

ABSTRACT

Suryatini, Nadiyah. 2016. *An Analysis of Figurative Language found on the Song Lyric by Harris Jung’s “Salam” Album*. English Department. Faculty of Arts and Humanities. State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

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Key words : Semantic, Figurative Language, Harris Jung

The writer presents figurative language by Harris Jung in his first Album "Salam". Furthermore, the writer has two research problems. Those are, what are the types of figurative language used by Harris Jung's songs and what are the figurative meaning that found in Harris Jung's songs.

This research focuses on the types of figurative language that used by Harris Jung songs and the figurative meaning in Harris Jung's songs. The writer uses figurative language theory by X.J Kennedy (1979) to analyze types of figurative language and to analyze the figurative meaning. To supporting this research of figurative language that found in Harris Jung' songs, the writer uses the qualitative methods to analyze each sentences in the song lyrics.

The result of this study is the writer found many figurative languages in Harris Jung's songs. There are; metaphor, simile, hyperbole, personification, synecdoche, and symbol. The last is the dominant of figurative languages that used is hyperbole.

The meaning of the figurative language of metaphor is the singer describes his wonderfulness for every parent who guides their children's life to right away. The meaning of the figurative language of hyperbole, the singer on this song tells that Rasulullah or Muhammad is the one who helps, rescues and asks for human to believe in Allah. The meaning of the figurative language of personification is Allah is the one who turns off the sun because Allah is The Power. The meaning of the figurative language of simile is we must be confident. If we are confident, we can shine like a star in the sky. The meaning of figurative language of synecdoche is the singer thinking that to walk in our life needs a time. The meaning of figurative language symbol is Muhammad did not vibrate to change a life to better life by losing the stupidest and brings the light to make good universe like right now.

INTISARI

Suryatin, Nadiyah. 2016. *An Analysis of Figurative Language found on the Song Lyric by Harris Jung's "Salam" Album*. Tesis Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya

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Kata Kunci : Semantic, Figurative Language, Harris Jung

Skripsi ini berisi tentang *figurative language* yang digunakan oleh Harris di album pertamanya “*Salam*”. Penulis mempunyai dua permasalahan penelitian. Permasalahan tersebut yaitu apa jenis *figurative language* yang digunakan Harris dalam lagu-lagunya dan makna *figurative* yang terkandung yang digunakan Harris dalam lagu-lagunya.

Fokus penelitian ini terletak pada jenis figurative language yang digunakan Harris dalam lagu-lagunya dan makna figurative dari *figurative language* yang digunakan Harris dalam lagu-lagunya. Dalam penelitian ini, penulis menggunakan teori *figurative language* dari Kennedy (1979) untuk menganalisis jenis *figurative language* yang digunakan Harris dalam lagu-lagunya dan menganalisis makna figurative yang terkadung di dalamnya yang digunakan Harris dalam lagu-lagunya. Untuk mendukung penelitiannya, penulis menggunakan metode kualitatif untuk menganalisis setiap kalimat yang ada di dalam lirik lagu tersebut.

Hasil dari pembelajaran ini adalah metaphora, simili, hiperbola, personifikasi, sinekdok, dan simbol. Hyperbole merupakan figurative yang paling banyak di temukan di dalam lirik.

Makna figurative language “metaphore” penyanyi menggambarkan kekuatan orang tua yang mendidik anaknya ke jalan yang benar. Makna figurative language “hiperbole” bahwa rasulullah salah satu penolong dan meyakinkan umatnya untuk mempercayai Allah SWT. Figurative language “personifikasi” Allah SWT merupakan satu-satunya dzat yang bisa menghidupkan dan mematikan matahari. Figurative language “simili” kita harus bisa percaya diri dengan percaya diri kita akan bersinar seperti bintang yang di langit. Figurative language “sinekdoke” penyanyi berfikir bahwa perjalanan hidup itu membutuhkan waktu. Figurative language “simbol” Muhammad merubah kehidupan menjadi lebih baik. Dari zaman kegelapan (kebodohan) menuju zaman yang terang benderang (kepintaran) seperti saat ini.