

**FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN RIHANNA'S SONGS LYRICS**

**THESIS**

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**FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN RIHANNA'S SONGS LYRICS**

**THESIS**

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This is to certify that Reni Herlita Anggraini's thesis entitled "Figurative Language in Rihanna's Songs Lyrics" has been approved by the thesis advisor for further approval by the Board of Examiners.

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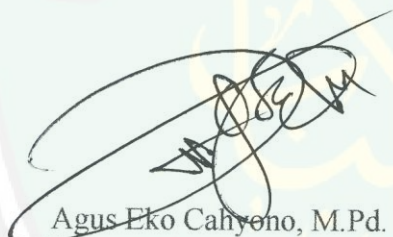
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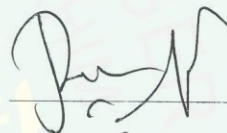
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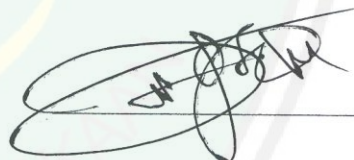
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I state that the thesis entitled “Figurative Language in Rihanna’s Songs Lyrics” is truly my original work to accomplish one of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) in English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. It does not incorporate to my materials previously written or published by another person, except those indicated in quotations and bibliography. Due to this act, I am the only person who will take responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.

Malang, September 19, 2017



Writer  
Reni Herlita Anggraini



## MOTTO

Go for it. No matter how it ends, it was an experience.



## **DEDICATION**

This thesis is dedicated to:

My dearest family,

My father H.Mansyur

My mother Hj.Siti zulfaidah

My sister Qonita Nazilatur R

My Husband Sanjaya Eka Putra

For their endless loves, prays, and supports.



## ABSTRACT

**Reni Herlita Anggraini**, *Figurative Language in Rihanna's Songs Lyrics*. Thesis: English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang, 2017. Advisor: Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd.

**Keywords:** *Semantic, Figurative Language*

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This study was conducted to analyze the figure of speech used in Rihanna's songs. There are two research problems in this study, firstly, what kinds and the meaning of figures of speech are found in Rihanna songs lyric, and secondly is the function of the figures of speech used in Rihanna's song lyrics.

In this study the writer used theories from Perrine (1974). In this theory the writer found the description about the type of figure of speech, there were 12 figures of speech described in this theory and the writer tried to find the figure of speech that appear in Rihanna's selected songs, and give the meaning of each lyric that have figure of speech. How the writer get the meaning is by using theory of semantic to help the writer easy to analyze and describe.

The writer uses descriptive qualitative method in this research, because the data consist of word instead of number. By using this method the writer can describe the figure of speech which appears in every lyric in nine songs of Rihanna. In order to compose this study, the data which is in form of song obtained from *Diamond*, *Drunk Me Away*, *Love on the Brain*, *Music of the Sun*, *A Million Miles*, *Russian Roulette*, *Love The Way You Lie*, *Sell Me Candy* and *Sledgehammer*. Those data were analyzed and classified and interpreted them, which were in the research question. Through the analysis, it was found 24 lyric songs which contained of figure of speech, two metaphor, seven simile, three paradox, three symbol, two irony and seven hyperbole. Therefore, in this study the writer found that hyperbole and Simile are the most frequently used by Rihanna in these nine songs. The writer found the function of figure of speech in this song which used for taking the imagination of listener to make the song more interesting.



## ABSTRAK

**Reni Herlita Anggraini**, *Bahasa Kiasan Pada Lirik Lagu Rihanna*. Skripsi: Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang, 2017. Pembimbing: Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd.

**Kata Kunci:** *Semantik, Bahasa Kiasan*

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Studi ini dilakukan untuk menganalisis bahasa kiasan yang digunakan dalam lagu-lagu Rihanna. Ada dua masalah penelitian dalam studi ini, pertama apa jenis dan makna bahasa kiasan yang ditemukan pada lirik lagu Rihanna, dan kedua fungsi bahasa kiasan digunakan dalam lirik lagu Rihanna.

Dalam studi ini penulis menggunakan teori dari Perrine (1974). Dalam buku ini penulis menemukan deskripsi tentang jenis kiasan, ada 12 kiasan Gambarkan dalam teori ini dan penulis mencoba untuk menemukan bahasa kiasan yang muncul dalam lagu-lagu Rihanna yang terpilih, dan memberikan arti pada setiap lirik yang memiliki bahasa kiasan. Bagaimana penulis mendapatkan makna adalah dengan menggunakan teori dari semantik untuk membantu penulis mudah untuk menganalisis dan menjelaskan.

Penulis menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dalam penelitian ini, karena data yang terdiri dari kata bukan nomor. Dengan menggunakan metode ini penulis bisa menggambarkan kiasan yang muncul dalam setiap lirik dalam sembilan lagu Rihanna. Untuk menyusun Studi ini, data yang berupa lagu yang diperoleh dari judul lagu *Diamond*, *Drunk Me Away*, *Love on the brain*, *Music of the Sun*, *A Million Miles*, *Russian Roulette*, *Love The Way You Lie*, *Sell Me Candy* dan *Sledgehammer*. Data tersebut yang dianalisis dan dinafsirkan, dalam pertanyaan penelitian yang diklasifikasikan. Melalui analisis, ditemukan 24 lirik lagu yang mengandung kiasan, dua metafora, kunjungi simile tujuh, tiga paradoks, tiga simbol, dua ironi dan tujuh hiperbola. Jadi, dalam studi ini penulis menemukan bahwa hiperbola dan simile adalah yang paling sering digunakan oleh Rihanna dalam sembilan lagu tersebut. Penulis menemukan fungsi kiasan dalam lagu ini yang digunakan untuk mengambil imajinasi pendengar untuk membuat lagu tersebut menjadi lebih menarik.

## ملخص

ريني هرليتا أنغريني، لغة مجازية في كلمات أغنية لريهاننا. البحث. قسم الآداب الإنجليزية، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. تحت الإشراف: أغوي إيكو جاهيونو الماجستير.

الكلمة المفتاحية: الدلالة، اللغة المجزية

أجريت هذه الدراسة لتحليل اللغة المجازية المستخدمة في أغاني ريهانا. هناك مشكلتان بحثيتان في هذا البحث، أولاً، ما هي أنواع اللغة المجازية ومعانيها الموجودة في كلمات أغنية ريهانا، والثاني وظيفة اللغة المجازية المستخدمة في كلمات أغنية لريهاننا.

في هذه الدراسة تستخدم الباحثة نظرية فرين (١٩٧٤). في هذا الكتاب، وجدت الباحثة أوصافاً من أنواع مجاز، هناك ١٢ مجازاً في هذه النظرية وتحاول الباحثة العثور على لغة مجازية تظهر في أغاني ريهانا المختارة، وتعطي معنى لكل غناء له لغة مجازية. وكيفية الباحثة في العثور على المعاني هي باستخدام النظرية من الدلالة لمساعدة الباحثة على تحليلها وشرحها بسهولة.

تستخدم الباحثة منهج وصفي نوعي في هذا البحث، لأن البيانات تتكون من كلمات ولا أرقام. وباستخدام هذا المنهج، يمكن للباحثة أن تصف المجازات التي تظهر في كل كلمات الأغاني في تسعة أغاني ريهانا. ولكتابة هذا البحث، أن البيانات في شكل أغاني تم الحصول عليها من بعض عنوان الأغنية، وهي (*Diamond, Drunk Me Away, Love on the brain, Music of the Sun, A Million Miles, Russian Roulette, Love The Way You Lie, Sell Me Candy dan Sledgehammer*). ويتم تحليل هذه البيانات وتفسيرها في سؤالين للبحث. ومن خلال التحليل، وجدت ٢٤ كلمات أغنية تحتوي على اللغة المجازية، واثنين من الاستعارات، وسبعة التشبيه، وثلاثة مفارقات، وثلاثة رموز، واثنين من السخرية وسبع مبالغات. لذا، وجدت الباحثة في هذه الدراسة أن المبالغات والتشبيه هما الأكثر استخداماً في تلك الأغاني التسع. وجدت الباحثة الوظيفة من المجاز في هذه الأغنية المستخدمة، وهي لأخذ خيال المستمعين لكي تكون الأغنية أكثر جذابة.

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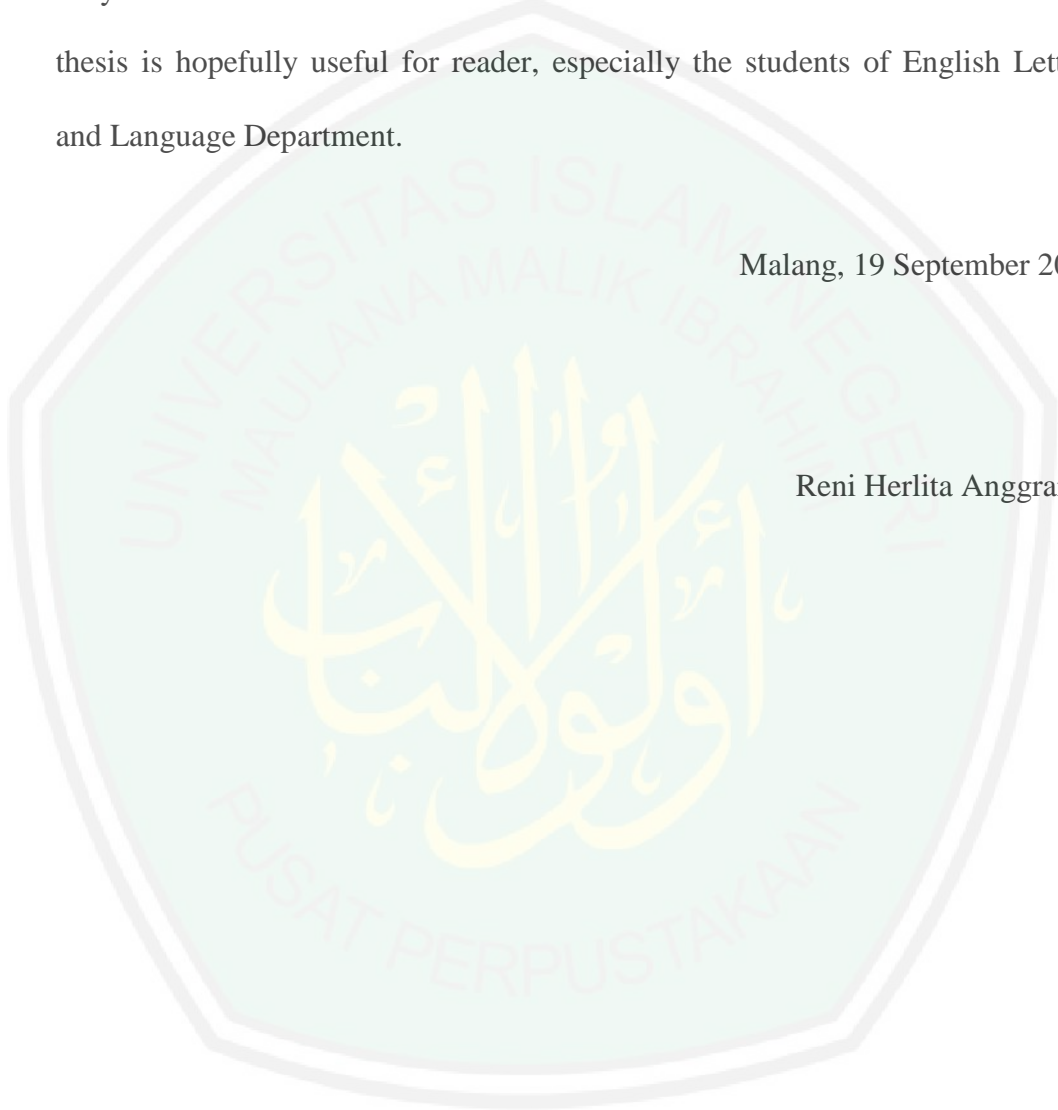
Additionally, the researcher would like to dedicate the gratitude to, firstly, the Dean of the Faculty of Humanities, Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A, for providing the opportunity to conduct the research so that the process of researching the case can run well. Secondly, the Head of English Language and Letters Department, Rina Sari, M, Pd. And all lecturers of English Language and Letters Department for guiding and advising me from the start until the end of the study.

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I extend my next gratitude to the students of English Letters and Language Department who have contributed to criticize my thesis. Eventually, I realize truly that this thesis needs the construction and criticism to make it better. This thesis is hopefully useful for reader, especially the students of English Letters and Language Department.

Malang, 19 September 2017

Reni Herlita Anggraini



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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer presents background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, research design, data and data source, data collection, data analysis, trustworthiness and definitions of key terms.

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

Every sentence that contains figurative language could make the reader or hearer confused and tried to imagine what the real meaning of it. 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 (Perrine:1974). The use of figurative language itself is most noticeable in literary works because literary works need tools to convey messages as well as beauty and clarity, which can only be achieved by using figurative language. The message itself can be represented in the form of oral or written. In oral language, the message is given and received through conversations. While in written language, the message given can be in the form of letter, poem, essay, and even lyrics of song that are also called a literary work.

This study is to explore about the meaning in linguistics. Meaning is an idea or concept that can be transferred from the speaker's mind to the listeners by embodying them in the form of one language to another language. Meaning in

linguistics is called semantics. According to Fromkin (1999:166) semantics is the study of linguistics meaning. The other experts of linguistics also give definition about meaning or semantics. Semantics is one of the branches of linguistic studying about meaning, and it is considered as a major branch of linguistics devoted to study meaning in language (Crystal, 1991:428).

A language is very important in our life to communicate to each other and also to show and share an expression, reaction, information, feelings, experience, knowledge, and to certain a situation. Without a language people do not know the meaning of something and will miss the communication which appears among each other. And also language is a systematic way of using words so that people can share information and show their emotion, ideas, feeling, experience, and knowledge efficiently (Dennis:1996).

The communication can be built if there is an understanding between a speaker and a hearer. The main aim is to indicate something or some relations or even some ideas. It can be shown or called as meaning. The meaning is important and significant. If the hearer cannot comprehend about the meaning of the speaker said, the meaning will not be delivered smoothly. According to Clark in Jan Rankema's (2004: 42) communication as a joint activity adds information to the common ground of the participants. Deal with all kinds of everyday conversation.

Using a figurative language is an effective way of communicating an idea that is not easily understood because of its abstract nature and complex. Although figurative language does not offer a literal explanation, it can be used to compare one idea to a second idea to make the first idea easier to visualize

(education.seattlepi.com). A figurative language also is used to link two ideas with the goal of influencing an audience to see a connection even if one does not actually exist.

The researcher discussed about a figurative language in Rihanna song's lyric. Song have the imaginative quality and specific characteristic of the language use, such as denotation and connotation. English songs are used to express human feelings (Sweeny : 2010). It is necessary for listeners especially Indonesian to comprehend the content of the English songs than the others. Now, all of the people like music or song, from the young till adult, especially English ones. Most of them would like to collect the English song cassettes or CD. They are interested in improving English mastery through English songs which are popular right now.

In this thesis, the writer chooses the song as object of the research. Song is a short musical composition which is sung by human voice, and has a certain lyric. Lyric is expressing the writer's emotions, usually briefly and in stanzas or recognized forms (Concise Oxford English Dictionary, 11th Edition Revised). The meaning of a lyric can either be explicit or implicit. Some of lyrics are composed in poetical composition which makes it similar with poetries that there are many words written using figurative languages. Most of the authors express their ideas of reality, social life in their point of view, and their experiences through their own imaginative and intense perception of their own world. The authors purpose to makes a good response from the listeners. Therefore, the song can make the listeners more interested in hearing it such as in Rihanna's song.

The use of figurative language can be found in song lyrics. All people

know that lyrics contain many aspect like rhythm, figurative language and stanza. Sweeny (2010) adds that figurative language and all types are used in writing to convey emotion, create mental pictures and even replace reality. Usually the lyric in song uses figure of speech to enable the researcher to gain a non-literal illustration.

There are some researches conducted on figurative language analysis. The first research is Arifah (2016) investigated the analysis of figurative language in five John Legend song lyric. Her research used qualitative approach, the findings of her study are identify the types of figurative language found in the song lyrics by John Legend and describe the meaning of the figurative language used in the song lyrics by John Legend. The second is Nasrullah (2016) investigated Figurative language in Crhistina Perry's heart album. His research used qualitative approach. He analyzed the types and the meaning of figurative language are used by Christina Perry in her album Head or Heart.

The researcher tried to analyze more different things from the previous study because the researcher wanted to explain the figurative language found in Rihanna song lyrics, the message, and the function figurative language are use by Rihanna from that songs. The similarities between previous study with my research is the same in the theory used, which is, figurative language. The difference of the previous study and my research is in function of figurative language and the writer analyse one song from each albums of Rihanna.

From these studies, the writer chooses Rihanna's songs lyrics as the source of data because Rihanna's song are meaningful and enjoyable to be heard. The lyrics



of songs are typically of a poetic, rhyming nature. It is because the song writer merely use figure of speech in order to be more interesting memorable, and aesthetic. Rihanna also has a lot of achievement in the intertainment, especially, in the music industry. For example Rihanna has received twelve awards from twenty five nominations. At the 2013 ceremony, Rihanna was honored with the first-ever "Icon" Award, an award that honors an artist whose body of work has made a profound influence over pop music on a global level ([www.rihannanow.com](http://www.rihannanow.com)). In addition, there are a lot of figurative language making it easier for the writer to analyze it. Rihanna not only write the lyrics about love but also about struggle, faith, and many more.

This study focused on the use of figurative languages in song lyrics especially in Rihanna's songs, because many figurative languages could be analyzed by the writer. In fact, many students do not really understand about figurative language, how to classify the type and explain the denotative meaning from figurative meaning. Every song has many messages. The song needs to analyze the meaning to understand the song. From the phenomenon, the writer would analyze the figurative language which is used mainly in the song lyrics in the songs of Rihanna. The writer is also interested to find out what the meaning of the figurative language found in that song.

The aim of the writer uses those nine of Rihanna's songs because all of them are popular songs which consist of figurative language. Then, the writer chooses one song from each album Rihanna, and one song from single album by Rihanna. The writer choose nine songs to analyzes, nine songs namely : *Diamond* from her

album entitled *Unapologetic*, *Drunk me away* from her album entitled *Talk* that talk, *Love on the brain* from her album entitled *Anti*, *Music of the sun* from her album entitled *Music of the sun*, *A million miles away* from her album entitled *A girl like me*, *Russian Roulette* from her album entitled *Rated R*, *Love The Way You Lie* from her album entitled *Loud*, *Sell Me Candy* from her album entitled *Good Girl Gone Bad* and *Sledgehammer* from her single album. The writer analyzes these songs by using theory of Perrine (1974) who classified figures of speech into 12 types, namely, metaphor, simile, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, hyperbole, understatement, symbol, allegory, paradox and irony.

### 1.2 Statement of the Problems

Based on the background of study and focus on study above, the writer like to focuses in analyze figurative language in Rihanna's song lyric. In this case, there are two problems in the study:

1. What kinds and the meaning of figurative language are found in Rihanna songs lyrics?
2. What are the function of the figurative language used in Rihanna songs lyrics?

### 1.3 Objective of Study

Based on the statement of the problem above, the writer wants to find out the kinds of figurative language (metaphor, simile, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, hyperbole, understatement, allegory, paradox and irony) in the Rihanna's songs lyric. To describe the contextual meaning, to reveal

the function of Figurative language in Rihanna's songs lyrics. The writer hopes that this research, the result will give a better understanding in meaning of Rihanna song lyric and the function of figurative of language produced by Rihanna.

#### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

Partially, this study is to enrich knowledge of figure of speech, especially in understanding extended meaning or secondary meaning. Helps the reader to understand what is figure of speech in language and can be an effective way of expanding student vocabulary. After knowing figure of speech, students can use words that have both literal and non-literal meaning such as idiom, and then applied in verbal language. The writer hopes this study can make readers more interested to analyze figure of speech for their future research in English Department. In addition this study provides contribution for other researcher who are interested in doing further research in this area.

#### **1.5 Scope and Limitation**

The scope of analysis is focused on semantic component, i.e. figurative language: personification, apostrophe, simile, metaphor, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, paradox, allegory, hyperbole, understatement and verbal irony that the researcher used to analyze figurative language that found in Rihanna song lyric.

This research conducts a research in figurative language based on Perrine (1974). The limitation for this research is nine Rihanna songs. The researcher had chosen nine songs randomly from each songs albums, those songs are *Diamond* from her album entitled *Unapologetic*, *Drunk me away* from her album entitled *Talk*

that talk, *Love on the brain* from her album entitled *Anti*, *Music of the sun* from her album entitled *Music of the sun*, *A million miles away* from her album entitled *A girl like me*, *Russian Roulette* from her album entitled *Rated R*, *Love The Way You Lie* from her album entitled *Loud*, *Sell Me Candy* from her album entitled *Good Girl Gone Bad* and *Sledgehammer* from her single album. The writer used theory by Perrine (1974) to analyze the types of figurative language which found in the song lyrics.

### 1.6 Research Design

The writer conducted the study of figurative language analysis in the stylistic field. In conducting this research, the writer used the Qualitative method because the data collected by the writer in the form of words and sentences in song lyrics. The writer chose to use Qualitative method because in analyzing the figurative language, the writer collected the data by identified, classified and explained the data about figurative language in Rihanna songs lyrics, and then the writer applied figurative language theory by Perrine (1974).

### 1.7 Data Source

The researcher focuses on analyzing the song lyric of Rihanna that used figurative language. The researcher takes the data is Rihanna's songs as the lyric that is taken from Kapanlagi.com. In this website we can find any lyric that we want looking for especially song lyric by Rihanna. Besides, the researcher asks to other friend which one of Rihanna song that have figurative language, and this method can help the researcher for doing this research easily.

### 1.8 Data Collection

The data of this research are collected from the lyrics of Rihanna song. The process of data collection itself is starting from taken the data from Kapanlagi.com and reading the songs lyric. Researchers selected the song from the recommended through the website. The researchers search a popular song by Rihanna. Selecting each songs from all Rihanna's albums and takes one popular song from each album that contain many figurative languages. After selecting the song, the researchers download the song through the Kapanlagi.com and the researcher listens or reads to the songs lyric. Next the researcher attempts to find the word, phrase, and sentence which contain figurative language and also grasping the meaning of each figurative language. After that the researcher Identifying the general and detail meanings of the songs. Finally, the researcher classifies it and gives the code to each lyric that contain figurative language and ready to analyze it.

### 1.9 Data Analysis

After getting and collecting the data, the writer takes the next step which is to analyze the data. The steps that the writer takes in analyzing the data are as follows:

#### 1. Classifying data from the song lyrics.

In this part, the writer begins to classify which utterances can be categories as the figure of speech with neon colored the song lyrics. After that, the writer gives a number on song lyrics. The number is number one until ten on each song lyrics to facilitate the writer to identify. The following is gives neon colored and code that contain of figure of speech. The function giving neon colored and code



on the song lyrics and creating table is to facilitate writer in analyzing the data.

The writer make the table to identify the data that contains figurative language.

## 2. Explaining the data from the song lyrics

After the writer classifying the types of figurative language, the next step is the writer explaining the result of the classification by analyzing meaning of figurative language in five Rihanna songs lyric based on Perrine's theory of figurative language (1974). The classifications of data are putting into the table of frequency to make the pie chart. After analyzing the meaning of figurative language, the writer discussed about the function of figurative language are used by Rihanna in the songs lyrics and interpreted the data based on Perrine's theory (1974).

## 3. Concluding the result of the study

After the writer done with finding and discussion, the kinds of figure of speech that occurred and mostly used in nine Rihanna's songs lyrics will be known. Also, kind of trope that most contribute in conveying meaning will be known. The last, the meaning from each of those nine different songs will be shown. The writer will draw conclusion from all those point.

### 1.10 Trustworthiness

The analysis about figurative language in Rihanna's songs lyrics trustworthiness ensure by the researcher laying aside her preconceived ideas about the phenomenon under investigation and this analysis return to reader to ascertain whether the description was a true reflection of their experience. According to

Holloway (1997:161), “trustworthiness is the truth value of a piece of research”.

A research project is trustworthy when it reflects the reality and ideas of the participants (Krefting 1991: 214-2190). Streubert and Carpenter (1999:61) add that trustworthiness of the research depends on the extent to which it delves into the participants’ experience apart from their theoretical knowledge.

### 1.11 Definition of Key Term

1. **Figurative language** : a type of language that varies from the norms of literal language, in which words mean exactly what they say. Also known as the "ornaments of language," figurative language does not mean exactly what it says, but instead forces the reader to make an imaginative leap in order to comprehend an author's point. In other words, figurative language is parallel to plain language because of the underlying meaning that it carries.
2. **Rihanna** : is Robyn Rihanna Fenty (born February 20, 1988) is a Barbadian singer, songwriter, and actress. Rihanna has released eight studio albums, since the beginning of her career in 2005.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter will discuss about the review of the related theories and related studies this review is very important because it used as the basis of analysis of the study. In this part is the review of related literature which is about figurative language. The writer uses the theory figure of speech from Perrine (1974).

#### 2.1. Semantics

Knowing the meaning of each word is very important for us. If we do not know the meaning of each word first it is impossible to understand what actually meant by the author of the work is. In English learning it is called by semantics. The term semantic is derived from Greek, *semantic* from the word *semanio* (“to signify” or “mean”). Semantics is the study about meaning in language. Crystal (1991: 310) said that semantic is one of the branches of linguistics devoted of the study of meaning in language. Yule (1985: 114) said that semantics is the study of the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences. There is always an attempt to focus on what the words conventionally mean, rather than on what a speaker might want the words to mean on a particular occasion. Verhaar (1999: 142) says that semantic theory of meaning. Semantic is study about relationship between the distinction linguistics with relationship of symbol in the activity of talking. In traditional linguistics, language is viewed as the vocabulary which is contained in literary works.

In the study of language, language definition is sometimes based on meaning, and sometimes on function. Statement that a noun is a name of person or a thing, or a sentence is an expression of complete thought, are definitions which are based on meaning. On the contrary, statement that an adjective is a word that modifies other words except nouns, are definition which are based on function. The outstanding achievement in the study of meaning in traditional linguistics is etymology the study of the origin of word meaning. The study of meaning in traditional linguistics has not clearly shown what meaning is.

In addition, conceptual semantics particular and lexical semantic in general, have taken on increasing importance in linguistics and psycholinguistics. As Lyon states that semantic is traditionally defined as the study of meaning (Lyon : 1995). John Lyon, philosophically the question “what is meaning?” can also be answered by using the following meaning theories: 1. The referential of denotation theory describes, that the meaning of an utterances is what it shows to, such as “Herry” means “Herry”, “birds” means either the general class of birds or the essential property that they all share. 2. The ideational, or mentality theory describes that the meaning of an expression is the idea or concept related with the mind of anyone who knows and understands the expression. 3. The behaviorist theory describes that the meaning of an expression is either the stimulus that causes it or the response it cause, or combination of both, in particular occasion or utterance. 4. The meaning, use theory describes that the meaning of expression is determined by, if not identical with, its use in the language. 5. The verification theory describes that the meaning of a statement is determined by the verifiability

of the sentences which contain it. 6. The truth conditional theory describes that the meaning of an expression is its contribution to the truth conditions of the sentences which have it (1995:40)

According to Leech, the associative meaning of an expression has to do with individual mental understanding of the speaker. They, in turn, can be broken up into six sub-types: connotative, collocative and etc (Mwihaki : 2004).

Connotative meaning of an expression are thoughts provoked by a term when in reference to certain entities. Though these meanings may not be strictly implied by relevant definitions, they show up in common on preferred usage regardless. This is not to be confused with what is historically referred to as connotation, which more closely describes rigid definition of words. While collocative meaning describes words that regularly appear together in common use (within certain contexts). Based on definition above, it can be conclude that semantics is the study about meaning or real meaning. The meaning of the things was come from many thoughts and many theories. All of the theory have same conclusion that every works absolutely has the meaning. Sometimes semantic uses associative meaning in the text or manuscript to make the meaning of the sentences in the text or in the lyric more beautify.

## **2.2 Figurative Language**

The Webster's New World College Dictionary (1996: 571) explains that figurative Language is an expression (as metaphor or euphemism) that substitutes a variation of points of view by which things or notions which is referred to as if it is different in some ways (in identify, degree, shape) from what it actually is or



seems to be but so related to the expression successfully implies an intended meaning of effect either or greatly different from what is utterly said.

Rozakis (1995: 28) says that “Figurative language – saying one thing in terms of another”. It means that figurative language is an expression used by person or the author indirectly by using a comparison. It cannot be interpreted literally because the comparison in figurative language expression has the meaning. Figurative language is language that uses figures of speech. A figure of speech is a way of saying something other than the literal meaning of the word. Figure of speech may be said occur whenever a speaker or writer, for the sake of freshness or emphasis, departs from the usual denotations of words (X.J. Kennedy : 1979).

There are two types of figurative language which have been sometimes overlooked for consideration of linguistics importance, tropes, and schemes. In linguistics tropes is a rhetorical figure of speech which consist of playing words. Those words are considered having meaning more than normal form or literal. Tropes are the types of figurative language which depend essential on paradigmatic relationship while scheme depend on syntagmatic relationship. Other major category of figures of speech is scheme, which involves changing the pattern of words in a sentence. The paradigmatic itself is a relationship between a word and other related word which does not occurs, while syntagmatic relationship is a relationship between a word and other accompanying words. For example, a phrase like a red coat is partly produced by syntagmatic combination of red and coat; while red is also in a paradigmatic relationship with other words

like blue, yellow, or black which do not occur in the phrase and jacket is in paradigmatic relationship with word coat (Nurul Huda, 2013: 14).

Figurative or figure of speech is not only used in the language of literature, such as drama, poetry, or prose but they are also alive in linguistics study or common usage in writing lyrics on song and daily speech. However, most people will directly consider the term figure of speech as the term of literary study because it is mostly used as stylistic devices analyzing literary work. The most of the familiar figurative language which will be analyzed in this study are some types including metaphor, simile, metonymy, hyperbola, personification and etc. Based on definition above, the researcher can conclude that figurative language has interesting power when put in lyrics of song or speak orally because it is study many kind of figurative meaning. The composer can express their feeling by using figurative language in her song lyric. In this point, the writer will describe figure of speech. The term of figure of speech here is described as particular way for expressing ideas and feelings. The writer has done some literature review on books, journal, and websites. Those terms include figurative language that used in this thesis also definition of *The Analysis of Figurative Language in Rihanna's songs*.

According to X.J Kennedy in Ovianti (2011) figure of speech may be said whenever a writer or speaker, for the sake of emphasis of freshness, departs from the ordinary detonations of words from above quotation. A figure of speech is an utterance as an irony, hyperbole, simile, personification that use words in non-literal meaning or unusual manner to add clarity and beauty and so on to what

is said or written. While Abrams (1957) states that figurative language is a departure from what speakers of a particular language apprehend to be the standard meaning of words, or the standard order of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect.

According to Perrine (1974), a figure of speech is any way of saying something other than the ordinary way. Figures of speech based on Perrine's theories are metaphor, simile, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, understatement, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbole and verbal irony. There are some common types of figures of speech that we generally know as follows :

### **2.2.1. Apostrophe**

Apostrophe is a way of addressing someone absent or something nonhuman as if it were alive and present and could reply to what is being said (Perrine:1974). It means that apostrophe is a way of giving life to someone absent or something nonhuman. Other definition is from Kennedy(1996: 496), he says that apostrophe is a way of addressing someone or something invisible or not ordinarily spoken to. It is a means of giving life to the inanimate. It is a way of giving body to the intangible, a way of speaking to it person to person. He is apostrophizing his departed sweetheart (Kennedy: 1996: 496)By this type of figurative language, the speaker turns aside from his audience or the writer from his readers and addresses himself directly to the person or thing that has taken possession of his thought. For example: "*Ambition, you are a cruel master!*"

### **2.2.2. Allegory**

Allegory is a narrative or description that has a second meaning beneath

the surface one. (Perrine:1974). This figure of speech is difficult to be interpreted because the readers have to direct a message beyond other message. For example : *The beauty has her own to love her lover, the beast* (Reaske:1996). From the example means "the beauty" is a girl who has beautiful face "the beast" is a man who has ugly face like an animal. The beautiful girls love her boy friend that has an ugly face.

Allegory combines elements of symbol and metaphor to create an overarching effect that works over the entire course of literary text. Allegory provides a sustained and coherent second level of meaning in a text, and without an understanding of this level, the text will often seem far shallower and overly simple. If identifying any of the other figurative language is sometimes difficult, identifying allegory is a true challenge for the literary novice. In order for an allegory to work, the reader needs to be aware of the prior "story" that is being allegorized. It is important for the reader to understand the allegory; authors have several devices at their disposal which make their purpose more apparent. The researcher concludes that allegory declared through other way, by describing or figure speech.

### **2.2.3. Verbal irony**

According to Perrine, verbal irony is saying the opposite of what one means (Perrine:1974). In a simple form, verbal irony means the opposite of what is being said. For example: *How quick you did job, till I wait for a long time* (Parington:2007). The example means to do the job, one need long time that it keep his friend waits for a long time too. But it is only to say the feeling that

he/she is unsatisfied with the condition. Irony is though concept for many students of literature to understand. In literature there are three kind of irony, they are verbal irony, dramatic irony, and situational irony.

Verbal irony is the most common type of irony that a reader will come across when examining literature. In this type of irony, character or speaker in the narrative will say do something that is the opposite of what he means or intends. For example, in a story, the wife of thief might tell her husband to, do respectable thing and bring back some jewels tonight so that we can have food on the table tomorrow. This ironic because she is encouraging her husband to steal jewels in order to sell them for money (Nurul Huda:2013) .This act is far from respectable, thus ironic. Whether or not verbal irony is readily understood by the reader depends on the skill of the writer. It is up to the author to put the irony into context in order for the readers to understand its meaning and use. Dramatic irony is type of irony in which the audience is aware of something that is happening in the narrative that a character in the story does not know.

The final kind irony is called situational irony. Situational irony is incongruence in what is expected to happen and what actually take places. It is sometimes referred to as a twist of fate and usually has tragic consequence in literature. One example of situational irony is a pair of siblings who are separated a young age, only to find out that they are living next door to one emphasize with the character or characters. So, it can be concluded that irony is other kind of figure of speech which has the meaning appear something different from what is intended. Well, verbal irony, dramatic orony, situational irony are all tools that a



writer can use to express emotion, set moods, and evoke a response from their audience.

#### **2.2.4. Hyperbole**

Hyperbole is one kind of figure of speech which is very common and it is often found in daily life. Hyperbole is simply exaggeration but exaggeration in the service of truth (Perrine:1974). It is used to express something or state of condition in a bigger way than real condition, or Hyperbole is an exaggerated statement. For example : I have *told* you that *a million times*. That sentence contain exaggeration, because the speaker did not really mean to what he/she has said it is impossible for human being to speak a million times. Other examples of hyperbole:

- “She rushed out of the room in floods of tears” (it means crying a lot)
- “Let us have dinner, I am starving” (it means the people very hungry)
- “When she was in Mojokerto, she spent ton of money” (a lot of money)

The hyperbole is perhaps one of the most widely recognized forms of figurative language and one that permeates everyday life the advertising and entertainment industries .hyperbole is the use of exaggeration for extra effect. The author can use hyperbole to add extra drama or comedy to a situation or even for the purpose of propaganda. In short, Hyperbole is the use of extreme exaggeration or extravagant statements, meant to create a strong impression, as well as to evoke or indicate strong feelings.

#### **2.2.5. Metaphor**

Metapor is comparing thing that are essentially unlike (Perrine:1974).

Metaphor is an implied comparison between two unlike things that actually have something important in common. A metaphor is a comparison in which one thing is said to be another. It involves an implied comparison between two basically unlike things. For example: *"Library is science field"*. A library is a place where people can find many kinds of books. It is compared with science field because both library and science field have the same attribute that is they can add knowledge. Other examples are : *"Business is a game"*, *"My love is a treasure"* and *"Violence is the cancer of modern society"*. Metaphor is an implied analogy which imaginatively identifies one subject with another and ascribes to the first one or more qualities of the second. According to the critic R.P. Blackmur (1999), all metaphors are made up of two parts: a tenor, which is the idea being expressed or the subject of the comparison, and a vehicle, which is the image by which the idea is conveyed or the subject is communicated.

#### **2.2.6. Metonymy**

"Metonymy is the use of something closely related for the thing actually meant" (Perrine:1974). Metonymy is used when someone wants to substitute a concrete thing with another thing which is closely associated with it. Paul stated, metonymy is based on a transfer within a single conceptual domain (Paul:2004). Then, Dennis stated that metonymy is a name or descriptive term which is transferred to some objects different form, but analogous to, that it is properly applicable (Dennis:1996). For example: *"The White House decided new regulation."* *"White House "* in this sentence is associated or closely related to *"The President "*. Metonymy is a figure of speech which is characterized by the

substitution of a term naming an object closely associated with the word in mind for the word itself. So, the researcher can conclude that metonymy is the use of a name of one thing to stand for the name of a closely related idea.

### **2.2.7. Understatement**

Perrine (1974: 651) states that understatement is saying less than one means, may exist in what one says or merely in how one says it. Understatement is contradiction with overstatement or hyperbole. Other definitions are from Roberts and Jacobs (1986: 626) they say that understatement is the deliberate underplaying or undervaluing of a thing for purposes of emphasis. It means that a way of emphasizing its commonness. Example: Your voice too soft.

### **2.2.7. Personification**

Personification is giving the attributes of a human being to an animal, an object, or an idea. (Perrine, 1974). Personification is a figurative that endows object, animal idea or abstraction with human character of sensibility. One of the most familiar kinds of comparison is personification that is speaking something which is not human as human abilities. Personification is representing a thing, quality, or idea as a person. For example: *“When a heart is crying, it sometimes feels like dying and teardrops fall like rain”*. It means if your is heart crying, you are feeling sick and died and your teardrop bursting like rain. Other examples are: *“The moon smile at us”*, *“The trees are waving to the tiger”*, *“The wind touched my skin”* and *“The wind whispers in my ear”*.

Personification is a literary device in which human attributes and qualities are given to non-human or inanimate objects. For example a sentence may say

“the old hardwood floor is personified, being given the ability to groan like a human. The readers understand this to mean that the floor made a creaking noise when the heavy table was placed upon it. By using personification and giving the floor-human like attributes, the sentence resonates more with the reader, offering a better image of what is happening. Writers use personification to help to establish mood and to build imagery in a piece of writing. Based on the discussion, the researcher can concluded that personification is a method of assigning human characteristics to any non-human object or entity. Personification is often used to clarify or richen the description of something, or to emphasize a certain characteristic of a non-human creature or object.

#### **2.2.8. Paradox**

A paradox is an apparent contradiction that is nevertheless somehow true. (Perrine, 1974). Paradox is a statement that seem contradiction, unbelievable or absurd but that may be true in fact. Paradox is figure of speech that links apparently contradictory terms in a single statement that is, in fact , true. However, while it may appear that these opposite are contradictory, paradox often underlines the possibility that both may be true. Paradox is implied in poetry primarily as a device of emphasis, drawing attention to something. Paradox is kind of figurative language, which contains real contradictory thing with the fact. For example: “*He is rich but also poor*”, The example means that he has much money but he lack good morality. A paradox is an apparent contradiction that seems logically impossibility but which demand further examination, and reveals some truth on a different level of meaning. Unlike oxymoron, a paradox can be developed over a

far greater length, be it a sentence or even a paragraph. Based on explanation above, paradox is statement or situation containing apparently contradictory or incompatible elements, but on closer inspection may be true.

### 2.2.9. Symbol

“A symbol may be roughly defined as something that means more than what it is” (Perrine:1974). It means that a symbol uses a word or phrase which is familiar in society and has one meaning. To support the definition, (Perrine: 1974) give an example

#### **A WHITE ROSE**

**By: John Boyle (1844-1890)**

The red rose whisper of passion,  
And the white rose breathes of love;  
Oh, the red rose is a falcon,  
And the white rose is a dove.  
But I send you a crem-white rosebud,  
With a flush on its petal tips;  
For the love that is purestand sweetest  
Has a kiss of desire on the lips.

In this poem, the author uses symbol as his language style. The symbol is “rose”. Symbol is literally, something which is itself and yet stands for or suggests something else, usually abstract. This is easily confused with the concept of metaphor; however, in a metaphor the author actually draws the comparison. In the use of a symbol the author relies on the reader to draw the comparison.

Examples of commonly used literary symbols are; cross = Christianity, Star of David = Judaism, black/darkness = evil, light = good, flag = patriotism. From this discussion, the researcher can conclude that a symbol is a literary method of extending meaning through the use of commonly accepted symbols or something



that stands for another thing. These symbols have certain built in beliefs or ideas which a reader brings to a story. This relieves the author of the necessity of explaining them.

#### 2.4.10. Simile

Simile is a comparison expressed by the use of some words or phrases, such as, “like”, “as”, “than”, “similiar to”, “resemblers”, or “seems” (Perrine:1974). A simile “is usually” introduced by some words, such as “like”, “as”, “so”, which draw attention to the likeness, but it is not necessary all that is neccesary to the simille is that both sides of comparison is stated, for example, asblack as, as cool as, etc. Simile is figure of speech in which a more or less fanciful. For examples: “*Her beauty is like a rose*”. The example above means the girls is beautiful like rose flower. Flower here is symbol of beautiful person, because rose flower is beautiful flower with red color.

Simile is an explicit comparison of one thing to another, most of them linked by like or as. The purpose of simile is to give information about one object that is unknown by the reader by comparing it to something with which the reader is familiar. Simile can be either explicit or implicit depending on the way the simile is phrased. An explicit simile is a simile in which the characteristic that is being compared between the two objects is stated. An implicit simile is a simile in which the reader must infer what is being compared. For example, if the sentence read “Debbie is like a snail” It is up to reader to determine what is meant. Is the writer trying to say that Debbie is slow? Or Debbie is slimy? Both of these characteristics are common to snails and could possibly provide information that

pertains to Debbie but without any other context. Based on the discussion, the researcher can concluded that simile is a comparison of two things that are not necessarily alike, using connecting a word to link the comparison. The connecting word is most commonly “like” or “as.” Similes are usually used to make a description more vivid or memorable, or to establish a certain characteristic of the thing being described.

#### **2.2.11. Synecdoche**

Synecdoche is the use of part for the whole by stating significant detail only to simplify what is being talked about (Perrine : 1974). It means that synecdoche is like metaphor, it represents the whole of metaphor. In synecdoche one name is substituted for another, whose meaning is less or cognate with its own. It is a figure of speech that concerns with part and wholes. For examples: “*His word can be truster*” it is means that he is a person that can be trusted. “*I won " t let him come under my roof*” it is means that she won’t let him come to my house.

#### **2.3 Song Lyric**

Listening to music is one of comfortable activity. When people feeling sad, happy or feeling bad music can be an alternative for expression your feeling. We know that music is not complete without song. In music song is a composition for voice performed by singing or alongside musical instrument. In every culture song are composed and performed for different purpose. According to Sharndama & Suleiman as cited in Akporobaro (2006) song assume a variety of forms, some of the song are rich, imaginative, and elaborated in the play of words, rytthm, and melody. There is one thing important in a part of song, it is called lyric. A lyric is a

fairly short poem which is the expression of strong feelings of thoughts or perceptions of a single speaker in a meditative manner.

The lyric was originally in Greek poetry; the kind of poem which was to be set to the lyre; hence the word lyric. But even today the word still retains the sense that lyric poems are musical. Lyric is an important part in song, because lyric can make a song beautiful. In fact the word is also used in music to denote “lines of a song”. The term “lyric” includes any types of poems with the very general qualities of being personal and emotional in expression, being meditative, and being musical: so sonnets, elegies and metaphysical poems, romantic poems and even ballads and odes. may be ‘lyrical’. Most lyrics are meditation on loneliness by the poet, but lyric can also be dramatic if it is addressed to a specific person. we should understand the lyric in terms of an imaginary speaker or character.

#### **2.4 The Reason of Figurative Language**

Perrine (1974: 616) says that there are four reasons that Figurative Language often provides a more effective means of saying what we means than does direct statement. The following are four reasons of figurative language: first, figurative language afford people to develop their imagination. People in the world have different imagination when they express their ideas or feelings. Second, figurative language are a way of bringing additional imagery into verse, of making the abstract concrete, of making poetry more sensuous. The author of the poem or lyric can interest imagination of the reader so the lyric can be looked more interesting. Third, figurative language are a way of adding emotional intensity to otherwise merely informative statements and conveying attitudes

along with information. figurative language can appear her/ his ideas, feeling and emotion into lyric. Forth, figurative language are a means of concentration, a way of saying much in brief compass. It can be defined that figurative language need our ability to concentrate in interpreting the key term in lyric to make good interpretations or it can be said like a tool of focusing and method of saying much in short statement.

## 2.5 Previous Study

To prove the authenticity of this research, the researcher wants to present the previous research that deals with especially figurative language in general. The first research is Arifah (2016) investigated the analysis of figurative language in John Legend song lyric. Her research used qualitative approach and used theory from Hillaby (1978). the findings of her study are identify the types of figurative language found in the song lyrics by John Legend and describe the meaning of the figurative language used in the song lyrics by John Legend. In this study figurative language that is often found is the personification, hyperbole, metaphor, and paradox. Besides that, the researcher also fined another figurative language as oxymoron, litotes, simile, allusion, repetition, symbolic and enumeration.

The second is Nasrullah (2016) investigated Figurative language in Crhistina Perry head or heart album. His research used qualitative approach. He analyzed the types and the meaning of figurative language are used Christina Perry in her album Head or Heart and use theory from Abrams (1957). The writer found 57 sentences containing figurative languages in Christina Perri's songs on "Head or heart" album. All of these terms are divided into six categories, They are,

personification, metaphor, symbol, irony, simile and hyperbole. The writer more often found types of figurative language that contains hyperbole. There are 26 sentences that are almost found in every song from one album.

The last one is “Analysis of figurative expressions used by david archuletha in his twelve selected song” by ummu hanifah (2014). She investigated twelve song lyrics in her research design. She used descriptive quantitative approach. The result of her research showed that there were thirty five kinds of figurative expressions. Percentage of kinds of figurative expressions were from twenty nine percent of hyperbole, eleven from thirty one of metaphor, twelve from thirty four percent of personification, one from three percent of simile, and one from three percent of irony. She counted the data and found the most dominant of figurative expressions in her research is personification.

The differences between present study and previous study, the previous study only discussed the types and the meaning of figurative language in the song. The researcher tried to analyze more different things from the previous study because the researcher wanted to explain the figurative language found in Rihanna song lyrics, the message, and function of figurative language are use by Rihanna from nine songs. The similarities between previous study with my research is the same in the theory used, which is figurative language.



## CHAPTER III

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the result of data analysis that cover the description of the figurative language in Rihanna song. The display of the data was done formerly by giving the description of the figurative language has found in Rihanna Lyrics. The finding lyric, function and grouping the figurative language in lyric can help the readers understand what will be provided by the researcher.

#### 3.1 Finding

The writer focused on analyzing the data, which has been collected, that is the expression might contain figure of speech from the nine different lyrics. First, the writer analyzes the kind of figure of speech in Rihanna's songs used perinne theory. The writer also gives the explanation why the related expression called (for instance) metaphor. Then, the writer discovers the secondary meaning (non-literal) of each expression with connotative meaning theory. This step will be done one by one in each expression by the writer. The writer described one or two expression with one paragraph explanation. Thus, the meaning of each version of Rihanna's songs will easily interpreted.

##### 3.1.1. Song Analysis : *Sledgehammer* – Rihanna

###### Data 1

###### *Rihanna - Sledgehammer*

I hit a wall, I never felt so low, so low  
**Like a waterfall, my tears dropped to the floor,** the floor (a)  
 They left a swimming pool of salted crimes, crimes  
 Oh, what could I do to change your mind?

Nothing

I'm bracing for the pain and I am letting go  
I'm using all my strength to get out of this hole

I hit a wall, I thought that I would hurt myself  
Oh I was sure, your words would leave me unconscious  
And on the floor I'd be lying cold, lifeless  
But I hit a wall, I hit 'em all, watch the fall  
**You're just another brick and I'm a sledgehammer (b)**  
You're just another brick and I'm a sledgehammer

Yeah I hit a wall, I prayed that I would make it through, make it through  
I can't survive a life that's without you, that's without you, yeah  
And I will rise up from the ashes now, the ashes now  
Oh, **the sparrow flies with just the crumbs of loving spilled**, yeah (c)

I was bracing for the pain and then I let it go  
I gathered all my strength and I found myself whole

I hit a wall, I thought that I would hurt myself  
Oh I was sure, your words would leave me unconscious  
And on the floor I'd be lying cold, lifeless  
But I hit a wall, I hit 'em all, watch the fall  
You're just another brick and I'm a sledgehammer 3X

### Data Context

Sledgehammer is a song recorded by Barbadian singer Rihanna. It was released on June 27, 2016 as a single to promote *Star Trek Beyond*. It plays during the film's closing credits but is not included on the film's soundtrack. The song was written by Sia Furler (Sia), Robyn Fenty (Rihanna) and Jesse Shatkin. A music video for the song was released on June 30, 2016, and shows Rihanna performing magical acts on a foreign planet.

Camila Cassidy of *The Edge* gave the song a generally positive review stating, "She pretty much nailed it – it feels tone perfect. It's a little orchestral, swooping, but with a strong enough chorus and verse pattern to be commercially

successful. "Daniel Kreps from Rolling Stone wrote, "Rihanna sings on the aching chorus, which sports a monster hook typical of Sia's work." A Bit of Pop Music wrote, "'Sledgehammer' is a powerful pop ballad with a huge chorus, that should do well in combination with the probable success of its movie...but it might be time for Sia to shake up her formula a bit, as 'Sledgehammer' is in no way a surprising composition. At this point the researchers want to analyze the songs composed by Rihanna – titled Sledgehammer. Researchers want to explain figure of speech contained in the song. In the song titled "Sledgehammer" there are some figure of speech implies that there is in the lyrics, as well as on popular songs.

#### Data Analysis

**Like a waterfall, my tears dropped to the floor (a)** is types of figurative language wick mentioned by **Simile** and it prove by the word *Like*, because according to Perrine Simile is comparassion expresse by the word *Like*. The utterance here classified simile because it compares two things about waterfall and tears. The meaning wick contist in the utterence "Like a waterfall, my tears dropped to the floor" here is related to an unrelenting cry caused by an overflowing emotion, like a waterfall that always flows into the river.

**You're just another brick and I'm a sledgehammer (b)** is types of figurative language wick mentioned by **Methaphor** and it prove by the word *Brick* and *Sledgehammer*. The meaning wick consist in the utterence "brick" here is describes the condition of the heart that is difficult to obtain and the "brick" was symbolized on the heart of a man himself. The meaning of "Sledgehammer" is a symbol of a woman's efforts to get the attention of a man who in need of a hard

effort to get his attention.

**the sparrow flies with just the crumbs of loving spilled (c)** is types of figurative language wick mentioned by **Symbol** and it prove by the word *Sparrow*, because according to Perrine a symbol may be roughly defined as something that means more than what it is. In this song *sparrow* is symbolized as a messenger or news, which in this lyric, the singer symbolizes sparrow to bring the message of love she felt to the man.

### 3.1.2. Song Analysis : *Music of the sun* – Rihanna

#### Data 2

##### *Rihanna - Music of the sun*

Oh, Oh, Oh, Oh, Oh Oh,  
Oh, Oh, Oh, Oh yeah  
Listen, closely hear the music playing  
Let it take you to places far away and  
Relax your senses just do what you want to do  
No need for questions  
It's only for you  
And it's so amazing  
Oh how you can't escape it  
The movement takes you  
And never let's you go

Can't you feel the music in the air  
**Close your eyes let the rhythm take you there (a)**  
Doesn't matter who you are or where you're from  
**Come and dance to the music of the sun (b)**  
Forget about your troubles it's alright  
Let them go till we see the morning light  
Feel the beat as our bodies move as one  
Come and dance to the music of the sun  
Come and dance to the music of the sun the sun (the sun yeah)

So real  
So right  
Can't explain the feeling  
**Like the sunlight brings to life new meaning (c)**

No need for stress, (no need for stress)  
 Save that for another day  
 No second guessing  
 Just trust me when I say  
 And it's so amazing  
 Oh how you can't escape it  
 the moment takes you it never lets you Go!

Can't you feel the music in the air  
 Close your eyes let the rhythm take you there (let the rythm take you there)  
 Doesn't matter who you are or where you're from  
 Come and dance to the music of the sun (music of the sun)  
 Forget about your troubles it's alright  
 Let them go till we see the morning light (see the morning light)  
 Feel the beat as our bodies move as one  
 Come and dance to the music of the sun (come and dance with the music of the sun)  
 Come and dance to the music of the sun the sun (of the sun yeah)

And it's so amazing  
 Oh how you can't escape it  
 The moment takes you  
 And never let's you gooooooooo

Can't you feel the music in the air  
 Close your eyes let the rhythm take you there (let the rythm take you there)  
 Doesn't matter who you are or where you're from  
 Come and dance to the music of the sun  
 Forget about your troubles it's alright (it's alright, it's alright)  
 Let them go till we see the morning light  
 Feel the beat as our bodies move as one  
 Come and dance to the music of the sun (come and dance with the music of the sun)  
 Come and dance to the music of the sun the sun  
 Let it take you far  
 Come and dance to the music of the sun  
 It'll take you far away

Can't you feel the music in the air  
 Close your eyes let the rhythm take you there  
 Doesn't matter who you are or where you're from  
 Come and dance to the music of the sun

### Data Context

Music of the Sun is the debut studio album by Barbadian singer Rihanna.



It was released on August 30, 2005 in the United States through Def Jam Recordings. *Music of the Sun* received generally mixed reviews from music critics, who complimented its dancehall and Caribbean inspired songs, while others criticized some of the production. It debuted at number ten on the US *Billboard* 200 and number six on the US Top R&B or Hip-Hop Albums, and peaked within the top forty of album charts in Germany, New Zealand, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

In a positive review, Jason Birchmeier of AllMusic commented that the album presents Rihanna as "winsome rather than wannabe," as well as how she managed to set herself apart from other urban dance-pop artists such as Ashanti, Beyonce, and Ciara. Chantal Jenoure of *The Jamaica Observer* complimented the dancehall and hip hop composition on several of the songs, including "Pon de Replay", "Rush", "Let Me", "Music of the Sun" and "Thim dptat La, La, La", writing that they make the listener feel "happy" and "carefree".

### Data Analysis

**Close your eyes let the rhythm take you there (a)** rhythm is identified as a **Personification**. Because in this lyric, the *rhythm* describes retrieval or invite someone to leave. While the real meaning of rhythm is part of the tone in music. So what it means in this lyrics is the singer invites listeners to enjoy music so that they can perceive or unite with the music itself.

**Come and dance to the music of the sun (b)** in this sentence music of the sun is not a place that can be visited, but music of the sun is a type of **Synecdoche**. The meaning which consist in the utterance "music of the sun" here is the sunlight

that shines on earth and gives the warmth of the morning sun for the connoisseur.

**Like the sunlight brings to life new meaning (c)** is types of figurative language wick mentioned by **Simile** and it prove by the word *Like*, because according to Perrine Simile is comparassion expresse by the word *Like*. The meaning wick contist in the utterrence “Can't explain the feeling like the sunlight brings to life new meaning” here is the happiness that he got cannot be expressed in words, the happiness he got is like possessing a new life. Like the sunlight that brings new meaning to life. When viewed from the meaning of Simile, the word *sunlight* is called as a new day that brings changes to life.

### 3.1.3. Song Analysis : *A million miles away* – Rihanna

#### Data 3

##### *Rihanna - A Million Miles Away*

Here we lay face to face once again

**Silence cuts like a knife as we pretend (a)**

And I'm wondering who will be the first to  
say what we both know

We're just holding on to could have beens  
and we should be letting go

**It feels like you're a million miles away (b)**

as you're lying here with me tonight

I can't even find the words to say

I can find a way to make it right

And we both know that the story's ending,

We play the part but we're just pretending

and I can't hide the tears

'cause even though you're here,

It feels like you're a million miles away.

Was it me, or was it you that broke away?

For what we were

just **like a season love is change (c)**

And every time I think about it,

it tears me up inside

**like the rivers of emotion**

**but I got no more tears to cry (d)**

We can try to talk it over  
but we walked that road before,  
While our song is playing its last note,  
We both know for sure that it's time to close that door.

### Data Context

A *Girl like Me* is the second studio album by Barbadian singer Rihanna. It was released on April 10, 2006 by Def Jam Recordings. For the production of the album, Rihanna worked with Evan Rogers, Carl Sturken, StarGate, J. R. Rotem and label-mate Ne-Yo, who wrote the second album. *A Girl like Me* is a pop, reggae and R&B album influenced by Rihanna's Caribbean roots. The album also incorporates elements of dancehall and rock, as well as ballads, which music critics were ambivalent towards.

Some critics gave the album positive reviews, stating that Rihanna gracefully avoided the sophomore disappointment while others compared the album to her previous effort. *A Girl like Me* was released less than eight months after Rihanna's debut album. It peaked at number five on the US *Billboard* 200 and on the UK Albums Chart. The album was successful in other countries as well, entering the top ten in Ireland, New Zealand, Australia and Japan, while topping the charts in Canada.

### Data Analysis

**Silence cuts like a knife as we pretend (a)** is types of figurative language wick mentioned by **Simile** and it prove by the word *Like*, because Simile is explicit comparison of one thing to another. In this sentence simile is shown with the comparative word of *silence*, *cuts* and *knife*. The meaning of the utterance

“Silence cuts like a knife as we pretend” here is the silence they felt that was so deep or very sharp like a knife, that they could not begin to break the silence. the silence that they felt was likened to the sharpness of the knife that cut the crowd so it becomes quiet.

**It feels like you're a million miles away (b)** is types of figurative language wich mentioned by **Hyperbole** and it prove by “*a million miles away*”. The whole point of using a hyperbole is to shock the listener into paying attention to what's being said. The meaning of the utterance “It feels like you're a million miles away” here is they are close together, but the closeness is so far away because of their inharmonious relationship and the lack of communication between them.

**like a season love is change (c)** This is considered **Simile** because this sentence clearly shows a comparison use like in utterance “like a season love is change” and the writer wants to compare the utterance “*season* and *love*”. The meaning of the season here is that changing weather is like a relationship that is sometimes happy, but sometimes also sad. The woed *Love* is said to be like season where season is changeable in his time, as felt by the singer on the lyrics that is sort of different on the sense of love that in the past he ever felt.

**like the rivers of emotion but I got no more tears to cry (d)** This is considered **simile** because the singer used comparison rivers like cries that kept on flowing non-stop and used “like” as part of simile as a comparison. The meaning of the utterance “like the rivers of emotion but I got no more tears to cry” is when the river gets angry, the river will continue to wave the water up and down. However, the overwhelming emotion she gets, cannot bring tears, even if only a

drop.

### 3.1.4. Song Analysis : *Sell Me Candy* – Rihanna

#### Data 4

##### Rihanna - Sell Me Candy

Sell me candy like it's summer when it's melting in my hands  
 I know you're around like the ice cream man  
 I can hear you calling, whisper something in my ear  
**You're sweet like sugar**  
 Tell me what I wanna hear  
 I'm weak by your touch and when it's melting on my lips  
 I run through my body when you lick my fingertips  
 You're selling me a fantasy that I want to explore  
 It sounds so good spoil me rotten to the core

Talk to me  
 Take care of my dreams  
 All I need  
 Is you beside me  
 It's destiny  
 Just let it be  
 If words can speak  
 Then baby sell it to me

Sell me candy, sell me love, sell me heaven, sell me doves  
 What's the charge? What's the cost?  
 (I'm the daddy)... you the boss.  
 You could be a professional, boy you make a sale  
 I try to resist but every time I fail  
 The one temptation that I gotta endure  
 The running through my body now you're knocking at my door  
 A thin little kiss and your call is really sweet  
 But the shawty that you're rocking is nothing like me  
 You're selling me a fantasy that I want to explore  
 It sounds so good spoil me rotten to the core (you know...)  
 I wanna play... more than you know  
 So don't you leave... and don't you go  
 I want it all... until time falls



His arms... I want to roam  
 I want to love... give him my trust  
 I want to live... for both of us  
 I want to breathe you... lay on your shoulder  
 I want to warm you... when nights get colder  
 I want love... love... love  
 I want love... love... love

### Data Context

Sell Me Candy is a song by the Barbadian recording artist Rihanna, is the eight track from her third studio album *Good Girl Gone Bad* (2006). The song was written by Nash, Riddick and Timothy Mosley. It was released on October 27 through Def Jam Recordings. Written and produced by Ne-Yo and Chuck Harmony, Sell me candy is a pop and R&B ballad that contains dark, morbid, and tense atmospheric elements in its composition.

### Data Analysis

**You're sweet like sugar** is types of figurative language wich mentioned by **Simile** and it prove by the word *Like*. The meaning of the utterance “You're sweet like sugar” here is the treatment of her lover to her is very romantic. The romance is in the likes of sweetness of sugar, which can make it melt when treated like that by her lover, though only a drop.

### 3.1.5. Song Analysis : *Russian Roulette* – Rihanna

#### Data 5

#### **Rihanna - Russian Roulette**

Uh, uh  
 Take a breath  
 Take it deep  
 'Calm yourself', he says to me  
 If you play, you play for keeps  
 Take the gun and count to three

I'm sweating now  
 Moving slow  
 No time to think. My turn to go

And you can see my heart beating  
 You can see it through my chest  
 Said **I'm terrified but I'm not leaving**  
 I know that I must pass this test  
 So, just pull the trigger (trigger)

Say a prayer to yourself  
 He says 'close your eyes, sometimes it helps'  
 And then I get a scary thought  
 That he's here means he's never lost

And you can see my heart beating  
 No, You can see it through my chest  
 Said I'm terrified but I'm not leaving  
 Know that I must pass this test  
 So, just pull the trigger

As my life flashes before my eyes  
 I'm wondering will I ever see another sunrise?  
 So many won't get the chance to say goodbye  
 But it's too late to think of the value of my life

And you can see my heart beating  
 No, you can see it through my chest  
 Said I'm terrified but I'm not leaving no  
 Know that I must pass this test  
 You can see my heart beating  
 Oh, you can see it through my chest  
 I'm terrified but I'm not leaving no  
 Know that I must pass this test  
 So, just pull the trigger (trigger)

### Data Context

Russian Roulette is a song recorded by Barbadian singer Rihanna for her fourth studio album, *Rated R* (2009). It premiered on radio stations worldwide on October 20, 2009 and was released as the album's lead single on October 27 through Def Jam Recordings. Written and produced by Ne-Yo and Chuck

Harmony, "Russian Roulette" is a pop and R&B ballad that contains dark, morbid, and tense atmospheric elements in its composition. Lyrically, the single is about an abusive romantic relationship that ended abruptly. Music critics noted the lyrical theme as a response to the domestic violence case between Rihanna and her then-boyfriend, singer Chris Brown.

Russian Roulette received generally positive reviews from critics, with many praising Rihanna's vocal performance and the song's lyrics. It reached the top-ten in over twenty countries worldwide including number one in Czech Republic, Israel, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia and Switzerland. The song reached number two on the UK Singles Chart and number nine on the US *Billboard* Hot 100 chart. "Russian Roulette" also topped the UK R&B and US Dance Club Songs charts. It was certified two-times platinum by the Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA) denoting sales of over two million copies in the United States alone.

Nick Levine of Digital Spy praised "Russian Roulette" and called it a "masterful return effort". He additionally wrote that the single is "brave, brilliantly-realized and bizarre enough to distance" the singer from the other pop or R&B performers like Lady Gaga. Will Hines of *Consequence of Sound* called the song a worth centerpiece and further wrote that it stands out from other tracks on the album which proves that *Rated R* "was a cathartic process for the singer".

### **Data Analysis**

**I'm terrified but I'm not leaving** is types of figurative language wich mentioned by **Irony** and it prove by the word *terrified and not leaving*, because

according to Perrine irony is saying the opposite of what one means. The meaning which consists in the utterance “I’m terrified but I’m not leaving” here is that she began to be scared, but she could not leave the game field, because she did not want to leave the game. Actually, when someone fears of something then he is entitled to leave that kind of situation, but in this lyrics an irony takes place where there is a thing that forced her to stay and deal with that fear.

### 3.1.6. Song Analysis : *Drunk On Love* – Rihanna

#### Data 6

##### **Rihanna - Drunk On Love**

I feel like I'm a hopeless romantic  
I can't help falling in love  
I fiend for love  
I want it, I crave it  
I just can't get enough

Take me away  
I wear my heart on my sleeve  
Always let love take the lead  
I may be a little naive, yeah

##### **You know I'm drunk on love (a)**

Drunk on love  
Nothing can sober me up  
It's all that I need, yeah

##### **I've been let down**

##### **But never been tainted (b)**

So I stay thirsty for more  
No I won't hold back  
No drop is wasted  
I'll let love run its course

Take me away  
I wear my heart on my sleeve  
Always let love take the lead  
I may be a little naive, yeah

You know I'm drunk on love

Drunk on love  
Nothing can sober me up

You know I'm drunk on love  
Drunk on love  
Nothing can sober me up  
It's all that I need

I'm so intoxicated  
I love the way you taste  
On my lips, when we kiss  
You got me so addicted  
So much I can't resist  
Falling into your arms

Take me away  
I wear my heart on my sleeve  
Always let love take the lead  
I may be a little naive, yeah

You know I'm drunk on love  
Drunk on love  
Nothing can sober me up

You know I'm drunk on love  
Drunk on love  
Nothing can sober me up  
It's all that I need 2x

### Data Context

**Drunk on Love** is a song by Barbadian recording artist Rihanna, from her sixth studio album *Talk That Talk* (2011). The song was written by Ester Dean, Traci Hale, Mikkel S. Eriksen and Tor Erik Hermansen of StarGate and Baria Qureshi, Romy Croft, Oliver Sim and Jamie Smith of The xx, with production helmed by StarGate. Drunk on Love garnered mixed reviews from music critics. Sam Lansky for MTV Buzzworthy was complimentary of song, writing that only Rihanna is able to include an xx sample and sing love metaphors and make it sound "fresh." He praised Rihanna's vocal performance, calling it one of her best



to date. Lansky also noted that Rihanna is "emotionally charged" when she sings the chorus.

### Data Analysis

**You know I'm drunk on love (a)** is types of figurative language wick mentioned by **Hyperbole** because we can see the exaggerated meaning. The meaning of utterance *drunk* here is refresh to the feeling of someone who is exaggerated, over the feelings of one's excessive love to the person in the chain. The word drunk on the lyrics is likened to a drunk on a drink that cannot be recognized by anyone / anything.

**I've been let down but never been tainted (b)** is types of figurative language wick mentioned by **Paradox**. in this sentence the singer says that she has experienced an accident without any injuries, it refers to the meaning that She once fell but never battered, she was hurt but she tried to be fine.

### 3.1.7. Song Analysis : *Love the way you lie* – Rihanna

#### Data 7

#### Rihanna – love the way you lie

Just gonna stand there and watch me burn  
But that's alright because I like the way it hurts  
Just gonna stand there and hear me cry  
But that's alright because **I love the way you lie (a)**  
I love the way you lie, I love the way you lie

I can't tell you what it really is  
I can only tell you what it feels like  
And right now it's a still night in my wind pipe  
I can't breathe but I still fight while can fight  
**As long as the wrong feels right (b)**  
it's like I'm in flight  
High off the law, drunk from my hate,  
It's like I'm huffing paint and I love it the more I suffer,

I suffocate  
 And right before I'm about to drown,  
 she resuscitates me  
**She fucking hates me and I love it (c)**  
 Wait! Where you going? I'm leaving you  
 No you ain't.  
 Come back we're running right back.  
 Here we go again  
 It's so insane

cause when its going good its going great.  
**I'm superman with the wind at his back (d)**

She's Louis Lane  
 but when it's bad  
 its awful,  
 I feel so ashamed  
 I snap  
 Who's that dude? I don't even know his name  
 I laid hands on him,  
 I'll never stoop so low again  
 I guess I don't know my own strength

You ever love somebody so much  
 You can barely breathe  
 When you're with 'em  
 You meet and neither one of you even know what hit 'em  
 Got that warm fuzzy feeling  
 Yeah, them those chills you used to get 'em  
 Now you're getting fucking sick of looking at him  
 You swore you'd never hit him;  
 never do nothing to hurt him  
 Now you're in each other's face spewing venom in your words when you  
 spit them  
 You push pull each other's hair, scratch claw hit him  
 Throw him down pin him  
 So lost in the moments when you're in them  
 It's a race that's the culprit controls your boat  
 So they say you're best to go your separate ways  
 Guess if they don't know you  
 cause today that was yesterday  
 Yesterday is over it's a different day  
 Sound like broken records playing over but you promised her  
 Next time you show restraint  
 You don't get another chance  
 Life is no Nintendo game  
 But you lied again  
 Now you get to watch her leave out the window

I guess that's why they call it window pane

Now I know he said things hit things that we didn't mean  
 And we fall back into the same patterns same routine  
 But your temper's just as bad as mine is  
 You're the same as me  
 But when it comes to love you're just as blinded  
 Baby, please come back  
 It wasn't you, baby it was me  
 Maybe our relationship wasn't as crazy as it seemed  
 Maybe that's what happens

**When a tornado meets a volcano (e)**

All I know is I love you too much to walk away though  
 Come inside, pick up your bags off the sidewalk  
 Don't you hear sincerity in my voice when I talk  
 I told you this is my fault  
 Look me in the eye ball  
 Next time I'm pissed, I lay my fist at the drywall  
 Next time. There won't be no next time  
 I apologize even though I know its lies  
 I'm tired of the games I just want her back  
 I know I'm a liar  
 If she ever tries to fucking leave again  
 Im'a tie her to the bed and set this house on fire

**Data Context**

**Love the Way You Lie** is a song by Barbadian singer Rihanna from her fifth studio album *Loud* (2010). It features guest vocals from American rapper Eminem, who wrote the song alongside Skylar Grey and the producer Alex da Kid. It is the sequel to the 2010 hit single "Love the Way You Lie", which appears on Eminem's seventh studio album *Recovery*. It received positive reviews from critics and was performed for at the American Music Awards of 2010 on November 21, 2010, as part of a medley with "What's My Name?" and "Only Girl (In the World)".

**Data Analysis**

**I love the way you lie (a)** is types of figurative language wich mentioned by **Paradox** because the disclosure to a reality that seems contradictory. The

meaning of the utterance “love the way you lie” here is an enormous love that she felt where she accepts the lie of her lover. She accepts whatever her lover does to her, that even lies was like nothing compared to her love. If a normal person sees her lover lying, maybe she does not love him anymore. But because here is a contradiction, ultimately the woman was willing to love wholeheartedly, until the lie of her lover was also loved.

**As long as the wrong feels right (b)** is types of figurative language wick mentioned by **Irony**. The meaning is the fault of her love considered as correct, because the love was too big to her lover.

**She fucking hates me and I love it (c)** is types of figurative language wick mentioned by **Paradox** because the disclosure to a reality that seems contradictory. The meaning is a hatred to her lover, that made her to still love that hatred, because of her enormous love to her lover.

**I'm superman with the wind at his back (d)** is types of figurative language wick mentioned by **Symbol**. The meaning of that lyric is that she symbolized herself like a superman, because superman is considered as a hero. She felt she was superman because she fought and retain her love for the sake of the relationship.

**When a tornado meets a volcano (e)** is types of figurative language wick mentioned by **Hyperbole** because we can see the exaggerated meaning. She though of her lover's love like a tornado that met volcano.

### 3.1.8. Song Analysis : *Diamonds* – Rihanna

Data 8

#### *Rihanna – Diamonds*

##### **Shine bright like a diamond (a)**

Shine bright like a diamond

Find light in the beautiful sea

I choose to be happy

You and I, you and I

##### **We're like diamonds in the sky (b)**

##### **You're a shooting star I see (c)**

A vision of ecstasy

##### **When you hold me, I'm alive (d)**

We're like diamonds in the sky

I knew that we'd become one right away

Oh, right away

##### **At first sight I felt the energy of sun rays (e)**

##### **I saw the life inside your eyes (f)**

So shine bright tonight, you and I

We're beautiful like diamonds in the sky

Eye to eye, so alive

We're beautiful like diamonds in the sky

Shine bright like a diamond

Shine bright like a diamond

Shine bright like a diamond

We're beautiful like diamonds in the sky

Shine bright like a diamond

Shine bright like a diamond

Shine bright like a diamond

We're beautiful like diamonds in the sky

Palms rise to the universe

As we moonshine and molly

Feel the warmth, we'll never die

We're like diamonds in the sky

You're a shooting star I see

A vision of ecstasy

When you hold me, I'm alive

We're like diamonds in the sky



At first sight I felt the energy of sun rays  
I saw the life inside your eyes

So shine bright tonight, you and I  
We're beautiful like diamonds in the sky  
Eye to eye, so alive  
We're beautiful like diamonds in the sky

Shine bright like a diamond  
Shine bright like a diamond  
Shine bright like a diamond  
We're beautiful like diamonds in the sky

### Data Context

Diamonds is a song recorded by Barbadian singer Rihanna for her seventh studio album, *Unapologetic* (2012), the song released On September 12, 2012. Diamonds is a mid-tempo pop, electronic and R&B ballad that features heavy synthesizers, orchestral sounds and electronic rhythms. The song's lyrics serve as a departure from the themes of unhealthy relationships that were on Rihanna's previous singles and contain a prominent concept of love.

Diamonds topped music charts in over twenty countries, including the United States, where it became Rihanna's twelfth number one single on the *Billboard* Hot 100 and tied her with Madonna and The Supremes for the fifth-most number one singles in the chart's history. "Diamonds" was certified quintuple platinum by the Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA) and sold over 3.5 million digital copies in the country. By May 2013, it had sold over 7.5 million copies worldwide and became one of the best-selling singles of all-time.

In a positive review of the song, Robert Copsey of Digital Spy gave it four out of five stars and praised Rihanna's direction towards a "softer and more

prolific edge". Brittany Lewis of GlobalGrind called "Diamonds" a catchy song and felt that it had the potential to be another hit for Rihanna. Glenn Gamboa of *Newsday* said that, although it does not sound like an emphatic hit, the lyrical content of the song depicts a "personal shift" for Rihanna.

### Data Analysis

**Shine bright like a diamond (a)** is types of figurative language wich mentioned by **Simile** and it prove by the word *Like*, because according to Perrine simile is comparassion expresse by the word *Like* and the meaning wich contist in the uttenrence diamond here is related to someone to spread her or his aura. So , If someone is spread this aura she or he looks so worthy like a diamond.

**We are like diamonds in the sky (b).** This sentence is called **Hyperbole**. It compares things that basically unusual. Diamond here is likened to the starlight in the sky. She considers that her relationship is like a light in the lithe that will always shine.

**You are a shooting star I see (c)** is types of figurative language wich mentioned by **Methapor** and it prove by the word *shooting star*. Stars are celestial bodies that can emit bright rays, so it looks white when at night. There is a myth saying that if we look at a falling star, it is a sign that there will be good fortune that will come soon. So the meaning of shooting star is symbolized to someone he sees, by looking at the person, he is like applying the happiness that will come to her.

**When you hold me, I'm alive (d).** This sentence is called **Hyperbole**. It compares things that basically unusual.

**At first sight I felt the energy of sun rays (e)** is types of figurative

language which mentioned by **Methaphor**. Just by the first sight, she felt the energy from the sun. This sunlight energy is a gift she desperately needs for her survival

**I saw the life inside your eyes (f)** In this lyric, the song writer use **hyperbole** because the implied meaning in this song snippet show something very exaggerated, I saw the life inside your eyes. The whole point of using a hyperbole is to shock the listener into paying attention to what's being said. The meaning of the lyrics is just by looking at his eyes, she is sure there will be a better life when she lives with him.

### 3.1.9. Song Analysis : *Love On The Brain* – Rihanna

#### Data 9

#### *Rihanna - Love On The Brain*

And you got me like oh  
 What you want from me?  
 What you want from me?  
 And **I tried to buy your pretty heart, but the price too high (a)**  
 Baby, you got me like oh, mm  
 You love when I fall apart, fall apart  
 So you can put me together  
 And throw me against the wall

Baby, you got me like ah, woo, ah  
 Don't you stop loving me, loving me  
 Don't quit loving me, loving me  
 Just start loving me, loving me, babe

Oh, and, babe, I'm fist-fighting with fire  
 Just to get close to you  
 Can we burn something, babe?  
 And **I'll run for miles just to get a taste (b)**  
 Must be love on the brain  
 That's got me feeling this way, feeling this way  
 It beats me black and blue but it fucks me so good  
 And I can't get enough  
 Must be love on the brain, yeah  
 And it keeps cursing my name, cursing my name

No matter what I do  
 I'm no good without you  
 And I can't get enough  
 Must be love on the brain

Then you keep loving me  
 Just love me, yeah  
 Just love me  
 All you need to do is love me yeah  
 Got me like ah-ah-ah-ow  
**I'm tired of being played like a violin (c)**  
 What do I gotta do to get in your motherfuckin' heart?

Baby, like ah, woo, ah  
 Don't you stop loving me, loving me  
 Don't quit loving me, loving me  
 Just start loving me, loving me, babe

Oh, and, babe, I'm fist-fighting with fire  
 Just to get close to you  
 Can we burn something, babe?  
 And I'll run for miles just to get a taste  
 Must be love on the brain  
 That's got me feeling this way, feeling this way  
 It beats me black and blue but it fucks me so good  
 And I can't get enough  
 Must be love on the brain  
 And it keeps cursing my name, cursing my name  
 No matter what I do  
 I'm no good without you  
 And I can't get enough  
 Must be love on the brain

### Data Context

Love on the Brain is a song recorded by Barbadian singer Rihanna for her eighth studio album, *Anti* (2016). It was written and produced by Fred Ball, with additional writing by Joseph Angel and Rihanna, and Kuk Harrell serving as the vocal producer. The song was provided to US rhythmic contemporary and urban contemporary radio stations on September 27, 2016, as the album's fourth single. Love on the Brain is a doo-wop, R&B and soul ballad inspired by 1950s and

1960s music.

Commercially, the song reached the top of the Polish chart, as well as the top-twenty in France and New Zealand, and top-forty in Austria, Canada and Germany. In the United States, the song reached number five on the *Billboard* Hot 100, becoming her 22nd top-five single breaking her tie with Elvis Presley as the artist with the 5th most top-five singles, and it was also her 30th top-ten single tying her with Madonna and The Beatles as the only acts in history to appear at least thirty times in the top-ten of the Hot 100. Rihanna performed the track during her Anti World Tour, as well as at the 2016 Billboard Music Awards and as a part of a medley at the 2016 MTV Video Music Awards.

In a positive review of the song, Chris Gerard of *PopMatters* noted the song was "one of the more interesting tracks on the album", addressing her "Macy Gray-like drawl during the verses". Corbin Reiff of *The A.V. Club* highlighted the track's "deep soulful tones" and felt her voice was "the undeniable focal point" of it. Jessica McKinney of *Vibe* agreed, calling the song a "soulful performance that showcases her own range".

### Data Analysis

**I tried to buy your pretty heart, but the price too high (a)** is types of figurative language wich mentioned by **Hyperbole**. She is trying to find answers to her love, but to get the answer it requires a high cost, the cost of the intent in this lyric is the effort / sacrifice to get it.

**I'll run for miles just to get a taste (b)** is types of figurative language wich mentioned by **Hyperbole**. She exaggerating stating she is willing to run for



miles away just to get a sense of love.

**I'm tired of being played like a violin** (c) is types of figurative language which mentioned by **Simile** because she compares her life with a violin instrument. She does not want to keep on playing like a musical instrument, she wants seriousness in a relationship.

### 3.2 Discussion

From the discussion it can be concluded that the lyric of Rihanna's song go far beyond their references. Thus the study on semantics is required to comprehend the meaning conveyed in the songs. Through figurative meaning, language learners inevitably learn more about the linguistic knowledge. Having adequate competence on figurative meaning, learners are expected to make the use of figurative language in their spoken and written performances in order that they can make fresh and interesting expression. The use of figurative language is various; it is caused by the imagination of composer in applying his mind into the language differently to see the condition that occurs in song

This discussion explained about the data that the researcher has found and analyzed in previous chapter. Besides, this discussion also answers the researcher question in chapter one. Firstly, this discussion mentions about types and description of figurative language. Secondly, it describes the function of figurative languages used in the Rihanna song lyric. After analyzing the lyric, the researcher found several types and description of figurative language used in lyric by Rihanna. Besides, the researcher also explains the characteristics of the writer after analyzing her song. There were some kinds of figurative language used in

Rihanna song lyric, such as personification, metaphor, simile, paradox, synecdoche, apostrophe, hyperbole, metonymy, irony, allegory and symbol. The most dominant figurative language found in this research was Hyperbole and Simile. The function of Rihanna used figurative language was to show that the lyrics of the song is not used as daily language and it will make the listeners or readers to create his/her own interpretation. It is important as it gives people a good sense of imagery when they are reading something. The song writer also wanted to show listeners that the language that she/he hears for the song is on the ordinary language that people usually use in daily life.

Hyperbole is simply exaggeration but exaggeration in the service of truth (Perrine:1974) the researcher finds hyperbole at the most in Rihanna song which has analyzed. There are seven data for hyperbole from the lyrics of Rihanna songs such in the song *Diamond* and *Love on the brain*. The use of hyperbole is to emphasize the statement containing an exaggeration. The use of it to exaggerate an event more than fact, and the writer of song uses hyperbole to show the forceful feeling in order to make sure the hearers. Then, the hearers could be convinced through the depiction of the word itself. For example researcher identifies the lyric of "Drunk on love" there song which belongs to Hyperbole. Look at Data 10.a in "You know I'm drunk on love" is types of figurative language which mentioned by Hyperbole because we can see the exaggerated meaning. The meaning of utterance *drunk* here is refresh to the feeling of someone who is exaggerated, over the feelings of one's excessive love to the person in the chain. The word *drunk* on the lyrics is likened to a drunk on a drink that cannot be

recognized by anyone or anything.

The second dominant figurative language that Rihanna used in her lyric was simile. Simile is a comparison expressed by the use of some words or phrases, such as, “like”, “as”, “than”. (Perrine: 1974). Rihanna tends to use symbols in her lyric because simile has a powerful effect to create shadows that are easily captured by senses using a comparison of words. Therefore, it can help readers easier to understand the meaning of the lyric. The researcher identifies the lyric of “*A Millions Miles Away*” there song which belongs to simile. Look at Data 3.c in “like a season love is change” this is considered Simile because this sentence clearly shows a comparison use like in utterance “like a season love is change” and the writer wants to compare the utterance “*season* and *love*”. The meaning of the season here is that changing weather is like a relationship that is sometimes happy, but sometimes also sad. The word *Love* is said to be like season where season is changeable in her time, as felt by the singer on the lyrics that is sort of different on the sense of love that in the past she ever felt.

Based on the data analysis, the writer founds the types of figurative languages that are used by Rihanna that contains nine songs. There are six types of figurative languages that are used by Rihanna’s song lyrics. The song of Rihanna uses many types of figurative languages to make the sentence more beauty and more interesting. In The song of Rihanna do not used all types of figurative languages. The writer found eight types of figurative languages that are used in the song of Rihanna, They are simile, Hyperbole, Symbol, Metaphor, paradox and Irony. There are 3 paradox, 7 hyperboles, 7 similes, 2 metaphors, 3

symbols, 2 irony, 1 synecdoche and 1 personification. Totally, the figurative language that is used in Rihanna songs is 27 types.

After analyzing and discussing the data in lyrics of the song from Rihanna, the researcher tried to understand the characteristic of the writing of song. The researcher tried to describe her characteristics based on the songs taken as data sources. Even though the researcher was aware that it probably is different with the fact of the writer's characteristics because the researcher only investigated in her song. But by describing, the readers will know the characteristics of the song writer.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter organize the conclusion and suggestion related with the finding and discussion before. It determines the finding that are discussed in the third chapter and provides some suggestions toward the next researcher and the reader of this writing.

#### 4.1 Conclusion

Rihanna is one of the success singer from United State of Amerika (USA). She got many awards because her works that accepted by the listeners. Her song is mostly about love, loyalty and expectation. Songs is kind of language that says more and more intensely that the ordinary language does. It is one of the examples of literary work. It has its own characteristic that also represent the characteristic and the style of the singer. One of the characteristic songs is using figure of speech. A composer usually uses figure of speech in order to make a deep and great meaning.

After analyzing and discussing the lyrics of the song Rihanna, the researcher can conclude that there are many types of figurative language found in this research. In some songs found some of the same types of figurative language. In this study figurative language that is often found is the hyperbole, simile, and paradox. Besides that, the researcher also found another figurative language as synecdoche, symbolic, personification and Irony. Hyperbole and Simile are the



most dominant type of figures in Rihanna's selected songs.

The song writer uses these figurative languages to show that the lyrics of the song are not used as daily language and it will make the hearer/reader create his/her own interpretation. It is important as it gives people a nice sense of imagery when they are reading something. The song writer also wants to show hearer that the language that she/he hear for the song is on the ordinary language that people usually use in daily life.

#### **4.2 Suggestion**

In this study the writer revealed two statement of problem on figure of speech; kind and meaning of figure of speech, and the function figure of speech used in Rihanna's selected songs. For next researcher who want to understand about the types of figure of speech and the meaning of it. The researcher has some recommendations, as follow:

1. There are still many objects that can be analyzed such as poem, prose, drama, magazine, newspaper, and novel, comic and other. The next researcher can use this object to find the types of figure of speech.
2. For the next researcher, to find the meaning it can use many kinds of dictionary or interpret the meaning by look the background of the song or other object by look the biography of the composer so we can image or get the meaning of the type of figure of speech. The next researcher must read and listen regularly the object to get feel the meaning or what the message of the object.

And from this research the writer hopes that her study can give benefits to

other researcher in semantics field.



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## APPENDIX

Data	Lyric	Figurative Language							
		hyperbole	Metaphor	Paradox	simile	synecdoche	symbol	Irony	Personification
1.	a. Like a waterfall, my tears dropped to the floor				√				
	b. You're just another brick and I'm a sledgehammer						√		
	c. the sparrow flies with just the crumbs of loving spilled						√		
2.	a. Close your eyes let the rhythm take you there								√
	b. Come and dance to the music of the sun					√			
	c. Like the sunlight brings to life new meaning				√				
3.	a. Silence cuts like a knife as we pretend				√				
	b. It feels like you're a million miles away	√							
	c. like a season love is change				√				
	d. like the rivers of emotion but I got no more tears to cry				√				
4.	You're sweet like sugar				√				

5.	I'm terrified but I'm not leaving							√	
6.	a. You know I'm drunk on love	√							
	b. I've been let down but never been tainted			√					
7.	a. I love the way you lie			√					
	b. As long as the wrong feels right							√	
	c. She fucking hates me and I love it			√					
	d. I'm superman with the wind at his back						√		
	e. When a tornado meets a volcano	√							
8.	a. Shine bright like a diamond				√				
	b. We are like diamonds in the sky	√							
	c. You are a shooting star I see		√						
	d. When you hold me, I'm alive								
	e. At first sight I felt the energy of sun rays		√						
	f. I saw the life inside your eyes	√							

9.	a. I tried to buy your pretty heart, but the price too high	√							
	b. I'll run for miles just to get a taste	√							
	c. I'm tired of being played like a violin				√				



