ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE EXPRESSIONS USED BY DAVID ARCHULETA IN HIS TWELVE SELECTED SONG

THESIS

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DECLARATION

This thesis contains materials which have been accepted for the award os Sarjana degree of English Departement Faculty of Humanities UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. And to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by other person except where due reference is made in the text of the thesis.
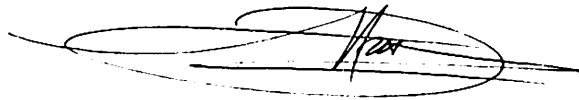
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Analysis of Figurative Expressions Used by David Archuleta In His Twelve

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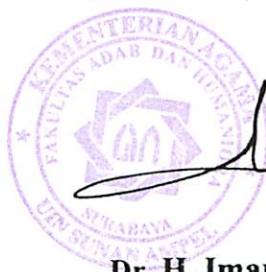
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Advisor: Dr. Mohammad Kurjum M. Ag

Key Word : Figurative Expressions, Lyric, David Archuleta

This research focuses on the study of *Figurative Expressions* which is in used David Archuleta in 12 of his song. There are two statement of problem: (1) What types of figurative expressions are used in song lyrics of David Archuleta? (2) What type of figurative expression is the most dominant in the song lyrics of David Archuleta?. The writer use theory of *Conceptual Methapor* by George Lakoff & Mark Johnson (1979) for analysis types of *Figurative Expressions* contain in the lyric of the song David Archuleta. This study used qualitative methods and quantitative methods to implement *analysis research* to analyze each sentences in the lyric song. Then the writer interpretation and draw conclusions from each sentences. The data taken in the form fragment of a sentences that contains element of *Figurative Expressions* on 11 song by David Archuleta. The discussion in this analysis include hyperbole, metaphor, persononification, simile and irony in the song lyric by David Archuleta. From the analysis the writer found 35 figurative expressions consist 12 personification (34%), 11 metaphor (31%), 10 hyperbole (29%), 1 simile (3%), and 1 irony (3%). So, personification as an expression of the most dominant in the lyric of the song David Archuleta, followed by metaphora, hyperbole, simile, dan irony.

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INTISARI

Hanifah, Ummu. 2014. *Analysis Of Figurative Expressions Used By David Archuleta In His Twelve Selected Song.*

Advisor: Dr. Mohammad Kurjum M. Ag

Key Word : Figurative Expressions, Lyric, David Archuleta

Penelitian ini fokus pada *Figurative Expressions* yang terdapat dalam 12 lagu David Archuleta. Dalam penelitian ini terdapat dua rumusan masalah: (1) Apa saja tipe *Figurative Expressions* yang digunakan dalam lirik lagu David Archuleta? (2) Apa saja tipe Figurative Expressons yang lebih dominan dalam lirik lagu David Archuleta?. Penulis menggunakan teori *Conceptual Methapor* by George Lakoff & Mark Johnson (1979) untuk menganalisis tipe *Figurative Expressions* yang terdapat dalam lirik lagu David Archuleta. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dan kuantitatif untuk melakukan analisis penelitian antar kalimat yang ada dalam lirik lagu. Kemudian penulis menginterpretasikan dan menggambarkan kesimpulan dari setiap. Data diambil dari penggalan kalimat yang berhubungan dengan *Figurative Expressions* pada 12 lagu David Archuleta. Bahasan dalam analisis ini mencakup hiperbola, metafora, personifikasi, simile, dan ironi dalam lirik lagu David Archuleta. Dari analisis tersebut, penulis menemukan 35 ungkapan *Figurative Expressions* terdiri dari 12 ungkapan personifikasi (34%), 11 ungkapan metafora (31%), 10 ungkapan hiperbola (29%), 1 ungkapan simile (3%), dan 1 ungkapan ironi (3%). Jadi kesimpulannya, personifikasi muncul sebagai ungkapan yang paling dominan di lirik lagu David Archuleta, diikuti metafora, hiperbola, simile, dan ironi

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Language has a very important role of communication in human life. We use language as a tool to express ideas, feelings and to build relationship with other people. People cannot do their activities well without language. By using language, we can describe our feelings, emotions and thoughts easier than using other elements. We cannot respond or react if we do not understand what other people say, write or signal.

Hornby (1972:473) says, "Language is human and non-instinctive method sound symbols." People use language to communicate and interact to each other. It is easier to convey information to another people in order to share knowledge. Human-language is a system of vocal-auditory communication, interacting with the experiences of its users, employing conventional signs composed of arbitrary patterned sound units and assembled according to set rules.

All features about language are studied in linguistics. Linguistics, as we know, has four main branches of study: phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics and in this thesis, I focus on semantics.

Palmer (1976: 1) says, "Semantics is a technical term used to refer to the study of meaning." In addition, semantics focuses on the meaning of words, phrases or sentences in the language. The meaning of phrases, sentences depend on the meaning of the words and the structure.

System for analyzing language divides linguistics expression into two classes: literal and non-literal meaning. Literal meaning denotes the speaker mean according to common or dictionary usage, while non-literal meaning (figurative expression) connotes additional layers of meaning. When the people eye or ears receive a message, the mind must interpret the data to convert it into meaning. This set of memories will give prominence to the most common or literal meanings, but also suggest reasons for attributing different meaning, e.g., the reader understand that author intended it to mean something different, as can be seen the examples of literal meaning below:

- You are with him now

- I will not go very far

Both of the examples express the literal meaning as the real meaning according to dictionary usage. In addition, look at some examples of non-literal meaning (figurative expression) bellow:

- And the words got me choking

- Your eyes do not lie

Both of the examples are figurative expression, they express additional layer of meanings. In the first sentence, "and the words got me choking" implies that the speaker did not know what he have to say to you anymore. Moreover, the second sentence, "your eyes don't lie", in this sentence represented human being ability.

Every sentence that contains figurative expression could make the reader or hearer confused and try to imagine what the real meaning of it. Richard Taylor (1981:165) cites "Figurative languages surprises the reader because the statements or ideas expressed do not make sense on the surface level, and since literal meaning is denied, an act of required before the intended meaning becomes clear."

It is important to understand figurative expression meaning because it is

one of the most difficult subject t be studied. So in this analysis I try to reveal the non-literal meaning as my object because I think it is worthy for the reader who are interested in the meaning especially figurative expression.

Song is the most common thing in people daily life because song can give various impacts to the hearer. In a song, we can find lyrics, which complete and beautify the song and makes the hearer more interested in hearing it.

In this thesis, I am interested in analyzing the figurative expressions found in song lyrics. Because the composer communicate to the society by expressing his ideas and feelings through the songs. The ideas and feelings become difficult to understand because the composer has adopted figurative expression to beautify

his lyrics. Therefore,this thesis will discuss figurative expression that found in song lyrics and try to classify and describe them by using Semantics theory, Conceptual Methapor by George Lakoff &Mark Johnson.

The lyrics of song that I analyze are *David archuleta songs*. I chose these songs because there are so many figurative expressions that can be found in the lyrics. Moreover, these lyrics have magnificent words and the poetic aspects. Besides, he is a top singer in the world. There are many teenagers who know his song lyrics. David Archuleta was born December 28, 1990. He is an American pop singer-songwriter. In 2007, at sixteen years old, he became one of the youngest contestants on the seventh season of *American Idol*. In May 2008 he finished as the runner-up, receiving 44 percent of over 97 million votes.

1.2 Statement of Problems

Two problems emerged in the study are:

a. What types of figurative expressions are used in song lyrics of David Archuleta?

b. What type of figurative expression is the most dominant in the song lyrics of David Archuleta?

1.3 Scope of the Study

The scope of analysis focused on semantic components, i.e. figurative expressions: hyperbole, metaphor, personification, simile and irony that I used to analyze the songs lyrics. I chose 12 songs of David Archuleta's songs as object of analysis. Title of the songs: *A little too not over you, You Can, Angels, Barriers, Running, To be with you, Your eyes don't lie, My hand, Crush, Desperate, Don't let go, Touch my hand.*

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The objectives within this analysis are based on the problems, they are:

a. To find out figurative expressions used in song lyrics of David Archuleta.

b. To find out the dominant types of figurative expression used in the song lyrics.

1.5 Significances of the Study

A study on figurative expression is very interesting and challenging because it is one of aspects of the language used. In this case, the research finding will useful for:

1. The English teacher; the analysis on the figurative expressions will add the variation of teaching the meaning through the David Archuleta's songs lyrics and giving examples.

2. The students; it would provide better and clearer understanding on the types of figurative expressions in the songs lyrics and, it will be very useful for student who is interested in studying pragmatics and semantics in enriching their knowledge (increasing their language proficiency).

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

This study consist of three main term that are necessary to be described. To avoid the mistakes of little consideration, the writer wants to clarify the meaning briefly;

1. Figurative Expressions

   Is form of expression other those normally used, not literally meant or interpreted

2. Lyrics

   Lyrics are a set of words that make up a song, usually consisting of verses and choruses. The writer of lyrics is a lyricist. The words to an extended musical composition such as an opera are, however, usually known as a "libretto" and their writer, as a "librettist". The meaning of lyrics can either be explicit or implicit. Some lyrics are abstract, almost unintelligible, and, in such cases, their explication emphasizes form, articulation, meter, and symmetry of expression. (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lyrics)

3. David Archuleta

Is an American singer-songwriter and actor. At ten years old, he won the children's division of the Utah Talent Competition leading to other television singing appearances. When he was twelve years old, Archuleta became the Junior Vocal Champion on *Star Search 2*. In 2007, at sixteen years old, he became one of the youngest contestants on the seventh season of *American Idol*. In May 2008 he finished as the runner-up, receiving 44 percent of over 97 million votes.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Review of Related Literature

In completing this thesis, I used theory of *Conceptual Methapor* by George Lakoff & Mark Johnson (1979) and other references which are relevant to support the idea of the analysis.

Geoffrey Leech (1974:9) explains that semantics as the study of meaning is central to the study of communication, and as communication becomes more and more pressing. Semantics is also as the center of study human mind-thought process, cognition, conceptualization-all these intricately bound up with the ay in which we classify and convey our experience of the world through language.

George Lakoff & Mark Johnson (1979:4) "explains conceptual metaphor is the way to identify in detail what the metaphor are that structure how we perceive, how we think, and how we do". This theory works solely with metaphor, not with other examples of figurative language. Its basis is the idea that metaphors are not just creative use of language, but that they are necessary to help us make sense of certain large, universal concepts that would be impossible to discuss in literal terms, like love. Conceptual metaphor as a theory of conceptual representation is critically analyzed and found wanting on both theoretical and empirical grounds. Conceptual metaphor as a theory of metaphor and idiom

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comprehension is also critically examined. The available evidence is that people ordinarily understand metaphors and idioms without recourse to conceptual metaphoric mappings.

2.2 Semantic

Semantics is a sub discipline of linguistics which focuses on the study of meaning. Semantics tries to understand what meaning is as an element of language and how it is constructed by language as well as interpreted, obscured and negotiated by speakers and listeners of language (Wood : 2011).

Semantics is closely linked with another sub discipline of linguistics, pragmatics, which is also, broadly speaking, the study of meaning. However, unlike pragmatics, semantics is a highly theoretical research perspective, and looks at meaning in language in isolation, in the language itself, whereas pragmatics is a more practical subject and is interested in meaning in language in use.

Semantics looks at these relationships in language and looks at how these meanings are created, which is an important part of understanding how language works as a whole. Understanding how meaning occurs in language can inform other sub disciplines such as Language acquisition, to help us to understand how speakers acquire a sense of meaning, and Sociolinguistics, as the achievement of meaning in language is important in language in a social situation.

Semantics is also informed by other sub disciplines of linguistics, such as Morphology, as understanding the words themselves is integral to the study of their meaning, and Syntax, which researchers in semantics use extensively to reveal how meaning is created in language, as how language is structured is central to meaning. Semantics is interested in:

- **How meaning works in language:**

   The study of semantics looks at how meaning works in language, and because of this it often uses native speaker intuitions about the meaning of words and phrases to base research on. We all understand semantics already on a subconscious level, it's how we all understand each other when we speak.

- **How the way in which words are put together creates meaning:**

   One of the things that semantics looks at, and is based on, is how the meaning of speech is not just derived from the meanings of the individual words all put together, as you can see from the example below. (Wood : 2011).

Semantics is sometimes contrasted with syntax, the study of the symbols of a language (without reference to their meaning), and pragmatics, the study of the relationships between the symbols of a language, their meaning, and the users of the language

2.3 Meaning

Meaning of words absolutely plays a role in communication since without meaning there will be no good desired interaction. Meaning is described as the message that is intended or expressed or signified; and the idea that is intended. The term meaning is simple derived from the word mean. It is a fact that the verb to mean and the noun meaning have many distinguishable meanings.

There are some definitions, which are given by semantics about what meaning is, they are;

1. Leech (1969:5) says, *"The aim of semantics is to explain and describe meaning in natural language"*.

2. Lyons (1977:2) says that, *"The meaning can be distinguished by the technique of substituting other words in the same context and enquiry whether the resulting sentences are equivalent"*.

Meaning is described as the message that is intended or expressed or sihnified; and the idea that is intended. The term meaning is simple derived from the word mean. It is a fact that the verb to mean and the noun meaning have many distinguishable meanings. Speaker is meaning can be said as what the speaker means in producing utterance. In some form of language, generally, linguistics meaning of an expression is simply the meaning of that expression we can see it below:

a. The white Christmas   b. White collar job

From the examples above, it can be seen that the word white more than one linguistic-meaning. In the first sentence, the word white means 'so many snows'. Then, in the second sentence means employee in office'.

Meaning has been given different definitions in the past.

2.2.2 Denotation

The denotation is the true meaning of meaning contained in the word. Alternatively, simply the meaning interpreted as meaning actual denotation. Real meaning in question is the basic meaning of words contained in the dictionary.

For example;

a.   Anton buys black sheep yesterday afternoon.

The "*black sheep*" in the sentence has the meaning of an animal (goat) that it is black. Meaning "*black sheep*" in the sentence is called the meaning of denotation.

2.2.3 Connotation

The meaning of connotation can be interpreted as meaning not actually on the word or group of words. Therefore, the meaning of connotation often referred to as the meaning of allusion. Furthermore, the meaning of connotation can translated as meaning given to the word or

group of words as a comparison for what intended to be clear and interesting.

For example;

a. *Anton became a scapegoat in the case.*

The word "*scapegoat*" in the sentence shall not be interpreted as an animal (goat) that it is black. Because, if so interpreted, the meaning of whole sentences are not logical or cannot be understood.

The meaning of the word "*scapegoat*" in the sentence is a suspect in a case that was not done. Meaning "*black sheep*" in the sentence this is called the meaning of connotation.

2.3 Definition of Figurative Expression

There are two important different kinds of meaning in semantics, such as speaker meaning and linguistics meaning. Speaker meaning is what a speaker means in producing an utterance either literally or non-literally. We mean exactly base on the dictionary usage when we are speaking literally. We are speaking non-literally when we mean something different from what our words mean.

When the sentences has hidden meaning, non- literally meaning or figurative meaning exist beside it. Non-literal meaning would be more difficult to understand without knowing the context, the situation or atmosphere of sentence being expresses.

Figurative expression is the opposite of literal language. In literal language, we mean exactly and completely, we do not in figurative language. In our everyday speech and writing, we are constantly using figurative expression to add vividness or clarity to our idea. Some of them have becomes so commonplace that we do not realized that literal meaning of the words is different form our meaning, and that we are making a demand on the imagination of listener or reader to complete our meaning.

Figurative expression is form of expression other those normally used. They serve to intensify meaning. They make their point indirectly by stating things vividly in terms of something else. They are not literally meant or interpreted. There are two purposes of figurative expressions; its referential purpose and its pragmatic purpose. Its referential purpose is to describe a mental process or state, a concept, a person, an object, a quality or an action more comprehensively and concisely than in literal language. Its pragmatic purpose is to appeal to senses, interest, to clarify, to please, to delight, and to surprise.

2.4 Kinds of Figurative Expression

There are many kinds of figurative expression. The description of the figurative expressions below is derived from Holman (1992), Hornby (2000), Halliday (1985), McArthur (1992), Larson (1998) and Keraf (2002).

2.4.1 Hyperbole

Hyperbole is an exaggeration or over statement, usually deliberate and not meant to be taken literally (Larson;1998).

It may be used to evoke strong feelings or to create a strong impression, but is not meant to be taken literally.

Hyperbole is a figure of speech, which is an exaggeration. Such statements are not literally true, but people make them to sound impressive or to emphasize something, such as a feeling, effort, or reaction.

For example :

She rushed out of the room in floods of tears → crying a lot

Let's have dinner, I am starving → very hungry

When she was in Paris, she spent ton of money → a lot of money

2.4.2 Metaphor

Metaphor is a figure os speech which concisely compares two things by saying that the one is the other (McArthur, 1996:653)

Typically, a first object is described as being a second object. In this way, the first object can be economically described because implicit and explicit attributes from the second object can be used to fill in the description of the first. More simply, this

means using one thing to describe another thing (a 'rhetorical trope', by the way, means 'using words where their meaning is changed', also known as a 'figure of speech').

Lakoff & Johnson (1979:3) says, metaphor is for most people a device of the poetic imagination and the rhetorical flourish, a matter of extraordinary rather than ordinary language. The essence of metaphor is understanding and experiencing one kind of thing in terms of another".

The Compact Oxford English Dictionary defines 'metaphor' as:

1. A figure of speech in which a word or phrase is applied to something to which it is not literally applicable.

2. A thing symbolic of something else.

Metaphors used to help us understand the unknown, because we use what we know in comparison with something we do not know to get a better understanding of the unknown.

For example:

Our love's burning down.

In this sentence, love compared with *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.

2.4.3 Personification

Personification is the assigning of human characteristics to non human (Keraf, 2002)

According to Webster Dictionary (1971:123), "personification is a kind of figurative expression that personifying an object as an attribution of personal qualities (as a form characters) representation of a thing or abstraction as a person or by human form..."

For example:

Sad eyes never lie

In this sentence, we can see that *sad eyes* as a condition, which lie like human being. As we know, sad eyes are not a mouth that it has the ability to say something as human. The possible interpretation for this expression is the conditions being cannot deceit people who see the sad eyes, everybody absolutely will know that the condition of it is being sad.

2.4.4 Simile

Simile is a figure of speech, in which a more or less fanciful or unrealistic comparison is made using *like* or *as* (McArthur, 1996:935)

A simile is a figure of speech that indirectly compares two different things by employing the words "like," "as," or "than" and allow them to remain distinct in spite of their similarities.

Examples:

a. Tom is running like Ferrari

We can find the simile in the expression above by word like. This expression compares two things, *he* and *Ferrari*. The ability of Tom in running compared with Ferrari. The word Tom is indicates male (human being). Ferrari is a fast car that can reach 300 km/hour speed. Therefore, the sentence means that Tom can run fast.

b. Tina swims like a fish

Ability of Tom in swimming *compared* with a fish. Fish an animal that lives in the water, breaths through gills and uses fins a tail for swimming. Therefore, the expression above means that Tina can swim well.

2.4.5 Irony

Irony refers to word with an implication opposite to their usual meaning. Ironic coment may be humorous or mildly sarcastic (McArthur, 1996:532)

Ironic statements (verbal irony) often convey a meaning exactly opposite from their literal meaning. In ironic situations (situational irony), actions often have an effect exactly opposite from what is intended.

The discordance of verbal irony created as a means of communication (as in art or rhetoric). Descriptions or depictions of situational ironies whether in fiction or in non-fiction, serves a communicative function of sharpening or highlighting certain discordant features of reality.

Example:

Bandung city is very beautiful with the garbage.

It is irony because this statement is contrary to fact. It is
impossible if a city look beautiful with *garbage* in everywhere. It means that *the city is not beautiful*.

2.4.6 Litotes

Litotes is expression of one's meaning by saying something is the direct opposite of one's thought, it to make someone's remarks forceful (Hornby, 2000:451)

In speech, it may also depend on intonation and emphasis; for example, the phrase "*not bad*" can be said in such a way as to mean anything from "*mediocre*" to "*excellent.*"

Example:

1. Welcome to my ugly palace

is a luxury place, where the king lives with luxurious.

2.4.7 Metonymy

It is a words which is use for something related to taht which it usuallt refers to (Halliday, 1985:319)

Metonymy is a figure of speech consisting of the use of the name of one thing for that of another of which it is an attribute or with which it is associated.

Here are two senses for metonymy:

1. Metonymy is, broadly defined, a trope in which one entity is used to stand for another associated entity.

2. Metonymy is, more specifically, a replacive relationship that is the basis for a number of conventional metonymic expressions occurring in ordinary language.

Example:

It won't happen while I still breathe (*breathe* is used figuratively to mean live)

The kettle is boiling (the kettle is used in a figurative sense to mean water)

He bought a Chevrolet (Chevrolet is used to mean car)

2.4.8 Synecdoche

Is a figure of speech concerned with parts and wholes (McArthur, 1996:1014). A synecdoche is a figure of speech in which the one of the following (or its reverse) is expressed:

• A part stands for a whole

• An individual stands for a class

• A material stands for a thing.

Examples :

• *The rustler bragged he'd absconded with five hundred head of longhorns.*

Both "*head*" and "*longhorns*" are parts of cattle that represent them as wholes

• *Listen, you've got to come take a look at my new set of wheels.*

One refers to a vehicle in terms of some of its parts, *wheels*

• *"He shall think differently," the musketeer threatened, "when he feels the point of my steel."*

A sword, the species, is represented by referring to its genus, *"steel"*

2.4.9 Oxymoron

An oxymoron is a figure of speech that combines contradictory terms. Oxymoron appear in a variety of contexts, including inadvertent errors such as ground pilot and literary oxymoron crafted to reveal a paradox.

The most common form of oxymoron involves an adjective-noun combination of two words.

For example, the following line from Tennyson's Idylls of the King contains two oxymorons:

"And faith unfaithful kept him falsely true."

Other oxymorons of this kind examples are;

• *Dark light*

• *Living dead*

• *New Classic*

• *Open secret (supposedly a secret but it has leaked)*

• *Vintage Modern*

• *Virtual reality*

• *Jumbo Shrimp (Shrimp and jumbo have two different meanings)*

Less often seen are noun-verb combinations of two words, such as the line"The silence whistles" from Nathan Alterman's Summer Night, or in a record album title like Sounds of Silence. Oxymorons are not always a pair of words; they can also be devised in the meaning of sentences or phrases.

2.4.10 Repetition

Repetition is the simple repeating of a word, within a sentence or a poetical line, with no particular placement of the words, in order to emphasize. This is such a common literary device that it is almost never even noted as a figure of speech.

Example :

Inside the ocean I see fish.

Inside the waves I hear a splash.

Inside the water I felt a fish.

It seems so big, as big as a whale.

2.4.11 Paradox

Paradox is a term in rhetoric for a situation or statement that is or seems self contradictory and even absurd, but may contain an insightinto life (McArthur. 1996:248)

A paradox is a seemingly true statement or group of statements that lead to a contradiction or a situation which seems to defy logic or intuition. The term is also used for an apparent contradiction that actually expresses a non-dual truth such as two true sentences which put together seem incompatible as both being true.

Typically however, quoted paradoxical statements do not imply a real contradiction and the puzzling results can be rectified by demonstrating that one or more of the premises themselves are not really true, a play on words, faulty and/or cannot all be true together.

The word paradox is often used interchangeably with contradiction. Literary and other artistic uses of paradoxes imply no contradiction and may be used to describe situations that are

We spent two weeks in the hotel living in the lap of luxury → the life style of a rich person.

He kicked the bucket. → He died.

You steal my heart → you make me fall in love with you

2.5 Use of Figurative Expression

Figurative expression is the use of language for a stylistic effect rather than plain, normal, straight forward language. It add colour and imagination to a person's writing. Using figurative expressions is describe something by comparing it with something else. Any language that goes beyond that literal meaning of words is in order furnish new effect or fresh insight into an idea or a subject.

The use figurative expressions according to Parrine are, first is to visualize the literal term in concrete object, second is to gain vividness and meaning by using metaphor rather than literal language, the last is to give the reader imaginative pleasure, and to satisfy them by providing a source of pleasure in the exercise of the imagination

The function of extended figure of speech are, first to characrerize something vividness without impeding the flow ot the literary work, second it is sometimes that of drawing attention to it self (Potter, 1967:64)

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE STUDY

3.1 Source of Data

The approach of theis study was descriptive quantitative approach. The writer used descriptive quantitative approach because this research was done with an aim to make a clear description about the finding from the investigated data as systematically and accurately as possible. Therefore, the writer decided to use this method in this study.

3.2 Method of Data Collection

There are twelve songs lyric chosen as the sample of the data analysis by using semantics theory.

The steps done in collecting the data are:

1. I collect several albums of David Archuleta, and then I select some songs as the samples of the analysis.

2. I choose lyrics, which have figurative expression.

3. I classify them into each type of figurative expression.

3.3 Method of Data Analysis

The steps taken in analyzing the data is:

1. Analyzing the selected twelve songs lyrics, having figurative expressions.

2. Classifying them into each type of figurative expression and then described them by using conceptual metaphor.

3. Concluding the result of analysis into percentage of each figurative expression found in those twelve songs lyrics. In order to count the percentage, the writer used formula as seen as follow:

$$\text{Frequency} = \frac{\sum x}{\sum n} \times \textbf{100\%}$$

x = Type of figurative of expressions

n = Total number of figurative of expressions found in the data

4. After the formula was applied to the umber of figurative expressions, then table I was able to be displayed as follow:

No	Type	Number of Cases	Percentage
1.	Personification		
2.	Metaphor		
3.	Hyperbole		
4.	Simile		
5.	Irony		
	TOTAL		

5. Finally determining the most dominant type of figurative expressions.

In addition, the research method of study is the library research by reading and studying some books which are concerned with problems and to collect the theories. Some are also found from the website to complete the collected theories.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

4.1 The Types of Figurative Expression

The data to bxae conclused 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. *Salivation* 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 in personification is the dominant (34%) figurative expression, followed by metaphor (31%), hyperbole (29%), simile (3%) and irony (3%).

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions

The song are not only to enjoy as an art (music), but they also give the information through song lyric. The composer expresses the feeling or ideas through its song. We can also find figurative expression in the song lyric like in poem or in daily conversation. The figurative expression makes the songs is more interesting and attractive. The songs of David Archuleta's lyric also involve the figurative expression. It is not easy to be able to interpret well, someone is also demanded to have information and more experience to understand base on the author context.

After analysis the figurative expression in David Archuleta's selected song lyric, finally I make some conclusion as the following:

1. There are two cases of figurative expressions in David Archuleta's selected song lyric. They are 12 cases of personification, 11 cases of metaphor, 10 cases of hyperbole, 1 cases of simile, and 1 cases of irony.

2. The most type of figurative expression in David Archuleta's selected song lyric is personification which represents 34% of whole cases, followed by metaphor 31%, hyperbole 29%, simile 3% and irony 3%.

5.2 Suggestions

I think that the figurative expression is interesting subject to study and analyse. Suggestions for the readers; especially English Literature Departement is to analyze the subject more deeply on the other subject such as novel, poems, drama, atc.

In analyzing the figurative expressions, a writer should and pay attention to the context of the object, learn context to get the proper messages of our interpretation

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