



**FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN SCORPIONS' SONG WIND OF
CHANGE**

A FINAL PROJECT

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In English Department
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SEMARANG
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PRONOUNCEMENT

I states truthfully that this project is compiled by me without taking the results from other research in any university, in S-1, S-2, and S-3 degree and diploma. In addition, I ascertain that I do not take the material from other publications or someone's work except for the references mentioned in bibliography.

Semarang, 31 May 2018

Dzulqornain Ramadiansyah

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“I don’t care if a reader hates one of my stories, just as long as he finishes the book.”

(Roald Dahl, WD)

“Don't always worry what your next line is going to be.”

(Richard Costolo)

*This thesis is dedicated to my family and everyone who
supported me to accomplish this thesis*

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Dzulqornain Ramadiansyah

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Abstract

The study in this final project is about the relation of the lyric of Scorpions' "Wind of Change" to the domestic situation in Russia. This study is put forward because the writer found out that the lyric does not only set the words to the music of the song, but the lyric also mirrors the real situation in the country. This study is intended to describe the relation between the semiotic and figurative language in the lyric. This study is carried out as a library study, and it applies a textual analysis. In this study, the writer adopts Roland Barthes's theory of Semiotic. The analysis results in Klaus Meine's choice of words and relation between semiotic and figurative language. This study is expected to be useful for anyone who is interested in the lyric, especially in the hidden message behind it.

Keywords: Figurative Language, Scorpion, Russia, Semiotic, lyrics.

1. Introduction

Based on Oxford Advanced learner's Dictionary of Current English by Hornby music is art of pleasing combinations of sounds in rhythm, harmony and counterpoint; the sound and composition so made; written or printed signs representing these sounds. (557). In general, music is an art form including work of music like songs, tunes, and symphonies. Music is one of the entertainments that can be enjoyed by everyone from children to adults, students to politicians and music also a media to express an opinion. Also music can also reflect social situations in a place based on the image of the songwriter

Many musicians are inspired in their music and the lyric from anywhere, from story of their life, their social life, their environment and as media to express their opinions. Basically lyric of the music is part of poetry in the literature. Although poetry and lyric look similar they have some differences. The difference between poetry and lyric is in deep meaning in poetry compared to the lyric. Poetry is more complex than lyric because in poetry is a lot of literary techniques such as metaphors, symbols, parables, allegories, paradoxes, and irony, however lyric is simple and easier to understand. The purpose of the lyric is to be heard and sung while poetry aims to be read.

The writer is interested to analyze the lyric of "Wind of Change" by *Scorpion* band. "Wind of Change" is one of the best songs from Scorpion band. This ballad song was phenomenal because the lyric of the song describes the situation at that time and

the moment when this song released made this song popular. This band that was formed in 1969 released this song in 1990 and one of the songs from *Crazy World* album. This album became the biggest selling album of this band and “Wind of Change” became a worldwide smash, topping the chart in numerous charts and the best hit song all the time from this band. This album was the last successful of Scorpions.

This song was very popular because this lyric of this song is easy to understand and very light to listen. The background of this song was created because when they was in world tour, they concert in Moscow was cancelled because the situation at that time in Russia is so unstable, this song is a song that describes their hope to be able to perform concert in Moscow. The writer is interested to analyze one of the best song of this band that is “Wind of Change”. Because the writer found not only a selection of the words in this song very interesting, but the relation between the semiotic and figurative language in this song. In this song the writer of the lyric is like describing the situation in the country and also the expectation of freedom for all people. The writer wants to describe the relation between the semiotic in the lyric and figurative language. In this study the writer use library study and figurative language analysis and also the writer adopts Roland Barthes’s theory of semiotic. Semiotic theory learns about denotative, connotative and myth. The analysis results in Klaus Meine’s choice of words and the relation between semiotic and figurative language in this song. This study is expected to be useful for anyone who is interested in the lyric, especially in the hidden message behind it.

2. Theoretical Framework

Semiotic, also called semiology, is general science about sign and sign-using behavior in society (Saussure, 1915). The founder of this study is Swiss linguist Ferdinand de Saussure. In his terminology, sign is formed from the group of signifier and signified. The signifier can be interpreted as the sound-image and the signified as a concept. The sign in semiotic have both a signifier and signified. A sign may be a recognizable combination of a signifier with a specific meant. The meaning of sign is produced from the code which relates to social manners and the sign.

Saussure says that language, although the most importantly only one of the signs systems used by human beings to communicate with each other. There are many other communication systems including sign language, social conventions, and symbolic rituals. There is no reasonable association between a physical questions (implied) and the word or image ascribed to it (signifier).

Semiology points to require in any framework of signs, like pictures, signals, melodic sounds, objects, and complex affiliations (Barthes, 1968). Semiology as often as possible utilized to allude the examination of signs other than those found in phonetic sign frameworks. Barthes accepts that a partitioning line between reality and the symbols used to represent it extends to many cultural forms (photos, movie, promoting, music, etc.).

In semiotics, denotation and connotation are terms describing the relationship between the signifier and its signified, and an explanatory qualification is made between two types of signifieds: a denotative signified and a connotative signified. Meaning includes both denotation and connotation. Barthes also divides the signification level into denotation and connotation. The definition of denotation is describe the literal, obvious, or commonsense meaning of a sign. Denotation is all sign refers to what all people see without mixture of culture, ideology or society (Bouzida, 2014). In simple words, denotative shows the basic meaning of signs. The definition of connotative is not literal meaning or refer to personal or ideological meaning of sign. Connotation interaction that happens when the sign meets the emotions or feelings of the clients and the values of their culture (Fisk 1992). Connotation is emotional and subjective so that each person can produce different meanings. In the end, structuralism and semiology as terms bolster into each other and are hence troublesome to characterize independently (Allen 2003). Basically denotation is a sign's primary meaning and connotation is a sign's secondary meanings.

Semiotics is regularly saved for his work on sign frameworks, while structuralism is more as often as possible utilized in his investigation of literary narratives. Concurring to Barthes, the expanding accentuation on intrigue in literary and social examination has changed our conception of dialect and the conventional thought of the scholarly work. The work has changed and a modern protest, the content,

has showed up. However, text and work is not restricted to that medium, other thing that included are music, photography, painting, film, and culture events (Paul, 1999).

Based on Roland Barthes myth refers to dominant ideologies of our mine. Barthes's utilize of the word myth is hence especially telling in that what he assigns by the term presents itself as common and indeed ageless but is, in reality, an expression of a generally particular ideological vision of the world. Signs and codes are generated by myths.

Music is the evolution of text. Whereas conventional music is characterized by the player or the creator and the audience, the refinement between these two parts has been modified by unused shapes of music. Post-serial music, music created in response to serialism (mathematized music), could be a prime illustration of music working as a text. The audience, moreover known as the translator, gets to be a co-author of the score and locks in in a commonsense collaboration (Paul, 1999).

Represent the text in the evolution of the text itself. The study of the lyric is necessary and the study of the text itself in the realm of semiology. That's the writer intents to put study on the lyric of "Wind of Change" in the realm of this semiology.

Figurative language is a word or phrase that departs from every literal language which is very difficult to be understood by people because it has differentiation from its context and reality in meaning.

Figurative language is noticed and frequently interpreted in considerable detail, and evaluation takes place (Picken, 2007). From the definition, it can be concluded that figurative language could be a form of language that starts from ordinary words or sentences to shape common literal meanings of words or sentences to create common literal meanings and goes beyond the literal meaning of words to achieve a particular effect. It often frequently appears to extend at points of emotional and dramatic intensity. Figurative language has several purposes; to clarify meaning, to provide vivid examples, to emphasize, to stimulate associations and emotions, to give a life to inanimate objects, to amuse or to ornament. Figurative language is a language used to express a suitable relationship between things that are not essentially the same. It is divided into two groups: figures of speech and rhetorical devices; however, usually the terms figures of speech and figurative language are used interchangeably. There are several types of figurative language; simile, personification, metaphor, rhyme, hyperbole, allusion, irony, metonymy, assonance, consonance and so on.

3. Method of Study

In this study, the writer found the system of signs in the music and lyrics of "Wind of Change". All of the stages are collected to present the system of signs which is complementary to each other. This complementary relation is what the writer wants to bring forward to this study.

In this study, the writer uses semiotics as a supporting method in this research. In literary research, literature based on structuralism is a research related to semiotics

(Jabrohim, 2003). That is, literary works are considered a sign system. As a sign a literary work has two functions. The first is autonomy, meaning that it does not refer outside itself; the second is information--that is, it is to convey thoughts, feelings, and ideas. The two traits are related to each other.

The writer also uses figurative language supporting method in this research. Then the writer will find the relation between semiotic and figurative language in this music lyric. Figurative language could be seen as non-literal meaning of language. The carried meaning of the language is thereby to some extent abstract. Brown and Hatch (1995) discuss the nature and constituents of figurative language. They conclude that figurative language could be attributed the different major categories of metaphor, simile and includes metonymy and synecdoche as important constituents.

Structuralism cannot be separated from semiotic. The reason is that the literary work is a meaningful structure of sign. For Saussure, language is the primary sign system whereby we structure our world, languages structure is like any other sign system in social behavior (Bresseler, 1998). That social behavior generate meaning though a system of sign and it called semiology or semiotic. It study about how we create meaning through these signs in all our social behavior system. Bathes declares that all language have their own system based on binary operations (Bresseler, 1998). When he applied his assumption in literature, an individual text is a simple message that must be interpreted by using appropriate code or sign or binary operations that

form the basis of the entire system. By finding other binary oppositions within the text and showing how oppositions interrelate, so we can explain the meaning.

In literature there are several types of literature, each type has its own convention system. In literature there are different kind of genre and variety, literature work has several types: prose, short stories, and novels. Poetry has several genre: poetry lyric, sonnets, ballads, and so on. Each genre has its own convention system. In analyzing the literary work the writer must analyze the sign and determine what convention allows the sign or the structure of the sign in the context of the literature that has a meaning. Sign has a meaning caused by the convention and the convention is a treaty of the language and literary society, the agreement is not written, used from generation to generation, even it has become the essence of literature itself. In semiotic research there are several important conventions in literary works, namely the convention of the continuity of literary expression and the relation between texts or intertextuality (Rachmat, 2003).

Lyric of the song is the development of poetry and poetry is a sign system, which has sign units such as vocabulary, figurative language including: personification, simile, metaphor, and metonym. Those signs have meaning based on conventions in literature. Among the conventions of poetry are linguistic conventions: figurative language, means of rhetorical, and the style of language in general. In addition there are conventions of ambiguity, contradiction, and nonsense.

It can be infer from above that it can be restated that stages in doing semiotic analysis consist of three stages. Stage one is the relation between denotation and allusion, stage two is the relation between connotation and metaphor, and stage three is the relation between myth and metonymy.

4. Discussion

Stage one the writer will discuss about relation between denotation and allusion. From this lyric there are some words that have another meaning. From the “Wind of Change” lyric the writer found the other meaning of the lyric.

I follow the Moskva
Down to Gorky Park (Stanza 1, line 1–2)

We can see from first line *Moskva* means Moscow in the Russian language and Gorky Park is central park in Moscow. Gorky Park name comes from a famous Russian writer Maxim Gorky. Both of them are also part of allusion because it reference to a place. Allusion is a reference to a place, person, or event. It can be real or imagery and may reference to anything. Then in next line.

An August summer night
Soldiers passing by (Stanza 1, line 4–5)

In this song *August* and *Soldier* have denotative meaning, because both have a real meaning on dictionary. From the dictionary *August* means the eighth month of the year, in the northern hemisphere usually considered the last month of summer and *Soldier* means a person who serves in army. Also in stanza 3, line 15

Where the children of tomorrow dream away (dream away) (Stanza 3, line 15)

Children has a denotative meaning. *Children* is plural word of child means a young human being below the age of puberty or below the legal age of majority.

From the analysis above denotation and allusion are related each other in this song. Allusion on this song expects listeners to have enough knowledge to know the meaning of this song, with the help of denotation of listeners expected to more easily understand the meaning of this song and can enjoy the song.

Another stage will discuss about the relation between connotation and metaphor. Connotation means the emotional or imaginative association surrounding a word and metaphor means a figure of speech that describes an object or action in a way that isn't literally true, but helps explain an idea or make a comparison. Metaphor is part of figurative language that compare two different things or ideas. Usually metaphors are used in variety of different style, from poetry to song lyrics even short stories.

In this song there are some connotations. In stanza 2 the writer found some connotations.

The world is closing in
Did you ever think
That we could be so close, like brothers
The future's in the air
I can feel it everywhere
Blowing with the wind of change. (Stanza 2, line 7–12)

The meaning of this stanza is a hope when the world is bounded by a wall but everyone could be so close like brothers without any borders which everyone can feel it.

Take me to the magic of the moment
On a glory night
Where the children of tomorrow dream away (dream away)
In the wind of change. (Stanza 3, line 13–16)

In this line represent hope from whole the world for the freedom, uniting the world into one. “Glory night” represent Berlin wall fell down in November, 9, 1989 over 28 years of unfettered, eventually they can live free and across the border to go to the other side. That event is changing the world and start the hope for future generation. “Take me to the magic of the moment” may tell about a moment that has mysterious power. “On glory night” may describe praise and thanksgiving offered to God.

Walking down the street
Distant memories
Are buried in the past forever. (Stanza 4, line 17–19)

This line tell about bad memories about war that happen in the past and forget it. Cold war cause many suffering in all aspect of life. “Distant memories” means old memory, a moment a long time ago.

The wind of change
Blows straight into the face of time
Like a storm wind that will ring the freedom bell
For peace mind
Let your balalaika sing
What my guitar wants to say. (Stanza 6, line 31–36)

In this stanza the meaning is about start to change the word from here and end the war without make another war. Spread a sense of brotherhood and freedom and enjoy the Balalaika, Russian music instrument with triangular body, (Oxford Advanced dictionary) sing. This instrument resembles a guitar but with triangular shape and only has three strings. The “freedom bell” means liberation or a movement of equality of rights. Balalaika symbolize nationalism and freedom because the instrument are originally from Russia and can be played by everyone, and it can express everyone’s feeling for the nation.

There are also metaphor in this song. Metaphor, a likeness of two conflicting or diverse objects is made based on a single or a few common characteristics. The first phrase “The world is closing in”, it is about how humanity is able get together but there are still a lot of barriers. Next phrase the “Future’s in the air”, it is explain about the future that is in front of us and how to achieve it. “Take me to the magic of the moment on glory night”, this phrase tell about a very rare moment that occurred on the night awaited. “Like a storm wind that will ring”, the phrase about the storms that occur will be very large and boisterous.

From the analysis above connotation and metaphor are connected each other in this song. Connotation makes the meaning of this song more emotional and can give other meaning of the true meaning in the lyric of this song. The metaphor in this song make this song more engaging and exciting for listener. It can deliver balance between finding and interesting connection and still making the meaning of this song clear. The

combination of both produces lyrics that have a clear meaning but also gives emotional sense to the listener of this song.

Last stage will discuss the relation between myth and metonymy. Myth in this context is about myth in semiotic. Basically it take other signs and impoverish them of their original meaning in order to make different meaning. Myth can be seen as extended metaphor. From the writer perspective “wind of change” is part of myth because the meaning of “wind of change” on this song has a meaning of a better change for the world. “Soldier” in myth has meaning protector for society but in this song the depiction of “Soldier” has a terrifying meaning makes people feel insecure. “Magic” in myth has meaning mysterious of supernatural force but in this song “Magic” describes a special power or can be called Perestroika, is a movement that produces a reform in Russia. That movement resulted in an amorphous change in this song called "Wind of Change". Metonymy basically calling something by another related thing. In this phrase "Let your Balalaika sing" stanza 6, line 35 is part of metonymy. Balalaika, Russian music instrument with triangular body, (Oxford Advanced dictionary) sing. This instrument resembles a guitar but with triangular shape and only has three strings. Balalaika symbolize nationalism and freedom because the instrument are originally from Russia and can be played by everyone, and it can express everyone's feeling for the nation. In this song myth and metonymy functions are useful to give deeper meaning and also hidden meaning so as to give another color to this song.

5. Conclusion

“Wind of Change”, one of Scorpions’ most influential songs was written about Russian revolution. The song specifically tells about hope, freedom of expression and dream for the better world in the future. The lyric of the song was written by Klaus Meine. The focus in this study is to describe the relation between the diction in the lyric and the situation in the country at that time. This study has shown the relation between the two.

The lyrics of the song uses semiotic, which consist of denotation and connotation, myth and figurative language to hide the true meaning of the song. The choice of words or vocabulary in the lyrics of this song is very powerful in this song. Some vocabulary and diction in this lyric has a deep meaning, emotional sense and describes the situation at the time this song is made. In the song semiotic and figurative language used is connected and strengthen the meaning of each other. From the results above, there are some relations between the semiotic and the figurative language in the lyric, such as denotation and allusion, connotation and metaphor, and myth and metonymy.

This song has a good lyric, through semiotic and figurative language the lyric of this song is explained well. The uses semiotic and figurative language in this lyrics of this song is done figuratively. In this semiotic song and figurative language are connected each other resulting a song that has a deep meaning and also has a hidden

message. So that this song makes the listener get an emotional sense on this song. This song can be enjoyed by anyone, but if listeners are thorough in enjoying this song then they can understand the meaning of this song in depth and enjoy it thoroughly, so it gets more experience than ordinary listeners. This song describe the unity and freedom for everyone with emotional words and deep meaning. The lyrics of this song is not only nice to hear but also describe social history by using media that can be enjoyed by everyone.

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APPENDIX

Wind of Change

I follow the Moskva
Down to Gorky Park
Listening to the wind of change
An August summer night
Soldiers passing by
Listening to the wind of change

The world is closing in
Did you ever think
That we could be so close, like brothers
The future's in the air
I can feel it everywhere
Blowing with the wind of change

Take me to the magic of the moment
On a glory night
Where the children of tomorrow dream away
in the wind of change

Walking down the street
Distant memories
Are buried in the past forever
I follow the Moskva
Down to Gorky Park
Listening to the wind of change

Take me to the magic of the moment
On a glory night
Where the children of tomorrow share their dreams
With you and me
Take me to the magic of the moment
On a glory night
Where the children of tomorrow dream away

in the wind of change

The wind of change
Blows straight into the face of time
Like a stormwind that will ring the freedom bell
For peace of mind
Let your balalaika sing
What my guitar wants to say

Take me to the magic of the moment
On a glory night
Where the children of tomorrow share their dreams
With you and me
Take me to the magic of the moment
On a glory night
Where the children of tomorrow dream away
in the wind of change