

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Findings

4.1.1 Figure of speech used in “Photograph”

No.	Sentences	Figure of speech
1.	We keep this love in a photograph.	Metaphor
2	Loving can heal, loving can mend your soul	Synecdoche
3.	Hearts are never broken.	Hyperbole
4.	And time's forever frozen, still.	Metaphor
5.	Where our eyes are never closing.	Hyperbole
6.	Remember that with every piece of you	Metaphor

7.	That's ok, baby, only word bleed.	Synecdoche
8.	You can fit me, Inside the necklace you got when you were sixteen	Personification
9.	Loving can hurt, loving can hurt sometimes	Synecdoche
10	It is the only thing that makes us feel alive	Hyperbole
11	Holding me close until our eyes meet	Synecdoche
12	So you can keep me, Inside the pocket of your ripped jeans	Personification
13	Keep it deep within your soul	Metaphor

4.1.1.1 Figure of speech and its Meaning

1. Metaphor

Metaphor is an implied comparison. It compares things or concept that dissimilar (Perrine, 1987:581).

Definition of metaphor is figure of speech in which two unlike object are implicitly compare without using the word of comparison such as like, as, similar to.

We keep this love in a photograph

This lyric used metaphor because love in this lyric compared with photograph. Speaker here meant that nice memory or togetherness with couple keeping in a photo. Although they did not meet each other but the memory of togetherness would always keep in a photo.

Remember that with every piece of you

This lyric used metaphor as a figure of speech comparing remember with every piece of you. He ensures his couple that he would always remember their love by seeing all of their memories which keep in a photo. Because in those photos, their love memories were kept and their deep missing could be removed when they did not meet each other.

This lyric used metaphor as a figure of speech comparing keep it with your soul. Hold and hug could be done for keeping someone. While in this lyric `keep it deep within your soul`, it meant if a couple have long distance relationship, they must keep truly their love.

2. Personification

Personification is figure of speech in giving the attribute of a human being to an animal, an object or an concept (Perrine, 1987:584).

**So you can keep me,
Inside the pocket of your ripped jeans**

Those lyric was personification. The personification was indicated by “Keep me” and “inside the pocket of your ripped jeans”. It meant that *me* were personified as a thing which could be kept in the pocket of jeans. A human could not be kept in the pocket of jeans as written in this lyric. But, the speaker pictured that she could always kept their togetherness memories in a photo which always kept inside the pocket of jeans.

**You can fit me,
Inside the necklace you got when you were sixteen**

Those lyric was personification. The personification was indicated by “Fit me” and “inside the necklace you got when you were sixteen”. It means that *me* were personified as a thing which could be together with a necklace. Someone could not be used as jewelry on a neck. It meant that she would always keep it inside a necklace which

always used since she was sixteen in order to make he could
always felt her heart beat.

3. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is the use of part for the whole by stating significant detail only to simplify what is being talked about. (Perrine, 1987:585).

Loving can hurt, loving can hurt sometimes

The first data of synecdoche could be seen from “loving” and “hurt”. Love is a non human. But, love is a thing belongs to human. Speaker meant that loving someone could be pain because human could hurt their couple with their love.

That's ok, baby, only word bleed

The figure of speech of synecdoche could be seen from “word” and “bleed”. Words could not turn out blood. It meant if a couple said a bad thing to his/her couple, it hurt their couple heart and felt disappointed.

Loving can heal; loving can mend your soul

The synecdoche indicated by “loving can heal” and “loving can mend”. Love is a non human, but love is a thing

belongs to human. Speaker meant that love could recover our heart as a medicine which could cure sickness.

Holding me close until our eyes meet

The synecdoche indicated by “eyes” and “meet”. Eyes only could see, it could not meet. Speakers meant that they wanted to meet in order to make their eyes could see each other.

4. Hyperbole

In this study the writer found out some of Hyperbole in *Photograph* song lyric. Because, Hyperbole is the way to say something exaggeration, but exaggeration in the purpose of truth (Perrine, 1987:621).

Hearts are never broken

This lyric used figure of speech of hyperbole in the word never broken never is the one word that is too excessive. But it was an expression of their love that could not ever hurt each other.

It is the only thing that makes us feel alive

This was hyperbole. The word “Thing” and “Alive”. We know that we can live in the world because of Allah.

Where our eyes are never closing

From analysis above, the writer concluded that there were four figure of speech used in “Photograph”. They were Metaphor, Personification, Synecdoche, and Hyperbole. There was no another figure of speech used in this song.

No.	Sentences	Figure of speech
1.	Will your mouth still remember the taste of my love	Hyperbole
2.	And Baby my heart, could still fall as hard at twenty three	Simile
3.	People fall in love in mysterious ways	Symbol
4.	Place your head on my beating heart	Metaphor
5.	Cause honey your soul can never grow old	Hyperbole
6.	I'm thinking out loud	Symbol
7.	Take me into your loving' arms	Metaphor

4.1.2.1 Figure of speech and its meaning

1. Symbol

Symbol portrays something that has meaning more than what is it (Perrine, 1987:600). It means that symbol is an image that has literal function but it also made of additional meaning.

I'm thinking out loud

This sentence used symbol “loud”. Based on this content of this song, loud had meaning eternal. The speaker hopes their love would be eternal. Although their age and physical would have not young anymore, those changes would not influence their love because they were sure that their love would be young or eternal as a beloved couple who still began falling in love.

People fall in love in mysterious ways

This sentence used symbol “mysterious”. Based on this content of this song, mysterious had meaning suddenly appear. The speaker meant that someone could fall in love in unsuspected way. For example, someone could fall in love because of gaze or shaking hands. Feeling of love would suddenly appear because we never knew where,

when and with whom we would fall in love. Those sentences showed what the speaker meant in lyric ‘people fall in love in mysterious ways’.

2. Hyperbole

In this study the writer find out of Hyperbole in *Thinking out Loud* song lyric. Because, Hyperbole is the way to say something exaggeration, but exaggeration in the purpose of truth (Perrine, 1987:621).

Cause honey your soul can never grow old

This lyric used hyperbole lyric because the word never and grow old were exaggerating but as the expression of their love. It meant that someone's soul or feeling would be the same as the first time when they began falling in love although they were old.

Will your mouth still remember the taste of my love

This lyric used the figure of speech hyperbole because it explained that mouth could taste love. This made these lyrics using excessive language. Speaker hopes from this hyperbole she remembered feeling of her couple. Feeling of love which would never go from her couple.

3. Simile

Simile as a means of comparing thing that is essentially unlike, expressed by the use of some word or phrase, such as like, as, than, similar to or seems (Perrine, 1987:581)

**And, baby, my heart could still fall as hard at
twenty three**

This sentence was simile. The simile was indicated by “my heart could still fall as hard” and “at twenty three”. It compared between two unlike things. The speaker meant that he still felt the same thing. His feeling of love for his couple would never change. It would be the same as he was still in twenty three of his age.

4. Metaphor

Metaphor is an implied comparison. It compares things or concept that dissimilar (Perrine, 1987:581). Definition of metaphor is figure of speech in which two unlike object are implicitly compare without using the word of comparison such as like, as, similar to.

Take me into your loving arms

Place your head on my beating heart

From analysis above, the writer concluded that there were four figures of speech that used in “Thinking out Loud” song. They were metaphor, simile, hyperbole and symbol. There were not figure of speech of personification, apostrophe, metonymy, allegory, paradox, understatement and irony in this song.

No.	Sentences	Figure of speech
1.	And hold me in your arms	Metaphor
2.	Kiss me like you wanna be loved	Simile

3.	And I'll be your safety, You'll be my lady	Hyperbole
4.	This feels like falling in love	Simile
5.	I was made to keep your body arm	Hyperbole
6.	But they don't know me yet.	Metonymy
7.	But I'm cold as the wind blows	Simile

4.1.3.1 Figure of Speech and Its meaning

1. Metonymy

Metonymy is the use of something closely related for the thing actually meant (Perrine, 1987:585). Metonymy is also the theoretical strategy of describing something indirectly by referring to things around it.

And your hearts against my chest,
You lips pressed to my neck.
I'm falling for your eyes,
But *they* don't know me yet.
And with the feeling, I'll forget,
I'm in love now.

The metonymy was indicated by “but they don’t know me yet” this lyric represent the whole part of the song above. The word “they” had meaning that she who loved by him very much. He had showed his feeling of love to her

but she did not feel the same because she was not falling in love.

2. Simile

Simile as a means of comparing thing that is essentially unlike, expressed by the use of some word or phrase, such as like, as, than, similar to or seems (Perrine, 1987:581)

This feels like falling in love

This lyric contained simile of figure of speech because it compared feels *like* falling in love. Speaker meant that he was feeling the unusual thing. He felt that he was falling in love with someone when spending time together.

Kiss me like you wanna be loved

This song lyric was simile because it compared essential unlikethings which expressed the word 'like'. It meant that he hoped that his love would be replied. He wanted that she could love him like he does because he wanted that she had the same feeling with him.

But I'm cold as the wind blows

This lyric used simile because it compared two unlike things used “as”. It meant that he felt ignored and disappointed because his feeling of love was not replied.

3. Metaphor

Metaphor is an implied comparison. It compares things or concept that dissimilar (Perrine, 1987:581). Definition of metaphor is figure of speech in which two unlike object are implicitly compare without using the word of comparison such as like, as, similar to.

And hold me in your arms

The sentence “and hold me in your arms” in this song was figure of speech of metaphor. In this sentence the speaker meant that he wanted that she could feel or accept his feeling of love. Although he knew that she was not falling in love with him, but his feeling of love would grow and he would convince her that he loved her very much.

4. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is the way to say something exaggeration,
but exaggeration in the purpose of truth (Perrine, 1987:621).

I was made to keep your body arm

This sentence used hyperbole lyric because it contained the exaggerating word as the expression of his love. It meant that he made her believed that he has been created to always keep her. So, it meant that he wanted to be beloved couple.

And I'll be your safety
You'll be my lady

Those lyrics were hyperbole of figure of speech. The speaker said that he would always keep her because he wanted her to be his married couple. It meant that he would be her hero because they would always be together.

From analysis above, the writer concluded that there were four figures of speech are used in “Kiss Me”. They were metonymy, metaphor, simile and hyperbole. There were no personification, apostrophe, symbol, allegory, paradox, understatement and irony in this song lyric.

4.1.4 Figure of Speech used in “Lego House”.

No.	Sentences	Figure of speech
1.	I'm gonna paint you by number and color you in	Personification

2.	I'm out of sight, I'm out of mind	Hyperbole
3.	I'm out of touch, I'm out of love	Hyperbole
4.	If things go right we can frame it and put you on a wall	Personification
5.	I have got you to keep me warm	Hyperbole
6.	I'm gonna pick up the pieces and build a Lego house.	Symbol

4.1.4.1 Figure of Speech and Its Meaning

1. Symbol

Symbol portrays something that has meaning more than what is it (Perrine, 1987:600). It means that symbol is an image that has literal function but it also made of additional meaning.

I'm gonna pick up the pieces and build a Lego house.

This sentence used symbol “Lego House”. Based on this content of this song, Lego house had meaning something which could be rebuilt or could be repaired. The speaker meant that feeling could be arranged based on what we wanted without any rules so; we could have relationship with someone. One day if there was problem in relationship, we could make it better. As we know, Lego was a children

game like some pieces which could be arranged based on our will without worrying about damage to the building. Therefore, Lego house here was defined as a relationship which could make it better if there was problem.

2. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is the way to say something exaggeration, but exaggeration in the purpose of truth (Perrine, 1987:621).

I have got you to keep me warm

This sentence used hyperbole lyric because it contained the exaggerating word as the expression of his love. It meant that he gave thank to God for having her as his couple. Because she came to make him always be happy. she could kept and made him to feel comfortable. Therefore, they were created to keep each other.

**I'm out of touch,
I'm out of love**

Those lyrics were hyperbole of figure of speech. The speaker said that for him, falling in love was not easy. But, now he felt falling love with her and loved her very much. This love made him felt comfortable.

**I'm out of sight,
I'm out of mind**

Those lyrics were hyperbole of figure of speech.
The speaker said that he did not care about her mind of him.
She might think he was crazy, but everything which he had
done to show that he really loves her.

3. Personification

Personification is figure of speech in giving the attribute of a human being to an animal, an object or an concept (Perrine, 1987:584).

I'm gonna paint you by number and color you in

This personification was indicated by “paint you” and “by number and color you”. Human could not be colored like object. It meant that life of the human would be happy because he would color or fill in her life with various happiness which was unforgettable.

If things go right we can frame it and put you on a wall

This lyric was personification. The personification was indicated by “put you” and “on a wall”. It means that *you* were personified as a thing which could be put on the

From the analysis above, the writer concluded that there were three figure of speech that used by the composer in “Lego House”. They were symbol, personification and hyperbole. There was no another figure of speech used in this song.

2. Sentences

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4.1.5.1 Figure of Speech and Its Meaning.

1. Symbol

Symbol portrays something that has meaning more than what is it (Perrine, 1987:600). It means that symbol is an image that has literal function but it also made of additional meaning.

Don't fuck with my love

These sentences used symbol “fuck”. Based on this content of this song, fuck had meaning threatening. The speaker meant that he gave warning about not to play with his feeling of love. He did not want she just played on him without having status.

2. Metaphor

Metaphor is an implied comparison. It compares things or concept that dissimilar (Perrine, 1987:581). Definition of metaphors is figure of speech in which two unlike object are implicitly compare without using the word of comparison such as like, as, similar to.

Before a text message was the only way to reach her

The metaphors were indicated by “text message was the only way to reach her”. In the sentence above there are two unlike object are implicitly compared they are text message was the only way to reach her means that he could get her easily by texting her. Then, she would come to him and he could do everything as having sex.

Simile as a means of comparing thing that is essentially unlike, expressed by the use of some word or phrase, such as like, as, than, similar to or seems (Perrine, 1987:581)

And I never saw him as a threat

The simile was indicated by “and I never saw him” and “as a threat”. It compared between two unlike things. It meant that she did not need to think him as threatening. She could do everything that she wanted because he would never forbid her. He realized that she did not really love him; she just wanted to play on him. It was same as what she did with other men.

[illegible]

The writer concluded that there were four figures of speech that used in “Photograph” song. They were metaphor, personification, synecdoche and hyperbole. There were four metaphors, two personifications, four synecdoche and three hyperboles. In the “Thinking out loud” there were four figure of speech. They were metaphor, simile, hyperbole and symbol. There were two metaphors, one simile, two hyperboles and two symbols. In the “Kiss me” there were four figure of speech. They were metonymy, metaphor, simile and hyperbole. There were one metonymy, one metaphor, three similes and two hyperboles. In the “Lego house” there were three figures of speech. They were symbol, personification and hyperbole. There were one symbol, two personifications and three hyperboles. In the “Don’t” there are three figure of speech. There were symbol, simile and metaphor. There were one symbol, two similes and two metaphors. From the discussion above, we can see from the table above that the most figure of speech are used in Ed Shereen’s song is metaphor.