



1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seijin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

© Hak Cipta Milik Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon
Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

**AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE OF SONGS IN 70'S ERA
AND MILLENNIUM ERA**

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

**Submitted to English Language Teaching Department, Tarbiyah and Teacher
Training Faculty, Syekh Nurjati State Islamic Institute Cirebon in Partial
Fulfillment of The Requirements of Undergraduate Degree.**



By:

NIKO SAPUTRA

NIM : 59430782

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING DEPARTMENT TARBIYAH AND
TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY SYEKH NURJATI STATE ISLAMIC
INSTITUTE CIREBON**

2015



ABSTRACT

NIKO SAPUTRA: AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE OF SONGS IN 70'S ERA AND MILLENNIUM ERA

Figurative language is the language style that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. Figurative language also include in literature theory. Figurative language usually found in poem, novel, short story and songs. Through Figurative language people can express their emotion, taste, and so forth,

The aims of this research are to know the figurative language used in songs 70's era, to know the figurative language used in songs millennium era, and to know the Similarity and the difference of figurative language in both era.

The method of this study is qualitative research. Because the writer analyzes the data based on the document, and the writer observes the document itself. The data of this research taken from the lyrics of the songs in 70's era and millennium era. In this case the writer means that the songs was launch between 1970-1979 namely the Hotel California (1976), The temple of the king (1975), Bohemian Rhapsody (1975), Smoke on The Water (1972), Brown Sugar (1971), The Long and Winding Road (1970) and some songs from Millennium era or 2000's era is the era between years 2000-2009. Namely Perfect (2002), The Reason (2003), Wake Me Up When September Ends (2004) This Love (2002), All The Small Things (2000), Here Without You (2003).

As a result of this research the writer found some figurative language from in the songs, the writer found Hyperbole, Personification, Alliteration, Allegory, Idiom, Paradox, Imagery, Metonymy. Base on the data In 70's era, the Hyperbole and Personification usually appear, and also in millenium era, they usually appear, but the differentiation is the amount of the figurative language itself. Based on the data 70'era has more figurative language than millenium era.

Finally the writer expects this research will able to help the next researcher who conduct the research in same field. It sugessted to further researcher to able to investigate other object which might contain figurative language.

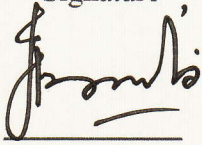
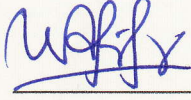






1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
 a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
 b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
 2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seijin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

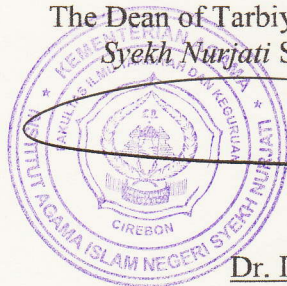
© Hak Cipta Milik Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon
 Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

RATIFICATION

This thesis which is entitled in “**THE ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE OF SONGS IN 70’S ERA AND MILLENNIUM ERA**”, written by **Niko Saputra**, with registered number **59430782**, has been examined on June 10th 2015. It has been accepted by board of examiners. It has been recognize as one of requirements for Undergraduate Degree in English Language Teaching Department, *Tarbiyah* and Teacher Training Faculty, *Syekh Nurjati* State Islamic Institute Cirebon.

	Date	Signature
The Head of English Language Teaching Department <u>Lala Bumela, M.Pd</u> NIP. 19810308 201101 1 011	_____	
The Secretary of English Language Teaching Department <u>Wakhid Nashruddin, M.Pd</u> NIP. 19810308 201101 1 003	_____	
Examiner I <u>Dr. Septi Gumiandari, M.Ag</u> NIP. 19730906 199803 2 002	_____	
Examiner II <u>Nur Antoni, E.T, M.Hum</u> NIP. 19720717 200912 1 001	_____	
Supervisor I <u>Dr. Hj. Huriyah Saleh, M.Pd</u> NIP. 19610112 198903 2 005	_____	
Supervisor II <u>Sumadi, SS. M. Hum</u> NIP. 19701005 20003 1 002	_____	

Acknowledged by,
 The Dean of Tarbiyah And Teacher Training Faculty
 Syekh Nurjati State Islamic Institute Cirebon



Dr. Ilman Nafi'a, M.Ag
 NIP.19721220 199803 1 004



1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
 a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
 b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seijin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang
 © Hak Cipta Milik Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon

TABLE OF CONTENT

ABSTRACT	i
APPROVAL	ii
RATIFICATION	iii
OFFICIAL NOTE	iv
LETTER OF AUTENTICITY	v
MOTTO	vi
AUTOBIOGRAPHY	vii
DEDICATE TO	viii
PREFACE	ix
TABLE OF CONTENT	xi
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	
1. Background of The Problem	1
2. The Formulation of The Problem	3
2.1. The Identification of The Problem.....	3
2.2. The Limitation of The Problem	3
2.3. The Question of The Problem.....	4
2.4. The Aims of The Research	4
2.5. The Use of The Research	4
3. Theoretical Foundation	4
3.1. The Nature of Figurative Language	4
3.2. Types of Figurative Language	6
3.3. Definition of Song And Music.....	12
3.4. Music In 70's Era and Millennium Era.....	14
3.5. Billboard Magazine and Rolling Stone Magazine	14
4. The Method of The Research	16
4.1. The Objective of The Research.....	16
4.2. The Method of The Research.....	17
4.3. The Source and Types of Data.....	17
4.4. The Instrument of The Research.....	17
4.5. The Technique of Collecting Data.....	17



1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
 a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
 b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seijin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

© Hak Cipta Milik Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon
 Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

4.6. The Technique of Analysis Data.....	18
4.7. The Previous Study of The Research.....	19

CHAPTER II FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE OF SONG IN 70’S ERA

1. The Figurative Language Used in Songs 70’s Era.....	20
1.1. Figurative Language in Song Hotel California.....	40
1.2. Figurative Language in Song Bohemian Rhapsody.....	41
1.3. Figurative Language in Song Temple of The King	41
1.4. Figurative Language in Song Smoke on The Water	42
1.5. Figurative Language in Song Brown Sugar.....	42
1.6. Figurative Language in Song The Long and Winding Road	43

CHAPTER III THE FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE OF SONGS IN MILLENNIUM ERA

2. The Figurative Language in Songs Millennium Era	45
2.1. Figurative Language in Song Perfect.....	59
2.2. Figurative Language in Song The Reason	59
2.3. Figurative Language in Song Wake Me Up	59
2.4. Figurative Language in Song This Love.....	60
2.5. Figurative Language in Song All The Small Things	60
2.6. Figurative Language in Song Here Without You	61

CHAPTER IV A COMPARATIVE STUDY

3. The Similarities and Differences	62
3.1. The Similarities of Figurative Language in Both Era.....	62
3.2. The Differences of Figurative Language in Both Era.....	65

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

1. Conclusion	67
2. Suggestion	67
2.1. For The Student.....	68
2.2. For The Teacher.....	68
2.3. For The Researcher	68

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDIXES

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter introduce background of the research including several theories related to the research, identification of the research, limitation of the research, questions of the research, the aims of the research, the use of the research, theoretically foundation, the significance of the research and the method of the research.

1. Background of The Problem

Language is a tool for communicate for human being, it is one of the way to communicate between people and people, In the middle of society and so on, many kinds of languages that has been used in every country. In every town and in every regions, But the society avowed the international language is English. As Aditya said in her thesis. "English is one of the most popular worldwide languages in the world" (Aditya, 2011: 3) according to him, the progress of English is significant through the people in the world. And people needs to talk fluently in global era. I agree with her opinion we can see that English is spread around the world as International language.

The study of language is become an important science to be researched, especially in English language. Day by day, English is more popular and more international. It is become science that should be assessed in every country in the world. Even it is become an important subject in university.

Language is a system of communication in speech and writing that is used by people of a particular country (Oxford Advanced Learner Dictionary, 2000: 721). Language is the most important aspect means of communication because through language people can do communicate each others. There are two types of language that are used by human beings as a means of communication, spoken and written language. A spoken language is in the formed from sound, such as conversation, speech, storytelling, discussion, radio, television broadcast, and etc. While written language is an utterance which is formed in the written form, such as novel, comics, newspaper, magazine, book, letter, journals, article and etc. Basically, the function of language is to know and understand other people's ideas.



Communication is the most important aspect in human being's life. Because through communication people can interact with each other and as social creatures we need language to communicate with other people to make interaction. Without any language we can't communicate effectively and it can make misunderstanding both the speaker and the hearer. By language, people can express their feeling, opinion, ambitions, willing etc. In other words, it means that language is one of ways to explore people's idea that relates to the real life in their daily communication.

As the explain above that Language is tool for communication and it's very important, so do with the figurative language, that content the denotative or implicit meanings, study of figurative language is also important because it's study about the Art of language. For example "He's calling the shots", "He is the black sheep of the family", "the assignment was a breeze", "She is all states, and all princes I", that sentences is the example of figurative language it's need more study deeply about language. So why the figurative language is important to study. Even more Elen fredricks, Lorry said that thinking critically and unravelling figurative language can helping students to gain awareness of reading skills they already use in everyday life (2006:106). And also figurative language is one of the way to communicate in language, figurative language is the language style in English, is the literature in English. So this is the reason why researcher choose this title to be research.

Definition figurative language according to Harris and Hodges is expressive, Non literal use of language for special effect usually through images (1995:84) I supported that definition of figurative language is non literal language but figurative language it's still have meaning. They also said navigating one's way through figurative language requires a deeper level of text comprehension an understanding beyond the literal level using analytical and inferential skill for either native or nonnative English speaker figurative language often seems complex and challenging. The figurative language is usually found in some literally works such as short story, novel and songs writer mostly uses figurative language. Meriam-webster's encyclopedia of literature (1995:415) defines figurative language as:

A form of expression (as simile or metaphor use to convey meaning or heigtened effect often by comparing or identifying one thing with another that has a meaning or connotation familiar to the reader or listener.



In this research will study about figurative language especially in two eras, in 70's era and millennium era, this research will talking about music, song and figurative language itself.

2. The Formulation of The Problem

2.1. The Identification of The Problem

The problem in this research which entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language of Songs in 70's Era and Millennium Era" is classified into the following section:

1. The field of the research

The field in the research in this thesis is literature

2. The kinds of problem

- a. Many songs didn't used figurative language
- b. Many songs used figurative language

3. The main problem

The main problem that investigated in this thesis is the literature analysis how are the comparison of the used of the figurative language of songs especially in songs 70's era and Millennium era.

2.2. The Limitation of The Problem

Every analysis needs limitation, in order to make the analysis does not go far from the topic of discussion and make the analysis focus to what being discussed. The writer focuses on the figurative language that found in some songs from 70's era. In this case the writer mean that the songs was launch between 1970-1979 namely the Hotel California (1976), The Temple of The King (1975), Bohemian Rhapsody (1975), Smoke on The Water (1972), Brown Sugar (1971), The Long and Winding Road (1970) and some songs from Millennium era or 2000's era is the era between years 2000-2009. Namely Perfect (2002), The Reason (2003), Wake Me Up When September Ends (2004), This Love (2002), All The Small Things (2000), Here Without You (2003). The writer didn't use all songs in each era because the songs above is the famous songs in that era and it can be representative in that era. And the writer consider the figurative language through the sentences itself. He did not consider the culture of the song or the culture of songwriter to decide the figurative language.

The writer refers to the chart list of the Rolling Stones Magazine and the Billboard chart to decide the songs as a sample of the research. The songs was include in the top 100 songs in each year.



2.3. The Question of The Problem

The researcher is interested in analyzing the lyrics to compare the figurative language in 70's era and Millennium era, the researcher have some questions about this, as follows:

1. How is the figurative language used in songs 70's era?
2. How is the figurative language used in songs Millennium era?
3. How are the similarities and differences of figurative language in both era?

2.4. The Aims of The Research

Based on the problems mentioned above, the aims of the research are:

1. To know the figurative language used in songs 70's era.
2. To know the figurative language used in songs millennium era.
3. To know the Similarity and the difference of figurative language in both era.

2.5. The Use of The Research

The writer hopes this research will be significant theoretically and practically, the theoretical significances are:

1. To show the readers the used of figurative language in songs of 70's era and Millennium era.
2. To be a reference to the readers who want to know about figurative language in songs especially in songs of 70's era and Millennium era.

And practical significance is:

1. To be an instrument of teaching figurative language for teacher. Especially used some song in this thesis.

3. Theoretical Foundation

3.1. The Nature of Figurative Language

Figurative language is including in the Literature theory, there are so many kinds of figurative language, such as poem, song and so forth, and so many definition of figurative language based on the expert. According Abrams (1999: 96) figurative language is a conspicuous departure from what users of a language apprehend as the standard meaning of words, or else the standard order of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect.



Figures are sometimes described as primarily poetic, but they are integral to the functioning of language and indispensable to all modes of discourse. According to Michael Meyer (2011:412) figurative language is Figures of speech are broadly defined as a way of saying one thing in term of something else. An overeager funeral director might, for example, be described as a culture. Although figures of speech are indirect, they are designed to clarify, not obscure, our understanding of what they describe. According to Harris and Hodges (1995:84) Figurative language is the “expressive, non-literal use of language for special effects, usually through images”.

Figurative language is language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. A good translator should understand types of meaning that exist in the texts, because it is understood that there are many types of meaning. True meaning of words is found of resolving what people do with them, not what they say about it, and the context will determine them. Each language has its own idiomatic way of expressing meaning through lexical items such as idioms, secondary meaning, metaphor, and figurative meaning.

Figurative language usually called by figure of speech it is a broad for a large variety of uses of words, phrases clauses and sentences to achieve desired affect in meaning, sound and style. In addition (Wordsworth, 1965: 258). Figure of speech is also defined as deviation in the use of words from literal sense or from simple and common practice. Figurative language has connotative or implied meaning that we could not find in the dictionary as a denotative meaning.

Figure of speech has a connotative meaning, in Aristotle articles about considered epic poetry, tragedy, comedy, dithyrambic poetry and music to be imitative, each varying in imitation by medium, object, and manner. For example, music imitates with the media of rhythm and harmony, whereas dance imitates with rhythm alone, and poetry with language.

According to Simon and Schuster, figure of speech use words for more than their literal meaning. Figurative language creates comparisons and connections that use one idea or image to enhance or explain another. The most common figures of speech are simile, metaphor, epithet, eponym, hyperbole, metonymy, oxymoron, paradox, personification, and paronomasia. According to Suradinata, figure of speech or figurative language can be arranged based on resemblance, difference, association, indirectness, imagination and sound.

In meriam-webster Encyclopedia of literature (1995:415) figure of speech is defined as:



A form of expression (as a simile or metaphor) used to convey meaning or heighten effect often by comparing or indentifying one thing with another that has a meaning or connotation familiar to the reader or listener.

In Indonesian language figurative language is known as *gaya bahasa* or *majas* according to Keraf (1991:112) in his book entitled “*Diksi dan Gaya bahasa*” defines figurative language as:

Persoalan gaya bahasa meliputi semua hirarki kebebasan: pilihan kata secara individual, frasa, klausa dan kalimat bahkan mencakup pula sebuah wacana secara keseluruhan, malahan nada yang tersirat di balik sebuah wacana termasuk pula persoalan gaya bahasa.

3.2. Types of figurative language

In literature, the figurative language is an expression belonging to a literary language. Language that uses words or expression with a meaning that is different from the literature interpretation. The habitual use of literary forms such as hyperbole, simile, personification that used in writing a song lyric. There are some types of figurative language:

In Meriam-webster’s Encyclopedia of literature, 1995:415, figurative language or figure of speech can be classified in five major categories, there are:

1. Figure of resemblance on relationship (e.g, simile, metaphor, kenning, conceit, parallelism, personification, metonym, synecdoce, and euphemism)
2. Figures of emphasis or understatement (e.g., hyperbole, litotes, rhetoric, question, antithesis, climax, bathos, paradox, oxymoron, and irony).
3. Figure 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).

Basically, according to Keraf (1991) in *Bahasa Indonesia* figurative language or *majas* is divided into four major categories, they are:

1. *Majas Perbandingan* for example, personification, metaphor, euphemism, allegory, hyperbole, litotes, etc
2. *Majas Sindiran* for example, irony, sarcasm, etc.
3. *Majas Penegasan* for example, pleonasm, repetition, parallelism, tautology, climax, rhetoric, anticlimax, etc
4. *Majas Pertentangan* for example, antithesis, paradox, okupasi, etc.

In addition, in line with Robert Frost (2006) state that there are sixteen types of



figurative language. Those figurative language would be explained which related to this study and those are used in analyzing the findings. The sixteen types of figurative language are presented below:

1. Alliteration

Alliteration is repeated consonant sound occurring at the beginning of the word or within words. Alliteration is used to create melody, establish mood, call attention to important words, and point out similarities contrast. Meanwhile, based on *Ensiklopedi Sastra Indonesia* (2004: 42) pointed out that “*Aliterasi adalah gaya bahasa dimana adanya pengulangan bunyi konsonan, lazimnya pada awal kata yang berurutan, untuk mencapai efek kesedapan bunyi*”

For instances:

Sweet smell of success, a dime a dozen, and jump for joy

Five freaky females finding sales at retail.

Bukan beta bijak berperilaku (Rustam Effendi's poem)

2. Assonance

Assonance is a resemblance of a sound in words or syllable. In *Ensiklopedi Sastra Indonesia* (2004: 93), “*Asonansi adalah gaya bahasa dimana perulangan beberapa bunyi yang berdekatan yang terdapat pada berapa kata yang menyebabkan bunyi-bunyi itu enak didengar. Umumnya berupa pengulangan bunyi vokal*” For instances:

Thy kingdom com, they will be done.

Fleet feet sweep by sleeping geese.

Turun di gunung gulung gemulung

3. Allusion

Allusion is a brief figurative or symbolic reference within a literary text to a familiar or person, place, event or thing outside the text. Allusion is used in hopes of triggering an association to portray a meaning. For instances:

Catherine is a real Cinderella (works a lot around the house, cooking and cleaning)

He was Hercules of a man (strong, take on anything)

Si Udin sekuat Gatot kaca



4. Allegory

Allegory is a poem in the form of a narrative or story that has a second meaning beneath the surface one. In *Ensiklopedi Sastra Indonesia* (2004: 38), “*Alegori adalah suatu unsure gaya bahasa perbandingan yang menggunakan perlambang untuk menyatakan kiasan*”. Furthermore, Robert Frost (2006) is notable for his use of parable using the description to evoke an idea. For instances:

After Apple-Picking: the apple harvest suggests accomplishment.

Birches: the climbing suggests the value of learning and experience.

Kakek dan nenek itu telah bersama-sama mengarungi bahtera

Pernikahan selama 50 tahun

5. Imagery

Imagery is the use of words to describe something, to create a “mental picture” of it. When Matthew Arnold’s speaker says “the sea is calm tonight” in the poem “Dover Beach,” you create sea in your imagination. For instances:

The trees converged in a velvet meadow.

Sungai itu mengalir dengan tenang, airnya jernih sehingga ikan-ikan kelihatan dengan jelas

6. Personification

Personification is representation of inanimate objects or abstract ideas as living beings, as in fact. In Merriam—Webster’s *Encyclopedia of Literature* (1995: 875), “personification is figure of speech in which human characteristics are attributed to an abstract quality, or animal, or inanimate object.” Furthermore, according to Keraf (1991: 140) *personifikasi adalah semacam gaya bahasa kiasan yang menggambarkan benda-benda mati atau barang-barang yang tidak bernyawa seolah-olah memiliki sifat-sifat kemanusiaan*”. There are three examples of personification:

Night enfolded the town in its ebon wings.

The tree watches him sleep.

Anginpun berusaha membisikkan sesuatu kepadaku

And according to Gerard Steen personification divided into 4 types namely:

1. Conventionalized Personification: based on a mapping between a human basic sense and a distinct non-human contextual sense that can both be found in the dictionary



2. Novel Personification: based on mapping between a human basic sense that can be found in the dictionary and a novel non-human contextual sense that cannot
3. Default Personification: based on a default interpretation of the basic sense as human when it can technically be interpreted as human or animate or general but a default human interpretation is favoured.
4. Personification-with-metonymy: personification based on violation of the selection restriction of the basic sense caused by the replacement of a human agent or patient with a metonymically related non-human agent or patient.

7. Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is a word that imitates or suggests the source of the sound that it describes. It is common with animal sounds but has expanded to include sounds made by other sources. or Onomatopoeia is the naming of a thing or action by a vocal imitation of the sound associated with it and the use of words whose sound suggests the sense. In more simple terms, it is the use of a word to indicate sound in other words the figurative language of a sound like the word. For instance:

The fire crackled and the popcorn popped.

Hiss, rattle, bang, buss, roar, woof and so forth.

8. Simile

Simile is a figure of speech in which a comparison is expressed by the specific use of a word or phrase such as: like, as than, seems or as if. Based on Merriam—Webster's Encyclopedia of Literature (1995: 1033), the definition of simile is "figure of speech involving a comparison between two unlike entities. According to Keraf (1991: 138) states *that* "Persamaan atau simile adalah perbandingan yang bersifat eksplisit. Untuk itu ia memerlukan upaya yang secara eksplisit menunjukkan kesamaan itu, yaitu kata-kata" seperti, sama, sebagai, bagaikan, laksana, dan sebagainya" There are four examples of simile:

Like an old-stone savage armed.

We ran as if to meet the moon.

Matanya bagaikan bintang timur



9. Metaphor

The metaphor states a fact or draws a verbal picture by the use of comparison. A simile would say you are like something; but a metaphor is more positive - it says you are something. According to Matthew S. McGlone (2001:4) A figure of speech in which a name or descriptive word or phrase is transferred to an object or action different from, but analogous to, that to which it is literally applicable; an instance of this is a metaphorical expression

The Example: You are what you eat.

A woman is admired for her strength and beauty, she is a silken tent.

The stages of love are stepping stones to death.

Raja siang telah pergi keperaduannya.

10. Irony

Irony is word using that say something other than what we mean actually. Irony is one of type of figurative language that declare the opposite meaning or contradiction with the fact.

In *Ensiklopedi Sastra Indonesia* (2004: 361) pointed out that “*Ironi adalah majas yang bertentangan dengan makna sesungguhnya, bias berupa ketidaksesuaian antara harapan dan kenyataan atau ketidaksesuaian antara suasana yang diketengahkan dan kenyataan yang mendasari*” For example:

In this cell we are happy, actually.

Wanita itu kesepian di tengah kota yang ramai

11. Paradox

Paradox is a statement or situation containing apparently contradictory or incompatible elements, but on closer inspection may be true. There are three definitions of paradox based on Merriam—Webster’s Encyclopedia of Literature (1995: 856) Paradox is:

- (1) A tenet or proposition contrary to receive of expectation.
- (2) An apparently self-contradictory statement, the underlying meaning of which is revealed only by careful scrutiny.
- (3) Something (such as a person, phenomenon, state of affairs, or action) with seemingly contradictory qualities or phases.

According to Keraf (1991: 136) “*Paradoks adalah semacam gaya bahasa yang mengandung pertentangan yang nyata dengan fakta-fakta yang ada*” Several examples of



paradox as follows:

Men work together whether they work together or apart. A well-known secret agent.

Musuh sering merupakan kawan yang akrab.

12. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is figure of speech used for the purpose exaggeration. It mainly from the basis of several jokes. It is used as a way of insults, or simply be used to dramatize a situation, where in reality, the situation may not be that bad. In Merriam—Webster’s Encyclopedia of Literature (1995: 573) “hyperbole is a figure of speech that is an intentional exaggeration for emphasis or comic effect

For instances:

Dr. Johnson drank his tea in oceans.

My date last night was the most beautiful girl in the world.

Darahnya mendidih mendengar hinaan itu

He was so hungry, he ate that whole cornfield for lunch, stalks and all

13. Idiom

In Webster’s Dictionary, an idiom is defined as: peculiar to itself either grammatically (as no, it wasn’t me) or in having a meaning that cannot be derived from the conjoined meanings of its elements. Idiom is the language peculiar to a group of people and has a special meaning of its own.

In *Ensiklopedi Sastra Indonesia*(2004: 345) “*Idiom adalah ungkapan yang bercorak khas digunakan dalam pemakaian bahasa, baik yang menyimpang dari tata bahasa maupun tidak karena mempunyai makna yang tidak dapat dijabarkan dari makna unsur-unsurnya*”.

For instances:

She sings at the top of her lungs.

Do you need a hand?

Monday week for "the Monday a week after next Monday"

Anak itu besar kepala

14. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a figure of speech that mentions a part of something to suggest the whole or contrary. In Merriam—Webster’s Encyclopedia of Literature (1995: 1086), “synecdoche is



figure of speech in which a part represents the whole or, less commonly, the whole represents a part". In line with Keraf (1991: 142) states that "*Sinekdoke adalah semacam bahasa figurative yang mempergunakan sebagian dari sesuatu hal untuk menyatakan keseluruhan (pars prototo) atau mempergunakan keseluruhan untuk menyatakan sebagian*" For instances:

"Have you got your wheels, man?" ('Wheel' is used to mean a car)

50 head of cattle." ('Head' is used to mean whole animals)

Si Udin sudah satuminggu tidak menampakkan batang hidungnya

(batang hidung means Si Udin in person"

15. Metonymy

Metonymy is a figure of speech that uses a concept closely related to the thing actually meant. Meanwhile, In Merriam—Webster's Encyclopedia of Literature (1995: 578), "metonymy is figure of speech consists of using the name of one thing for something else with which associated." There are several examples of metonymy:

I spent the evening reading Shakespeare.

"Hollywood." (The American film industry)

"White House." (The president of the United States and advisors)

Ayah pergi ke kantor naik kijang sedangkan ibu pergi ke pasar naik bebek

16. Symbol

Symbol is a thing that stands for something else more abstract. In Merriam—Webster's Encyclopedia of Literature (1995: 1085) symbol is defined as "something that stands for or suggests something else by reason of relationship, association, convention, or accidental resemblance: especially, a visible sign of something invisible." There are four examples of symbol:

Our flag is the symbol of our country.

Flowers become a symbol for the beloved,

His wife Elinor



3.3. Definition Song And Music

1. Definition of song

There are some theories from the experts who give their opinions dealing with song, for instance:

- 1) In Oxford learner's pocket dictionary (2008: 432) short piece of music with words that you sing.
- 2) A song may be for a solo singer, a duet, trio, or larger ensemble involving more voices. Songs with more than one voice to a part are considered choral works. Songs can be broadly divided into many different forms, depending on the criteria used. One division is between "art songs", "pop songs", and "folk songs". Other common methods of classification are by purpose (sacred vs secular), by style (dance, ballad, Lied, etc.), or by time of origin (Renaissance, Contemporary, etc.).
- 3) Song is a short musical work sets to a poetic text, with equal importance given to music and to the words; it is generally performed with instrumental accompaniment. (Encyclopedia Americana, 1997 : 1220)

From the definitions above, the writer makes conclusion that song is a musical composition of poetic lyric. Songs are typically for a solo singer, though they may also be in the form of a duet, trio, or composition involving more voices.

2. Definition of music

Music is something that every person has, his or her own specific opinion about. Different people have different taste, and various types of music have many ways of leaving an impact on someone. It can be relaxing, angering, soothing, energizing, and many more. Here, are so many types of music out there today. Rap, pop, rock, country, indie, alternative, hardcore are some of the abundant types in the world. Music sends out either good or bad messages that have big impacts on how people act. People usually become friends with others who have a same taste in music as the rest of the people they hangout with, or it can be vice versa. People may not want to associate with people who have different tastes in music because they'll argue about what they think is better but it's just their own opinions.

Rap and Rock music are two very important types of music in the world. They both send out different messages and help kids. The lyrics sung or rapped by the artists can be things going on in their own personal lives, and people with the same types of problems can listen to them so they know theirs hope and theirs people like this out there in the world.



Music can also serve as a catalyst for new ideas. When people listen to the new things out there, they learn different things going on in the world and they become more open-minded because they're exposed to different people like the artists.

A lot of people come to the conclusion that rap music has a very big impact on the world. Listening to the lyrics, they usually revolve around sex and drugs and those are topics many parents don't want their kids being involved in. Many of the music videos made by rap artists in the world show these topics in them. Studies show that people who are more into rap music do drugs one time in their lives.

People can use music to express themselves, in ways it can't be expressed through behavior, or art. You can usually tell how someone's feeling by the type of music he or she is listening to at the time. It's a tool used by many. Groups of people around the world can come together and gather at concerts, shows, and venues to show what their interests and likings are and you see how many people have similar likings as you.

3.4. Music in 70's era and millennium era

1. 70's Era

In late 70's era so many music progress in this years, such as, Disco music, In Wikipedia Free Encyclopedia, The disco which became one of the biggest genres of the decade, especially in the mid-to-late 1970s. In Europe, a variant known as Euro disco rose in popularity towards the end of the 1970s, but aside of that Rock music played an important part in the Western musical scene, with punk rock thriving throughout the mid to late 1970s. Other sub-genres of rock, particularly glam, hard rock, progressive, art rock, and heavy metal achieved various amounts of success.

So many song from this era has include in "500 greatest songs all the time" Based on Rolling stone magazine. Also the song that has been chosen by the writer, because of that reason the writer choose this era.

2. Millennium Era

In late 2000's era or millennium era also has a progress in music, based on wikipedia free encyclopedia Although more affection for the music is likely to grow over time, two public opinion polls listed the 2000s as the least favored tune decade of the last 50 years. From this era also have so many songs that include in "top 500 song all the time" based on rolling stone magazine.



3.5. Billboard magazine and rolling stone magazine

1. Billboard Magazine

In Wikipedia-free encyclopedia *Billboard* (stylized as **billboard**) is an American music magazine, headquartered in New York City, New York and owned by Prometheus Global Media. It was first published on November 1, 1894, and is distinguished as being among the oldest trade magazines in the world. The magazine originally focused on bill posting and outdoor amusements before specializing in the music industry in the 1960s.

Billboard maintains several internationally recognized record charts, which track the most popular songs and albums across several categories on a weekly basis. Its primary charts, the Billboard Hot 100 and the Billboard 200, respectively rank the top songs and albums regardless of genre, and are based on digital downloads, radio airplay, and internet streaming. Its data is largely based on the Nielsen Sound Scan tracking system, which it has used since 1991.

Billboard was founded in Cincinnati on November 1, 1894, by William H. Donaldson and James Hennegan. Originally titled Billboard Advertising it was a trade paper for the bill posting industry, hence the magazine's name. Within a few years of its founding, it began to carry news of outdoor amusements, a major consumer of billboard space. Eventually, Billboard became the paper of record for circuses, carnivals, amusement parks, fairs, vaudeville, minstrels, whale shows and other live entertainment. The magazine began coverage of motion pictures in 1909 and of radio in the 1920s. Though the first music connection was the Billboard sheet music best sellers charts & top songs in vaudeville theaters published in 1913 but it was not a regular chart yet. With the development of the jukebox industry during the 1930s.

The Billboard began publishing music charts. Originally, there were only three genre-specific charts: Pop, Rhythm & Blues, and Country & Western. In the 1950s, it introduced a section covering the television industry, including ratings charts for programs. It continued to carry news of fairs, carnivals, theme parks, and other outdoor entertainments until 1961 when these departments were spun off into a new weekly magazine called Amusement Business. By this time, the television coverage had also been moved to a separate publication.

At the start of 1961, The Billboard was renamed Billboard Music Week. The publication was now devoted almost entirely to the music industry, with some coverage of



coin-operated vending and entertainment machines on its jukebox pages. The title was changed to simply Billboard at the start of 1963. In 2005, the magazine and its web sites were repositioned to provide coverage of all forms of digital and mobile entertainment.

Amusement Business prospered for a few decades, but was struggling by the beginning of the 21st century. Shortly after then, its frequency of publication was reduced to monthly, and it finally ceased publication following its May 2006 issue.

For many years, the weekly syndicated radio program American Top 40, hosted by Casey Kasem (July 4, 1970 to August 6, 1988), and Shadoe Stevens (August 13, 1988 to January 28, 1995), played the top 40 songs on the Billboard Hot 100 chart in reverse order; in late November 1991, it switched to using the top 40 portion of the Hot 100 Airplaychart. Later, in early 1993, it began using the Top 40 Mainstream chart until it temporarily went off the air in 1995. When the show returned in 1998, it no longer used Billboardcharts as its source, instead relying on Mediabase charts based purely on radio airplay.

A country music version of American Top 40, called American Country Countdown, has been on the air since October 1973. The show is hosted each week by Kix Brooks of the country duo Brooks & Dunn, who replaced radio legend Bob Kingsley in January 2006. American Country Countdown used the top 40 songs of the Hot Country Songs chart until August 2009.

2. Rolling Stone Magazine

In Wikipedia-free encyclopedia **Rolling Stone** is a magazine published every two weeks that focuses on politics and popular culture, founded in San Francisco, California, by Jann Wenner – who is still the magazine's chief editor – and music critic Ralph J. Gleason. It was known for its musical coverage and for political reporting by Hunter S. Thompson. In the 1990s, the magazine changed its format to appeal to a younger readership interested in youth-oriented television shows, film actors, and popular music. In recent years, the magazine has resumed its traditional mix of content.



4. The Method of The Research

4.1. The Objective of The Research

The objective of the Research is to know an Analysis of Figurative Language of Songs in 70's Era and Millennium Era.

The object of the research is songs of 70's era namely: hotel California by The Eagle, The temple of the king by Rainbow, Bohemian Rhapsody by Queen, smoke on the water by deep purple, brown sugar by rolling stone, the long and winding road by the beatles and from Millennium era namely: Perfect by Simple Plan, The Reason by Hoobastank, and Wake me Up When September Ends by Greenday, this love by maroon 5, all the small things by blink 182, here without you by 3 doors down.

4.2. The Method of The Research

In this research the writer used qualitative research with content analysis method for analyzing and collecting the data this study design in content analysis research because the purpose of this study is to describe the figurative language in that songs. And it involves several characteristic first the data is the lyrics from that songs, second this research uses human instrument as the writer himself as the primary instrument for data collection and analysis. Third the purpose of this research is to get understanding and deep information on what are figurative languages use in that songs.

4.3. The Source And Types of Data

a. Primary data source

The primary data are those which are collected afresh and for the first time, and thus happen to be original in character (Kothari, 1990: 95) primary data source of this research is in the form lyrics of the songs in 70's era and millennium era.

b. Secondary data source

Secondary data means data that are already available i.e. they refer to the data which have already been collected and analyzed by someone else (Kothari, 1990:111) the writer does not uses the interpretation toward primary data source and secondary data source only. The researcher takes secondary data source from the other references such as books, journal, encyclopedias and the other references which are relevant to this research.



4.4. The Instrument of The Research

The researcher is the key or the main instrument of this study as she spends a great deal of her time analyzing the lyrics from some songs in 70's era and millennium era.

4.5. The Technique of Collecting Data

All of the data will collected from the lyric some songs in 70's era and millennium era the researcher applied several procedures to collect the data which are:

1. Observation

Observation as a method of data collection for research purposes, and it is more than just looking and listening. But it is a fundamental way finding out about the world around us. Marshal and Rossman (1989) define observation as "the systematic description of events, behaviours, and artifact in the social setting chosen for study (p. 79). So, observation is a method of data collection of gathering data by watching collection, actions, relevants facts, recording of description of phenomenon in the natural world.

2. Documentation study

Document study as a method in qualitative research method. According to Berelson (1971) content analysis can be defined as "a research technique for the objective, systematic, and qualitative description of the manifest content of communication" (p.18). So, document study is one of technique to collecting data by collect and analysis the documents, such as a written, work, speech, or film and etc.

4.6. The Technique of Analysis Data

After obtaining the data the researcher continued to analyzing the data. To analyzing the figurative language the writer applied some steps as follows:

1. Listening The Songs
2. Reading The Lyric
3. Underline The Sentence From The Lyric
4. Rewriting The Lyric
5. Coding The Sentences



7. Classifying The Sentence. After collected the data the writer classified the data which is include in connotative and denotative group, by give a checklist
6. Analyze the figurative laguage from the sentence The writer analyzed the data to decide the data into type of figurative laguage

4.7. The Previous Study of The Research

The first previous study is about an analysis figurative language in evanescence songs lyrics the research was studied by fitria safitri (safitri,fitria:2013) that research, study in some of evenescence songs, she take some example of the songs in evanescence album.

The second previous study is thesis from Oom Nurqomala sari, with register number : 58430686, her thesis entitled “the figurative language in the humorous stories of nasreddin a man who never gives up retold by sugeng hariyanto.

The Third previous study is from Nur Hikmah Danatin with registered number: 06430466, the thesisi entitled “The analysis of figurative language in the novel “The Kite Runner” by Khaled Hosseini” her thesis is to explore the intrinsic, moral vallues and figurative language but the main point is talking about the moral values itself.

The research of Fitria just explore the figurative language in evanescence only, and just in one era, different with my research. That studied in two era and try to know what is the differences between both era. The research of Oom Nurqomala sari is talking about figurative language but the aims of that thesis is to know the biography of the author, to know the synopsis of the stories of nasreddin, to know the moral value in the stories and to know the figurative language of the humorous stories of nasreddin a man who never gives up retold by sugeng hariyanto. The research of Nur Hikmah Danatin is explore the intrinsic, moral vallues and figurative language but the main point is talking about the moral values itself. Different with my comparative study that describing and analyze the figurative language from the lyrics of the songs in two era namely 70’s era and millennium era.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter covers the the conclusion of the research and the suggestion that might have benefits and inputs for everyone who wants to conduct a research relating to this research.

1. CONCLUSION

After presenting of finding data and discussion to answer the question of the research the writer makes some conclusions. first, the figurative language found in songs in 70's era is Imagery, Hyperbole, Personification, Paradox, Metonymy, Alliteration, Allegory, Idiom, Simile But Mostly Hyperbole and Personification type was occur. For instance in Hotel California, hyperbole occur three times and personification two times, in Bohemian Rhapsody, hyperbole occur twice and in The temple of the King hyperbole occur twice and Personification occur four times, in Brown sugar Hyperbole occur once, in The long winding road personification occur once and Hyperbole also once.

Secondly, the Figurative language in songs in Millennium era is Idiom, Hyperbole, paradox, and personification in this era also, Hyperbole and personification mostly occur. In The reason hyperbole appear once, and in Wake me up and september ends hyperbole appear twice. In This love Hyperbole occur one, and in Here without you Hyperbole occur once.

Thirdly The Similarities is the Hyperbole and Personification mostly appear and particularly personification-with-metonymy is mostly used in both era and differences in both era is divided in some aspect namely: quantity of personification, quality of personification, Variety of figurative language, Quantity of figurative language. Whereas in 70's era has more figurative language.



2. SUGGESTION

In regard to the research the writer propose some suggestions that might be helpful for those who are interested in conducting a research to figurative language. or for the student and the teacher.

2.1. For The Student

Through this research, the students are expected being motivated in increasing their awareness and being motivated in increasing their understanding of figurative language. And then from this research will give new knowledge and information about 70's era. And millennium era.

2.2. For The Teacher

Through this research the writer encourages English teacher to know the contribution in students understanding the figurative language. So the teacher can use it as media in improving student's awareness about the understanding of figurative language.

2.3. To The Researcher

The researcher should master the figurative language and progression of music in each era to produce an accurate, clear and natural research. Before analyze the lyric the researcher should make decision about the songs that will be analyze. Further study can be conducted to analyze the difficulties in figurative language in songs.





1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seijin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Elene Fredericks, Lori. 2006. *Introducing igurative language with popular culture: The reading Matrix*.
- Fromkin, Victoria. Robert Rodman. 2006. *An introduction to language*. USA : Wadsworth
- Glucksberg, Sam. 2001. *Understanding figurative language*.USA: Oxford University Press.
- Gordon, B. 2000. Steps for better reading skills: Practice test for the Georgia regents' reading exam. Raleigh, NC: Contemporary Publishing Co.
- Katz, Albert N, Cristina Cacciari, 1998. *Figurative language and Thought*. New York. Oxford University Press.
- Kothari. (2004). *Research Methodology*. India: New Age International
- Littlemore, Jeannette and Graham Low. 2006. *Figurative Thinking and Foreign Language Learning*. Hounmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire, Palgrave Macmillan.
- Mcglone, Matthew S. 1996. Journal of memory and Language. *Conceptual Metaphor and Figurative Language Interpretation*.
- Palmer, B. C., & Brooks, M.A. 2004. Reading until the cows come home: Figurative language and reading comprehension. *Journal of adolescent & adult Literacy*, 47 (5), 370-379
- Schmitt, N. (2000). *Vocabulary in language teaching*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Weiss, Andrea L. 2006. *Figurative Language in Biblical Prose Narrative*. Netherlands. Brill Academic Publisher.
- Webster, Merriam. 1986. *Webster's Third New International Dictionary* (USA : Merriam