CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter deals with the research finding and the discussion about the research questions that formulated in chapter one.

4.1. Finding

The writer focused on analyzing the data, which has been collected, that is the expression might contain figure of speech from the three different lyrics. First, the writer analyzes the kind of figure of speech in Eyes, Nose, Lips lyric based on Christina theory. The writer also gives the explanation why the related expression called (for instance) metaphor. But, before the explanation of each expression is delivered, all findings about figure of speech will be classified in the form of a table.

Then, the writer discovers the secondary meaning (non-literal) of each expression with connotative meaning theory. This step will do one by one in each expression by the writer. The writer described one expression with one paragraph explanation. In discovering meaning, the writer described each version sequentially; the original, the rap version, and then the woman version. Thus, the meaning of each version of Eyes, Nose, Lips song will easily interpreted.

| No | figure of speech | Data | Freq. |
|----|------------------|---|-------|
| 1. | Metaphor | $\{(V1,27), (V2,4), (V2,5), (V2,17), \\(V2,26), (V2,27), (V2,28), (V2,30), \\(V2,34), (V2,35), (V3,5), (V3,11)\}$ | 12 |
| 2. | Simile | {(V1,7), (V1,20), (V3,23),(V3,37)} | 4 |
| 3. | Personification | {(V1,4), (V1,10), (V1,11), (V3,19)} | 4 |
| 4. | Hyperbole | {(V1,14), (V2,1), (V2,6), (V2,7), (V2,8), (V2,9), (V2,13), (V2,20), (V2,28), (V2,29), (V2,58), (V3,9), (V3,10), (V3,22)} | 14 |
| 5. | Understatement | (V1,5) | 1 |
| 6. | Symbol | (V3,7) | 1 |
| 7. | Metonymy | {(V1,3), (V2,33),(V3,12), (V3,16) (V3,17), (V3,20), (V3,26), (V3,29)} | 8 |
| 8. | Synecdoche | {(V1,16), (V1,45), (V1,46), (V1,47), (V2,10), (V2,13), (V2,14), (V2,18)} | 8 |
| 9. | Irony | {(V2,2), (V2,4), (V2,5), (V2,6), (V2,8), (V3,49)} | 6 |
| | | TOTAL | 58 |

4.1.1 Kind of Figure of Speech in Eyes, Nose, Lips songs

4.1.2 Meaning Figure of speech found in Eyes, Nose, Lips songs

Before the writer deliver the findings, the writer makes a temporary understanding about what the meaning of the all version of the song is. The songs are tells about the lover who broke up with his/her ex and still longing for his/her ex. Now, let us try to look closer to the meaning of the song from figure of speech found.

4.1.2.1 Version 1: Eyes, Nose, Lips original by Taeyang

Datum 1 (V1,3/Mny) and Datum 2 (V1,4/Pfi)

With your <u>pretty red lips</u>. <u>Please hurry</u>, kill me and go

The phrase *pretty red lips* is called a *metonymy*. In this sense, it is related to something other. *Lips* actually mean something that uttered by the girl, it is the farewell utterance from the girl that makes the boy feels restless. That is why it said, hurry, just kill me and go with your pretty red lips. It answers a question why the word written with plural form *lips* not *lip*.

Then, the two lines above combined "With your pretty red lips please hurry, kill me and go", it becomes form a figure of speech called *Personification*. The phrase *pretty red lips* has human attribute of kill and go. The author is personifying an object. Something that makes the boy felt killed is the red lips. This is also has hyperbole sense. The last farewell from the girl really makes the boy restless, as a result, the boy said "With your pretty red lips please hurry, kill me and go".

Datum 3 (V1,5/Ust)

<u>please hurry, kill me and go</u>. <u>I'm all right.</u>

The expression "*I'm all right*" is truly a figure of speech. After saying all just kill me and go, it is obviously that the boy is not all right at all. This expression is what we call *Understatement*. It seems ironic after asking just kill me, then he say I'm okay. The secondary meaning of this expression is he is not okay. He just talks figuratively to lessen the things being talked about. He just wants to hide his pain although in fact he is in pain after broke up with her girl.

Datum 4 (V1,7/Sim)

Look at me one last time Smile like nothing's wrong

In expression above, *smile* is described and compared with *nothing is wrong*. This trope is called *Simile*. It compares things that basically unlike, suggesting similarities between them, although they are also clearly different. Usually when people smile, it means something good is happen. That is why the speaker/ the boy said to her ex, "smile like nothing's wrong". While actually, if we combine two sentences above, it has ironic sense that means something is really gone wrong after their broke up. It makes the boy restless.

Datum 5 (V1,10/Pfi) & Datum 6 (V1,11/Pfi)

<u>My selfishness that couldn't let you go</u> turned into <u>an obsession that imprisoned you</u>.

Selfishness and obsession are abstract thing that don't have human attributes. But in the expression above, the speaker personify an abstract thing to have human attributes such as holding (couldn't let go) and imprisoned. That is what we called a *Personification*. The speaker is the boy who felt that his selfishness and his obsession are the cause of his broke up. His selfishness that could not let the girl to go and his obsession that imprisoned the girl are the problem.

Datum 7 (V1,14/Hyp)

Why am I a fool, why can't I forget you. You're already gone.

Hyperbole is a trope that used for exaggeration in language. The boy has problem in forgetting his ex. The expression shows that it is hard to forget her ex because the boy still can't receive what is happened to him. His ex was already gone but he is still longing for her. He calls himself a *fool*. Why he can't forget her. The word *fool* is used to make an exaggeration sense. That is what we call figure of speech.

Datum 8 (V1,16/Syd)

Your eyes, nose, lips Your touch that used to touch me, to the ends of your fingertips.

Now it comes to the refrain of the song. It started with the title of the song "*Eyes, Nose, Lips*". They have another meaning beside the real part of the face. They mean his ex's face that was cares and look after the boy before. It is *eyes, nose, lips* that the boy used to know. Eyes, Nose, Lips are part of the face that easily remember and always have memories. The use of lexeme *Eyes, Nose, Lips* to imply about his ex's face that has many memories in the expression called synecdoche.

Datum 9 (V1,20/Sim)

I can still feel you but like a burnt out flame burnt and destroyed all of our love

Another *Simile* is expressed in expression above. The boy described his feeling toward his ex with a flame. Acknowledged, flame will burn everything that in front of it. It also hurts everyone who touches a flame. Then, the secondary meaning of the figure of speech is, since the boy cannot forget and longing for his ex, he can still feel her. But the more he feels about her ex, the more it feels hurt like when someone touches a flame. It likes a burnt out flame, burnt and destroyed all of their love and destroy their memories. Lovers will feels hurt when they breaking up.

Datum 10 (V1,27/Met)

<u>Everyday I grow restless.</u> Everything about you is becoming faint

The expression above *I grow (complement)* has the sense of *metaphor*. The meaning of the verb *grow* has been widened to represent a moregeneral notion. We know basically and literally the use of verb *grow* is only appropriate in the sentences such as; *She grew up to be a teacher*, intransitive form or *I grow a plant in my garden*, with an object. But in this occasion, the verb *grow* followed by *restless*. The author didn't say "I became restless". But, he said "Everyday I grow restless". Restless is not like body or a plant that can physically bigger or grow. The author believes and has concept "restless is plant". So, the secondary meaning of expression above is the boy grows restless every day and his

restlessness is become more and more because every day about her ex is becoming faint.

Datum 11, 12, 13 (V1,45; V1,46; V1,47 / Syd)

Your black eyes that only saw me Your nose that held the sweetest breath Your lips that whispered 'i love you, i love

Another *synecdoche* is found in those three expressions. It explains more about *Eyes, Nose, Lips* in the previous expression that found earlier. The author makes the title of this song based on those three parts of the face (eyes, nose, lips) because each part *Eyes* then *Nose* and *Lips* are have something to remember for the boy who still longing for his ex. Like what expressed above, the girl's black eyes that only saw the boy, her nose that always breathe. Even the boy called it the sweetest breath, knowing that the girl is live for him before break up. Then her lips, the lips that always tell him, whisper him "I love you, I love you". Those were only happened in the past. Now it is all gone and it is just called **memories**. The boy is longing for his ex's *image* and memories from his ex.

4.1.2.2 Version 2: Eyes, Nose, Lips rap version by Tablo

Datum 14 (V2,1/Hyp)

vou left me paralyzed, no cure, no rehab for me

The author of this song opens the "Eyes, Nose, Lips" rap version with figure of speech. Exaggeration found in the expression above. An exaggeration in language is called *Hyperbole*. Hyperbole in lyric sometimes is intended to show how the speaker's feels is. Thus, the meaning of figure of speech above is tell about the speaker (the boy, since the singer is a male) who left by her girlfriend. There are three words that show the expression above is hyperbole. First, it is *paralyzed*. The girl left the boy paralyzed, it means her absence, her leaving makes the boy unable to act and unable to move on. Even, the second and the last word appear to make more exaggeration. It said *no cure, no rehab* for the boy.

Datum 15 (V2,2/Iny)

funny that you got the nerve to keep asking me how I've been

Continued in second line of the lyric of the song, the boy still uses some exaggeration. But, in the expression above the exaggeration is in form of irony. The speaker (the boy) uses the word *funny*. This is a *verbal irony*. The boy said that his ex is kind of funny while actually the boy is angry to his ex. After leaving him, the girl still got the nerve or we can say *worry* to keep asking the boy How he have been after her absence (What the?). This kind of irony is called *Sarcasm*. The boy says something that can harm the hearer. He said "funny that you got the nerve to keep asking", while actually the boy means "how could you? You are kind of stupid". Its expression filled with hated.

Datum 16 (V2,4/Met & Iny)

you're the victor in this pageantry

The *irony* is still expressed in this line. The boy tells the girl that she is the victor in this pageantry. Pageantry is colorful and very expensive show/ceremonies. This expression also has *metaphor* sense. The speaker compares two things between the relationship that they experienced and the pageantry (show). The speaker (the boy) believes in a notion "their relationship, love and loving and everything they did is a show or pageantry". So, *their*

relationship was substituted for *pageantry*. Thus, we can discover the secondary meaning of the figure of speech. "You are the victor in this pageantry" means the boy said that his ex who made him paralyzed is the winner in this love-story-like show. While indirectly he stated he is a loser who cannot move on.

Datum 17 (V2,5 /Met & Iny)

but the only trophy you deserve, catastrophe

We found another *metaphor* sense. Metaphor is not only a direct way such as "Time is money". It also can express in indirect way like the previous line. The word *catastrophe* is has the same meaning like disaster. But in this case, the connotation of catastrophe does not mean natural and ecological disaster. Catastrophe in this lyric means an event that causes very great trouble or destruction. Trouble and destruction in their relationship is what actually meant.

The boy said that the girl is the victor and she deserves the only trophy that called catastrophe (a trouble and destruction for their relationship). The expression above completely is a *sarcasm verbal irony*. The boy said that expression with the mocking sense. The word *trophy* is actually means something else. It is more similar with a cause, an effect. So the effect is a trouble for their relationship that in form of hatred which the girl deserves.

Datum 18 (V2,6 /Hyp & Iny)

i'd rather we be dead to each other

Hyperbole still continuing while he saidhe had rather dead to each other. It means, the boy think it will better than they love each other in the beginning but then they comes to hate each other. Still, the expression above has the *ironic*

sense. The boy seems rule saying that *rather we be dead to each other*. Because it has irony, he actually already experienced the love-hate-unknown each other. He experienced that feel. It is too late to do dead each other.

Datum 19 (V2,7/Hyp)

no eulogies said for each other

Eulogy is a speech or writing containing praise especially for someone who already recently died. After the boy said "would rather we dead to each other", he said the *hyperbolic* expression again. He wants just dead each other and no farewell, no praise or good speech, poem (eulogies) said for us.

Datum 20 (V2,8 /Hyp & Iny)

no "rest in peace"s

The last saying about what he wish after said rather we be dead, is *hyperbolic* once again. It says "no rest in peace". Actually, all people wish *rest in peace* to people who just died. But, his hyperbolic says actually has an *irony*. Why it has ironic sense? Because, the boy feels no in peace and he is still mad about this breakup. So, he wishes his ex too. Why not just "dead each other, no eulogies, and no rest in peace?" The hyperbolic says from the boy is also has *sarcasm* sense.

Datum 21 (V2,9/Hyp)

the memories got my chest in pieces

The figure of speech above explains why the speaker wishes dead each other, no eulogies and no rest in peace. Because the memories are still remain in

the boy's mind. It makes his chest / heart in pieces, chest in pieces like a made of

glass. The boy expressed it in kind of *hyperbolic*.

Datum 22, 23 & 24 (V2,10;V2,13;V2,14 / Syd)

I'm praying that <u>your eyes</u> are the first to go the way they looked when you smiled the way they opened and closed and<u>your nose</u>, every single breath against my neck and then<u>your lips</u>, every empty promise made and said

We come to the part that perhaps explains why this song entitled *Eyes*, *Nose*, *Lips*. The word *eyes* above are explained clearly by the speaker. *Eyes* what the speaker means is his ex's eyes that used to looked him when she smiled, the way it used to be when she opened and closed. The use of word *eyes* that refers to *image* of the girl is *synecdoche*. Her eyes that unforgettable for the boy, it makes the boy wish and praying that her eyes are the first to go. The boy thinks the lovable parts of her (*eyes, nose, lips*) now become the most hateful parts.

The second word that represents the image of the girl that the boy always remembers is *nose*. The expression that explains about the girl's nose also has *hyperbolic* sense. He called the girl's breath can harm him, "every single breath against his neck". The existence of the girl's breath is not needed by him after breakup.

Then the *lips* are the next to go, because the boy remembered about his ex's promise that comes to nothing. All he got now is a breakup. So that is why he said, *please go away lips, empty promise made and said from your lips*.

Datum 25 (V2,17/Met)

please fade, fade to black please fade, fade to black <u>but the nightmares come back</u>

Then, the boy said about *nightmares*. The boy said it with *metaphor*. *Nightmares*in this lyric mean all the old memories that he has experienced with his ex still haunting him down. So the all memories that he experienced is identified with *nightmares*. That is what he means by, *please fade to black, please go away the memories about you, your eyes, nose and lips*. But ironically it comes back.

Datum 26 (V2,18/Syd) & Datum 27 (V2,20/Hyp)

because your <u>eyes</u>, <u>nose</u>, <u>lips</u> every look and every breath <u>every kiss still got me dying</u> uh, still got me crying

The reason why the boy wants the memories (nightmares) fade and goes away is explained in the refrain of the song. The use of *synecdoche eyes*, *nose*, *lips* is appeared again. *Eyes* that mean every look from the girl, *nose* that means every breath from her and *lips* that means every kiss from her are the image of the girl which is still haunting him down.

The boy said that with a *hyperbole*. The memories that haunt him still got him *dying* and got him *crying*. Even the refrain of this song is repeated twice like what he said in previous, "please fade to black" is repeated. It means the boy really suffers because he cannot forget his ex.

Datum 28 (V2,26/Met) & Datum 29 (V2,27/Met)

forget a promenade, let's juggernaut, down memory lane, leave no thought alive

After the refrain, there are still many figures of speech in second verses of the song. It is really hard to hard understand figure of speech in this second verses since it is full of metaphoric and hyperbolic sense. Beside, denotative meaning will be useless in discovering the meaning of the verse.

In line 26, the word *promenade* means a path or a way for walking on.Usually this word is used for people who stroll along together for relaxation and pleasure. Then, the word *juggernaut* means a very large heavy truck that cannot be stopped. It stated, "forget a promenade, let's juggernaut, down memory lane, leave no thought alive", after the boy talked about a path that for strolling, he said let's juggernaut. It means that he wanted to destroy the beautiful path that he usually used. The boy expressed it *metaphorically*.

Connotatively, a *promenade* that he meant was beautiful memories that he had done with his girl. The *beautiful memories* were substituted for *promenade*. But now, he wants to destroy them. He expressed it metaphorically again. He wants to shatter those with juggernaut. The juggernaut drove down memory lane, leave no thought alive. *No thought alive* means he hopes no memories left all over the road.

Datum 30 (V2,28/Hyp) & Datum 31 (V2,29/Met)

to the slaughterhouse, i'm taking my pain time to sever my brain from my heart and soul

The verse still talks about memories that the boy cannot forget. He expressed it again with some *hyperbolic* sense this time. He said to the slaughterhouse to taking his pain. Meanwhile, *slaughterhouse* is a place where animals are killed for their meat. Perhaps since he were haunted by memories and felt so painful he feels he is like an animal that killed for a meat into pieces in a slaughterhouse. This is also a *metaphor*, the boy is an animal that taking pain in slaughterhouse

In the next line, he expressed "time to sever my brain from my heart and soul". The word *sever* mean to break or separate something by cutting. The boy really exaggerates a lot this one. He feels his pain is like severing his brain, his heart and his soul into pieces.

Datum 32 (V2,30/Met)

my knees are burning hot, but God is cold

This 30th line in second verse is fully has *metaphor*. The boy said "my knees are burning hot" which is means he is praying. Normally, when someone pray, he/she is kneel down. So, *praying* was substituted for *knees*. Why he said his knees are burning hot? Because he is pray (kneel) many times and so long. But then he said "God is cold", *cold* connotatively means indifferent or not to care. So, it means God cannot grant his wish, or even God still do not hear him. Unfulfilled wish (indifferent) from God is identified with *cold*. This hot and cold contradiction shows that he really suffers from his nightmares.

Datum 33 (V2,33/Mny)

after the show, it's only hell that it brings

There are two *metonymy* are used in the line. The word "show" and "hell" are referred to something else. *Show* connotatively means the lovers relationship, love and loving and everything they did (previously explained in datum 16, pageantry). Then, *hell* means an extremely unpleasant situation or experience. All in all, after everything the lovers did and then comes to breakup, the thing that remains is only unpleasant feeling or hatred.

Datum 34 (V2,34/Met) & Datum 35 (V2,35/Met)

so take it slow and let time heal everything they say that time flies, but you keep breaking its wings

The boy here expressed his feeling with a common phrase that uses *metaphor*. The phrase "time heals everything" has metaphor sense. As we know in love dictionary in teenagers, they always say "as the time goes, your pain will be healed". The teenagers believe in notion, "time is a healing tool for relationship problems". That is why in this lyric the boy compares *healing tool* with *time*, and the word *time* is identified with healing tool. The boy tries to calm down, and let time heal the pain that he got from his breakup.

But, something ironicis happen in the next line. The next line also provides a *metaphor* sentence. The boy compares *time* with a creature that has wings and it can fly (let us say a bird). The word *flies* identified with *bird*. But, when the boy too believes in notion "time heals everything", then he found the bird's wing is broken. It means that, in the boy's world, time is freezing, not even move, and he cannot move on, such as there is no future for him. Because the boy cannot forget the girl since *the girl keeps breaking the wings of the time*. Why the girl accused to be the one who break the wings? Because the memories of her eyes, nose, lips are still haunting him down. Even the boy said in line 36, "you'll never fade, fade to black", the nightmares still come back. That is the ironic sense and the boy expressed it with metaphor.

Datum 36 (V2,58/Hyp)

because your eyes, nose, lips every look and every breath every kiss still got me dying uh, still got me crying the tears drive me out of my mind

In the last refrain, the boy expressed his feeling again that he is suffer from the shadow of the girl until he crying, even his tears make him go insane. This sense has *hyperbolic* sense. The *tears* from the boy makes this expression has hyperbolic sense. Maybe, some will say the boy is exaggerating, but that is what the boy felt.

4.1.2.3 Version 3: Eyes, Nose, Lips cover woman version by Lydia Paek

Since the speaker/singer of this English version of the song is a woman,

the lyric will be shown from the perspective the girl who felt betrayed.

Datum 37 (V3,5/Met)

Then I 'll really let you go And you'll never seeme so, Just <u>stop wasting my time</u>

The first figure of speech found in this version is *metaphor*. The phrase *wasting time* is obviously common in everyday speech and conversation in our life. While actually, it has metaphor sense. Because we believe in notion "time is

money". Money is a valuable and precious thing that we need to spend them wisely and there are used for accomplishing our goals. Time is also a precious thing that must be managed well. People need to spend both time and money wisely and do not waste them. That is why in the phrase "wasting time", the word *money* is substituted for *time*. Because time is as valuable as money.

Then, let us relate the metaphor with the love case in the song. The girl express to the boy to not wasting her time again. Because the girl wants to let the boy go and the boy will never see her. She does not want to waste her time with seeing and thinking about the boy who has ever loved her and now he betrayed and hurt her.

Datum 38 (V3,7 / Mny & Sym)

I 'll never come around you again no more This will be the end now just shut the door

This line has two phrases that have figurative sense; they are *the end* and *shut the door*. The phrase *the end* is a *metonymy*. It means the girl wants an end of her relationship with her boyfriend but it does not mean the end of her life. Then, after a metonymy shows up and followed by the phrase *shut the door*, it is not representing as a mere metonymy. But the phrase *shut the door* is a *symbolic language*. Why symbol? In our culture, in Indonesia if we talk about love-story in teenagers, while those phrase such as *open the door*, *shut the door* appear in conversation, people all know that they are a symbolic language that means something more.

In this case, *door* might be means a real door that is used to open and close the entrance of a room. Because in the lyric, the girl says will never come around the boy again.But, it is less appropriate. Close-shut the door in love context means close and open the heart or in other words, she/he not letting or letting someone to come in his/her life. Make someone fill his/her heart and completely let him/her in. Or make someone cannot go further to know his/her life. When the girl in the lyric says shut the door, and then she will ignore and not let his boyfriend come again.

Datum 39 (V3,9/Hyp) & Datum 40 (V3,10/Hyp)

But you'll miss me everyday So hurt in every way It will probably make you wanna go and drive yourself insane

In these three lines, it shows what the girl feels. She knows that his boy is betrayed her but she still love him actually. She confidently says that his boy will miss her everyday. While actually she misses his boy she also hates him in the same time. "How could he hurt me?" she expressed with *hyperbole*. She use phrases such as; *every way* and *drive yourself insane*.

Datum 41 (V3,11/Met)

You could've had it all but you broke my heart

We found *metaphor* again in a simple and common expression in daily conversation about love. The phrase *broke my heart* is actually a metaphor. The verb *broke* (break) means to cause something separate into two or more pieces. This verb commonly used for thing like glass or something with hard matter. Then, the *heart* has metaphorical extension, it can be brokenlike a made of glass (*broke my heart*), while actually it does not really broken. The thing that broken is the feeling or the emotions of people's character. In the lyric, the girl expresses her feeling that her heart is broken like a glass that broken into pieces. We can

say, people's heart is like a made of glass that can easily be broken.

Datum 42, 43, 44 (V3,12; V3,16; V3,17 / Mny)

And now I gotta <u>do what I do</u> You know you always bring out the best in me But you played me for a fool Why you do that babe It doesn't have to be <u>this way</u> But there's no way I could <u>stay</u>

Continuing to the next line, some *metonymies* are found. Now the girl said *she got to do what she does*. It means she has to leave the boy. Then, the next one is the phrase *this way*. It means the way the boy treat the girl now is break up. Then, the girl expresses that she does not have choice. She cannot *stay*. Stay in around the boy and stay close, she cannot do that again, she must leave the boy.

Datum 45 (V3,19/Pfi) &Datum 46 (V3,20/Mny)

And your eyes nose lips <u>It haunts my memory I can't forget you if I tried</u> I wanna believe in <u>your lies</u>

Refrain of the song is greeting the reader. In the refrain that repeats two times, *personification*, *metonymy*, *hyperbole* and *simile* were found. In line 19, the word *it* refers to eyes, nose, lips. The speaker gives human attribute to them so they can do something what human does. The boy's eyes, nose and lips haunts the girl's memory and she cannot forget even if she tried. Then the next line, the girl said she want to believe in *the boy's lies*. Means, since the girl cannot forget about the boy, she want the boy to come back to her and saying a promises that ever said to her, all lies that said to her, though she already know it was lies, she just want the boy to be in her side.

Datum 47 (V3,22/Hyp) & Datum 48 (V3,23/Sim)

And your eyes nose lips <u>It haunts my memory I can't forget you if I died</u> <u>Feels like I' m losing my mind</u>

In the repetition, the girl expresses with *hyperbole*. She said that though she died she cannot forget the boy. The phrase *if I died*makes the line sounds hyperbolic. From the hyperbole we can say that the girl is really suffering from the memory that she want to forget. Then, the next she is using *simile*. Her suffers while she haunted by the memory of his ex make she feels like crazy. She compares it using a simile (the use of word *like*). Her feeling now is like a feeling that losing her mind.

Datum 49 (V3,26/Mny)

No more <u>sitting home alone</u> Or waiting for your phone call

Another *metonymy* is found. The phrase *sitting home alone* that expressed by the girl is related to something else. It means more than a mere sitting down. It means the girl is facing emptiness, silent sit and does not know what to do. Then, the next line explains that she silently expect and waiting the boy. Whether the boy will phone or come to her.

Datum 50 (V3,29/Mny)

Now you can go look for <u>that girl next door</u> Cause you ain't the one I can call my own

Continuing *metonymy* found again. She seems know who is another girl that makes her dumped by his boy. But she only said, "*that girl next door*". We can say that the girl who can take the boy heart is nearby from the speaker (the

girl who hurt). Even, it looks like a neighbor. Slightly, she tries to let him go even she is hurt.

Datum 51 (V3,37/Sim)

You don't even know you had the best in me Now who looks like a fool

She said, "Now who looks like a fool". It is a *simile*. Comparing someone behavior after break up with a fool. She now dares to bet who looks like a fool after the boy choose other girl than her. She herself or the boy who left her in suffers.

Datum 52 (V3,49/Iny)

Thought that I'd be okay If I never have to see your face again

At the bridge of the song near the end, we can know that the girl face an *irony* in her story. She thought that she will be okay if she never has to see his ex face again. Meanwhile, in fact though she does not see his ex face, she still cannot forget the good memories with his boyfriend.

4.2 Discussion

In this study, the writer found and described 58 figures of speech. There are 12 metaphors, 4 similes, 4 personifications, 14 hyperboles, 1 understatement, 1 symbolic language, 8 metonymies, 8 synecdoche and 6 ironies. Those figures of speech are figure of speech that might has secondary meaning or connotative meaning called **tropes.** Those 58 figures of speech are indicated in 52 expressions. Figure of speech that deals with formal regularities, including

straightforward repetitions of single or complex forms in language strings called **schemes** are also found, but the writer delivered it in discussions, not in findings.

After the writer describes all tropes in all three versions of *Eyes*, *Nose Lips* song, the writer can tell that these three songs are about breakup, a boy/girl who left by his/her lover. Then, from the findings, the writer describes that each version of the song has own characteristics from the figure of speech perspective and the meaning of the song.

First, the original version of Eyes, Nose Lips by **Taeyang** has simple lyric. The writer found thirteen expressions that indicate as tropes. The songwriter of the original version is Taeyang as the singer itself and he got helped from Teddy who work as a record producer in YG Entertainment. Taeyang ever told that the inspiration of the song is come from his love experience. He said it when he on a "Sketchbook" talk show. He said, "*I fell in love and dated someone*. *That's how the title song 'Eye, Nose, Lips' came out. I had this girl that I loved, but it didn't really work out. It really hurt after we broke up and I was longing for her, especially the image of her.*" From what the writer analyzed, Taeyang describes her image romantically in the bridge part of the song. Taeyang expressed in line 48, 49, and 50. The writer concludes this lyric is kind of romantic lyric. It has expressions such as in line 3, 4, 8, 9, 16, and 17.

About the meaning of the song, this is about the boy who breaks up with his girl but he is still longing for the girl. He longing from the image of the girl, especially eyes, nose, lips that remembering her touch that used to touch the boy. Then, saying he is okay without his girl but actually he cannot forget the girl and then he blames himself for this break up. He expressed in line 10 - 14 and in the refrain that show that he is still longing, his love does not work and it hurts him so much, it expressed in line 19, 20 and 21.

Second, the rap version of Eyes, Nose Lips by **Tablo** delivers so many beautiful and poetic expressions. But this version also has the sarcasm verbal irony sense since the speaker delivers it with hatred. The writer found 23 expressions and there are some lines that one line can indicate two kinds of tropes. Total, the writer found 29 tropes in 23 expressions. The lyric of this version has more deep meaning. The song has many metaphors and hyperboles used in the lyric. That is what makes the lyric feels so great and deep about the feeling of the speaker and schemes are also found in the lyric, it gives contribution to the meaning of the song such as, repetition of some line or refrain, alliteration and assonances. Those schemes are also improve the poetic qualities of the song.

Now we talk about the meaning. The meaning of the song is about the boy again, since the speaker is the boy. Tablo, the singer itself is the one who make the lyric. Tablo opens the song with the hyperbole, continuing with metaphor and followed by irony. It tells that the boy is the one who betrayed by the girl and the boy expressed his hatred with full of irony. The girl that he loved, now become the girl that he hate the most. He expressed his hatred in line 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. Even the boy said them with a sarcasm sense. Moreover, the ultimate line that shows the boy is full of hatred after he breaks up with his girl is in the bridge part of the song. "you wish me well, you wish me well, I wish you hell", "I never want to look into your eyes again, no, I never want to hear you breathe again".

In other side, the boy actually really loves her. It is obvious when he describes the girl's eyes, but his anger is bigger than his love now. His love is not enough to stand his feeling after break up anymore, he feels betrayed and now all becomes hatred. He expressed in line 10 - 14. Eyes, nose and lips that described in the rap version is stronger than the original version. Tablo described eyes, nose and lips one by one. Eyes, which used to looked him when the girl smiled. But when it comes for nose, Tablo remembers that his hatred is bigger. Nose, the girl's breath is now against the boy. Then lips, the boy remembers every promise that she ever made. They now become something that haunts the boy.

In the next verse, the boy concludes the one that makes him cannot sleep well since the nightmares comeback is eyes, nose and lips (image) of her. Eyes that represent every look of her, nose represent every breath, and lips represent every kiss are the nightmares. Ironically the boy cannot forget the nightmares about the girl. He tries to believe in 'time', he blames the girl who destroys everything. Tablo expressed time elapsed; flies like a bird, line 34 - 35. Even though he already prayed to God, he still suffered from this pain. He said metaphorically in line 30. It means God still indifferent to him.

Some schemes that contribute for the meaning of the song are the repetition. The repetition shows how the boy really desperate because of the girl. Repetitions happen in the line "*please fade, fade to black*" and also the refrain of the song that repeat two times. Another scheme that add the poetic function and also the feeling of the meaning are assonance and alliteration found. Below is an example of verse:

I'd rather we be dead to each other, no eulogies said for each other, no 'rest in peace's the memories got my chest in pieces

Third, the last version of "Eyes, Nose, Lips" by **Lydia**, the woman version, the writer found 16 tropes. Metonymy is the most tropes that found in this women version. Scheme that found in this version are a repetition in the refrain of the song and an end rhyme in the verse. Below is the example of end rhyme:

You ain't even really gotta lie I just need you to say good bye Then I'll really let you go And you'll never see me so

Discussing about the meaning of the third version, it is talk about the girl who feels betrayed. The boy left and dumped her because of the presence of a new girl. It expressed in 34 and 35. The girl seems confidence and can find someone new to replace him. It also expressed in the opening of the song, line 1 - 4. It is like the girl is ready to let him go. But silently the girl has an expectation for the boy, she cannot forget him. She expressed her expectation in line 6, 9, 15, 16 and 17. Then in the refrain of the song, all clear that the girl who feels confidence at first but now become restless because she cannot forget the boy. Even she is like a crazy girl. It expressed in the refrain with hyperbolic sense, in line 21, 22 and 23. She thought she will be okay if she never has to see his ex face again. But it all nonsense, she is not okay. In this women version, Lydia does not describe the image of his boy clearly. Unlike the previous version that each sense, eyes, nose and lips are described clearly. The writer assumes since the speaker is a girl, girls tend to hide her feeling, not really exposed clearly like the boy. The writer only

discovers that eyes, nose lips in the refrain of the song are describing a memory of the boy. The sense that only told by Lydia is *lips*. She expressed that she want to believe in the boy's lies. Lies that only produce from the boy's lipsis what only explained by Lydia.

All in all, all the versions of the song are have the same main conflict. But, they have different stories and own characteristics from figure of speech perspective and the meaning of the song. Talk about style in work fiction, an expression or an utterance might have more than one tropes, such as in data; (V2,4), (V2,5), (V2,6), (V2,8), (V2,13), (V3,7). The expression with more tropes will add the secondary meaning. Or in other word, they build the stronger meaning. That is what means by figure of speech can make the utterance more effective means than direct statement. Emphasizing, exaggerating, illustrating with metaphor and talking the opposite way make an utterance of a speaker have deeper meaning.

Related to this study, the second version of *Eyes, Nose, Lips*, rap version is the song with most using tropes, such as; metaphor, hyperbole, synecdoche and even irony. Using figure of speech in any literature works besides improving the imaginative pleasure for reader, it is also makes a stronger and effective meaning. Al-Quran also uses many kinds of tropes and schemes in delivering its verses. There is a research that conducted by Suniarty Sunny, 2014, postgraduate student in UIN Sunan Kalijaga. She conducted a stylistics study entitled *Gaya Bahasa dalam surat Ar-Rahman (Kajian Stilistika)*. She deduced in her study that in QS Ar-Rahman found some **tropes** such as, hyperbole, metaphor, simile, personification, metonymy, irony and so on. Then, she added that the effects of figure of speech for the meaning are comparing in order to emphasize, emphasizing, giving imaginative pleasure, convincing, etc. She also found some **schemes**, for instance, a repetition in verse (*So, which of your Lord's favours will you deny?*) that repeat 31 times. The repetition contribute for the meaning of the surah, this surah is about favours that given from Allah SWT. Repetition is to show how much and to show that favours from Allah SWT is true. That study shows that figure of speech can make the utterance more effective means than direct statement. Another proof is a verse in Al-Quran (*afalaa ta'qiluun /* Do you not understand?) that also repeated many times in some surah in Al-Quran. This verse use sarcasm verbal irony. That verse is said to people who refuse and do not believe in Allah the true God.

Lastly, human has nature instinct about hope. Human feels broken and crooked when they betrayed by someone special, especially in love story. Because they are do too much put a great expectation to another human, or in this case to his/her lover. If we relate this study to Islam religion, Allah hates if human put an expectation to something else beside to Allah the true God. Moreover, they put an expectation to other human. Imam Syafi'i ever said, "When your heart too much put expectation to someone, so Allah give you a feeling about how painful an expectation is, so that you know that Allah really jealous to who expect to something else beside HIM. So Allah hinder you from the matter in order that you to come back put an expectation to HIM". Sayyidina Ali bin AbiThalib, the fourth Khalifah also has his saying about this matter; he said "I have experienced all *bitterness in my life and the bitterest one is hoping to human*". So, hoping too much to another human is not good and makes people far from their God, forget about the existence of God because of expecting too much to another entity. Furthermore, human can betray others and it will hurt so much if they betrayed. Come back to Allah is the One who right to be expected and He never betrays, since Allah Swt, is the only One, The Compassionate and The Merciful.

