

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ANALYSIS IN FIVE JOHN LEGEND'S SONG

THESIS

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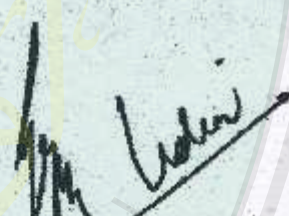
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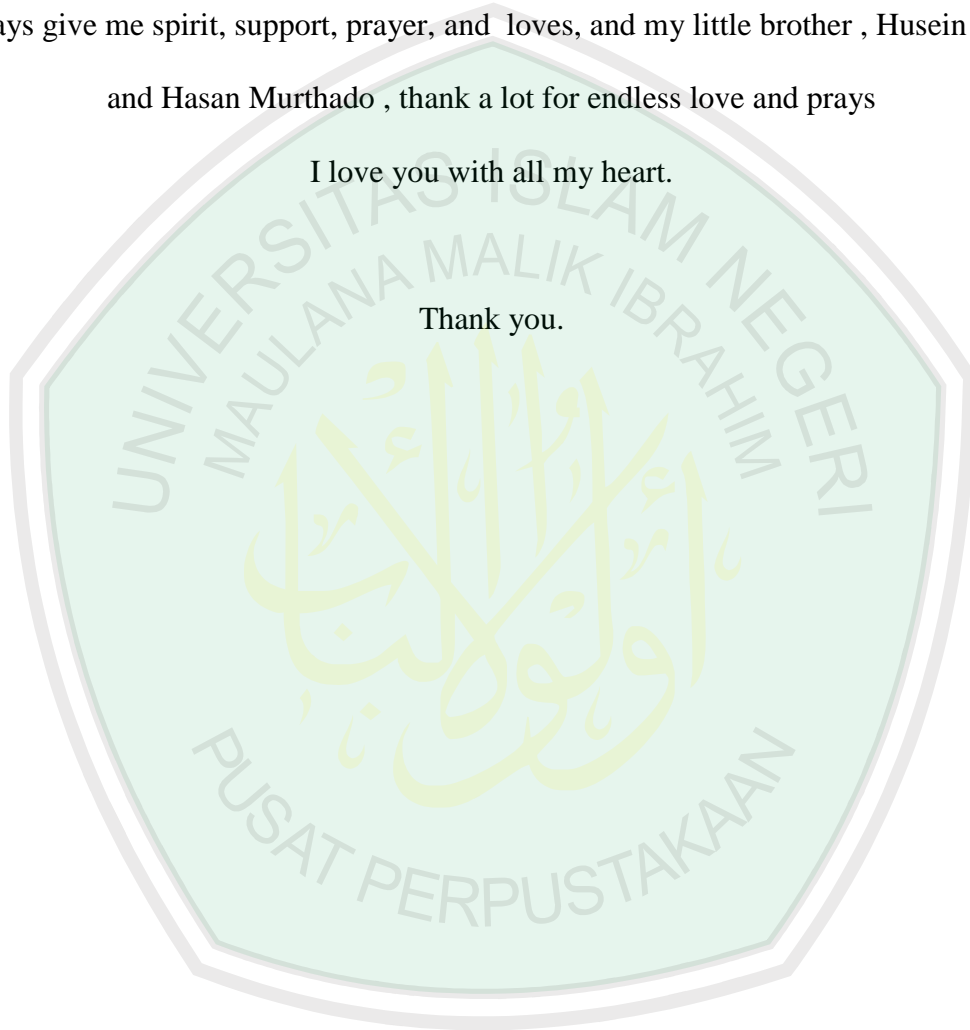
DEDICATION

This thesis is especially dedicated to:

My beloved father, Salim Abdurrahman Al-Hinduan and my mother, Fatma Zein Al-Hinduan who always give me spirit, support, prayer, and loves, and my little brother , Husein Murthado and Hasan Murthado , thank a lot for endless love and prays

I love you with all my heart.

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Proudly, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to Allah SWT for all his blessing and mercies because finally I can complete this thesis. It is only for him I give all my hopes and wishes. Sholawat and salam always give upon our noble Prophet Muhammad SAW and Ahlul Bait who has guided us to the right way of life.

This thesis entitled *Figurative Language Analysis in Five John Legend's Song* is intended to fulfill the requirement for achieving the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) in English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humanities, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang.

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Last but the least, I expect the readers' suggestions and critics responding to the presence of my thesis. Hopefully, this research will give many advantages to all of people who much concern in English language.

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ABSTRACT

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Key words: Semantic, Figurative Language

Figurative language is part of the semantic. As we know that with semantic we can know the true meaning in a song. Figurative language is language which employs various figures of speech. This analyses the figurative language are used in John Legend's song lyrics. It is expected that the result of this study will be useful for the students of linguistics since this study is done based on the theory of figurative language. The benefit of figurative language and category used in this thesis is that the readers will comprehend that such theory can be used to give clearer and better understanding about the meanings of figurative language. Kind of figurative language was found in John Legend song selected songs lyric are simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification, oxymoron, paradox, symbolic, repetition, allusion, and anumerasio.

Figurative language in the song could make the readers understand that lyrics of the song can describe messages that must be known by learning them deeply in terms of categories. This study attempts to provide a description about figurative language in human daily life. The type of data that is used in this study is a qualitative data. The data analyzed in the study are some written texts. The texts discuss is song taken from John Legend song lyric . By these classifications, we can recognize well which one includes each figurative speech. The result of this study will be able to give contribution to the readers who are interested in learning and understanding or interpreting those lyrics.

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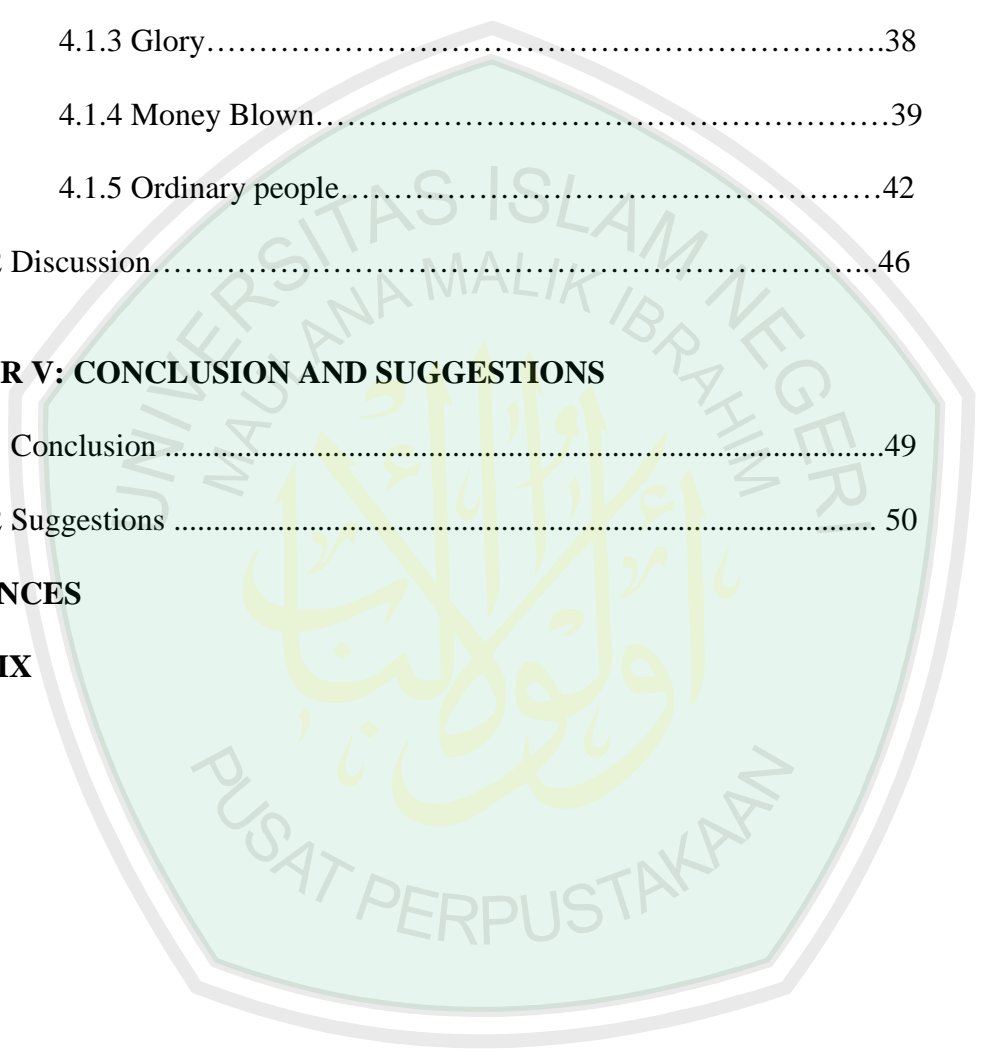
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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of the study, problem of the study, objective of the study, scope and limitation of the study, significances of the study, research Design, data source, reserch Instrument, data collection, data Analysis, and definition of the key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a system of conventional spoken or written symbols used by people for communicating with each other. People need language to communicate, to interact and to get information from other people. In this time, people can speak with other through song. Through song someone could convey his voice to many people, so that people can know his feelings. Currently a lot of songs could express our feelings, such as songs with the theme of love, social, political, and others.

As far as we know that song is a part of literature. According to Meyer (1997:1), literature is a term used to describe written texts marked by careful use of language, including features such as creative metaphors, wellturned phrases, elegant syntax, rhyme, alliteration, which are aesthetically read orintended by the author to be aesthetically read and are deliberately somewhat open in interpretation . Song is one example of literature. Song is the act or art of singing. Song as piece of music with words that are sung has a function to express the thoughts and feeling. Song has two elements, such as lyrics and music.

Listening song is fun activity, but the listeners cannot get pleasure if they don't understand the figurative language that commonly found in song. There are some similarities between a song and a poem. A song has to be rhythmic and so does a poem. Rhythm is one of the important elements in both songs and poetry. In fact, there is even a form of poetry which is made into music called a lyric poem. They can be used in songs to express the thoughts and feelings of the author. "Music without words is poetry, only not in the generalized sense" (Putu Ayu, 2012)

Song usually consist of figurative language since the figurative language is used in the lyric that is written well. The descriptive words of figurative language has a meaning in sense other than literal, even the words convey precise meaning. Based on reason, it brings the writer of the research to analyze. In this research the writer analyzed figurative language in song lyric of John Legend's song. Song lyric is a short poem in a number of verses set to music to be sung. In its writing, the songwriters or composers usually beautify the language they use by any figurative language, so that the listeners will be more attracted in listening the song.

Basically, figurative language is part of the semantic. As we know that with semantic we can know the true meaning in a song. When listening to a song a person may not focus on the lyrics used in the song, especially if the song contains a figurative element. Usually they just liked because the music is good, or even because they like the singer. Knowing the meaning of a lyric is important because we will know the meaning and purpose in the song. One of the world famous singer is John Legend. He has born with the birth name of "John Roger Sthepents. He was born in December 28, 1978 in ohio, United States. Genres of his music are RnB, soul, neo soul and pop. He is not only a

singer, but also songwriter, actor and an activist. The writer was interested to conduct this research because generally the readers including the writer her self sometimes found some difficulties in understanding the meaning from the song lyrics. The writer chooses songs by John Legend because Jhon Legend'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.

All the songs are sung by John has a very deep meaning. John Legend was also famous with his song which contain the beauty of the word and using his sensivity to express his imagination feellings. The most famous song is "All of me, you and I and tonight" "consist of beautiful diction, sense and figurative language. Therefore the writer becomes interested in analyzing the figurative language in John Legend's song. There are some reasons why the researcher choose figurative language for analysis the semantic meaning in song lyric. First, because this song consist of figures of speech. So, it makes the song interesting to be sung and accepted in society. Second, john legend song became popular around the world society. As a singer he must know the meaning of any lyrics sung. So that when he would bring the listener to sing the song he sings. Expression and appreciation is an important element when someone sings a song. A music lover should understand the concepts in figurative language. The author himself had to really master the theory in figurative language.

The researcher uses Reaske's theory of figurative language because the theory support the problem of my research. Reaske (1996:27) states that figurative language is language which employs various figures of speech. Figurative language is a kind of

language that departs from the language employed the traditional literal ways of describing persons or objects. It is usually immediately obvious whether a writer is using figurative language or literal language. Besides, according to Croft (2000:56) figurative language is a symbolic or metaphorical and not meant to be taken literally. As elaborated by Bradford T. Stull in his book *Elements of Figurative Language*, figurative language is the language that avoids speaking directly or plainly about the subject under examination. This theory helps the researcher to answer the research question of this study. There are many kinds of figurative language in this theory. It is made for the researcher to be easier to analyze the figurative language in each song.

Simile, metaphor, idiom, personification, hyperbole, symbol, synecdoche, and repetition among others were found to be the common figurative language used by the performing artist when composing his or her songs. 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.

There are some studies which have been done by previous researchers. First, Putu Ayu (2012) investigated the analysis of figurative language in Adele's song lyrics. The findings of her study are to identify the types of figurative language found in the song lyrics by Adele and describe the contextual meaning of the figurative language used in the song lyrics by Adele.

Sharndama & Suleiman (2013) studied about an analysis of figurative language in two selected traditional funeral songs of the Kilba people of Adamawa state. The researchers' findings about identifying the common figurative languages used in the

performance of the Kilba funeral songs, to discuss the effects of the identified figurative languages used in the performance of the Kilba funeral songs on the audience, to draw a conclusion as to how figurative languages varies from the ordinary or every day languages.

In short, the present study used the song from the popular singer the world John Legend to find out the types of the figurative language that occur in the song of John Legend and the meaning of the figurative language in the song. Some of differences between this research and another research are different object and the problem of the research.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Based on the background of study and focus on study above, the writer formulated the problem by making the reserch question below:

1. What kinds of figurative language are found in the five song lyric by John Legend?
2. What are the meaning of the figurative language used in the five song lyric by John Legend's?

1.3 Objective of Research

1. To identify the types of figurative language found in the song lyric by John Legend
2. To analyze and describe the contextual meaning of the figurative language used in song lyric by John Legend's

1.4 Significance of the Reserch

Partically , this study expected for that the listerner to understand a song lyric that is use figurative langauge. The writer hopes the research can give significance to the reader

especially those who will enjoy, understand and appreciate John Legend's song. The writer also hopes the reader know that figurative language in John Legend's song, so when the reader listens to song of John Legend, they know what the meaning of any lyric in John Legend's song. Bised that this reseach can give information to whom that will analyzed John Legend's song more clearly and intently. Finally, this study provides the important thing for the Semantic class. It can help the student in semantic class for analyzing the kind of figurative language and the concept of figurative language is frequently use in semantic. In addition this study provides contribution for other reseracher who are interested in doing further research in this area.

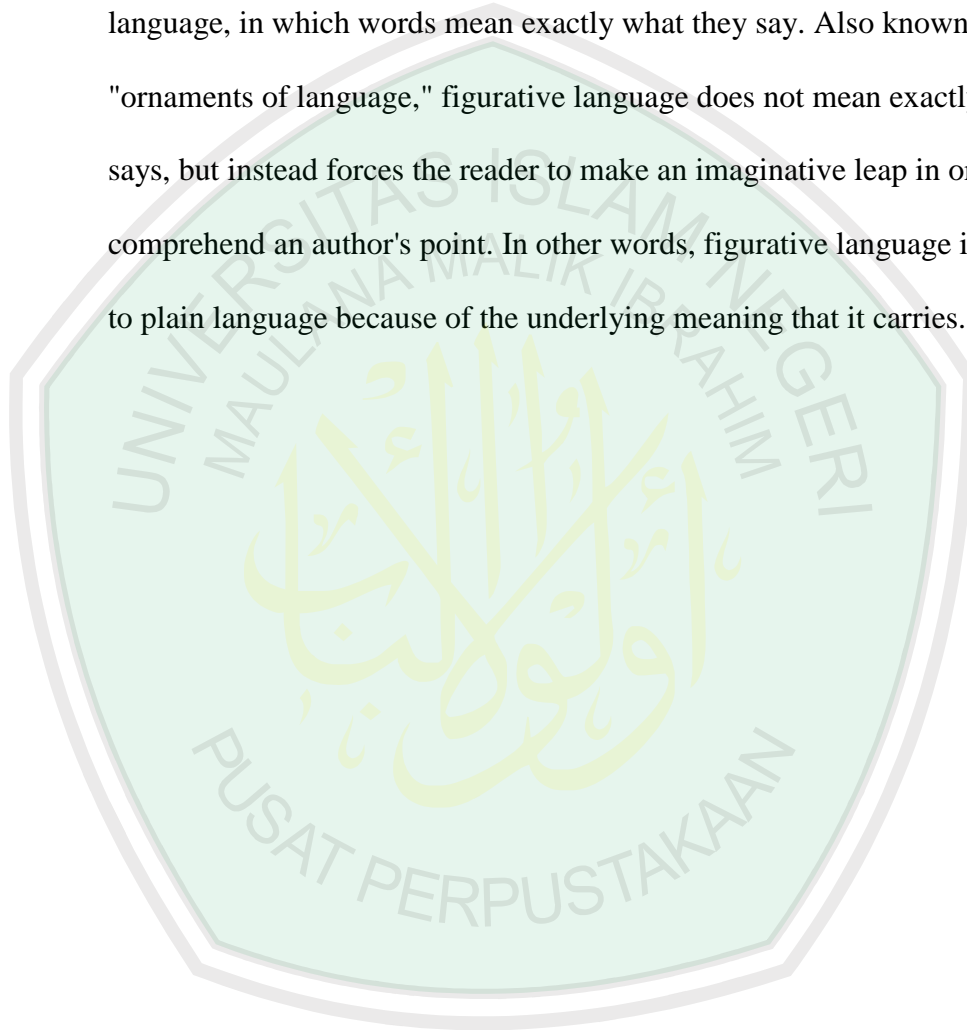
1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Research

The researcher focuses on analyze the kinds of figurative language such as simile, methapor, hyperbola and other. Beside, the researcher focuses on analyze the meaning of each figurative language in five John Legend's song. For the limitation, the researcher limits to investigate the word, sentence and phrase used in the lyric of John Legend song. In addition the researcher will not analyze the writer of song background but every lyric in John legend song, which contained figurative and how the way figurative language are used in the lyrics.

1.6 Definition of key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation between the researcher and the readers, the following key terms are defined:

1. Semantic is the study is one the branches of linguistics studying about meaning, and it is considered as a major branch of linguistics devoted of the study of meaning in language.
2. Figurative Language is 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.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher presents review of related literature of this study. There are semantic, figurative language, song lyric, kinds of figurative language and previous study. The researcher wants to make easy in understanding to the readers so the researcher has divided each part which is related to the topic of this thesis.

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, 1995:3). 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

Language is important thing in human life, language also plays an inportant role in human communivation. Without language we cannot communicate with each oyher. Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for humancommunication. There two kind of language: they are literal languauge and figurative language. In this reserach, researcher only explain about figurative language. Figurative language is a language which uses figures of speech. It is means that a way of saying one thing and meaning another.

Figurative language is a language which has figurative meaning and incorporates the speaker's desire to touch the emotions, to cause shock and to persuade into action (Peter, 2002 :12). By using the figurative language to induce parallel thoughts and feelings in others, so that he can create a sense of persuasion in his speech. In other words, figurative is a derive that the speakers to help him transfer his ideas or thoughts into the audience' minds. Thus, he can persuade the audience to agree with his ideas or phrase which is used for special effects and which does not have its usual or literal meaning (Longman,1985).

Verdonk (2003:3) states that figurative language is kind of stylistics. Figurative language is usually used when someone says or writers something in creating the multiple meaning. It is strengthened by Peter (2002) who said that when we describes someone's manner of writing, speaking, or performing, we may say, "she writes s vigorous style" or" she started off in fine style." In this chapter the researcher uses Reaske's (1996) theories. He said that there are many kinds of figurative language such as; allegory, allusion, antithesis, hyperbola, irony, metaphor, metonymy, an oxymoron, paradox, parallelism, personification, simile, symbol, synecdoche, and euphemism.

Figurative language means a way of saying something other than the literal meaning of the words (Nurul Huda, 2013). It is discussed about meaning which is different from the literal interpretation. It is supported by the theory which said that figurative or imaginative language is the sentences fall outside the domain of normal literal language (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980: 53). Figurative language according to M.H. Abrahams is a deviation from what speakers of language apprehend as the ordinary, or standard, significance or sequence of word, in order to achieve some special meaning of effect (Abrahams, 1982: 45).

Sharndama and Suleiman (2013:166) states that figurative language are employed in performing arts as a medium expressing thoughts, feelings, and ideas implicitly rather than eplicitly. Figurative language is used in any form of communication, such as in daily conversation, article in newspaper, advertisment, novels, poems and song.

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 his song lyric.

2.2.1 Allegory

An allegory is a literally statement presenting its meaning in veiled way (Reaske, 1996:23). Allegory is simply one thing consistently being presented in the guise of something else. In allegory there is usually a series of action which are in fact symbolic or other actions. In

allegorical poem, everything is said in fact about the characters, the action, etc. it is really being said about what the character or action represent.

For example

The beauty has her own to love her lover, the beast (Reaske, 1996:23)

From the example above 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, metaphor, and allusion 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.

2.2.2 Allusion

According to Peter (2002), allusion is the process of refers to another thing and the particular figure, event, etc, as named the poem are called allusion

For example

Don't be lazy, or lost time is never found! (Peter, 2002:32)

It means that who to be lazy he or she will lose his or her time.

The sentence above using the famous expression.

In other words, allusion is another word reference. Many poet refer to other poet and to their poem and these are always cases of allusion and sometimes one of the analyst's biggest puzzles is trying to discover what the allusion refers to. The researcher can conclude that allusion is a brief reference to a person, place, or event which will be known by the reader. It allows the writer a compression of ideas.

2.2.3 Antithesis

Antithesis results when pair or more of strongly contrasting terms are presented together (Mhiwaki: 2004). If word, ideas, or clause are widely divergent but present together there is a certain amount of resulting tension which make the line highly provocative. In antithesis there is usually grammatically balance, as well contrast in meaning. Antithesis is a figurative language employ opposite words or group of them, which contain contrastive ideas.

For example :

In doubt to the deem himself of god, or Beast; (Mhihwaki, 2004: 12)

In doubt his Mind or Body to prefer;

From the example above, each line present an example antithesis and Pope consciously produces and effect of tension caused by competing opposites; this tension, he suggest and expresses the essence of man who is, after all, a series of contradiction.

The noun antithesis come from a Greek root meaning opposition and set against. It is often used today when describing two ideas or terms that are placed in strong contrast to each other. We might come across antithesis in school if we learn about the 'Hegelian dialectic'.

There, the thesis, or main idea put forward in an argument, is countered with its opposite idea the

antithesis, and the two are finally reconciled in a third proposition, the synthesis. An antithesis wouldn't exist without a thesis because it works a comparison.

Based on definition above, the researcher can conclude that antithesis is figure speech which is compares two things which are opposite.

2.2.4 Hyperbole

Hyperbole is one kind of figure of speech which is very common and it is often found in daily life. Dennis (1996:65) stated that hyperbole is a figure of speech that has statement containing exaggeration. Moreover, it is used to express strong feeling or produce strong impression, and not intended to be understood literally. According to Reaske (1996: 34) hyperbole is figure speech, which employs exaggeration. Hyperbole differs from exaggeration in that it is extreme. Sometimes it is used for comic purpose, but more often it is used seriously. Hyperbole can produce very dramatic effect.

For example:

Your luggage weighs a ton (Dennis, 1996:65)

It means that hyperbole helps to make point the luggage was very heavy although it is probable that it would actually weight a ton.

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 Irony

Parington (2007: 1548) stated, irony is “as a mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words” (Johnson quoted in Wilson & Sperber, 1992: 54) is inscape of explaining a number of types of ironic utterances. According to Kennedy (1983), irony is kind of figurative language involving a relationship between the realities describes and the term used to describe it. The intended implications are often, actually a mockery of what is literally being stated. When a poet uses irony he is playing with reader, asking him, as it were to share in private joke.

For example:

How quick you did job, till I wait for a long time (Parington, 2007: 1548)

The example above means to do the job, one need long time that it keep his friend waits for a long time too. But is 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: 21) .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 of irony is called situational irony. Situational irony is incongruence in what is expected to happen and what actually takes place. It is sometimes referred to as a twist of fate and usually has tragic consequences in literature. One example of situational irony is a pair of siblings who are separated at a young age, only to find out that they are living next door to one another.

So, it can be concluded that irony is another kind of figure of speech which has the meaning of appearing something different from what is intended. Well, verbal irony, dramatic irony, situational irony are all tools that a writer can use to express emotion, set moods, and evoke a response from their audience.

2.2.6 Metaphor

Metaphor is the figurative speech, which compares one thing to another directly (Peter, 2002: 12). They may express A is B, differs from the simile only in that comparison is implied rather than explicit. It is to be read in the same way as a simile, but it is often more difficult to recognize since the comparison may be reduced to a phrase or a single word. When the poet uses a metaphor, he transfers the qualities and associations of one subject to another in order to make it more vivid in our mind. Dennis (1996:63) stated, metaphor is a name or descriptive term transferred to some object different from, but analogous to, that to which it is properly applicable.

For example:

His heart is snow. "His heart as tenor, The snow as vehicle (Peter, 2002: 12)

The example above means, "his heart" is compared with snow directly without using the connection word. His heart is given a character of snow. Which is beautiful, white and cold?

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.

Based on this discussion, metaphor is a figure of speech used to compare two unlike things by claiming that one thing is another.

2.2.7 Metonymy

Metonymy is a form of figurative language that involves the substitution of one word to another (Kennedy: 1983). Metonymy is device of letting one word stand for another closely related word. A figure of speech in which one word or phrase is substituted for another with which it is closely associated such as (crown and royalty). Metonymy is also the rhetorical strategy of describing something indirectly by referring to thing around it, as describing someone's clothing in order to characterize the individual. For instance, *the pen is mightier than the sword and her voice is full of money.*

Paul (2004:43) stated, metonymy is based on a transfer within a single conceptual domain. Then, Dennis (1996:65) 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.

For example:

We called America government as the white house (Paul, 2004: 43)

From the example above, it means that the place or country which is using the color as a symbol to represent it place. "White" color is representative the color which is purposed by the author.

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.

2.2.8 Oxymoron

Oxymoron is kind of figures of speech in the form expression which has contrast meaning. It is supported by Dennis (1996:66) who stated, oxymoron is the joining together of apparent contradiction. So, oxymoron almost similar to antithesis, but, antithesis shows contrast idea as strongly. Oxymoron is a figure of speech in which a pair of opposite or contradictory term is used together for emphasis (Reaske: 1966).

For example:

The higher and lower class usually has no similarity in many angels (Dennis, 1996: 66)

The example above means the higher and the lower are sharp enough as contrasting terms, that student and teacher. An oxymoron is a pair of words that have opposite meanings, but when used in combination provide a reader with a greater context about how to interpret a passage of literature. Oxymoron is also used to place emphasis on an idea or characteristic and can add to the emotion and mood of a passage. Oxymoron is classification leads to more confusion than unity; despite that fact the terms do share a common root in oppositions. The researcher concluded that oxymoron is phrase or term that consists of juxtaposed words (usually only two) that appear to contradict one another. Oxymorons are sometimes used to produce a comedic effect, but are also often meant to emphasize the contradictory or confusing nature of an emotion or situation.

2.2.9 Paradox

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 impossible 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.

2.2.10 Parallelism

Parallelism is principle advocating that ideas of equal importance or significance should be treated at equal length within a poem. Parallelism requires equal treatment for equally importance aspects of the matter under consideration (Kennedy: 1983)

For example:

If you want I will come

It means that the expression of someone which is explicit or clear to other one, from the sentence above the word "I" depend on the word "you". Like repetition, parallelism is using the recurrence expression or the expression using the word, phrase, which is parallel.

2.1.11 Personification

Kennedy (1983: 487) stated that personification is the attribution of a personal nature or character to inanimate objects or abstract notions, especially as a rhetorical figure.

For example:

The stars danced around the night sky (Kennedy, 1983: 487)

In this statement, the stars (non-human) having the human characteristics dancing in order to make the sentence more alive and impressive.

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.

2.2.12 Simile

A comparison of one thing with another is always explicit because the words “like” or as are used. (Dennis: 1996:62-63). Macmillan (1984: 187) says simile is direct comparison between things, which are not particularly similar in their essence. We can find simile quite

easily since the writer will use such connectors; like, as. Then, all address that is a comparison between things, which are not quite similar.

For example :

Her beauty is like a rose.

The example above means the girl 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's 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 conclude 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.

2.2.13 Symbol

According to (Kennedy: 1983), symbol is sign of some kind (a word or thing) that suggest something outside and beyond itself. Whereas the simile says A is like B, the symbol

will speak only about B, the symbol may be a concrete thing an object, a person, an Action, which is described for its own sake and further and suggestion of meaning.

For example:

The national flag is the symbol of the practice feeling

The example above means that a national flag has strong powerful in a country. 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.

2.2.14 Synecdoche

Dennis (1996: 65) stated, synecdoche is a part is named but whole is understood. E. g. fifty sale for fifty ships, or the whole is named but a part understood, *e. g. England beat Australia at cricket*. According to (Peter, 2002), synecdoche is particular for metaphor. The techniques of synecdoche use a part in order to signify the whole. Just as a caricaturist draws people in abbreviate term, presenting a view a characteristics and important part, so does the poet sometimes choose to present only the most essential part be used to represent the whole.

For example

Mother buys spinach and carrot

The example above means, mother buy two vegetables namely spinach and carrot. In figurative language only mention part of thing to stand for whole of it.

Synecdoche is also figure of speech which in mentioning a part signifies the whole or in which the whole signifies the part. In short, synecdoche is the use of a concrete noun, which is usually a part of the larger whole, to substitute for the larger whole.

2.2.15 Euphemism

Dennis (2002) said that euphemism is figure of speech, which veils the obvious word with another, less direct one. Euphemism is a word or phrase that stands in place of a different word or phrase that has negative or derogatory connotations, or that is seen as taboo. As the root of the word suggest, it is good word standing in place of a word that is inappropriate. For example, if we said “the sun blossomed out the horizon”, we say it euphemistically that the sun “rose”. Usually euphemism is employed to make some ideas, concepts, or actions, more appealing than it would be if it were stated directly. Euphemism should be warned, are frequently suspect because the poet is forced into an over reliance or artistic expression to mask something fundamentally disagreeable or even insulting. Euphemistic term is everywhere in today’s society, and it is not difficult to think of very common examples with a long history. The idea of death is one that has made human societies fearful across the ages, and in English we have many- long standing euphemism that can replace words “death” and “dying”. The

researcher concludes that euphemism is figure of speech which expressing of the words which assumed taboo or bad word and replace by proper word.

2.2.16 Repetition

Reaske (1996) said that repetition is a figure speech which using recurrence to show the forceful pretension. It used to make sure the readers or listeners in order to the readers know what the author statement. Repetition is an aeeffective literary device that maysuggest or add special meaning to a piece of literature or poetry. The repeating of words, phrases, lines or stanzas.

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, rythm, 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 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. 17 August 1945 University from Banyuwangi. Her study is attempted to find figurative language and the meaning of each figurative language in "Heal the world" lyric by Michel Jackson. Other research is " Figurative Language Analysis in song lyric of Coldplay band by Andrika Agus Setiawan (2014), After completing the study, the writer found out that the existing kind of figurative language in the lyrics of Coldplay songs were metaphor (80%), simile (4%), hyperbole (7%), personification (7%), onomatopoeia (2%). Putu Ayu Retinayanti thesis is " The Analysis of Figurative Language in Adele Song (2012) the analyzed on the types of figurative language found in Adele's song was also conducted by Sharndama & Suleiman (2013) . The purpose of their study was to identify the common figurative languages used in the performance of the Kilba funeral songs, to discuss the effects of the identified figurative languages used in the performance of the Kilba funeral songs on the audience, to draw a conclusion as to how figurative languages varies from the ordinary or every day languages. The conclusion of their study, both of them stated about two meaning of figurative language in different way. The first meaning figurative language is a type of language that varies from the norms of literal language, in which words mean exactly what they say and the second meaning figurative language is parallel to plain language

because of the underlying meaning that it carries. Figurative devices or figures of speech refer to the mode of expression in which words are employed to connote something other than the literal or conceptual meaning. Other research is “ Analysis on figurative language and message on the lyric of Snada’s by Azizah (1997) she concludes firstly, figurative language exist in some of Snada’s song are hyperbole, personification, metaphor, simile, and antithesis.

Secondly, the usage of classification of language style is informal language styles which describe reader’s desire as high artistic values of the lyrics of the song. Habibulloh (2004) in his research discussed about love song lyric by Dewa. In his research , he found metaphor and hyperbola are dominant in this research which using Dewa song album.

The differences between present study and previous study, the previous study only discussed figurative language in the song and one of them using Indonesian song as Object for the research even in previous study they do a research for discussing the effects of the identified figurative languages used in the performance of the Kilba funeral songs on the audience, to draw a conclusion as to how figurative languages varies from the ordinary or every day languages, while the present study discussed about figurative language on many lyrics of the song in John legend song lyric, so it will give various knowledge about figurative language in a song.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter covers research design, research instrument, data and data source, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Research design helps the researcher to conduct the study in reference to the objective, the method of data gathering and analysis, the strategy to present the findings and conclusion. This study uses a descriptive qualitative research, because the data are from the text and lyric of the John Legend's song which contain many types of figurative language. In addition, the data in this research are not statistically analyzed. Rahmayanti as cited in Donald (1999) states that descriptive research studies are designed to obtain information concerning the current status of phenomena.

3.2 Data Source

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

3.3 Reserch Instrument

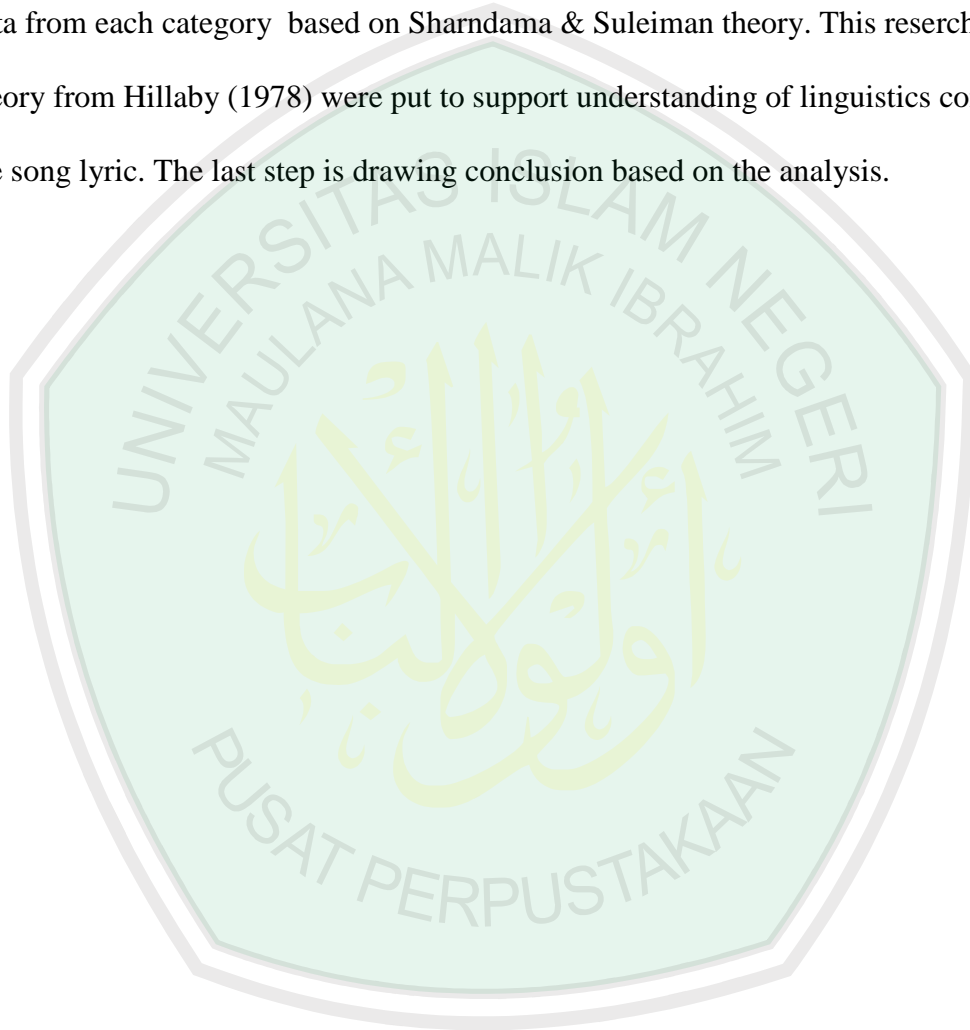
In qualitative reserch, the human investigator is the primary instrument for ghatering and analyzing data. This reserach therefore, uses instrument in conducting the reserch. The research instrument is resercher herself because the resercher does not need a questionnaire. The resercher directly observed the data from the song lyric in kapan lagi.com, because it is easy to find the lyric in this website. Kapan lagi.com is a website that is widely used search words to find the lyrics of the song; we can find a variety of song we requested.

3.4 Data Collection

The data of this research is collected from the lyrics of the song in John Legend song. The process of data collection itself is starting from reading the lyric . Researchers select the song from the recommended through the website. The researchers search a popular song by John Legend. And than the resercher download the song through the Stafaband.com and than the resercher listens to the song. 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 resercher make a note which is one of the used figurative language. Finally, the researcher classifies it and rechecks the data and ready to analyze it.

3.5 Data Analysis

After finding figurative language in the data source, the first step in the analysis is identifying the types of figurative language such as metaphor, simile, hyperbola, idiom, personification, symbol symbolism, synecdoche, and repetition. Secondly, discussing the data from each category based on Sharndama & Suleiman theory. This research also used theory from Hillaby (1978) were put to support understanding of linguistics context from the song lyric. The last step is drawing conclusion based on the analysis.



CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the result of data analysis that cover the description of the figurative language in John Legend song. The display of the data was don formerly by giving the description of the figurative language has found in john Legend Lyric. The finding lyric and grouping the figurative language in lyric can help the readers understand what will be provided by the researcher.

4.1 Data and Analysis

4.1.1. Song Analysis : *All of me* – John Legend

"All of Me" is a song by American recording artist John Legend from his fourth studio album *Love in the Future* (2013). Legend co-wrote the song with Toby Gad and co-produced it with Dave Tozer. It is a dedication to Legend's wife Chrissy Teigen. "All of Me" impacted American mainstream urban radio as the album's third single on August 12, 2013.

"All of Me" became Legend's biggest hit to date. On the week ending May 16, 2014, it peaked at number one on the *Billboard Hot 100* becoming his first number-one single in the United States. It knocked off "Happy" by Pharrell Williams, which had spent ten weeks at number one. The song peaked at number two in the United Kingdom and New Zealand and topped the charts in Australia, Canada, Ireland, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and the Netherlands. It became the second best-selling song of 2014 in the United States with 4.67 million copies sold for the year,(Grein Paul, December 31, 2014)

as well as the third best-selling song in the United Kingdom. (Rob Copsey, January 1, 2014).

"All of Me" was met with generally positive reviews from music critics. Ken Capobianco of The Boston Globe named the song the album's "essential track". (Ken Capobianco, 2013-09-02). Ryan Patrick of Exclaim said the song, shows "Legend's current commercially friendly, sentimental sound." (Ryan Patrick. "John Legend) Jon Dolan of Rolling Stone called the song a "mountainous piano crusher". (Jon Dolan 2013-09-03) Julia Leconte of NOW stated that Legend's voice shines in the song. (Julia LeConte, 2013-10-17) Molloy Woodcraft of The Guardian also praised Legend's vocal talents on the song. (Molloy Woodcraft 2013-09-01)

At this point the researchers want to try to research the songs composed by John Legend - themed All of me. Researchers want to explain what figure of speech-figure of speech contained in the song.

In the song titled john legend "All of me" there are some figure of speech implies that there is in the lyrics, as well as on popular songs. Caution is recommended to not over-endow an object or concept with living qualities. It can quickly turn unrealistic, or comic if not careful. When this happens, your listener starts to question the reliability of the speaker and if the doubt is reinforced with other poor observations or figurative language that is not in the realm of possibility, your listener is out it a personification.

Exaggeration is the one literary tool which lends an interesting twist along with an element of surprise to our language. And besides, it's just pure fun when we try to go overboard with our exaggerated.

Data 1

*What would I do without your **smart mouth** Drawing me in, and you kicking me out **You got my head spinning**, no kidding, I can't pin you down What's going on in that **beautiful mind** I'm on your magical mystery ride And I'm so dizzy, don't know what hit me, but I'll be alright*

Data 1.1

Smart mouth and beautiful mind is **personification**, because of the lyric pieces are marked with a “*Smart mouth*” and “*beautiful mind*” can show the properties of the human an inanimate object so as to appear to have properties such as a living thing. In denotative meaning smart mouth is like someone can talk very well and beautiful mind is someone have a brilliant think, have a good think.

Data 1.2

You got my head spinning is **hyperbole** because the implied meaning in this song snippet show something very exaggerated, to make head spin. The whole point of using a hyperbole is to shock the listener into paying attention to what's being said. The device is used to great effect in both, prose and poetry, especially to garner attention. Even musicians and songwriters have not spared it, particularly those who've penned some really sappy love songs seems like a love struck heart offers ample scope to go all hyperbolic. Here's our list of songs with a hyperbole in them. In other lyric is *my head's underwater but im breathing fine you are crazy and I'm out my mind*. In this lyric using a figure of speech **hyperbole** because it seemed to be very surprised and looked to have the impression that his impression is very significant in the pronunciation and because you cannot take your mind out. I'm out of my mind that means this screams

invulnerability, immortality, immunity, or whatever word you want to use. His love is so strong that he is able to face things head on without harm. Strongly suggest that the lyrics I'm out of my mind belong to the figure of speech hyperbole.

In the next lyric the researcher found **Paradox and Oxymoron**. The word is composed of the preposition which means "the way", or "according to" combined with the name of the object doxa, which means "what is acceptable". Compare with orthodox (literally "direct instruction") and heterodox (literally "different doctrine") and this is an oxymoron because an oxymoron is two contradictory terms next to each other, perfect means to have no flaws but imperfection is the exact opposite.

Data 2

*Cards on the table, we're both showing hearts Risking it all though it's hard Cause all of me, Loves all of you Love your curves and all your edges **All your perfect imperfections** Give your all to me, I'll give my all to you You're my end and my beginning, Even when I lose I'm winning Cause I give you all of me, And you give me all of you I give you all of me, And you give me all, of you, oh oh oh.*

The meaning is I accept you for who you are and love every piece of you with all of my heart. A reference to card playing. When someone puts their cards on the table it reveals them to their opponents. What he's saying is they're putting everything out there for each other to see and holding nothing back. The hearts showing is two-fold, they are showing their hearts which is the very depths of their souls but at the same time the reference to hearts is a symbol of love. Risking it all clarifies that they are "all-in" and there's no turning back.

Data 3

*How many times do I have to tell you Even when you're crying you're beautiful too **The world is beating you down**, I'm around through every mood You're my downfall, you're my muse My worst distraction, my rhythm and blues I can't stop singing, it's ringing in my head for you*

the world is beating you down is **personification**. The sentence which shows the parable objects as if life in which the meaning of the sentence As long as we give ourselves to each other nothing can come between us. Time stops and this is it. You are my soulmate. Losing is impossible Because anytime she loses he wins and when she wins she's happy and that makes him happy. World is not human, but how can it beating you down.

4.1.2. Song Analysis : *You and I* – John Legend

"You & I (Nobody in the World)" is a song by American R&B recording artist John Legend. Legend co-wrote the song with James Ryan Ho, Dave Tozer and Dan Wilson, with production by Malay, Tozer and Legend. It impacted urban adult contemporary radio in the United States on April 29, 2014, as the fourth single from his fourth studio album *Love in the Future* (2013). ("Urban/UAC Future Releases")

In this song too much once discovered figure of speech-preformance figure of speech which contained this song, because a lot of the lyrics are repeated on this track so lets get a figure of speech-the same figure of speech in this song, titled You and I.

Data 4

You fix your make up, just so. Guess you don't know, that you're beautiful, Try on every dress that you own. You were fine in my eyes this sentence is **paradox**. The statement bears the figure of speech paradox for inviting two conflicting statement. "*You fix your make up, just so. Guess you don't know, that you're beautiful.* In the subsequent lyrics wearing style which language style using words or the term with the meaning of paradox.

Data 5

A half hour ago if your mirror won't make it any clearer I'll be the one to let you know. This lyric is **personification**. This is while the parable of inanimate objects that seemed to not be able him see that his condition was beautiful, the sentence contained in the lyrics of the show something very valuable where the object is as if the very valuable which serve as said mirror is used to explain the parable of a woman in which, when the mirror is no longer able to judge the beauty of a woman, then someone here who will vote. it also can be formulated with hyperbole figure of speech, but in the next sentence.

Data 6

Out of all the girls You my one and only girl". Ain't nobody in the world tonight All of the stars, you make them shine like they were ours Ain't nobody in the world but you and I You and I. In this lyric, the song writer use **hyperbole**. Very clear that this includes hyperbole which a kind of style that contains statements that deliberately exaggerated , both in terms of number, size , and nature, with a view to intensify or increase - the impression and influence. The language style is containing to the contrary where there is no one in this world at night except the two of us. it can also showing the conflict and excessive sentences.

Data 7

You stop the room when we walk in room. The sentence is due to the **symbolic** figure of speech using the language style is a style language that uses symbols ratio which word machination symbol of noise. The true meaning of the lyrics is that she was ordered to stop the noise in the room where this man wants to walk together with her and

showed that this woman is mine, and there is a correlation in the lyrics that have been articulated that, do amazed and noisy when the woman is walking with me.

Data 8

you don't have to try, don't try, don't try, you don't have to try and Ain't nobody in the world but you and I, you and I, you and I, Nobody in the world tonight, Ain't nobody in the world but you and I. In this song the researcher also find **repetition**. It show in the lyric “ *you don't have to try, don't try, don't try, you don't have to try and Ain't nobody in the world but you and I, you and I, you and I, Nobody in the world tonight, Ain't nobody in the world but you and I*”. The song writer repeat the world because repetition is a figure speech which using recurrence to show the forceful pretension. It used to make sure the readers or listeners in order to the readers know what the author statement. Repetition is an affective literary device that may suggest or add special meaning to a piece of literature.

Data 9

And this evening I, will not let the feeling die. The lyric is **hyperbole** because we can see the exaggerated meaning. The meaning of the lyric in denotative is we cannot let the feeling die, the dead feeling. the intention behind the word that is not going to let that one man will not let his feelings be wasted vanished while maintaining his love for her by instilling a positive stigma that goal that kept alive his feelings for the woman and continued with lyrics “*I never wanna leave your side*”, which means to keep the feeling that still lives with her boyfriend, the man promised to continue to be on her side.

Just as has been described, there are some songs that are repeated at the end of the song as well as Out of all the girls, You my one and only girl, Is not nobody in the world tonight have the same parable figure of speech. even the language used hereinafter are Totem proparte the style that stated all parts for the most part. Comparing like all women with other women as "Out of all the girls You my one and only girl". Is not nobody in the world tonight All of the stars, you the make them shine like they were ours is not nobody in the world but you and I You and I and one of them is like a figure of speech hyperbole You my one and only girl, is not nobody in the world tonight besides there personification figure of speech such as All of the stars, they do not shine brighter than you are.

4.1.3. Song Analysis : *Glory* – John Legend

"Glory" is a song performed by rapper Common and American recording artist John Legend. It was written by Legend, Common and Che "Rhymefest" Smith. (The Deadline Team, January 27, 2015) (Paramount Pictures, January 27, 2015) The song was released on December 11, 2014 by Columbia Records as the theme song from the 2014 film Selma, which portrays the 1965 Selma to Montgomery marches. Common also co-starred as 1960s Civil Rights Movement leader James Bevel in Selma.

This song was created specifically for a movie called Selma, the name itself is a free city in California united states. Synopsis of the film and also the stories told in the lyrics like this is to show the struggle of Martin Luther Kin and other upholds the truth in

a city. With the goal of peace that cannot be negotiated. Make them get the glory of the almighty thanks to their hard work.

The song Glory by John Legend describes the hardships of the Civil Rights movement. It's describing how hard it was during the time of racism and segregation. The song explains how hard the people struggled and how much they wanted "victory" and freedom. They wanted to be treated equal amongst each other, and the song "Glory" explains what they want to feel when it's all over. It mentions Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and how determined he was to make this possible for all the African Americans suffering.

John Legend hammered weightily at the piano while wailing the gospel-tinged chorus. Common began rapping in that way he so often does (which is to say, preaching) about Rosa Parks refusing to sit on the bus and men and women becoming legends.

Data 10

Freedom is like religion to us. This is a **simile** because its comparing freedom and religion as one.

Data 11

resistance is us. This is a **metaphor** because they're relating themselves to a resistance.

Data 12

King pointed to the mountain top and we ran up. This is a **hyperbole** because they're exaggerating stating they ran to the top of mountain.

Data 13

Now the war is not over. This is a **metaphor** because it's comparing the Civil Rights movement to a war.

Data 14

And we'll fight on to the finish. This is also a **metaphor** because they're comparing struggling and protesting to fighting.

Data 15

Even Jesus got his crown in front of a crowd. Jesus' crown is being compared as a person's sacrifice so this is also a **metaphor**. "our music is the cuts that we bleed through" - They are stating music is their way of describing themselves and their struggles, this is also a **metaphor**.

4.1.4. Song Analysis : *Money Blown* – John Legend

Money blown by john legend original Release Date: September 7, 2004 Release Date: September 7, 2004 Label: Sony Urban Music/Columbia. the song called money blown, there are a lot of figure of speech contained in the song. the meaning of money blown itself bears the figure of speech personification of that money that seemed to talk about power, poverty, to the dignity.

Data 16

Don't let it fool you brother, Beware of what you see is a word that use that figure of speech **personification** because in this sentence drawn from inanimate objects

to humans, which do not let it fool you money. and be careful with what you see. In the subsequent lyrics, the lyrics are very clear that a fragment of lyrics using a figure of speech personification, it shows that the ambition and opulence as will finish later. examples of which exist in the lyrics of this song are “*You've been consumed, By all your visions of luxuries*”.

Data 17

Bridges that carry you, **personification** figure of speech also contained in the lyrics of money blown namely "*Bridges that carry you*" meaning here is figured as a bridge that connects between a peerantara with someone else where it is friends and relatives that exist in the previous lyrics “*Betrayed your friends and brother*”, but it can also contain a figure of speech oxymoron where the sentence is contrary lyrics combined with subsequent lyrics “*Bridges that carry you, But when you need them later*”. The sentence clearly indicates that the word conflict where friends and relatives can be a bridge but it could be as penghiatat when treasure exhausted.

There is a lot of disagreement figure of speech in the lyrics of money blown, like the figure of speech that disclosure oxymoron containing stance / opinion on something that contains things that are contrary example, just like the lyrics to this song that says “*You think you'll never fall, But when you come down, Who will you call*”.

Data 18

You gain the world but you lose your soul of which this sentence implies that a person is capable with all the things which he possesses but he felt lonely with the current situation. It also contains a figure of speech which **oxymoron** when the sentence contains statements about a conflict.

Data 19

Paradox is the disclosure to a reality that seems contradictory, but it contains true and many of the statements that bears the figure of speech paradox as well as stated in the lyrics of this song "*She's the American dream but can not face reality*". it can be articulated that this woman doing something not in line with expectations of reality envisioned by the american dream.

Data 20

But the pursuit of it might bring out the beast in you. There is a sentence fragment that uses a figure of speech where the **allusion** to the figure of speech that refers indirectly to an event or thing by using the familiar maxim sampiran rhyme nor use its contents have been understandable. This figure of speech called a flash figure of speech such as "*But the pursuit of it might bring out the beast in you,*" that nature would become wild when someone is in control and then just as the lyrics "*Someday you're gonna fall*" which meant that his reputation will rise drastically.

In the sentence which reads "*Someday you're gonna fall, But when you come down*", bearing the same figure of speech that is paradoxical figure of speech in which the sentence is declared a conflict of a person that has a high reputation, but one day he fell due by treasure which can create a good reputation and quite the contrary.

On this track a wide variety of figure of speech which is clear and there is an abstract figure of speech in which the variant forms, among which figure of speech personification, oxymoron, paradox, and allusion.

5. Song Analysis : *Ordinary People* – John Legend

"Ordinary People" is a song by American recording artist John Legend. It was written and produced by Legend and will.i.am for his debut album *Get Lifted* (2004). It was released as the album's second single and later certified gold by the RIAA. Critics were positive towards the song, praising it for its raw emotion and simplicity. "Ordinary People" won the Grammy Award for Best Male R&B Vocal Performance.

The song's lyrical themes include contrast, contradiction, guilt, doubt and fear. Legend sings about how people make errors of judgment in relationships ("*I know I misbehaved/And you've made your mistakes/And we both still got room left to grow.*"), and that fighting and making up in the end is a regular obstacle: "And though love sometimes hurts/I still put you first/And we'll make this thing work/But I think we should take it slow."

The lyrics include parallel structure to address the common ups-and-downs of maintaining a relationship: "Maybe we'll live and learn/Maybe we'll crash and

burn/Maybe you'll stay/Maybe you'll leave/Maybe you'll return/Maybe another fight/Maybe we won't survive/Maybe we'll grow, we never know."

The song's title itself is taken from its chorus, "We're just ordinary people/We don't know which way to go/'Cause we're ordinary people/Maybe we should take it slow." Legend explained the song's lyrical content in the book *Chicken Soup For the Soul: The Story Behind The Song*: "The idea for the song is that relationships are difficult and the outcome uncertain. If a relationship is going to work, it will require

Legend co-penned "Ordinary People" with will.i.am of the Black Eyed Peas. He wrote about the writing of the song in the book *Chicken Soup For the Soul: The Story Behind The Song*: "In Spring 2004, I was going to work with will.i.am at the Hit Factory, a studio on the west side of Manhattan. We'd been writing together for the next Black Eyed Peas record.

The song is titled "*Ordinary people*", in addition to many contain implicit meanings behind this song, this song also contains some figure of speech related to this song.

Data 21

The first lyrics that are **paradoxical** figure of speech in which the disclosure to a reality that seems contradictory, but it contains a truth. "*Girl, I'm in love with you, But this is not the honeymoon*", meaning that he loves this girl but the truth is not as honeymoon marked that she loved him very much, but she loved with a sincere heart.

For the next song lyrics there are some pieces that use a figure of speech looping, where the meaning of the words are repeated as does this lyric "*We've passed the infatuation phase, We're right in the thick of love*". it contains a figure of speech which is essentially looping the sentence contains the phrase that became one, but can also as a

figure of speech metaphor that revealed the expression directly in the form of analogical comparison. The use of a word or group of words is not the true sense, but rather as a painting based on equality or comparison, for example, the backbone of the youth sentence is the backbone of the country. Examples metaphor figure of speech as has been shown above.

Data 22

There are some lyrics that use a figure of speech **litotes** the figure of speech that states the opposite of hyperbole, that states something to reduce or soften the situation. Litotes figure of speech called hyperbole negative. examples in the lyrics contained in the song such as "*At times we get sick of love, It seems like we argue every day*".

Data 23

The lyrics that reads *And we've both still got room left to grow, and we've both still got room left to grow, And though love sometimes hurts, I still put you first.* contains a figure of speech **Hyperbole** as paintings because an exaggerated that love will not fade despite the many temptations that hit the mind to make all be a mess, but his love remains robust for women.

Data 24

Similarly, the next lyrics using **metaphor** figure of speech that *I still put you first And we'll of make this thing work.* the point he's trying as hard as possible to make all the plans managed to keep love this woman

Data 25

In the lyrics "*We're just ordinary people, We do not know the which way to go*" including a figure of speech **repetition** assertion that figure of speech that describes

something by repeating the word / some words many times. it is included in the confirmation sentence that describes a man who described himself as an ordinary man who did not know which way to go, and chose to stay relaxed. The intent of the lyrics using the figure of speech reps.

On the one hand there are the lyrics that uses **enumerasio** figure of speech is a figure of speech assertion that depict some of the events forming a unity that was written one by one so that each event in its entirety evident. such as for example "*This is not a movie, no, No fairytale conclusion y'all*".

"*We rise and we fall, And we feel like just walking away*" is a figure of speech Asindenton assertion that figure of speech by explaining that the overall purpose of the event is clear and straightforward sentences.

Data 26

Maybe we'll live and learn, maybe we'll crash and burn, maybe you'll stay, maybe you'll leave, maybe you'll return, maybe for another fight, maybe we will not survive, maybe we'll grow. This is the lyrics that uses a figure of speech in which **repetition** assertion that describe something by repeating the word / some words many times as shown in the lyrics that is on top.

4.2 Discussion

This discussion explains about the data that the researcher has found and analyzed in previous chapter. Besides, this discussion also answer the researcher question in chapter one. The first, this discussion mentions about types of figurative language language. And the second it described the figurative languages used in the John Legend

song lyric. After doing analysis, the researcher finds several types and description of figurative language used in lyric by John Legend. Besides, the researcher also explains the characteristics of the writer after doing analysis her song. There are some kinds of figurative language used in John legend song Lyric, such as Personification, metaphor, simile, paradox, oxymoron, repetition, hyperbole, litotes and symbol. The most dominant figurative language that has found in this research is Hyperbole.

Hyperbole is a figure a speech which employs an exaggeration (Reaske 1999: 34).the researcher finds hyperbole at the most in John Legend song which has analyzed. The are many data for hyperbole from the lyrics of john legend song such in all of you and you and I. The writer of song uses hyperbole 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.

Personification a process of assigning human characteristics into non human things, abstraction or ideas (Resake, 1966: 39). The researcher finds data for personification from the lyric of John Legend song by this kinds of figurative language, the writer express her feeling in the lyric. The writer expresses her feeling by giving human attribute to the goods to emphasize.

Look at datum 1. *Smart mouth and beautiful mind* is personification, because of the lyric pieces are marked with a “*Smart mouth*” and “*beautiful mind*” can show the properties of the human an inanimate object so as to appear to have properties such as a living thing. In denotative meaning smart mouth is like someone can talk very well and beautiful mind is someone have a brilliant think, have a good think.

Simile calls attention to the comparison through the use of the word “like” or “as”. (Reaske: 1996 : 41) the researcher identifies the lyric of “Glory “ there song which belongs to simile. Look at Datum 10 in “freedom is like religion to us” It is classified simile because it compares two things about freedom and religion. But in the contextual meaning freedom and religion are same. Many people think that they can feel free through to their religion so they can do anything that they want.

After analyzing and discussing the data in lyrics of the song from John Legend, the researcher tries to understand the characteristic of the writer of song. The researcher tries to describe her characteristics based on the songs which are taken as data sources. Even though the researcher aware that it probably different with the fact of writers characteristics because the researcher only does investigated in hi song. But by describing, the readers will know the characteristics of the song writer.

The song analyzed by the researcher, hyperbole is dominated in this research. The writer of song uses exaggeration of the expression which is more over in the lyric of song. It purposed to emphasize the readers about what the writer wants to say or what she has done in her life. By the kind of figurative language which is dominated in this research that is hyperbole, the writer uses hyperbole to represent her feeling and to express what the message will talk so the lyrics has connotative meaning which using exaggerate words.

From the description above, the researcher can conclude that the writer of song has conspicuous characteristics; it is more over in say something and expressing her act in utterances, even though in his song the researcher finds out several kind figurative language which is different to the previous study, it is litotes, oxymoron, and paradox.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

There are two things covered in this chapter, conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion will be based on the research findings above and the suggestion will lead the further researcher on the same fields.

5.1 Conclusion

From the discussion it can be concluded that the lyric of John Legend's song go far beyond their references. Thus the study on pragmatics 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 speech 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.

After analyzing and discussing the lyrics of the song John Legend, researchers 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 personification, hyperbole, metaphor, and paradox. Besides that, the researcher also found another figurative language as oxymoron, litotes, simile, allusion, repetition, symbolic and enumeration. Hyperbole the most dominant type of figures in John Legend's selected songs in hyperbole because it as an exaggeration used for special effect. Hyperbole is commonly used in daily conversation and also in all kinds of literature such as prose or drama and song lyrics. We can conclude that hyperbole is used to make the object become greater than real object. The

statement is not meant to be taken literally. And the last, Music can lead a listener to interpret a song much better.

5.2 Suggestion

By considering the conclusion there are some suggestions. To the readers of figures of speech to learn about Literary criticism first because this subject lead us to find figures of speech and use of them. To the students of Applied Linguistics to apply a similar analysis on other text, because analyzing a song based on types of figures of speech can improve the students ability in understanding of figures of speech. To the other researchers to find the other fields of language or other aspect which can be a way in conducting a new research of figures of speech, and make research in other song.

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APPENDIX

Lyric	Figurative language							
	hyperbol e	Metapho r	Oxymo ron	Paradox	Personific ation	simile	symbo l	repetitio n
Smart mouth					√			
Beautiful mind					√			
You got my head spanning	√							
my head's underwater but im breathing fine you are crazy and I'm out my mind.	√							
All your perfect imperfections			√	√				
the world is beating you down					√			
You fix your make up, just so. Guess you don't know, that you're beautiful, Try on every dress that you own. You were fine in my eyes				√				
A half hour ago if your mirror won't make it any clearer I'll be the one to let you know.					√			

Lyric	Figurative language							
	hyperbol e	Metapho r	Oxymo ron	Paradox	Personific ation	simile	symbo l	repetitio n
Out of all the girls You my one and only girl". Ain't nobody in the world tonight All of the stars, you make them shine like they were ours Ain't nobody in the world but you and I You and I	√							
You stop the room when we walk in room							√	
you don't have to try, don't try, don't try, you don't have to try and Ain't nobody in the world but you and I, you and I , you and I, Nobody in the world tonight, Ain't nobody in the world but you and I								√
And this evening I, will not let the feeling die	√							
Freedom is like religion to us.						√		
resistance is us		√						

King pointed to the mountain top and we ran up	√							
Lyric	Figurative language							
	hyperbole	Metaphor	Oxymoron	Paradox	Personification	simile	symbol	repetition
Now the war is not over		√						
And we'll fight on to the finish		√						
Even Jesus got his crown in front of a crowd		√						
Don't let it fool you brother, Beware of what you see					√			
Bridges that carry you					√			
You gain the world but you lose your soul			√					
She's the American dream but can not face reality				√				
But the pursuit of it might bring out the beast in you								
Girl, I'm in love with you, But this is not the honeymoon				√				
At times we get sick of love, It seems like we argue every day								

Lyric	Figurative language							
	hyperbol e	Metapho r	Oxymo ron	Paradox	Personific ation	simile	symbo l	repetitio n
And we've both still got room left to grow, and we've both still got room left to grow, And though love sometimes hurts, I still put you first	√							
I still put you first And we'll of make this thing work		√						
Maybe we'll live and learn, maybe we'll crash and burn, maybe you'll stay, maybe you'll leave, maybe you'll return, maybe for another fight, maybe we will not survive, maybe we'll grow								√
my head's underwater but im breathing fine you are crazy and I'm out my mind	√							

