always want to hide her tears or face when crying. Do not want other people to know that you are crying. So the knees in this sentence as if it was a hiding place or shelter to cover the face when we cry. We have always leaned towards the knee to cover our faces.

4. (D7) That salvation lets their wings unfold.

This is a metaphor. The words *salvation* compared with *wings*. *Salvation* and the wings are not the same. *Salvation* is abstract, cannot be seen or touched, while the *wings* are a noun that can be seen and touched. In this sentence, *Salvation* is equated as a bird that has *wings*.

5. (D10) And I feel that love is dead.

The sentence above is a metaphor, because the word *love* is compared to the *dead*. Usually *love* is a beautiful and fun thing for some people. And *death* is something that most feared of each person and is identical with sadness. But in this sentence, *love* is a scary thing that seems to bring *death* and sorrow for a person.

6. (E14) But this journey, it was worth the fight.

This sentence is also a metaphor. See the words *journey* and *fight*. Journey can be interpreted with life, because it has a long journey. *Fight* could be interpreted with obstacles, because they need to *fight*

to overcome all these obstacles. So, in this sentence as if the journey was a life, where live it requires sacrifices and struggle.

7. (I11) Why do I keep running from the truth.

Running and *truth* are two different words. *Running* is a verb while *truth* is a noun that cannot move and usually is a good thing. Usually someone run because he wanted to pursue something or avoid something that may not be preferable. But in this sentence, I wanted to run from the truth. Here as if the *truth* as a bad thing that could move or chase so it should run from the truth.

8. (J12) To lay their hands on your soul tonight.

The sentence above is a metaphor, because as we all know usually if someone wants to lay *hands* on other people must in place that can be touched, such as the shoulder. *Soul* is an abstract noun, which cannot be touched. In this sentence, as if the *soul* as something that could touch or visible (shoulder) so that someone can put his hand on the soul.

9. (J17) And sleep's you're only friend.

This sentence is also a metaphor because the word *sleep* compared with *friend* who has a different meaning. *Sleep* is usually done by some people to overcome the problem. *Friend* usually people who

understand us, can help us in overcoming the existing problems. Same with this sentence, in this sentence, sleep is as (friend) that can help someone in solving the problem at least solve the problem temporarily.

10. (K8) Try to hide your love away.

This sentence is categorized as a metaphor sentence, because in this sentence, *love* is equated like an object or item that can be hidden by someone.

11. (K10) Try to feel your heart beat through the door.

Same as No. 10, this sentence is also a metaphor, because in the sentence we can see that the *heart beats* is equated like a loudspeaker having a loud noise that can be heard through the door.

III. Personification

1. (A3) What we had has come and gone.

This sentence is categorized as personification because the words *come* and *gone* here impressed that what we had has really can come and gone. It means that what has here is equated like a man who can come and go.

2. (B2) And the words got me choking.

This sentence is categorized as personification. See the *words* and *choking*. *Words* are a noun. While *choking* is a verb. In this sentence, words are equated such as human that can strangle somebody, or make someone choking.

3. (B41) And the road's trying to block

This sentence is categorized as personification. We can see that, in the sentence *the road* equated like a man who can *block* or hinder things.

4. (B43) 'Cause the world's trying to stop.

This sentence is also categorized as personification. The same as above sentence, the *world* is equated as human who can stop all activity, or something else.

5. (D9) Thoughts running trough my head.

This is a personification. *Thoughts* are an abstract. Cannot be seen or touched. It is impossible if thoughts are running. Only living creatures that have legs can run. So, in this sentence, thoughts are equated as living creatures that have legs and can run.

6. (D22) And my pain walks down a one way street.

This is also personification. Same with the sentence number 5, the *pain* is a feeling that can only be felt by someone while the walks are an activity that can be done by the living creatures that have legs. So, in this sentence, as if pain is equated with living creatures that have legs and can walk.

7. (D25) And as the feeling grows.

This sentence is categorized as personification. We all know that only living creatures can grow. So in this sentence, the *feeling* as if it equated with living creatures that can grow and develop.

8. (E24) Head keeps telling me, this can't be worth all of this.

This sentence is categorized as personification. *Head* have some part, one of them is mouth. Usually, human use his mouth to speak or telling something. So in this sentence head is equated as humans mouth that can be speak or telling something to someone.

9. (G19) Your eyes don't lie.

This sentence is also categorized as personification. We know that, the function of the *eye* is to see. While lie usually is something that comes out of someone's mouth. So in the sentence eyes are equated like the human mouth that could tells the truth or a lie.

10. (I19) Where this thing could go?

This is also personification. We know that, only living things that can come and go. In the sentence *thing* equated like a man who could go anywhere.

11. (J5) 'Cause all your fears remind you.

This sentence is personification. We know that the *fears* can only felt. In this sentence *fears* as if equated with man, mother, friend or anyone who can remind you to do a thing.

12. (J6) Another dream has come undone.

This sentence is also personification. *Dream* is something that we feel or happens when we sleep. *Dream* is not a living thing that could come. In the sentence, we can see clearly that the dream seemed to act like a man who could come anyt ime.

IV. Simile

1. (B42) And you feel like you are nowhere.

This sentence is simile because simile is usually indicated by like and as. And in this sentence we have found there are words *like* that showing comparison (compare).

V. Irony

1. (J23) You can't go back, you find a way.

This sentence is an irony. Here we can see that the meaning is contrary to actual conditions. Someone said he could not go home, it means that he did not find his way home. But in reality, he finds his way back.

4.2 The Result of Analysis

The following is the result of the analysis of figurative expressions found in David Archuleta's songs lyrics. Through this table, we know how many cases each type of figurative expressions has based on their rank from the most dominant type to less one.

Table 1.1 Percentages Types of Figurative Expression

No.	Type	Number of Cases	Percentage
01.	Personification	12	34%
02.	Metaphor	11	31%
03.	Hyperbole	10	29%
04.	Simile	1	3%
05.	Irony	1	3%
	TOTAL	35	100%

Based on the table, we can see that personification is the dominant (34%) figurative expression, followed by metaphor (31%), hyperbole (29%), simile (3%) and irony (3%).