



**FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN SELECTED SONGS LYRICS
OF MAHER ZAIN**

A final project
Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of *Sarjana Pendidikan*
in English

by
Dimas Anggit Prawiro
2201415015

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS
UNIVERSITAS NEGERI SEMARANG
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APPROVAL

This final project entitled *Figurative Language in Selected Songs Lyrics of Maher Zain* has been approved by a board of examiners and officially verified by the Dean of the Faculty of Languages and Arts, Universitas Negeri Semarang on November 2019.

Board of Examination

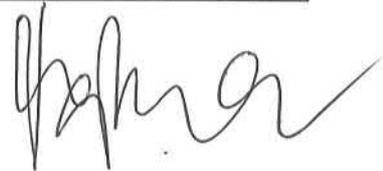
1. Chairperson

Ahmad Syaifudin, S.S., M.Pd
NIP. 198405022008121005



2. Secretary

Fatma Hetami, S.S, M.Hum
NIP. 197708272008122002



3. First Examiner

Prof. Dr. Dwi Rukmini, M.Pd
NIP. 195104151976032001



4. Second Examiner

Yusnita Sylvia Ningrum, S.S., M.Pd
NIP. 197803292008122003



5. Third Examiner

Sri Wulli Fitriati, S.Pd., M.Pd., Ph.D
NIP. 197510262005012001



Approved by:



The Dean of Faculty Languages and Arts

Dr. Sri Rejeki Urip, M.Hum
NIP. 1962022119890120001

DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

I, Dimas Anggit Prawiro, hereby declare that this final project entitled *Figurative Language in Selected Songs Lyrics of Maher Zain* is my own work and has not been submitted in any form for another degree or diploma at any university or other institute of tertiary education. Information derived from the published and unpublished work of others has been acknowledged in the text and list of references is given in the references.

Semarang, 2019

Dimas Anggit Prawiro

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

WHAT'S FOR YOU, WILL BE FOR YOU.

JUST KEEP WORKING AND SHOWING UP FOR YOURSELF

-Prawiro, Dimas A-

This final project is dedicated into three levels:

To myself, thanks for the struggle. Proud of you.

To my precious family, the comfort zone in the world.

To my besties, the support system whenever I feel down.

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First of all, I would like to praise and gratitude to the Almighty Allah Subhanahu wa Ta'ala for granting endless blessing, mercy, and, forgiveness upon me. I am truly thankful for everything He has given in my life.

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ABSTRACT

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Keywords: Figurative language, selected songs, lyrics, Maher Zain.

This final project is a study that analyzes figurative language in selected songs lyrics of Maher Zain. Maher Zain is a popular singer from Swedish debuted in January 2009. The objectives of the study are to analyze the types of figurative language and the functions of the most frequent figurative language found in selected songs lyrics of Maher Zain. Qualitative with content analysis is designed as the research methodology. The analysis is done by classifying the lyrics based on Leech's classification of figurative language (1981) and its functions proposed by Perrine (1969). Stylistics analysis by Leech and Short (2007) is used since this study investigates language and style in terms of figurative language. Triangulation was used through expert judgment to make sure the data were valid, acceptable, and to ensure the findings so that it can enhance trustworthiness.

Findings showed that from 5 songs, there are 68 lyrics containing figurative language. Those 68 lyrics comprise 7 types of figurative languages. They are simile, metaphor, metonymy, hyperbole, personification, irony, and litotes. Each type of figurative has its functions. However, this study only focuses on the functions of the most frequent figurative language in selected songs lyrics of Maher Zain. As a result, the representation of metaphor in *Hold My Hand* song is used to bring additional imagery and to say much in a brief compass. Furthermore, the representation of hyperbole in *For the Rest of My Life* song is used to add emotional intensity and to say much in a brief compass. In addition, since metaphor and hyperbole indicate similar frequent in *Number One for Me* song, the representation of metaphor is used to bring additional imagery and to say much in a brief. Meanwhile, the representation of hyperbole is used to add emotional intensity and to say much in a brief compass. In addition, the representation of hyperbole in *Palestine Will be Free* song is used to afford imaginative pressure and to add emotional intensity. The last, the representation of metaphor in *Insha Allah* song is used to say much in a brief compass.

It is suggested to learners and researchers that they need to enrich their knowledge of figurative language. By analyzing figurative language in song lyrics, they can improve their critical analysis. Further, the variation of figurative language can make their writing, reading, or even listening skills more interesting because they can dress up and beautify the language.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The first chapter presents the introduction of the study. This chapter consists of seven parts, namely background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, research questions, objectives of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study, and outline of the report.

1.1 Background of the Study

In daily life, language is a very important thing. It is used by people in the world to make communication in order to share their ideas and purposes. Language which is used by people may have different functions, so they will try to understand what other people say if they have different languages. People have to be able know the function of language or words which is spoken or written by people to understand the purpose.

Living in a globalization era, English language is widespread. English, as an international language, is used by people from many countries to express their thoughts and ideas. According to Thirumalai (2002), English language is learned everywhere because people recognized that knowledge of English language is used as a passport, to get a better carrier, better salary, advanced knowledge, and for communication. Many media serve knowledge and messages or information in English language either in the spoken form such as radio, music, television, song, etc or in written one like magazine, newspaper, journal, textbook, etc. This is the reason why in general, some people need to learn English yet lot of people seem

to think that English language is difficult to learn. It is because they lack motivation. Due to the lack of motivation, some difficulties may happen. Without desire to learn, it is very difficult to gain effective learning English. This view is in line with Jannah and Fitriati (2016) who write that students have lack motivation in learning English, especially in speaking, because they felt that their English was bad, English was boring for students, and speaking English was difficult for them. As a result, they lacked the confidence to speak English in front of the class, because they did not like English.

However, in this globalization era, people can find many ways or sources what they liked to learn English effectively. One of the ways that can help English learners is by introducing them songs to which most of them nowadays like to listen. They like to spend their time to listen their favorite songs every day. Songs can help learners improve their listening skills and pronunciation. Therefore, potentially help them to improve their speaking skills. Anca (as cited in Murphey, 1992) states that songs can help learners not only improve their listening skills and pronunciation, but also can be very useful in learning vocabulary, sentence structure, and language use. Shen (2009) argues that songs are comprehensible, enjoyable, authentic and full of language we need in real life. Therefore, learning English through song is one kind of relaxing way in learning language especially English.

Nowadays a lot of songs could express our feelings, such as songs with the theme of love, sadness, happiness, friendship, religion, and others. The song lyric is considered as literature, especially poetry. In some current usage, lyric still

retains the sense of a poem written to be set to music; the *hymn*, for example, is a lyric on a religious subject that is intended to be sung, (Abrams, 2009, p. 147). The lyrics (words) of songs are typical of a poetic, rhyming nature, though may be religious verses or free prose. Through the lyrics, the listeners will know the meaning of the song. Sometimes, listeners find difficulties to understand what a singer means in a song, because what conventionally says is not always the same as what a singer intends to express. A composer usually puts the meaning implicitly. In the attempt to understand the meaning of what singer means in the song, a further knowledge is needed.

In English, “meaning is divided into literal and figurative meaning” (Börjesson, 2011, p.5-6). Literal language is talking about the true context which does not need further interpretation. However, figurative meaning is talking about the implicit interpretation in sentences or paragraphs. The meaning of a song lyric can be understood by recognizing the use of literary works, especially by finding the figurative language of the song. Cuddon (2013) mentions that “figurative language is a language which uses figures of speech; for example, metaphor, simile, and alliteration” (p.279). Furthermore, Abrams (2009, p.118) gives keywords to get understanding figurative language, that is apprehending the standard meaning of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect. Figurative language is used to give effect to the story of the song by comparing or identifying one thing in terms of another that has a meaning or non-literal which is familiar to the readers. It can be concluded, the figurative meaning is talking

about the implicit (non-literal) meaning in sentences or paragraphs. That is why we cannot interpret the meaning literally.

Analyzing figurative language is not easy for students as found by the researcher during a preliminary study conducted in February 2019 at a Vocational High School 11 Semarang. The researcher taught the lesson about figurative language based on the 2013 Curriculum, core-competency 3.9 and 4.9 about song lyrics. In the teaching process, the researcher chose two songs by Maher Zain, entitled “Hold My Hand” and “Number One for Me” as the teaching materials. The researcher introduced them to some clauses taken from the song lyrics which consisted of figurative language then asked the students to identify the figurative language and its functions. While teaching the course, the researcher observed that many students got difficulties identifying and interpreting the clauses. At the end of the class, the researcher asked the students’ opinions about figurative language used in the song lyrics, whether it is difficult or not. It turned out that most of them found many difficulties in analyzing it yet most of the students also interested to learn figurative language and its functions. They said when we know figurative language, it is not only we can learn vocabulary but also could know the function or meaning of the song lyrics even in the poetry, novel, or other literary works.

Time after time, many creative composers that create songs. One of the popular composers is Maher Zain. He was born on July 16, 1981, in Swedish. He is an R&B singer, songwriter, and music producer of Lebanese origin. Many people, especially Indonesian become addicted to his songs. He has a lot of fans in

Indonesia and they really appreciate his songs. Most of his songs are in English. Every part of the lyrics, from intro to outro, tells the message of the song continuously like a story, whereas other songs usually keep on repeating some parts again and again. It makes his songs easy to listen. Most of his songs talk about gratitude, peace, life, friendship, toleration, hope to the world that can be a self-reminder.

Based on the explanation the researcher provided above, the researcher is interested in analyzing figurative language in Maher Zain's songs. By analyzing the figurative language of the songs, readers or listeners will know the functions or meanings expressed in the songs lyrics of Maher Zain. Thus, the researcher will carry out a study entitled "Figurative Language in Selected Songs Lyrics of Maher Zain".

1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic

In the song lyrics, many aspects can be analyzed by the researcher. Some of those aspects that can be analyzed in the song lyrics are the use of verbs or clauses, adverbs, adjectives, idiomatic, translations techniques, slang words, ambiguities of lyrics, use of figurative languages, moral values, etc. Those aspects are reasonable to be analyzed. From all of the aspects that can be analyzed in the song lyrics, the researcher chose to analyze the use of figurative language found in the songs lyrics of Maher Zain.

In this research, the researcher chose Maher Zain's songs because, in fourteen years of his career, Maher Zain has become a phenomenon in Indonesia

and gained much love and attention from their fans. Not only because of his good voice and easy listening songs but also the heart touching meaning that can be a self-reminder. Most of his songs have many purposes and ideas such as talks about gratitude, friendship, life, toleration, how to be brave, how to be confident, hope to the world.

Moreover, in today's world, song lyrics have always been about love, romance, drug, violence. The messages are more obvious and it is too vulgar to listen. To overcome these problems, it is becoming important for students to be aware of the messages coming through the song lyrics. We have to be more selective in choosing the song. In this case, when the meaning of the song about religious, it will give more positive effects for the students. Maher Zain's songs are really suggested to be listened.

Furthermore, the researcher chose song as the object of the study for some reasons; first, song is a kind of literary works. Figurative language is usually found in some literary works. Secondly, songs sometimes contain difficult words which cannot find those meaning literally, so the researcher needs deep interpretation to understand what is the meanings or functions that the songwriter tries to convey to the listeners. Thirdly, through figurative language, learners are expected to make the use of figurative language in their written or spoken skills to be able in making interesting expressions.

1.3 Research Questions

In line with the background of the topic and the reasons above, the research questions are as the following:

- (1) What are the types of figurative language found in selected songs lyrics of Maher Zain?
- (2) What are the functions of the most frequent figurative language found in selected songs lyrics of Maher Zain?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

Dealing with the research questions above, the objectives of the study are as the following:

- (1) to find out the types of figurative language used in selected songs lyrics of Maher Zain.
- (2) to find out the functions of the most frequent figurative language found in selected songs lyrics of Maher Zain.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The significance of the study can be stated as follows:

Theoretically, the results of the study may be useful in education study. Hopefully, by recognizing the figurative language used in song lyrics, the lecturers will be more fun and interesting. In addition, the researcher hopes the study can be their inspiration in conducting further research as a reference and

additional knowledge in analyzing figurative language not only in the song lyrics but also novel, poetry, and movie.

Practically, this study is expected to provide something new in developing knowledge about figurative language. It provides some strategies for learners, teachers, or lecturers in teaching learning figurative language. The results of the study also may enrich their knowledge about figurative language.

Pedagogically, the results of the study may improve learners' skill in critical analysis, especially in analyzing figurative language in the song lyrics. Besides, this study is expected for learners to improve their writing skills. By using figurative language, they can beautify their language in making interesting expressions.

1.6 Limitation of the Study

Many aspects can be analyzed in the songs lyrics. All the aspects are reasonable to be analyzed in the songs lyrics. The researcher limits this research by analyzing the figurative language used in the lyrics of Maher Zain's songs. Maher Zain has three famous albums. His debut album "*Thank You Allah*" was released on November 1, 2009 by Awakening Records which contains 13 songs. The second album "*Forgive me*" was released on April 1, 2012 which contains 10 track list. The third album "*One*" was released on June 6, 2016 that contains 15 songs. All of his albums received a warm welcome from various people of the world because of his beautiful lyrics, but it is impossible for the researcher to analyze all of the songs. Therefore, the researcher only focused on five songs lyrics which have

most of the figurative language and they consist of various meanings such as gratitude, hope, friendship, toleration, bravery, life, confident. The researcher chose 5 songs from different album. The selected songs are:

(1) Hold My Hand

This song shows how we should be united to one another no matter how hard this world is. It also teaches us to do the right things in life and respect for each other.

(2) For the Rest of My Life

This song tells about someone who wants to spend the rest of his life with someone who will accompany his life later. It is about marriage. The love of a husband to his wife.

(3) Number One for Me

This song talks about childhood life and tells about the love of a child to the mother. The role of mother love and care also shows through this song.

(4) Palestine Will Be Free

The song tells us about the suffering of Palestinian people, who has no family because of invaders (Israel army). In their hearts, they are believe that Palestine will be free as soon as possible.

(5) Insha Allah

This song tells about there will always be a way out when life gets worse, there is always any solution when someone has a problem. This song teaches us to always be patient because God is always on our side.

1.7 Outline of the Report

The report is divided into five parts. The outline is as the following:

Chapter I is the introduction. This chapter introduces the topic of the study. It consists of the background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, research questions, objectives of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study, and outline of the report.

Chapter II is a review of related literature. This chapter presents a review of the previous studies, theoretical background, and theoretical framework. The theoretical background gives some supporting theories for the study such as the definition of figurative language, types of figurative language, functions of figurative language, song, lyric, semantics, stylistics, and features of style.

Chapter III is methods of investigation. This chapter contains research design, roles of the researcher, object of the study, type of the data, source of the data, instrument for collecting the data, procedures of collecting the data, procedures of analyzing the data, and triangulation.

Chapter IV is findings and discussions. This chapter shows the results and a detailed description of the study. The frequency and percentage of each figurative language could be found in the findings. Moreover, detailed description of each figurative language and its functions with some examples taken from different titles of the songs could be found in the discussions.

Chapter V is conclusions and suggestions. This chapter concludes the study and provides suggestions. The conclusions do not only conclude the study but also show the importance of figurative language in learning English. Some

suggestions are provided for other researchers who are interested in conducting research related to interpretation study in the songs lyrics.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The second chapter presents a review of related literature. This chapter consists of three parts, namely a review of the previous studies, theoretical background, and theoretical framework.

2.1 Review of the Previous Studies

There are some studies conducted by some researchers that related to the topic. The following studies are discussed as follows:

2.1.1 Figurative Language in Songs lyrics

Related to this study, some previous researchers conducted various studies which focused on the figurative language that used lyrics as research (see. e.g. Afriani, 2014; Arditami, 2017; Hariyanto 2017; Erin & Fitrawati, 2017; Rahmi, 2018; Emmanuel, Sharndama, Jamila & Suleiman, 2018). They conducted on investigating figurative language in songs lyrics. They found similar findings that figurative language was used in the literary works especially in songs lyrics. They reported that each song had a figurative language to make the lyrics more poetic and beautiful. They made percentages for some types of figurative language which were found by researchers above from those that rarely appeared until frequently appeared.

In line with them, Afriani (2014) conducted a study of figurative language in Michael Jackson's song lyrics entitled "Heal the World". The purpose of the study was to clarify several types of figurative language proposed by Reaske's

(1980), Shaw's (1972), and others' theories. From 5 types, she found that there were 4 types of figurative language in those songs lyrics such as metaphor, personification, synecdoche, and antithesis. The findings of the study showed that metaphorical expression was used frequently in the lyrics of "Heal the World" as much as 10 items.

Moreover, Arditami (2017) also presented a study of figurative language in one of the hits songs from Katty Perry entitled "Fireworks". He focused on analyzing the types of figurative language and its meaning found in the song lyrics. The findings of this study revealed that there were 6 types of figurative language proposed by several experts such as Kennedy (1972), Perrine (1982), and others. They were symbols, hyperbole, simile, personification, metaphor, and paradox. Based on the findings, the leader of the figurative language was symbol with 10 items. The existence of these types of figurative language helped the songwriter deliver the messages in the song in a more meaningful way so that it could help the listeners catch up on the meaning of the song easily. However, the above-mentioned line of study, they were only analyzing one of song lyrics.

Another study was conducted by Erin and Fitrawati (2017). They carried out a comparison study of figurative language between Pop-Punk songs lyrics by Paramore and Blink 182. In this study, the researchers intended to explore the figurative language and the differences of figurative language used in a pop-punk songs lyrics by Paramore and Blink. This study only focused on four common types of figurative language proposed by Keraf (2009). The findings of this study revealed, the researchers found 13 figurative languages in Paramore songs lyrics

and 18 figurative languages in Blink 182 songs lyrics. In both of them, the most frequent of figurative language was a metaphor. There were 10 items in Paramore songs lyrics and 13 in Blink. They concluded that Blink 182 used more figurative language and poetic language in their lyrics than Paramore.

Some recent studies of figurative language in two selected traditional funeral songs of the Kilba people of Adamawa State were undertaken by Emmanuel, Sharndama, Jamila, and Suleiman (2018). They clarified the theory of figurative language suggested by Furniss (1999). The findings of this study showed that they found figurative language such as metaphor, simile, imagery, symbol, and repetition among others that were found to be the common figurative language used by the performing artists when composing funeral songs. They determined that each song was written certainly and had a message implicitly to the listener and the readers.

Another research by Rahmi (2018) expressed more types of figurative language found in the songs lyrics “Divide” album by Ed Sheeran. She provided 13 types of figurative language based on several experts such as Leech (1969), Perrine (1978), Kennedy (1979), Eyres (2000), Hornburry (2000) and others. She pointed out that there were 11 types of figurative language and the most dominant was hyperbole with 30 items. She reported that hyperbole dominated the songs lyrics because Ed Sheeran wanted to add extra drama to the situation of the lyrics.

2.1.2 Figurative Language in Poetry

Many studies have also been conducted on the role of figurative language in poetry. The examples of those studies were conducted by Evin (2015), Hayani (2016), Syafitri and Marlinton (2018).

Evin (2015) conducted a study of figurative language used in Robert Frost's selected poems (2015). Based on the data classification, the researcher found the figurative language used in Tjahyono's theory (2010). The result noted that the dominant figurative language that Robert Frost's used in his poem was a symbol represented 10 items. He reported that Robert used a symbol in his poems because symbol had a powerful effect to create a shadow that was easily captured by the senses. Therefore, it could help the reader understand the meaning of the poem.

Similar to Evin (2015), Hayani (2016) also investigated figurative language on poetry. She found that there were ten figurative languages in Maya Angelo poetries proposed by Kennedy & Gioia (2002); Arvius (2003); Pardede (2008); Dancygier & Sweetser (2014) theories. Hayani demonstrated that 40 sentences contained figurative language, and the highest frequency was a metaphor with 13 items. She reported that most of the five selected poetry of Maya Angelou used figurative language talking about racism, sadness, confident, and survive which could inspire most of people especially who interested in poetry.

Furthermore, Syafitri and Marlinton (2018) in their research noted that 96 figurative languages in Edgar Allan Poe's poems which specification of each

figurative language proposed by Perrine (1963) and Abrams (1999) theory. From eight types of figurative language, the most dominant one was personification with 25 frequency. The conclusion of this research suggested that Edgar Allan Poe's poems were important to be read because the poems were rich with the using of figurative language which could attract the readers' attention and evoke readers' imagination.

2.1.3 Figurative Language in Novel

A considerable amount of research has been conducted to find figurative language in the novels (see. e.g. Wijayanti, 2014; Saputri, 2014; Waskitha, 2015; Harya, 2016; André, 2017). The researchers above focused on the figurative language in the novels. To mention only three studies, the results from related studies on the used of figurative language in a novel had similarly viewed by authors. The authors used simile as the dominant of figurative language in the novels to explain circumstances, to describe the characters, to express the emotion of the characters, and to make their writing more vivid and entertaining.

Wijayanti (2014) analyzed figurative language in Paulo Coelho's *Adultery* novel. This study focused on the categorization of figurative language. The researcher classified the figurative language based on the theory of Perrine (1977). The results pointed out that from 115 data, it seemed that the dominant categorization of figurative language was the comparison. Furthermore, the most dominant figurative language adopted in the *Adultery* novel was personification as many as 10 items or 58.9% from 56 data of comparison figurative language.

Saputri (2014) also analyzed the figurative language used in Rick Riordan's novel entitled "The Heroes of Olympics, Book Three: The Mark of Athena". She adopted figurative language based on Leech's theory (1969). The objectives of the study were to describe the types of figurative language found in the novel and to identify the contextual meaning of the figurative language. The results of the research in this study indicated that from 93 sentences that contained figurative language, the most powerful one in the novel was simile which was represented by 52 items or 55.9%.

Another study about figurative language in the novel was held by Trisna (2016). The purposes of the research were to describe the types of figurative language, to identify the contextual meaning of the figurative language found in the Alchemist novel supported by Leech's theory (1981). The findings of the analysis revealed that in 70 sentences had figurative language, there were four types of figurative languages found in the text. The results reached in the study indicated that the leader type of figurative language in the novel was simile, represented with 27 items or 38.6%.

2.1.4 Figurative Language in Speech

A number of researchers have conducted figurative language in speech (see. e.g; Putri, Oktoma & Nursyamsu, 2016; Lestary, Samola, & Gidion, 2016. Sharmini, Bazli, Khairul, Ridzuan, Halim, & Fital, 2017).

Lestary, Samola, and Gidion (2016) demonstrated figurative language in Barrack H. Obama's Speech. In this research, the kinds of figurative language were divided by Perrine's classification (1963). Based on the results, it showed

that there were 52 expressions of figurative language in Obama's speech first inaugural address and the highest frequency was the metaphor as 24 expressions or 46.15%.

A further study was figurative language in English stand-up comedy undertaken by Putri, Oktoma, and Nursyamsu (2016). The research was analyzed by McArthur's (1992) theory and supported by Crystal's (1994) theory to find out the types of figurative language found in English stand-up comedy. After analyzing the data, they found that irony was the highest frequency figurative language used by Russell Peters's speech with a 29.94% percentage. They reported that Russell Petters used irony as the most figurative language to deliver his stories in a stand-up comedy show in a unique way by making an ironic statement combined with positive hyperbole statement almost in every utterance.

The next study was undertaken by Sharmini, Bazli, Khairul, Ridzuan, Halim, and Fital (2017). They investigated figurative language and translation strategies used in UniMAP's vice-chancellor keynote speech in 2015. The researchers only focused on three figurative language namely metaphor, simile and idiom. The results of the study showed that there were three kinds of figurative language. They were; simile (1), idiom (3), and metaphor (10). The speech used figurative language, in this case, were simile, idiom, and metaphor to describe, explain or express something implicitly or to create a far more effective impact on the readers. For the translation strategies, literal translation to be the most used strategy by the translator because some of the similes could be understood and interpreted the same way in Malay.

2.1.5 Figurative Language in Short Story

There have been some studies of figurative language in a short story. For example, Ardiansyah and Widya (2018) carried out a study about figurative language elements in an American short story entitled "The Monkey's Paw". The researchers highlighted figurative languages with the existing theory by Kennedy (1979) and Abrams (1999). The objectives were to find out the form of figurative language in the text novel and its meaning. To conduct the research, the researchers read the whole passages then they categorized them into some kinds of figurative languages. After that, the researchers analyzed the meaning of the figurative language found in the text. In the end, this brought us to the results that the researchers found metaphor, personification, hyperbole, symbolism, onomatopoeia, idiom, and even imagery were identified occurred within the passage. The varieties of figurative languages were used to make the story more beautiful and aesthetic.

2.1.6 Figurative Language in Movie

A large and growing body of research has identified about figurative language in the movie (see.e.g Fitri, 2013 ; Aminan, 2015; Wardoyo, 2015; Kurniati, 2016; Umar, 2017; Nurdiana, 2018).

Fitri (2013) conducted a figurative language used in the "Devil Wears Prada" movie. To find out the types of figurative language, she used Perrine's classification (1963). Her research findings showed that the most frequent of figurative language was metonymy as many as 41 or 33.33%. She reported that the used figurative language were to convey their emotions, persuade listeners to

approve the opinion of the speaker, affirm the opinion of the speaker, show a personality speaker and make communication shorter and communicative.

Aminan (2015) also observed figurative language in a movie. He found figurative language in Harry Potter's fifth movie "Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix" which was supported by the theory of Perrine (1956), Potter (1967) and others. The writer found that there were six figurative languages. Furthermore, the finding brought us a conclusion that the most frequent figurative languages used was simile with 8 frequency. After analyzing the data, she concluded that the use of figurative language in "Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix" movie was regarded as an instrument by the author to convey their ideas in the movie dialogue.

In addition, Nurdiana (2018) who conducted figurative language in a mystery movie entitled "Wright's Case No. 39". In order to find out each type of figurative language in that movie, the theory was adopted based on Perrine (1969). Besides, triangulation was used to make sure the data were valid and acceptable through the peer teaching process. Results in this study indicated that there were some figurative languages and the most one was paradox with 12 frequency. She concluded that paradox, as the most frequent type was used by some characters to catch the meaning by employing a contradictory statement to reveal the truth.

2.1.7 Figurative Language in Newspaper and Advertisement

Some research were conducted focusing on the use of figurative language in newspaper and advertisements. Those were in line with research conducted by

Mahmood (2014), Al-Qudsy (2016), and Fitrattunnas (2017) had been done in analyzing figurative language in newspaper.

Mahmood (2014) analyzed figurative language in Pakistani English newspaper and observed that there were only four types of figurative language used in the text supported by Lakoff's theory (1980). Metonymy was the most frequently occurred with 1126 figure language in four selected newspaper. The rest was hyperbole with 180 occurred in relative proportion in newspaper corpus. He concluded that each newspaper used figurative language. Each type of figurative language had its own significance in making and describing ideas.

2.1.8 Figurative Language (e.g Hyperbole, Metaphor, and Irony)

One of the types of figurative such as, metaphor, hyperbole, and irony, also have been investigated by some researchers (see.e.g Pradipta, 2009; Reyes, Rosso, & Buscaldi, 2012; Smithiana & Hanidae, 2018).

One of the studies was held by Pradipta (2009). It analyzed hyperbole as an expression of depression in Evanescence's song lyrics. He focused on the whole songs that related hyperbolic expressions and sense of depression in the Fallen album using the Alexander's theory (1977). Based on the analysis, it showed that there were twenty-six stanzas contained hyperbole and ten stanzas that contained a sense of depression in hyperbole. Each song in this album had various meanings but some of them had similar meanings to each other. Although each song in this album had various and different meanings, it had similar themes and revealed a sense of depression through hyperbolic expressions to strengthen the meanings of the songs.

Other studies of figurative language had been conducted by Smithiana and Hanidae (2018). They just analyzed metaphor expression in Adhitia Sofyan's songs supported by Lakoff's theory (1980). The results revealed that the songwriter used metaphor to convey his life experiences and feelings particularly about love, including love towards a sweetheart, an ex-girlfriend, mother, and God. He also used metaphor to express feelings such as loneliness, regrets, hope, and despair. Moreover, the songwriter used metaphor to help the listeners to understand better a certain idea by comparing it with something they were familiar with.

Among those research focused on the figurative language in the literary works, the researcher is interested to know deeply about figurative language in song lyrics. The previous research by Rahmi (2018) triggered me to analyze figurative language in song lyrics. However, there are also differences between the previous research above and this research. In this research the researcher presents an analysis of figurative language in selected songs lyrics of Maher Zain's. To my knowledge, the researcher also provides figurative meaning and the functions to open up the types of figurative language and its meaning. In addition, considering those previous study especially in song lyrics, no one used expert judgment. To strengthen this study, the researcher uses expert judgment to make this research's findings more valid, accurate and acceptable. In conclusion, this research will provide a different and unique area to analyze figurative language in the song lyrics and give a different contribution and something new to the development of research about analyzing figurative language in song lyrics.

2.2 Review of Theoretical Study

In this section, the researcher would like to review the theoretical studies relevant to the topic of the study which consists of definition of figurative language, types of figurative language, functions of figurative language, song, lyric, semantics, stylistics, and features of style.

2.2.1 Figurative Language

According to the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, figurative language provides two separate explanations of the words. It stated that "figurative are language, words, phrases, clauses, and so on used in a way that is different from the usual meaning, to create a particular mental picture" and language is described as "the method of human communication, either spoken or written". Moreover, the figurative language has been defined by many experts.

Yulidar (as cited in Perrine, 1977) stated that figurative language is a language that cannot be taken literally. Further, she explained that figurative language is a figure of speech is a way of saying something other than the ordinary way. In line with Perrine (1977), Miller and Greenberg (1981, p.66) asserted that "figurative language is an indirect statement that says one thing in terms or another" (p.66). Figurative language does not mean exactly what it says but instead forces readers to comprehend an author's point indirectly.

Furthermore, Dancygier and Sweetser (2014, p.1) declared that figurative language is thought of as being one aspect of what gives a text, in particular, a poetic text special aesthetic value. Dealing with this, figurative language is

employed in performing arts as a medium in expressing feelings, thoughts, and ideas in a special or artistic way.

Meanwhile, Glucksberg (2001, p.8) defined that figurative meaning is derived from the literal and can be discovered by discovering the nature of the substitution of the metaphorical for the literal. This assumption is metaphoric interpretations involve recovering the original literal expression for which the metaphor substitutes. Similar to Gluckberg (2001), McArthur (1992, p.402) pointed out that figurative language is the language in which figures of speech such as metaphor freely occur. He also said that figures of speech are a rhetorical device using words in distinctive ways to achieve a special effect.

In addition, Beckson and Ganz (1975, p.80) argued that figurative language is the language that makes use of certain devices called ‘figure of speech’, most of which are techniques for comparing dissimilar objects, to achieve effects beyond the range of literal language. In line with it, Crystal (1991.) explained that “the figure of speech is an expressive use of language where words are used in a non-literal way to suggest illuminating comparisons and resemblances” (p.116). It means that figurative language is a comparison between two things that would ordinarily have not been thought before. It offers some interesting ways to convey language using the election of words.

Moreover, Peter (2002, p.12) stated that figurative language is a language that has figurative meaning and incorporates the speaker’s desire to touch the emotion, to cause shock and to persuade into an action. It means with figurative

language, it can help the speakers to convey their ideas, emotion, and feeling to persuade the listeners into action.

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963, p.366) defined that figurative language is an image used in a particular way to explore the less known through the known. It forces imagination used that is why the meaning of figurative language can not be interpreted literally.

As a conclusion, briefly, figurative language is a way to express an idea, emotion, feeling, and meaning implicitly through the usage of language.

2.2.2 Types of Figurative Language

According to Merriam-Webster's Encyclopedia of Literature (1995, p.415) noted that figurative language or figures of speech can be classified into 5 categories, such as:

- (1) Figures of resemblance on the relationship (e.g. simile, metaphor, kenning, conceit, parallelism, personification, metonymy, synecdoche, and euphemism).
- (2) Figures of emphasis or understatement (e.g. hyperbole, litotes, rhetoric, question, antithesis, climax, bathos, paradox, oxymoron, and irony).
- (3) Figures of sound (e.g. alliteration, repetition, anaphora, and onomatopoeia).
- (4) Verbal games and gymnastics (e.g. pun and anagram).
- (5) Errors (e.g. malapropism, periphrasis, and spoonerism).

Meanwhile, Fitriany and Anbiya (2009) in Bahasa Indonesia figurative language or *majas* is divided into 5 categories, they are:

- (1) *Majas perbandingan* (figure of speech of comparison) for example, personification, metaphor, simile allegory, etc.
- (2) *Majas sindiran* (figure of speech of allusion) for example, irony, sarcasm, etc.
- (3) *Majas penegasan* (figure of speech of affirmation) for example, alliteration, repetition, parallelism, etc.
- (4) *Majas pertentangan* (figure of speech of opposition) for example, hyperbole, litotes, irony, paradox, etc.
- (5) *Majas pertautan* (Figures of speech of resemblance on the relationship) for example, metonymy, synecdoche, etc.

Perrine (1977) in her book stated that there are 13 types of figurative language. They are simile, metaphor, metonymy, personification, synecdoche, hyperbole, irony, paradox, symbol, allegory, apostrophe, imagery, understatement. On the other hand, Miller and Greenberg (1981) pointed out that there are 8 kinds of figurative language which are simile, metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, personification, pun, conceit, and oxymoron. However, in this research, the researcher discussed the figurative language based on Leech's classification. According to Leech (1981, p.11), figurative language consists of 7 types. They are simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, metonymy, irony and litotes. Each type of figurative language has its definition by many experts.

The following are the description and examples of each type of figurative language.

2.2.2.1 Simile

Perrine (1977, p.28) stated that simile is the comparison of two things, by the use of some words or phrases such as *like*, *as*, *than*, *similar to*, *seems*, or *resembles*. Meanwhile, Miller and Greenberg (1981, p.69) defined that simile is figurative language that makes an explicit comparison between two entities using words such as “*like*” or “*as*”. In line with them, Simpson (2004, p.43) argued that simile is a figure of speech which makes an explicit relation between two concepts by using “*is like*” formula.

For example:

Orchid is as pretty as a rose.

Orchid is pretty like a rose.

It does not mean Orchid is a rose. The meaning of the two examples is describing a beautiful girl. The words ‘pretty’ and ‘a rose’ are compared with the same purpose. Both of the examples above use the keyword ‘as’ and ‘like’ to compare between two, unlike things. It means the author compares Orchid’s pretty just like a rose which means beautiful.

2.2.2.2 Metaphor

Greenberg (1981, p.70) asserted that metaphor is like a simile, involves a comparison of two unlike elements, but it omits the linking word “*like*” or “*as*” thus creating a more thorough identification between two and giving rise to further implications. Metaphor as a process of mapping between

two different conceptual domain that are known as the source domain (the topic or concept that a speaker or writer draws to create the metaphorical construction) and target domain (the topic or concept that a speaker or writer wants to describe), (Simpson, 2004, p.41). It can be identified that metaphor is comparing two things but in the metaphor, the comparison is implied that is, the figurative term is substituted for or identified with the literal term. Thus, defining a metaphor is more difficult than a simile. For example:

Beryl has a heart of gold.

Beryl is crying blood.

The meaning of the heart of gold is describing the man who is kind and generous like a gold. For the second example, the word crying blood means crying so hard because of hurt emotionally. Both of the examples above do not use connective words like simile, and the comparison is implied.

2.2.2.3 Metonymy

Perrine (1977, p.33) declared that metonymy is the use of something closely related to the thing meant. It can be considered that metonymy is the substitution of a word naming an object for another closely associated with it (Miller & Greenberg, 1981, p.74). Metonymy is used when someone wants to substitute a concrete thing with another thing which is closely associated with it. In line with them, Kövecses (2010, p.175) claimed that metonymy uses one entity or thing to indicate or to provide

mental access. The name of the thing is substituted with another thing that is closely associated.

For example:

The crown was killed.

The White House decided new regulation.

The first example means the king was killed. The words “the crown” is metonymy because it is usually associated with the king stuff. The second example is also metonymy, Metonymy appears through the words ‘White House’. The phrase is associated or closely related to “The House President”. It is said to house president because, in American country, the president stays in the white house.

2.2.2.4 Hyperbole

According to Perrine (1977, p.47), hyperbole is simply an exaggeration, but exaggeration in the service of the truth. It tells more than the truth about the size, number, or degree of something without intending deceive. In hyperbole, we may assume something with overthinking, and feeling. The object usually treats with using over word illustration. For example:

I will love you forever.

My house is a million miles from here.

The two statements above are the expression of over-statement. The first, because you really can not love someone eternally no matter how loved you are. The second, talking about how far his house like a million miles away.

2.2.2.5 Personification

Miller and Greenberg (1981, p.74) stated that personification is a figure of speech in which an abstract idea, inanimate object, or aspect of nature is described as if it were human. Furthermore, Perrine (1977) asserted that “personification consists in giving the attributes of a human being to an animal, and object, or a concept” (p.31). In addition, Kövecses (2010, p.39) pointed out that in personification, human qualities are given to non-human entities. Personification helps the readers visualize something non-human in terms of human form. It means, personification is treating an inanimate thing as human, an inanimate thing can be doing something as humans do. For example:

The rain was angry.

The sun smiled down on us.

The meaning of the first expression is heavy rain. The human characteristic of ‘angry’ is given to the rain. The meaning of the second expression is about sunny days. The human characteristic of ‘smiled’ is given to the sun.

2.2.2.6 Irony

Perrine (1977, p.48) defined that irony is a literary device or figure that may be used in the service of sarcasm or ridicule or may not. Irony is expressing in the form of a joke, intended seriously or not, the opposite of what one thinks or wants others to think (Dupriez, 1991, p.243). Irony has a meaning that extends beyond its use merely as a figure of speech. In

irony, people sometimes use sarcasm to mock someone or something. For example:

You are so discipline because you come the class at 09.00 o'clock.

Your room is clean because there are so many things on the floor.

The meaning of the first sentence is the employee comes too late at the class. The meaning of the second sentence is describing the room that very dirty. The statement above is a contrast between what happens and what has been expected to happen. It is full of insinuation.

2.2.2.7 Litotes

The last figurative language is litotes. Perrine (1977, p.74) stated that litotes is a figure of speech in which, rather than making a certain statement directly, a speaker expresses it even more effectively, or achieves emphasis, by denying its opposite. It is the opposite of hyperbole. According to Hornby (2000, p.451), litotes is an expression of one's meaning by saying something is the direct opposite of one's thought, is to make someone's remarks forceful.

For example:

Not a bad singer.

She won't be sorry!

The meaning of the first expression is he says "not a bad" when calling a bad singer. The meaning of the second expression is she will not say apologize when something bad happens.

2.2.3 Functions of Figurative Language

According to Perrine (1969, p.71), figurative language is used to afford imaginative pleasure, to bring additional imagery, to add emotional intensity, and to say much in a brief compass.

2.2.3.1 To afford imaginative pleasure

Figurative language is used to afford imaginative pleasure which means figurative language brings the readers or listeners to build imagination in their minds. Authors, composers make their story or lyrics into wordplay to afford readers or listeners' minds in providing a source of pleasure in the form of imagination. For example, in expression, *Her voice is an angel*. The first expression contains figurative language that can be detected by the word 'voice' and 'angel'. It does not literally mean that her voice like an angel. By using the word 'angel' automatically evoke readers' or listeners' imagination that her voice like an angel which means good. It differs from example expression *Her voice is good*. The expression does not build the readers' or listeners' imagination when they read those expressions.

2.2.3.2 To bring an additional imagery

Figurative language is the way in bringing additional imagery. By this function an abstract idea, a thing becomes concrete. It stimulates an idea or imagination of readers or listeners to become wider by making a comparison. For example, in expression, *My chest was an empty cave, but then I found you and my heart turned into a warrior bonfire that has*

vanquished the darkness. In the expression, the writer wants to express that he is falling in love. That expression about love yet it seems that there is no word 'love' in that expression. That expression implies to bring additional imagery that is easily captured by humans' sense in visual terms by imagining or comparing '*empty cave*' into '*warrior bonfire*' to visualize how big the writer falling in love is.

2.2.3.3 To add emotional intensity

Figurative language can be used to add emotional intensity, is a way of saying something other than an ordinary way. It helps the writer in creating special effects in an extraordinary way in other to touch the writer, reader listener emotion and, feeling. For example when the writer says *My eyes are overflowing*. It is clear that the writer wants to express that he feels sad. Furthermore, the expression also uses the word '*overflowing*' which means the writer makes an extraordinary word to express his feeling that is sad.

2.2.3.4 To say much in a brief compass

Figurative language is also a way of saying something briefly. By this function, the writers make his idea, purposes without explaining in detail. The writer only mentioning one idea or more to say much in a brief compass. It is used to make the readers or listeners in interpreting the meanings or ideas inside of the text implicitly. For example when the writer says *Life is like a roller coaster*. The expression is indicated into simile as it uses a connection word 'like' to make a comparison between

'life' and *'roller coaster'*. Those expression means to say life that life has its ups and downs, but it is your choice to either sad, scream or enjoys the ride. From the expression above, the writer only mentioning that life is like a roller coaster without providing explicit meaning about life in detail.

2.2.4 Song

Most people nowadays like to listen to the song. They like to spend their time to listen to their favorite songs every day because life without a song feels like a tasteless life. Hornby (2000) defined that “song is a short piece of music with word that you sing” (p.1281). A song contains various problems experienced by humans. It can be problems that occur within himself, family, or environment. In short, this is what makes many poets write poems that are then sung using or not using instruments. Besides, songs are also written and sung to describe a person’s feelings. Then, it is made to persuade and to give advice to the reader and listener.

2.2.5 Lyric

Song is the act of singing. In order, the song can be sung must have a written text it is called lyric. Lyric has a function to express the meaning, idea, emotion, and feeling. Hornby (2000) pointed out that “ lyrics are expressing a person's personal feelings and thoughts, connected with singing and written for a lyric poem is the words of a song” (p.802) It means that the words of the song are not much different from the words of poetry. The song lyric is poetry that sung in the form of emotion expressions which is in form sounds and words. Furthermore, Santoso

(as cited in Brewster, 2009) asserted that lyric is a short poem expressing the poet's thought and feeling or a comparison that is meant to be sung. Lyrics are words that make up a song usually consisting of verses and choruses. It is a set of words that accompany the music and make up a song that usually using creativity diction and elected words. It is one of the main elements of a song and usually consists of verses, refrains, and choruses written in stanzas. Through the lyric, the readers or listeners will know the meaning of the song which can either be explicit or implicit.

2.2.6 Semantics

Meaning is found in lyrics. A song needs good lyrics so that the listeners can enjoy it. A singer chooses words to make the lyrics become good enough to be listened. Therefore, there is a relationship between the words. However, other aspects of meaning which are not derived solely from the meaning of the words used in phrases and sentences. The words used in literary work that allow the interpretation. Thus, further study is needed. According to Saeed (2009, p.15), semantics is the study of the meaning of words and sentences.

Charles (1998) presented the basic principles of semantics. He explored how languages organize and express meanings through words, parts of words and sentences. There are seven basics introducing English semantics:

- 1) Deals with relations of words to other words, and sentences to other sentences.

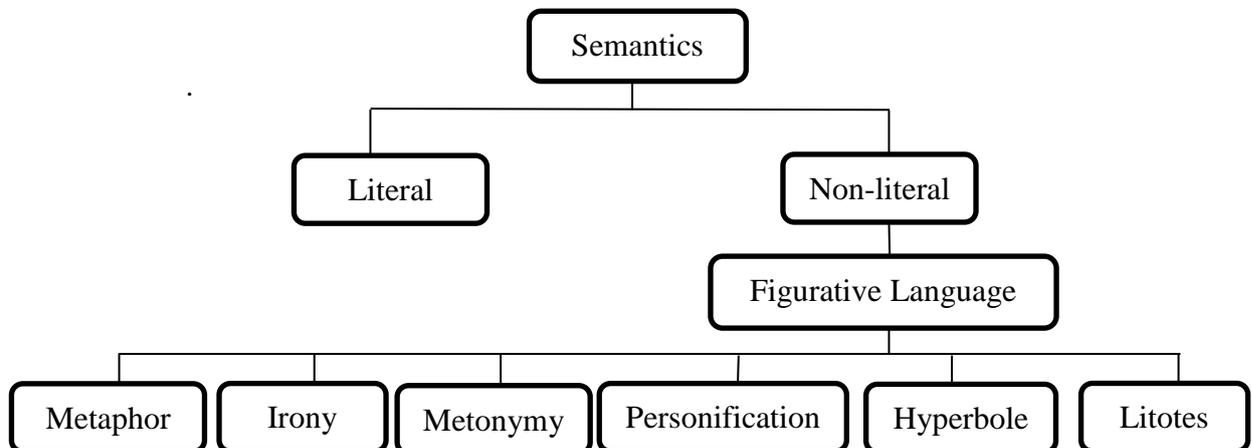
- 2) Illustrates the importance of ‘tone of voice’ and ‘body language’ in face-to-face exchanges, and the role of context in any communication.
- 3) Makes random comparisons of features in other languages.
- 4) Explores the knowledge speakers of a language must have in common to enable them to communicate.
- 5) Discusses the nature of language; the structure of discourse; the distinction between lexical and grammatical meaning.
- 6) Examines such relations as synonymy, antonymy, and hyponymy; ambiguity; implication; factivity; aspect; and modality.
- 7) Has a wealth of exercises.
- 8) Includes a glossary of terms.

In conclusion, semantics is a study about meaning through words, parts of words and sentences. The meaning that the speakers say have to express their ideas, minds, and feelings.

2.2.7 Literal and Non-literal Meaning

The terms, literal, and non-literal, are used to classify and convey between two different kinds of meanings or extensions of words. As John I Saeed (2009), in semantics, meaning can be classified into the figure below:

Figure 2.1 Meaning in Semantics



Literal meaning is the real meaning of words, (Saeed, 2009). For example, in the sentence *'I am hungry'*, it can be understood well directly that the speaker was hungry. In addition, Saaed (2009) stated that non-literal meaning is the unreal meaning of words, it is called figurative language which includes metaphor, irony, metonymy, hyperbole, and so on. Non-literal meaning shows a mean indirectly. For example, in the sentence *'I could eat an elephant'*, it does not mean that the speaker would eat an elephant. It means that the speaker was really in hunger.

2.2.8 Stylistics

Many experts have tried to describe the definition of stylistics. Verdonk (2002, p.3) stated that stylistic is a linguistic description of a language style of study. It is a study under linguistics that analyzes language and style. According to Noorgard (2010), the analysis of stylistic focused on the phonological, lexical, grammatical, semantics, pragmatics or discourses features of the text.

Stylistic is a method of textual interpretation in which the primary of a place is assigned to language, (Simpson, 2004, p.2). A study that observes the style of the writers is to find out how meaning is created through language in a literary text. Furthermore, Simpson (2004, p.2-3) defined that the preferred study in stylistics is literary text, but many forms discourse (journalism, advertising, popular music even casual conversation) often display a high degree of stylistics scope. On its development, stylistics can be used by more scopes and it is being flexible and applicable.

As a method in describing what language is used in literary works, stylistics has two purposes: to explain the language use and artistic function, (Leech & Short, 2007). Moreover, Simpson (2004) asserted that the essential purpose of stylistics is to explore language and creativity in language use. Since literary works involve creativity, the writers have their styles of using some uncommon language features to express their thought, imagination, emotion, passion, etc.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that stylistic is a method to analyze language use, style, and artistic function to find out the meaning in literary works or non-literary works to investigate how writers or speakers express the phenomena of language to communicate. The phenomena described in this research are language styles in terms of figurative language.

2.2.9 Features of Style

According to Leech (2007, p.9), the word 'style' refers to how language is used in a given context, by a given person, for a given purpose. Style can be defined as the peculiarity, the set of specific features of a text type. It means that style becomes an important element that differentiates a literary text from another. Style is more often found by written literary text than the spoken form. In with it, Rothwell (2000) defined that style has traditionally defined as choosing patterns that can be found clearly in a text. Therefore, analyzing style in terms of figurative language in song lyrics is the main focus of this research.

Some particular features can be considered to investigate style. Leech (2007) argued that the term 'feature' means the occurrence in a text of linguistic or stylistic category. It can be understood that every literary text is organized by linguistic and stylistic categories. Both of them are important to be considered in analyzing style. Leech (2007) reported that there are four general headings to define features of style. First, lexical categories which focus on lexical items in the text. Second, grammatical categories which focus on the structure of the sentence. Third, the figurative language which means uncommon language than cannot interpret literally. The last is cohesion and context which focus on correlation on words in a text. From the four features of styles, this research focuses on figurative language in songs lyrics.

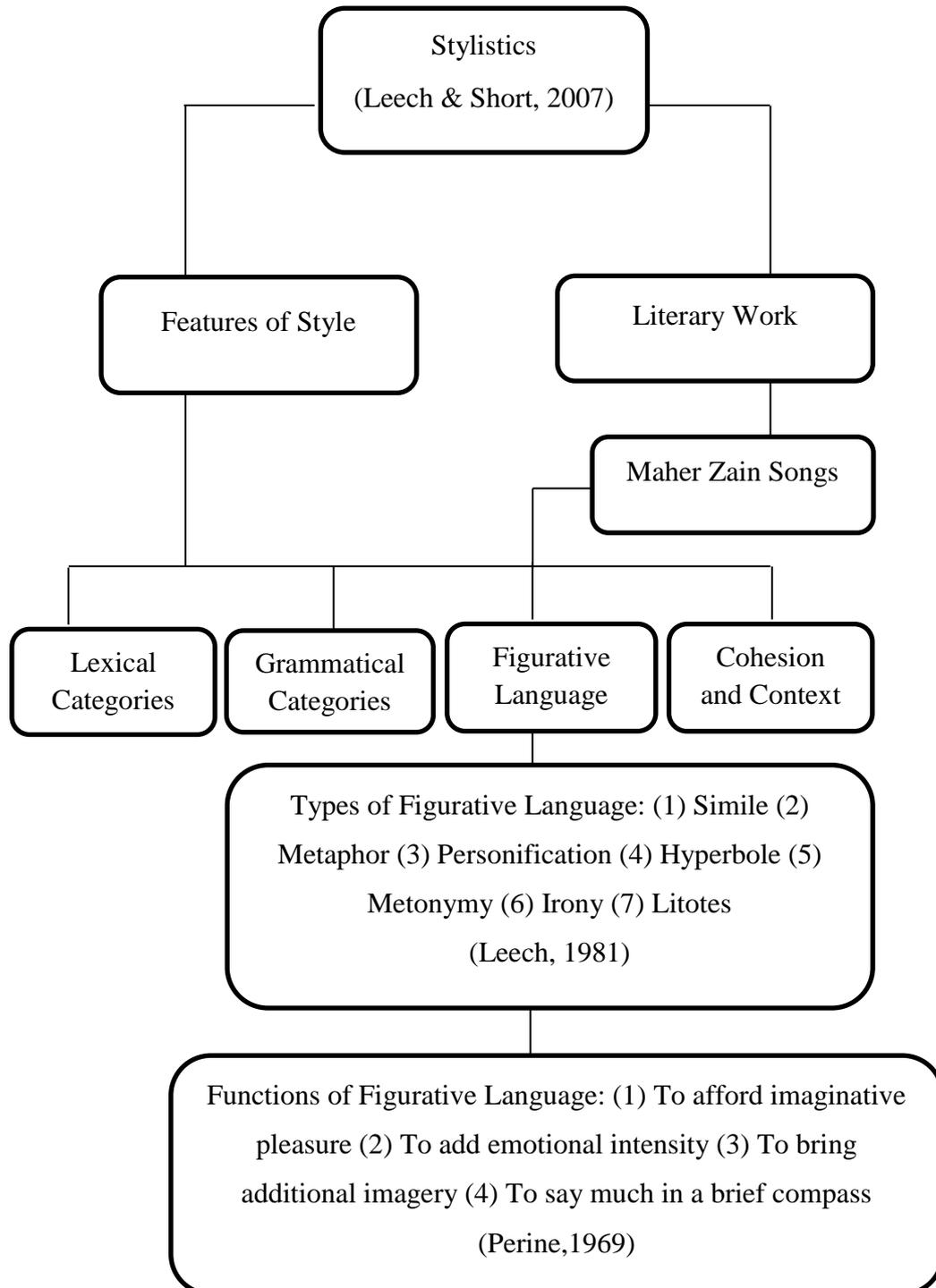
2.3 Theoretical Framework

There are two objectives of this study. First, this study attempts to analyze figurative language in the selected songs lyrics of Maher Zain. Second, the study is to find out the most frequent of figurative language in the lyrics of Maher Zain songs.

In order to figure out the first objective, the researcher analyzed the data using stylistics analysis proposed by Leech and Short (2007). Stylistic is designed as the approach of the study, to analyze and collect all of the lyrics that contained figurative language. It becomes the appropriate approach since the researcher investigates the language use and style, particularly the theories of figurative language. It supports the researcher to analyze the deeper meaning in songs lyrics. Furthermore, in classifying into types of figurative language in the lyrics of Maher Zain's songs, the researcher classified the lyrics based on Leech's classification (1981). Second, the types are counted to find out frequency, percentage, and the most frequent of figurative language found in selected songs lyrics of Maher Zain. Third, to answer the research questions number two, the types are classified into functions based on Perrine (1969). Fourth, the findings are calculated to find the functions of the most frequent figurative language found in selected songs lyrics of Maher Zain. The last, the researcher interprets and reports the results of the study by giving a detailed description and provide conclusions and suggestions.

In conducting the analysis, the researcher used a systematic theoretical framework. The theoretical framework in the present study can be in the following figure.

Figure 2.2 Theoretical Framework



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter consists of two parts, namely conclusions and suggestions.

5.1 Conclusions

The findings show that several conclusions can be drawn as the following.

First, the researcher found that there are seven types of figurative language in the selected songs lyrics of Maher Zain. They are simile, metaphor, metonymy, hyperbole, personification, irony, and litotes. Based on the findings, metaphor is the most frequent figurative language than the other types in all of the selected songs lyrics. However, each song has type as the most frequent figurative language. Those songs comprise, *Hold My Hand* with metaphor, *For the Rest of My Life* with hyperbole, *Number One for Me* with metaphor and hyperbole since the findings indicate that they have similar frequent, *Palestine Will be Free* with hyperbole, and *Insha Allah* with metaphor.

Second, each type of figurative language which is found by the researcher has their own functions. However, this study only focuses on the functions of the most frequent figurative language in the selected songs lyrics of Maher Zain. As the conclusions, the representation of metaphor in *Hold My Hand* song is used to bring additional imagery and to say much in a brief compass. Furthermore, the representation of hyperbole in *For the Rest of My Life* song is used to add emotional intensity and to say much in a brief compass. In addition, since metaphor and hyperbole indicate similar frequent in *Number One for Me* song, the

representation of metaphor is used to bring additional imagery and to say much in a brief. Meanwhile, the representation of hyperbole is used to add emotional intensity and to say much in a brief compass. In addition, the representation of hyperbole in *Palestine Will be Free* song is used to afford imaginative pressure and to add emotional intensity. The last, the representation of metaphor in *Insha Allah* song is used to say much in a brief compass. The researcher provided analysis figurative language in this study also open up all the functions of all the selected songs lyrics by Maher Zain. By recognizing the figurative language, the researcher can understand the functions of the songs that the songwriter tries to convey to the listeners or readers easily. Thus, the researcher concluded that all of the selected songs lyrics by Maher Zain are so inspiring, meaningful, have a lot of advice, moral values for listeners or readers become a self-reminder.

5.2 Suggestions

I, as the researcher, would like to give some suggestions related to the study. Analyzing figurative language in the song lyrics is not easy from analyzing other literary works because figurative language is not talking about the true context which does not need further interpretation. It is essential to apply our deep interpretation and imagination to produce the most suitable or appropriate meaning of the song and make the results still worth reading to. Therefore, when we know figurative language, it is not only we can learn vocabulary but also could know the meaning of the song lyrics even in the poetry, novel, or other literary works.

Learning a figurative language through song lyrics is important for learners, they are not only learning new vocabulary but also they can find what they have never met in daily conversation or written form, they can learn about the functions, theme or meaning instead of the song lyrics. By knowing the functions of the figurative language found in song lyrics so we can imagine and feel the emotion what the songwriter wants to convey. Besides, the use of figurative language is also important in writing, reading, and listening skill. By using figurative language, learners can dress up and beautify their language. The variation of figurative language makes the readers or listeners do not feel bored because they can elect the words that the readers or listeners never knew before yet it is still interesting.

In addition, this study also contributes to teaching reading in literary. Teachers or lecturers may teach figurative language in reading literary such as song lyrics, poetry, and prose. Teaching figurative language in reading literary is valuable for students because writers of literary works often use figurative language to bring ideas, feelings, and emotions that are not easily understood. By teaching figurative language in literary, it is guiding students slowly to improve their process of critical thinking and emotional intelligence. Besides, the use of figurative language in literary can derive their imagination to create word pictures and to give new insights for the students. So, it can open up students' creativity how they make sense of the writer's purposes through literary works.

Further, the researcher suggests to the other researchers who are interested in conducting research related to this study. It is suggested that they could analyze

and explore more types of figurative language in other literary works such as poetry, novel, movie script and do a more in-depth analysis of each type of figurative language.

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