



**THE ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE
IN LYRICS OF "ALBUM 21"
BY ADELE**

A THESIS

*Submitted to State for Islamic Studies Padangsidempuan in
a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Graduate Degree of Education
Graduate (S.T.P.) in English*

Written By :

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**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES
PADANGSIDIMPUAN**

2018



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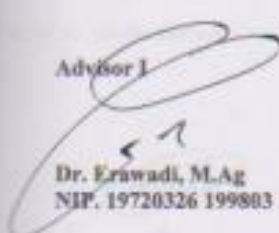
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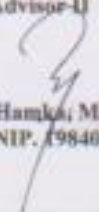
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Wassalam 'alaikum wr. wb.

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Therefore, we hope that the thesis will soon be examined by the Thesis examiner team of English Education Department of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty IAIN Padangsidempuan. Thank you.

Wassalam 'alaikum wr. wb.

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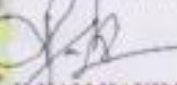
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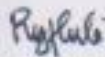
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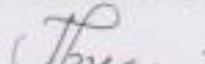
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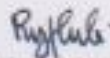
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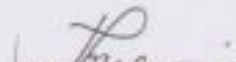


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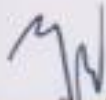
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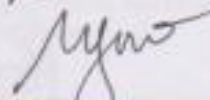
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I realize this thesis can't be considered perfect without critiques and suggestions. Therefore, it is such a pleasure for me to get critiques and suggestions from the readers to make this thesis better.

Padangsidimpuan, August 2018
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ABSTRACT

Language becomes the most important tool for an individual life because It is applied to express ourselves and understand the life. It means to express everything that exist in person, either in a form of feeling, thoughts, ideas and wishes. Language can be identified not only from conversational language, but also in literature. Song included to the literature. A song has a figurative meaning inside the lyrics which makes the suitable statement presented the feeling perfectly into the deepest motion and also beautify the language to make the listeners will be more attracted in listening to the song. This part, the objectives of the research are to describe types of figurative language, to find the dominant of figurative language and to explain the reason of figurative language used in lyrics of “Album 21” by Adele.

This research used descriptive design and qualitative approach as a research design by content analysis technique. It was because the researcher attempts to describe and interpret objects as what they are and situated in a particular perspective or context and since different people and groups often have different perspectives and contexts. It was also focused on the process that was occurring as well as the product such as a song. Then, the researcher selected the lyrics of “Album 21” by Adele as the primary of data sources. Then, the data collection was using documentation.

The research findings for this research were shown that there were the figurative language is applied of song lyrics of “Album 21” by Adele. Hyperbole has a total of 35 (43,75%) figurative number. Personification is less than hyperbole. Personification is number two of all figurative language in lyrics of “Album 21” by Adele as many as 12 seeds (15%). Synecdoche as many as 10 seeds (12,5%), repetition as many as 8 seeds (10%), oxymoron as many as 4 seeds (5%), simile as many as 3 seeds (3,75%), litotes as many as 3 seeds (3,75%), metaphors many as 2 seeds (2,5%), elipsis as many as 2 seeds (2,5%) and zeugma as many as 1 seed (1,25%). Hyperbole dominate the whole songs and get the highest number of among others. The reason used figurative language It seems that the writer refers to overstate and also build a sentence by the strong pointed with the effects were given. The writer wants to describe her heart into the deepest motion by using figurative language.

Key words: Language, Figurative Language, Song.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Problem

People live in this world use language and talk with their fathers, mothers, daughters, sons and the other people by using language. Language is articulated meaning sound as produced by the action of the vocal organ or manner of verbal expression.¹ When we speak, the word we say do not fit together, but following the rules. We must choose the right words and composed them to the rule of the language called grammar.

The language is the most important tool for an individual in order to express himself and understand the life.² So, Language is a means to express everything that exist in person, either in a form of feeling, thoughts, ideas and wishes we had. Based language, it can understand the character, desire, motive, educational background, social life, relationship and the tradition of men. beside the language of human, it also uses to represent and introduce the existence of oneself to others in a variety of places and situations.

Learning language cannot be separated from us because it is very important in every aspect of human life, such as: technology, education, science, politic, economic, art, and etc. English is stated as international language in the

¹ Abdul chaer, *Linguistik Umum*, Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2007, p. 42

² Ayş e Yücel Çetin and Hilmi Demiral, "Evaluation of Language and Literature Skills of Secondary School Students in Turkey According to International Baccalaureate Diploma Program Criteria", *International Journal Of Instruction*, Vol.5, No.2, July 2012, p. 154

world which should be mastered by people from many countries. They may know and understand what they speak communicatively. In Indonesia, the use of English still in certain situation because English is stated as foreign language that is taught in Indonesia from elementary school up to college. It is not like in other Indonesia's neighbour country that used English as second language, such as: Malaysia, Singapore, and Philippines.

In education, language can be identified not only from conversational language, but also in literature. Art of work imagination event for a future or about life and also as a creative writing. For examples: song, poem, poetry, play and the others. The most likeable literature in nowadays is song. The song is the act or art of singing. The function may to express the thoughts and feelings of the singer. The songs have the imaginative quality and the specific characteristic of the language use. Currently, a lot of songs could express our feelings, such as songs with the theme of social, love, political and others. Infrequently, by listening to someone's song listener can be touched because the situation depicted represents our feeling or we have ever experienced.

Nowadays, songs can be used to speak with other people for expressing ideas. The use of language is very influential on the quality of a song. Someone could convey his voices to many people with the choice of strong language and contains many meanings, unique, peace, strength and sharpness of mind that singer or composer write in and also the appropriate intonation. Commonly, the listener will be followed the singer feeling as their part in daily life.

Listening to the song is a fun activity. Song as piece of music has two elements, such as lyric and music. It is the great combination of word and music exploration. Every songs has many messages and need to analyze the meaning of the song to understand the song. Dominantly, a song has a figurative meaning inside the lyrics which makes the suitable statement presented the feeling perfectly into the deepest motion and also beautify the language use in order to make the listeners will be more attracted in listening the song.

The descriptive words of figurative language has a meaning in sense other than literal, even the words convey precise meaning. The figurative language is defined the standard order of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect.³ The figuratives language devides into simile, metaphore, personification, idiom, hyperbole and irony. To find out the kind of figurative language we need to see the contextual meaning of the sentences. Contextual is broad sense, it means without context the listeners difficult to understand the hiding meaning and the types of figurative language.

Some people may not understand about the language used in the song. They just like the song because of the music is enjoyable or even the singer is their idol. A listener does not satisfy to listen the song through hearing the music only without knowing any meanings and purposes of the song. In the other side, Actually in fact so many students outside they don't really understand about

³M. H. Abraham, *A Glossary of Literary Terms Seventh Edition*, The United states of America: earl mcpeek, 1999, p. 146

figurative language, how to classify the type and explain the denotative meaning each figurative meaning. From the phenomena, the writer studies figurative language used and wants to know about the meaning of figurative language in lyrics of “Album 21”. The writer interested to conduct this research because generally the reader including the writer him self sometimes found some difficulties in understanding the meaning from the song lyrics.

There are some reasons why the researcher interested to conduct this research by choosing the lyrics of “Album 21 by Adele. First, the lyrics in this album contain many figurative language which is interested memorable and beautify the lyrics. Second, the singer is popular around the world society. The third, the songs are meaningful and enjoyable to be heard. The album typifies the near dormant tradition of the confessional singer-songwriter in its exploration of heartbreak, self-examination, and forgiveness. The song writer makes a figurative language to beautify the lyric in order easier and to be more interesting to remember and aesthetic. The researcher found figurative language in lyrics to express the singer’s emotion.

Related to the description above, the researcher wants to concern about figurative language especially in lyrics of “Album 21” by Adele. There are many figurative languages could be analyzed by the researcher. In other hand, the researcher wants to increase knowledge about figurative language on Adele’s song lyrics. To analyze this study, the researcher uses Henry’s perception because this perception is appropriate to done this study based on the research

questions of the study. That is why the researcher intends to conduct his research of figurative language entitle **“The Analysis of Figurative Language in Lyrics of “Album 21” by Adele”**.

B. The Limitation of the Problem

Based on the background of the problem stated above, the writer specifies the limitation of the problem based on Figurative language as the analysis of song in lyrics of “Album 21” by Adele. The songs are Rolling in the Deep, Someone Like You, Set Fire to the Rain, Rumour Has It, and Turning Tables. Figurative language divided into four, they are: comparison, contradiction, association and repetition.

C. The Definition of Key Terms

1. Figurative Language

Figurative language is an explicature (interpretation) that involves treating one or more words as if they had meanings different from their literal ones that is not used only as a foundation for inferring which referents are being talked about and which senses of ambiguous expressions are likely to be the intended ones, but also to decide whether any meanings should be replaced to yield figurative explicatures.⁴

⁴Patrick Griffiths, *An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics*, Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press Ltd, 2006, p. 81

2. Song Lyric

A song lyric is any fairly short poem, consisting of the utterance by a single speaker, who expresses a state of mind or a process of perception, thought and feeling.⁵

3. Adele “Album 21”

Adele was born with the birth name Adele Laurie Blue Adskin. She was born in May 5th, 1988 in Tottenham, London, England. She is an english pop singer and songwriter whose soulful, emotive voice and traditionally crafted songs made her one of the most broadly popular performers of her generation. Album 21 is the second studio album by English singer-songwriter Adele, the album was named after age of the singer during is production. It was realised on 24 January 2011.⁶

D. The Formulation of the Problem

Based on the research background, the writer decides some problem statements as follows:

1. How is the figurative language used in lyrics of “Album 21” by Adele?
2. What is the dominant figurative language used in lyrics of “Album 21” by Adele?
3. Why is the figurative language used in lyric of “Album 21” by Adele?

⁵M. H. Abraham, *A Glossary of Literary Terms Seventh Editio....*, p. 146

⁶Adele “Biography”, Accessed from, <http://www.britanica.com/biography/adele>, Retrieved on 5th July 2018, at 10 am

E. The Objectives of the Research

In writing this paper, the writer has objectives as follows:

1. To describe types of figurative language used in lyrics of “Album 21” by Adele.
2. To find the dominant of figurative language used in lyrics of “Album 21” by Adele.
3. To explain figurative language used in lyrics of “Album 21” by Adele.

F. The Signification of The Research

This research is useful to enrich the comprehension about figurative language. The researcher hopes this research will contribute for;

1. Theoretically

This study is expected to enrich the study of English especially in figurative language to help more understanding the meanings or messages through song lyric.

2. Practically

It is hoped that the research findings of the study will give benefit to:

a. Writer

The study is a very significant and useful. It will give some valuable experiences and it can be used for the preparation of the writer as a candidate of teacher.

b. Reader

This study makes every one more knows and understands about figurative language, because when we study about language especially song, we will find kinds of figurative language used in word to more interesting and also many interpretations which give reader or listener understand uses their word.

3. IAIN Padangsidimpuan

This research will provide some information about learning figurative language. It is providing the research as an additional reference for enriching knowledge in IAIN Padangsidimpuan.

4. Other Researchers

This study expected to give the knew knowledge of further research to do better research of teaching and learning case. The result of this research is useful for next researcher who's interested to figurative language cases to get more detail about.

G. The Outlining of the Thesis

This research organized into five chapters which each chapter is divided into subtopic to elaborate the given issue. The first chapter consists; the background of problem, the limitation of problem, the definition of key term, the formulation of the problem, the purpose of the research, the significant of the research and the outline of the thesis.

The second chapter, it consists of process figurative language which consists of the theoretical description of research. This chapter also contains about the review of related findings.

The third chapter, it is about research methodology which has several subchapters, they are; the research design, the data source, the technique of collecting data and the technique of data analysis.

The fourth chapter, it contains the result of data descriptions; figurative language in lyrics of “Album 21” by Adele. This chapter is also containing the research discussion.

The fifth chapter, it consists of conclusion about the result of research and suggestions made by researcher for certain identity.

CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL DESCRIPTION

A. Theoritical Study

1. Figurative Language

a. The Defenition of Figurative Language

People can be said have a rich vocabulary through comprehend about what is the vocabulary meaning by the truely. In language, study of meaning sometimes canbe defined based on meaning and sometimes on function (literal and non-literal meaning). Literal meaning means exactly what it says, while non-literal (figurative language) is to describe something often through comparison with something different.

Keraf states that figurative language is ways of mindset presentation by the unique language which shows author's personality (Language user). A good figurative language must be include three aspects: honesty, politely, and interested. Dale states that figurative language is a beautiful language used to increase the effect or sense with introducing and comparing a things to the other things in general.¹ Futhermore, the used of figurative language is to shows author thinking, feeling and also creating a language through a good diction to make adreesee know well what the author mean in a deeply motion.

¹Henry Guntur Tarigan, *Pengajaran Gaya Bahasa*, Bandung: Angkasa, 1985, p. 5

Warriner states figurative language is a language used imaginatively, it is not like the literal meaning based on what the real meaning in dictionary design.² In addition, non-literal uses of language are traditionally called figurative and are described by rhetorical terms such as metaphor, irony, metonymy, synecdoche, hyperbole and litotes. However, it is difficult to draw a neat line between literal and nonliteral uses of language. Saeed explains that this is among other things, because one of the ways language changes over time is by speakers shifting the meanings of words to fit new conditions.³ So, figurative language can appear in multiple forms with the use of different literary.

b. Types of Figurative Language

In book *Pengajaran Semantik* written by Henry Guntur Tarigan explains that figurative is divided into four kinds. Those are comparison, contradiction, association and repetition.⁴

1) Comparison

In Henry's book *Pengajaran Semantick*, he divided comparison into 4 types, they are:

²Henry Guntur Tarigan, *Pengajaran Semantik*,...,p. 113

³Margarita Godea Rambaudo, *Basic Semantics*, Madrid: Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia, 2012, p. 32

⁴Henry Guntur Tarigan, *Pengajaran Semantik*, Bandung: Angkasa, 1995

a) Personification

Personification is a particular subtype of ontological metaphor in which an abstract entity is construed as though it were a physical object which is then further specified as being a person.⁵ Based on the statement, this figurative language type attaches the human “humanize” attributes to an inanimate object that seems to have the property of a living thing. It serves to provide a clearer picture of the situation described and provide a concrete image of “imagery”. Here are some examples of personification:

The cat is missing your touched.

The trees smile happily.

The leaf of coconut trees is waving in the beach.

The tasks are waiting for us.⁶

From the examples, there is a physical object which is described to the personal characteristic. The description surely gives an argument that a thing does something like a human habit. An inanimate object. That is impossible that a thing act in human ways. As in the first example, the moon is described following people. Actually, a moon doesn't walk as like human do

⁵James R. Hurford, *Semantics A Coursebook Second Edition*, New York: Cambridge University Press, 2007, p.337

⁶Henry Guntur Tarigan, *pengajaran Gsya Bahasa...* p. 18

b) Simile

The word simile is derived from the latin word "simile", meaning 'resemblance and likenesses', technically it means the comparison of two objects with some similarities. Shamisa states simile is the claim of two things in one or two attributes, simile is fundamentally a figure of speech requiring overt reference to source and target entities and explicit construction connecting them.⁷ So, Simile means a figurative language types that compare two things which essentially different, but deliberately equal. The used of this type should use the word comparison or the connecting word (as or like). Moreover, a simile is an explicit comparison between two different conception (entities, properties, action, etc). Similes take a variety of forms. The following is selection:

Like stars in the sky.

As sweet as honey.

Like a water and soil.⁸

Based on the example, we can conclude that simile is the figurative language model that exactly describe a thing as follows with the word "resemblance or like". Which essentially different things, but

⁷Elaheh Fadaee, "Symbols, Metaphores and Similes in Literature: A Case Study of "Animal Farm", *Journal of English and Literature*, vol.2(2), 2011,p.22

⁸Henry Guntur Tarigan, *Pengajaran Semantik...*, p. 118

deliberately equal. This types truly showed by the word uses as follows the pattern.

c) Metaphor

Metaphor has traditionally been viewed as the most important form of figurative language use, and is usually seen as reaching its most sophisticated form in literary or poetic language. Dirven and Paprotte state Metaphor is now considered an instrument of thought, and a transaction between the constructive effects of context, imagistic and conceptual representations, and general encyclopedic knowledge. For psychology, metaphor has effected a rethinking of the processproduct distinction, concepts and representations as dynamic constructions are now seen to depend on and to participate in the processes of formal and informal reason.⁹ In addition, Lakoff and Johnson state metaphors allow us to understand one domain of experience in terms of another.

There must be some grounding, some concepts that are not completely understood via to serve as source domains.¹⁰ So, metaphor may express A is B, differs from the simile only in that comparison is implied rather than explicit. It is to be read in the same way a simile, but it is often more difficult to recognize since the comparison may be

⁹Elizabeth Jane Holt, *Figures of Speech: An Exploration of The Use of Idiomatic Phrases in Conversation*, New York: The University of New York, 1991, p.55

¹⁰Jhon I. Saeed, *Semantics second edition*, Australian: Blackwell publishing Ltd, 2003, p. 347

reduce to phrase or a single word. When the poet uses metaphor, he transfers the qualities and associations of one subject to another in order to make more vivid in our mind. Based those discussion, the researcher simplify metaphor is a figure of speech used to compare two unlike things by claiming that one thing is another.

If one turns to traditional treatments of figurative language, two major categories stand out: simile and metaphore. When we use Simile we call attention to the fact that we are asking the listener or reader to consider X as similiar to Y. We do this with the phrase "X is like a Y". We make the comparison explicit by asking that there be a transfer of characteristics of Y to X. In contrast of simile, metaphor does not say that something is like a source field; it uses the source field to define the target.¹¹ So, the differences between them comes down to a word. Simile uses the word *like* or *as* to compare things but metaphor directly state a comparison. For example:

He is my uncle's golden boy.

The word is a sword.

Magazine is an information source.¹²

Futhermore, metaphore is basically undue expression, but they are superfluous because they should paint a clear picture, become a

¹¹Evelyn Hatch and Cheryl Brown, *Vocabulary, Semantic and Language Education*, Los Angeles: Cambridge University Press, 1995, p. 88-89

¹²Henry Guntur Tarigan, *Pengajaran Gaya Bahasa.....* p. 16

profound statement. In those specimens give us a deeply motion but in a overstatement description. This types characters is no conjunction in the sentence and compareing directly in analogical comparison form.

d) Allegory

Allegory comes from the Greek "allegorein" means "speak figuratively" derived from the word "allos" means "another" + "agoreuein" means "speaks". Allegory is a story narrated in the symbolic emblem that element of the main element presents something hidden which makes the reader more exited and more curious to the story.¹³ An allegory is a narrative, whether in prose or verse, in which the agents and actions and sometimes the setting as well, are contrived by the author to make coherent sense on the "literal" or primary, level of signification and at the same time to signify a second, correlated order of signification.¹⁴ In addition, Allegory is simply one thing consistently being presented in the guise of something else. In allegory there is usually a series of action which are in fact symbolic or other actions or in other ways allegory is a story by using symbols or figure. In example:

Mouse deer and the crocodiles.

¹³Henry Guntur Tarigan, *Pengajaran Gaya Bahasa...* p. 24

¹⁴M. H. Abrams, *A Glossary of Literary Terms Seventh Edition...* p. 5

Mouse deer and the farmer.¹⁵

From the examples above, the story is conducted a lesson but still hiding. It becomes clear and fact if get the point of the story. The reader will be attracted to find them and find with a good impression to the reader and give a moral value for the good reader.

e) Antithesis

In Henry's book, Poerwadarminta figures antithesis means 'the right opponent' or 'the true opposition'. Ducrot and Todorov state a kind of language style that performs comparisons between two antonyms (ie a word containing the characteristics of conflicting semantic).¹⁶ So, antithesis is contains a comparison between two words of conflicting meaning. For example:

He is happy when I'm failed in examination.

She is a beautiful girl even her husband is ugly.

Her beauty is the only thing that hurt her.¹⁷

Based those examples, the sentences use a comparison between two word conflicting meaning. Such as crowded and loneliness. It means that the word is exactly different but in a one sentence. The characteristic of this figurative language is the conflicting words are often close together.

¹⁵Henry Guntur Tarigan, *Pengajaran Gaya Bahasa*..... p. 24

¹⁶Henry Guntur Tarigan, *Pengajaran Gaya Bahasa*..... p. 27

¹⁷Henry Guntur Tarigan, *Pengajaran Semantik*..... p. 128

2) Contradiction

In Henry's book *Pengajaran Semantik*, he divided contradiction into 5 types, they are:

a) Hyperbole

Nowadays, we often find this type of figurative language in our daily life conversation. The word used to overstate the fact from the reality. Tarigan states hyperbole is a kind of figurative language which contains exaggerated statement: amount, size, or characteristics in order to emphasize a statement or situation to intensify, enhance the impression and the influence.¹⁸ So, the types of figurative language that involves an exaggeration of ideas for the sake of emphasis. It has a humorous effect created by an overstatement.

The using of hyperbole is to create an amusing effect or to emphasize our meaning. However, in literature it has very serious implications. By using hyperbole, a writer makes common human feelings remarkable and intense to such an extent that they do not remain ordinary. In literature the usage of hyperbole develops contrast. When one thing is described with an overstatement, and the other thing is presented normally, a striking contrast is developed. This technique may be employed to catch the reader's attention. The word hyperbole

¹⁸Henry Guntur Tarigan, *Pengajaran Semantik*.... p. 129

comes from the greek word meaning (waste, exaggeration). It is derived from the word hyper “exceed” + ballien “throw”. Hyperbola is an exaggerated way of achieving effect, a style of language in which is contains a stretched extended truth.¹⁹ There are the example of hyperbole as follows:

I’m shock and breathless when I look her performance.

My heart stops beating cause of your voice

She is so perfect, noneless a thing wrong.²⁰

Based on those examples, the hyperbole shows in a distinction description. The words in every sentences pointed humorous effect created by an overstatement or exaggerated way of achieving sentences. It is inclosure with a view to exaggeration of the real truth. So, it seems unreasonable.

f) Litotes

Moeliono assumpts litotes is one of the figure of speech whose disclosure to express something positive with a negative form or a contradictory form. Litotes reduces or weakens the power of the actual statement.²¹ Dale also expresses litotes is a kind of style that makes a statement about something by denying or denying it is opposit. So, this type to describe the situation in opposit terms mean the actual reality

¹⁹Henry Guntur Tarigan, *Pengajaran Gaya Bahasa...* p.55

²⁰Henry Guntur Tarigan, *Pengajaran Gaya Bahasa...* p. 56

²¹Henry Guntur Tarigan, *Pengajaran Gaya Bahasa...*, p. 58

in order to humble themselves, when the point is high. Litotes can be interpreted as an expression in the of understanding facts. This is usually to keep courtesy of refine.

Result of his efforts are not disappointed

Sometime will you visit my hut?

Icuk sugiarto is not street players.²²

For that distance, litotes employs an understatement by using negatives or in other words, a positive statement expressed by negating its opposite expression. It means that degrades the quality of something with the intent to humble himself. That way there is a fact that is minimized.

g) Irony

Irony is a kind of figurative language which expresses a contradictory meaning, with the intent of making fun. This implies something really different, however it contrasted with its real meaning.²³ So, irony is the situation in which someone says or does something, but means another thing or intends for something else to happen that would be contrary to thought. For example:

I really believe in you, your promises never prove.

Your bedroom is so tidy, the pillows are on the floor.

²²Henry Guntur Tarigan, *Pengajaran Gaya Bahasa....* p.59

²³Henry Guntur Tarigan, *Pengajaran Semantik....* p. 133

You wake up early, this is still 09:00 Am.²⁴

From the examples, we know irony is the word used in which the meaning is different from the literal meaning or can be simplify with significantly different between the presentation and the truth. The hallmark is the existence of exaltation, but after that it drops the person.

h) Oxymoron

Oxymoron is a figurative language that consist of inforcement or establishment of a syntactic relationship (coordination and determination) between two antonyms.²⁵ Oxymoron refers to expressions which contain an explicit contradiction.²⁶ So, oxymoron is contains the inforcement or establishment of a syntactic relationship based on two antonyms.

Mountain climbing is indeed a draw event is a very dangerous.

Language can be used as unifying tool of a nation but can also be a divisive tool.

Tv broadcast can be used as a means of peace but can also be a firebrand.²⁷

²⁴Henry Guntur Tarigan, *Pengajaran Gaya Bahasa....* p. 62

²⁵Henry Guntur Tarigan, *Pengajaran Semantik,....* p. 134

²⁶Laurel J. Brinton, *The Structure of Modern English A linguistic introduction*, Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 2000, p.154

²⁷Henry Guntur Tarigan, *Pengajaran Gaya Bahasa....* p. 63

From the examples, describe a coordination and determination between two antonyms, such as indeed a draw-a very dangerous,unifying-devisive and peace-firebrand. The word is contrary things are expressed in one phrase.

i) Paralipsis

In Henry's book, Ducrot and Todorov figure paralipsis is a figure of speech in which formula used as media to explain that someone does not say what is implied in the sentence itself.²⁸ In addition, paralipsis is a literary devices in which a speaker pretends to hide what he exactly wants to say and enforce.²⁹ So, paralipsis is to deliberately emphasize or assert an idea by pretending to ignore or pass over it.

May grandma listen to your request (sorry) is not my intention to reject it.

The teacher often praise the child, (forgive me) I mean scolding him.³⁰

From the examples, it shows any implisit meaning in the sentence. Such as in example number 2, it is clearly said that the teacher praises on him but in fact the teacher is scholding him. It

²⁸Henry Guntur Tarigan, *Pengajaran Semantik*,.... p. 136

²⁹William Shakespeare, "Paralipsis Defenition" Accessed from, <http://literarydevices.net/paralipsis/>, Retrieved on 11th July 2018 at 11:46 am

³⁰Henry Guntur Tarigan, *Pengajaran Semantik*,.... p. 137

means that the teacher suppresses the matter without directly mentioning the subject.

j) Zeugma

In Henry's book, Ducrot and Todorov state zeugma is a coordination or two word grammatical combination containing contradictory semantic features, such as abstract or concrete.³¹ In addition, this figurative speech is the apostrophe in which one uses two denser constructions by connecting a word to other words by contraction. In example:

The boy is diligent and lazy in school.

My grandama are kind and temperament.

We sing the song with mouth and eyes.³²

These examples describe two word grammatical combinations containing contradictions. The word uses are illogical and not grammatical on the second syntactic construction. The effect then the sentence feels there is a confusion. As in the words diligent and lazy, old and young and others which contain contradictions.

³¹Henry Guntur Tarigan, *Pengajaran Semantik*.... p. 138

³²Henry Guntur Tarigan, *Pengajaran Gaya Bahasa*.... p. 68

3) Association

In Henry's book *Pengajaran Semantik*, he divided association into 4 types, they are:

a) Metonymy

In metonymy (Greek for "a change of name") the literal term for one thing is applied to another with which it has become closely associated because of a recurrent relationship in common experience.³³ In addition, metonymy is the types of figurative language that using the name of thing or the name of the thing that is link with the person, goods, or thing as his successor.

Sometimes the **pen** is sharper than the **sword**.

In yesterday olimpiade, I only got **bronze** while my friend is **silver**.

Parker is more expensive than **pilot**.³⁴

Based those examples, metonymy describe about a word that is used to stand in for another word. Sometimes it is chosen because it is a well-known characteristic of the word. The name of the brand usually sometimes is wellknown than the truly name. For example Sanyo or others.

³³M. H. Abrams, *A Glossary of Literary Terms Seventh Edition*.... p. 98

³⁴Henry Guntur Tarigan, *Pengajaran Gaya Bahasa*..., p. 123

b) Synecdoche

Synecdoche refers to expressions which refer to a thing by naming part of it. A typical kind of synecdoche is the naming of something by naming the material of which it is composed.³⁵ In addition, muliono states synecdoche is a figure of speech mentions the section as a substitute for the whole name, or otherwise.³⁶ Thus, synecdoche is the style of language used to represent other things beyond the meaning of the expressed word. This mantle belongs to the type of comparison proporsion. In example:

Where did you make your eyes?

Every years, mouth adding for food consumption in indonesia.

Use your ears as well!³⁷

Based on the examples, the sentences presents the things based on the whole to the part of it, or otherwise. It means that the things discribe through the part, or the whole to represent the things. Eyes is represented human body in general and also dozen sail in a harbour .

c) Euphenism

Dales states the word eupenism comes from the Greek word “euphemizein” with the meaning ”to speak with clear and reasonable words”. Which is derived from the word eu “Good” + phanai “speaks”.

³⁵Laurel J. Brinton, *The Structure of Modern English A linguistic introduction....* p. 178

³⁶Henry Guntur Tarigan, *Pengajaran Gaya Bahasa...* p. 124

³⁷Henry Guntur Tarigan, *Pengajaran Semantik ...* p. 140-141

So, in briefly caan be said good at speaking, speaking well”. Eupenism is the finer phrases change from the word worst feeling, argue perceived, disadvantageous, or unpleasant expression.³⁸In addition, euphenism is an inoffensive expression used in place of a blunt one that is felt to be disagreeable or embrassing.³⁹So, eupenism is a reference in the form of a non-offensive expression to replace a reference that is felt insulting or unpleasant. In essent using word with good meaning. As in example:

Before I go (Before I die)

WC (Toilet)

Perspiration (Sweat)⁴⁰

From the examples, the politeness expression appear by the place of word or phrases that otherwise might be considered harsh or unpleasant to hear. The word uses is represented by the other word but still has same meaning in order to make a better word to be heard. As in instance before I go, it is represented the word die by using go.

d) Elipsis

Elipsis is a kind of figurative language in which carried out the removal or dissapearance of words or meet the form a sentence based on grammar. Ducrot and todorov state that elipsis is removal of one

³⁸Henry Guntur Tarigan, *Pengajaran Semantik*,.... p.143

³⁹M. H. Abrams, *A Glossary of Literary Terms Seventh Edition*.... p. 83

⁴⁰Henry Guntur Tarigan, *Pengajaran Gaya Bahas*,.... p. 128

important element in complete syntactic construction.⁴¹ Based on the explanation, elipsis is an expression with the style of language in a sentence or discourse which in its application removes one element in the discourse or sentence. Removal of one element of the sentence is intended to add aesthetic impression. Removing forms can be as follow:

Subject removal

A radio gift (Head master get a radio gift)

Predicate removal

Mom, tomorrow (Mother will sell her gold tomorrow)

Object removal

She forces too strong (She force me to strong)

Adverb removal

I will go (They will go to Bandung)

Subject, predicate, and object at once.

In Bandung (I bring this bike in bandung).⁴²

Based on the examples, we can see that elipsis is removal a sentence element from syntactic construction. The removal can be as a subject, object, predicate, adverb or subject, predicate and object at

⁴¹Henry Guntur Tarigan, *Pengajaran Semantik*,.... p.144

⁴²Henry Guntur Tarigan, *Pengajaran Semantik*,.... p.144

once. As in a radio give, the subject and the verb is removal (head master get).

e) **Inversion**

In Henry's book, Ducrot and Todorov state inversion is a figure of speech which are permutations or changing in the order of elements of syntactic construction on elements or in another way, inversion is the changing of the subject-predicate order becomes predicate-subject.⁴³ So, the inversion is a figure of speech for reversing the pattern of a sentence where the subject and predicate are in a different position from the original position. In example:

What a beautiful car it is.

How wonderful the weather is today!

Never had I seen such a beautiful rose.⁴⁴

From the examples, they show us about the sentence where putting the verb before the subject. It makes the sentence sound unusual or quite formal. This structure changes into Subject-Predicate to be Predicate-Subject.

f) **Gradation**

Gradation is a figurative language containing a sequence (at least three) syntactically syntactic words or terms that have one or

⁴³Henry Guntur Tarigan, *Pengajaran Semantik*,.... p. 145

⁴⁴Henry Guntur Tarigan, *Pengajaran Semantik*,.... p. 145

more general semantic features, at least one feature is repeated with a quantitative changes.⁴⁵ So, gradation contains a syntactic sequence of words or terms that have one or more general semantic features.

We are struggling with one determination; determination must go forward; advance in life; a decent and decent life; both physically and spiritually; which is pleasing to God.⁴⁶

The sentences is describe a word connecting by a syntactically way, it is related or some word is repeated. The sentence include a sequence words which a term syntactically having one or more general characteristics of semantics at least one repetitive feature with quantitative change.

4) Repetition

In Henry's book *Pengajaran Semantik*, he devided repetition into 4 types, they are:

a) Alliteration

Alliteration is the repetition of a speech sound in a sequence of nearby words. The term is usually applied only to consonants, and only when the recurrent sound begins a word or a stressed syllable within a word. In old english alliterative meter, alliteration is the principal

⁴⁵Henry Guntur Tarigan, *Pengajaran Semantik*,.... p.147

⁴⁶Henry Guntur Tarigan, *Pengajaran Semantik*... p. 147

organizing, device of the verse line; the verse is unrimed; each line is divided; each line is divided into two half-line of two strong stresses by a decisive pause, caesura; and at least one, and usually both, of the two stressed syllable of the second half line.⁴⁷ By the explanation, the researcher conclude that alliteration is a stylistic of words, having the same first consonant sound, occur close together in a series. Consider the following examples:

Buckets of big blue berries.

Five miles meandering with a mazy motion.

Apt alliteration's artful aid.⁴⁸

The examples above describe about words repetition in which the word is refrained in a consonant sound in one line or recurrent sound begins a word or a stressed syllable within a word.

b) **Chiasmus**

In Henry's book, Ducrot and Todorov state that chiasmus is contain repetition at the same time an inversion of the relationship between two words in one sentence.⁴⁹ So, chiasmus is in which words, grammar constructs, or concepts are repeated in reverse order, in the same form or modified form.

⁴⁷M. H. Abraham, *A Glossary of Literary Terms Seventh Edition*.... p. 8

⁴⁸Seamus Heaney, *Literary Terms and Definition*, Accessed from, <https://www.saylor.org/site/wp-content/uploads/2012/06/Literary-Terms-and-Definitions-alliteration-etc.pdf>, Accessed on 20 September 2018 at 11.44 am

⁴⁹Henry Guntur Tarigan, *Pengajaran Semantik*.... p.145

The rich feel poor, the poor feel rich.

The wrong one becomes right, the right one becomes wrong

The old one feel young, the young one feel old.⁵⁰

From the examples, the repetition at the same time an inversion of the relationship between two words in one sentence. The words use repetition but convey in a sentence.

c) **Repetition**

In Henry's book, Ducrot and Todorov figure repetition is containing a repetition word or a group of word in multiple times.⁵¹ So, this kind of figurative language structure by many times repetition. Such as examples below:

Welcome my hero, welcome my beloved, welcome my idol, welcome to the flower of nation, welcome the fruit of my heart, we wait for you with pride and joy. Welcome, welcome.⁵²

Futhermore, the word "welcome" have a multiple times repeat in that sentences. such as in the define of the repetition. This kind of figurative can be as sound syllable, words or parts of a sentence that are considered important for putting in appropriate context

⁵⁰Henry Guntur Tarigan, *Pengajaran Gaya Bahasa*.... p. 187

⁵¹Henry Guntur Tarigan, *Pengajaran Semantik*,... p.152

⁵²Henry Guntur Tarigan, *Pengajaran Semantik*,... p.152

2. Album 21 by Adele

a. Adele

Adele Laurie Blue Adkins born 5 may 1988 in North London, England. She is a British singer-song writer who has sold millions of albums worldwide and won a total of 15 grammys as well as an oscar.⁵³She is a Grammy Award-winning artist whose throwback, soulful sound has made her an international success with hits like "Rolling in the Deep", "set fire to the rain" and "Someone Like You". Adele's first two albums, 19 and 21, earned her critical praise and a level of commercial success unsurpassed among her peers.

Debut album 19, which is named for the singer's age when she began recording the project, went on sale in early 2008. Led by two popular lead singles, "Hometown Glory" and "Chasing Pavements", the record rocketed. Released in the United States through Columbia Records, 19 resonated with American audiences, much as it had with British music fans. Adele cemented her commercial success with an appearance in October 2008 on Saturday Night Live. At the taping of the show, the album was ranked No. 40 on iTunes. Less than 24 hours later, it was number 1.

Anchored by hits like "Rolling in the Deep" and "Someone Like You," 21 placed Adele in rarified air. In February 2011, she found herself with two

⁵³Adele "biography" Accessed from, <https://www.biography.com/people/adele-20694679>, Retrieved on 12 April 2018, at 9 p.m.

Top 5 singles and a pair of Top 5 albums in the same week, becoming the only artist besides the Beatles and 50 Cent to achieve that milestone. On June 29, 2012, Adele announced on her website that she was pregnant with the couple's first child. She spoke to people magazine about being a mother: "I really want to be a mum. I better start getting on with it!" she said. She gave birth to her son Angelo on October 19, 2012. After becoming a mom in 2012, Adele returned to the charts with the ballad "Hello" in 2015, the lead single from what was dubbed her comeback album 25. In 2017 she won five Grammys for her work on 25, including album, record and song of the year. In early 2017, Adele was spotted wearing a wedding band, sparking marriage rumors. At her January 2017 Grammy acceptance speech, Adele appeared to confirm the rumors by calling Konecki her husband. "Grammys, I appreciate it, the Academy, I love you, my manager, my husband and my son "you're the only reason I do it," she said at the time. Although in interviews backstage she referred to Konecki as her "partner," she confirmed her marriage in March during a concert in Brisbane, Australia⁵⁴

b. **Album 21**

Album 21 is the second studio album by English singer-songwriter Adele . It was released on 24 January 2011, in Europe and on 22 February 2011 in North America. The album was named after the age of the singer

⁵⁴Adele "Biography", Accessed from, <https://www.biography.com/people/adele-20694679>, Retrieved on 12 April 2018, at 9 p.m.

during its production. 21 shares the folk and Motown soul influences of her 2008 debut album 19 , but was further inspired by the American country and Southern blues music to which she had been exposed during her 2008–09 North American tour *An Evening with Adele* . Composed in the aftermath of the singer's separation from her partner, the album typifies the near dormant tradition of the confessional singer-songwriter in its exploration of heartbreak, self-examination, and forgiveness.

Fivesingles were released to promote the album, with " Rolling in the Deep", "Someone like You " and " Set Fire to the Rain " becoming international number-one songs, while " Rumour Has It " charted in the top 20 across Europe and North America. Globally, 21 was the biggest selling musical release for both 2011 and 2012, and helped revitalise lagging sales of the UK and US music industry. With over 31 million copies sold worldwide, 21 is one of the best-selling albums of all time. Critics hailed the album as a shift from the overtly sexual and musically bombastic status quo, and attributed its success to its deeply autobiographical yet universal songs.

Adele's style on 21 is generally characterised by critics as soul, although some suggest that the album eschews any distinct stylistic epithet. Jon Caramanica of The New York Times wrote that the album's music is a part of a recent British soul revival that "summoned styles dating back to Motown girl groups and Dusty Springfield

At the end of 2011, *Billboard* spoke to Adele about the success of *21* and what the future held for her.⁵⁵ On 21 February, *21* won the British Master Card Album of the Year. In February 2013, a live rendition of the album's third single "Set Fire to the Rain", included on *Live at the Royal Albert Hall*, won the Grammy Award for Best Pop Solo Performance.

B. The Related Findings

The review of related finding is about previous study that done by other researchers in order to help the new researcher with same topic of research. The researcher can recognize and qualify the research. It is good or bad, same or not and it used to help researcher for a better research too. Related to this research had been done as follows:

First the script of Khadijah Arifah, the kind of the research is qualitative research. She found many types of figurative language in this research. In some songs found some of the same types of figurative language. In this study, figurative language that is often found is the personification, hyperbole, metaphor and paradox. Besides that, the researcher also found another figurative language as oxymoron, litotes, simile, allusion, repetition, symbolic and

⁵⁵Adele, "Biography", accessed from, <http://www.britannica.com/biography/Adele>, Retrieved on 11 May 2018 at 9: 45pm

enumeration. Hyperbole the most dominant type of figures in John Legend's selected.⁵⁶

Secondly a script of Agustin EvinWulandari,the researcher finds the several types of figurative languages used in Robert Frost's selected poems; such as symbol, paradox, parallelism, climax, personification, tautology, metaphor, contradiction, repetition, rhetoric, simile, inversion, and hyperbole.Beside that, the researcher also finds the dominant figurative language.The dominant figurative language that Robert Frost uses in poems is symbol. Robert Frost tends to use symbols in his poems because the symbol has a powerful effect to create shadows that are easily captured by the senses. Therefore, it can helpthe reader easy to understand the meaning of the poem. On the other hand, Robert Frost uses at most eight figurative languages, such as in the poem Mending Wall. He uses tautology, metaphor, symbol, personification, contradiction, repetition, rhetoric, and simile.⁵⁷

Thirdly a script of Qurrotul 'Ain,she found the figure of speech which is used in every each song, follows: in the first song "Hold My Hand", the most dominant is personification with 4 song lyrics. In the second song "Thank You Allah", the most dominant is hyperbole, with 7 song lyrics. In the third song "Insya Allah", the most dominant is Irony, with 6 song lyrics. In the fourth song "For the Rest of My Life", the most dominant is hyperbole, there is any 14 song

⁵⁶Khadijah Arifah, "Figurative Language Analysis in Five Jhon Legend's Songs", *Thesis* (Malang: UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim, 2016)

⁵⁷Agustin Evin Wulandari, "Figurative Languages used In Robert Frost's Selected Poems",*Thesis* (Malang:: UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim, 2015)

lyrics. In the last song “Palestine Will Be Free”, the most dominant is hyperbole, there is any 8 song lyrics. After sum all of the song lyrics in 5 songs that the writer researched, the writer found the most dominant of figurative language in 5 songs is hyperbole. The total of hyperbole from 5 songs is 31 figurative language or same with 36%. So, the frequently used in the 5th song that the researched the kind figurative language which is Maher Zain used is hyperbole. As already known, the researcher examined the religious song, which also would greatly raise the name of Allah, so the most dominant figurative language which is used is in the 5th songs is hyperbole.⁵⁸

Finally a script of Ahmad Aldi Sarjani, the kind of the research also is qualitative research. This research aims to find an answer to the statement of the problem and to determine the types of reference used in the lyric of the song “Guide Me All The Way”. The result of the research undertaken by Ahmad Aldi shows that he found three types of reference: anaphora reference, cataphora reference and anaphora reference. Anaphora reference as many as 35 seeds and this is the dominant reference. Cataphora reference as many as 16 seeds and anaphora reference as many as 9 seeds. Anaphora reference dominate the song lyrics in maher zain guide me all the way. Cataphora reference less than reference anaphora and anaphora reference is reference at least in the lyric of the song.⁵⁹

⁵⁸Qurrotul ‘Ain, “An Analysis of Figurative Language in The Song Lyrics by Maher Zain”, *Thesis* (Cirebon: IAIN Syekh Nurjati, 2013)

⁵⁹Ahmad Aldi Sarjani, “Analysis of Reference in Maher Zain Song’s “Guide Me All the Way”, *Thesis* (Padangsidempuan: IAIN Padangsidempuan 2017)

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. The Research Design

Related to this research, The researcher applies descriptive and qualitative approach. Best states that descriptive design is a research methods that attempt to describe and interpret objects as what they are.¹ So, descriptive design is specifying description and interpretation of the object.

Gay and Airasian state that qualitative approach is situated in a particular perspective or context and since different people and groups often have different perspectives and contexts. This method based on the collection and analysis of nonnumerical data such as observation, interviews and other more discursive source of information.² It means that the qualitative research is powered by the data collection by observational the data analysis based on the problem of the research and the objective of the research. Qualitative approach is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to social or human problems.³ The statement explains that the qualitative research exploring and understanding the meaning.

¹Sukardi, *Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan Kompetensi dan Praktiknya*, Jakarta: PT. Bumi Aksara, 2003, p. 157

²Gay. L. R & Airasion P, *Educational Research Competence for Analysis and Application*, The United States of America: Prentice Hall, 2000, p. 9

³John W. Creswell, *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approaches Third Edition*, The United States of America: Sage Publications Ltd, 2009, p. 37

Briefly, Descriptive design simply to describe what data shown in the set source of data and qualitative approach is to find out theoretical which one seems to be better text to convey meaning and system of meaning in Adele song. Researcher may conduct research that is interesting to him and also an own volition. In qualitative research, instrument is the researcher itself. The researcher would understand library research is a way of obtaining data by studying books in the library which is the result of the previous researcher.

B. The Source of Data

Data source is the lyrics of the song in “Album 21” from Adele. Adele’s songs include a song that can stimulate the human heart to be sensitive.. Data sources might be hoping to access or explore, this include: language, expression, appearance, experiences, accounts, interpretations, memories, thoughts, ideas, opinions, understandings, emotions, feelings, perceptions, morals, behavior, practices, actions, activities, conversations, interactions, faith, creations, secrets, relationships, inner self, sub/unconscious, psyche, and so on.⁴ Based on the statement, the lyric of “Album 21” by Adele would use as the object of the studies for was examined as a data source. The researcher should keep in mind two types of data collection these are primary data and secondary data, which are usually associated with the collection of original data.

⁴Jeniffer Mason, *Qualitative Researching Second Edition*, (California: Thousand Oaks, 2002), p. 52

1. Primary Data

Primary data is the data sources of research which obtained directly from the original source; the primary data takes from lyrics of “Album 21” by Adele which contain figurative language.⁵

2. Secondary Data

Secondary data means data that are already available such, the data which have already been collected and analyze by someone else. When the researcher utilities secondary data, then he has to look into various sources from where he can obtain them includes, through intermediate media or directly in the form of books, records, and existing evidence. In this case he is certainly not confronted with the problems that are usually associated with the collection of original data. Secondary data may either be published data or unpublished data.⁶ So, Secondary data is the data source of the research which is obtained through intermediate media or directly in the form of books, records, and existing evidence.

The data is associated with the search for meaning word by word in the song lyrics. This data is organized into research in uncovering the meaning of the sentence and the following sentences in meaning. The data included in the data source is a song that is the analysis of figurative language in lyrics of

⁵Adele “Lyrics”, ([Http://www.azlyrics.com/lyrics/adele/Album21.html](http://www.azlyrics.com/lyrics/adele/Album21.html), accessed on 14 may 2018).

⁶C. R. Cothary, *Research Methodology Methods and Techniques*, New Delhi: New Age International Ltd, 2004, p. 111- 112

”Album 21” by Adele, The songs are: Rolling in the Deep, Someone Like You, Set Fire to the Rain, Rumour Has It, and Turning Tables.

C. The Technique of Data Collection

Jhon. W. Cresswell states that the data collection steps include three types of data collection: interviews, documents, and visual materials.⁷ It means that to collect the data which suitable with the study, in this study the researcher will use documentary materials such as books, magazines, newspapers and the contents of all other verbal materials which can be either spoken or printed.⁸ So, the technique of collecting data which apply by researcher is documentation. The documentation will help the researcher to collect through all the data that related to the study.

The researcher gets the information from the literary and books about song and figurative language as the way to collecting data. Retrieving information in this case is the lyric of set fire to the rain by adele. The ways of collecting data are as follows:

1. The researcher select the analysis of lyric “Album 21” by Adele.
2. The researcher reads all of the analysis of lyrics “Album 21” by Adele.
3. The researcher collects and take notes about figurative language in lyrics of “Album 21” by Adele.

⁷Jhon. W. Cresswell, *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative, And Mixed Methods Approaches...* p. 179

⁸C R Cothary, *Research Methodology Methods and Techniques*, New Delhi: New Age International Ltd, 2004, p. 110

D. The Technique of Data Analysis

The technique of data analysis make researcher more understand about their data and share what their know to other people. this research used content analysis. Data analysis means the process of systematically searching and arranging the transcript, field note and other materials that the researcher accumulates to increase own understanding of them.⁹ Based on the explanation above the research needed focus in analysis data sistematically. The researcher need to find any file to support his research accurately. The researcher uses Henry's book *Pengajaran Semantik* as the main material to analyze this research.

Content analysis is indigenous to communication research and is potentially one of the most important research techniques in the social sciences. It seeks to analyze data within a specific context in view of the meanings someone, a group or culture, attributes to them. Communications, messages, and symbols differ from observables events, things, properties or people in that they inform about something other than themselves. Content analysis is research technique for making replicable and valid inferences from data or their context.¹⁰ Content analysis consists of analyzing the contents of documentary materials such as books, magazines, newspapers and the contents of all other verbal materials which

⁹Jhon. W. Cresswell, *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*...p. 185

¹⁰Rippendorff, K. (1989). *Content Analysis*. In E. Barnouw, G. Gerbner, W. Schramm, T. L. Worth, & L. Gross (Eds.), *International Encyclopedia of Communication* (Vol. 1, Pp. 403-407). New York, Ny: Oxford University Press. Retrieved From [Http://Repository.Upenn.Edu/Asc_Papers/226](http://Repository.Upenn.Edu/Asc_Papers/226)

can be either spoken or printed.¹¹ So, content analysis is a research technique used to make replicable and valid inferences by interpreting and coding textual material.

Data analysis in qualitative research consists of preparing and organizing the data (example: data as in transcripts, or image data as in photographs) for analysis, then reducing the data into themes through a process of coding and condensing the codes, and finally representing the data in figures, tables, or a discussion.¹² The recording of documents and visual materials can be based on the researcher's structure for taking notes.

By relating explanation above, the researcher would specify the analysis by again focusing to manage data. The following would operate the technique of the data analysis.

1. Identifying how the figurative in Adele's lyrics.
2. Finding how the figurative in Adele's lyrics.
3. Explain dominant figurative language in Adele's lyrics.
4. Analyze what figurative language in Adele's lyrics
5. Taking conclusion from all result

¹¹Jhon. W. Cresswell, *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative, And Mixed Methods Approaches, Third Edition*..... p. 110

¹²John W. Creswell, *Qualitative Inquiry And Research Design Choosing Among Five Approaches*, , United Kingdom: Sage Publications, Inc, 2007, p. 148

CHAPTER IV RESEARCH FINDING

In this chapter contained of data finding and discussion. The researcher would provide the data findings of the research depended on technique of collecting the data and then, it was discussed by data analysis in the third chapter. Data findings were taken from the analysis of figurative language in lyrics of “Album 21” by Adele. The songs are: Rolling in the Deep, Someone Like You, Set Fire to the Rain, Rumour Has It, and Turning Tables. Based on the formulation of the research in the first chapter, the researcher would answer it which considered.

1. How was the figurative language used in lyric of “Album 21” by Adele?
2. What was the dominant figurative language used in lyric of “Album 21” by Adele?
3. Why was the figurative language used in lyric of “Album 21” by Adele?

A. Description of Figurative Language Used in Lyrics of “Album 21” by Adele

1. Lyrics of the song “Rolling in the Deep”

Rolling in the deep is one of the songs in “Album 21” by Adele. This song describe about the story of a love gone wrong. It paints a picture of a strong female who will overcome the end of the relationship and move on to bigger and better things.

Datum 1: “*There's a fire starting in my heart*”**Analysis:**

This sentence is hyperbole. This is include to hyperbole because she states the word fire into heart. Actually, fire can not turn in someone heart. This fire is not a real fire that can burn something. The fire means that she finds a new spirit to leave everything about last experience. It means that the writer wants to explain her heart situation. She wants to declarate that she can move on from the past and better to the future.

Datum 2: “*It's bringing me out the dark*”**Analysis:**

This sentence included to personification. This sentence described the fire is bringing from the dark. The subject here is not the people who bringing her, but it is purposed to the fire that she found. It should be the girl who come to the light, not the fire bringing her. this sentence try to say that the fire is doing like human did to an inanimate object that seems to have the property of a life thing.

Datum 3: “*Finally I can see you crystal clear*”**Analysis:**

This sentence is metaphor. The word “cristal clear” presents to describe someone. The word “cristal” is used to tell that she

looks the man so clear. She knows who is the man that she unknown along time. The writer does the word because the crystal is shining. It means that the writer perfectly believe that she is already known the man well.

Datum 4: “*See how I'll leave with “every piece of you”*”

Analysis:

This sentence includes to synecdoche. Synecdoche refers to expressions which refer to a thing by naming part of it. *Every piece* refers to synecdoche because synecdoche is expressions which refer to a thing by naming part of it. Every piece is the name of part for the man body. In this sentence, the writer such bring the part of the man body.

Datum 5: “*The scars of your love remind me of us*”

Analysis:

This sentence is include to personification. This is not mind if the scars is certainly reminding their experience. This scars as giving information to the girl about the last lively. It attached the human “humanize” attributes over statement.

Datum 6: “*The scars of your love they leave me breathless*”**Analysis:**

This is personification. This sentence tries to give an argument about a scars doing like human activities. The word “leave” is not able to the scars of love . It doesn’t mind if the scars makes someone breathless because of leaving.

Datum 7: “*You had my heart inside your hand*”**Analysis:**

The sentence includes to hyperbole. It is overstatement with the word “a heart in a hand”. Unlogically, if the heart is in a hand someone couldn’t be alive. It means if the heart is out of the body we cannot feel this all creators that Allah SWT given for us. They were structurize perfectly in a human. The writer used “a heart in hand” is to show that she is in that man control or awhole of the girl life was given to the man. The girl lets the boy keep him for the rest of her life.

Datum 8: “*Making a home down there as mind sure won’t be share*”**Analysis:**

This sentence include to hyperbole. This is exaggrated things with the used of making a home in someone head in order someone haunted and always mind us.this is impossible happened a head can build with a home. This sentence might be referring to make

someone always in mind to us or in other ways someone cannot forgot to us”.

Datum 9: “*I'm gonna make your head burn*”

Analysis:

The sentence above is a hyperbole. The word “I'm gonna make your head burn” actually scared. It doesn't mean that burning someone head with the fire. The true meaning is to make someone realize what he does to other people through someone react. It means that the people who does mistake will know what's happening and thinking hardly improve that.

Datum 10: “*Throw your soul threw every open door*”

Analysis:

This sentence includes to hyperbole. hyperbole is a kind of figurative language which contains exaggerated statement: amount, size, or characteristics in order to emphasize a statement or situation to intensify, enhance the impression and the influence. The word *throw your soul* is not logic or event overstatement. As we know the soul is Allah's creation. No one knows how it does or throw it as human want.

Datum 11: “Turn my sorrow into treasured gold”

Analysis:

This sentence is an elipsis. It causes the subject of this sentence is deleted or the sentence with no subject. A good sentence must be followed with the S + P + O. The sentence with the form must be” you turn my sorrow into treasured gold”. In this form the subject as the main part is disappeared. Although it is omitted but it is still with the same meaning.

TABLE I
Lyrics song of “Rolling in the Deep”

No	Lyrics	Comparison					Contradiction						Association						Repetition		
		ps	sm	mt	alg	at	hy	lt	ir	O x	Pa	Z e	me	sy	eu	El	In	gr	alt	ch	re
1.	There's a fire starting in my heart						✓														
2	It's bring me out the dark.	✓																			
3	Finally I can see you crystal clear			✓																	
4.	See how I'll leave, with every piece of you												✓								

16.	Throw your soul threw every open door						✓													
17.	You had my heart inside your hand						✓													
18.	You had my heart inside your hand						✓													
19.	Turn my sorrow into treasured gold														✓					

Notes:**Ps : Personification****At : Antithesis****Ox : Oxymoron****In : Inversion****Sm : Simile****Hy : Hyperbole****Pa : Paralipsis****Gr : Gradation****Mt : Metaphor****Lt : Litotes****Ze : Zeugma****Alt : Alliteration****Alg : Allegory****Ir : Irony****Me : Metonymy****Ch : Chiasmus****Sy : Synechdoche****Eu : Euphenism****El : Elipsis****Re : Repetition**

Based on the table of data description above there were 19 times of figurative language found in lyrics of **Rolling in the Deep**. They were: 6 personification, 1 metaphore, 10 hyperbole, 1 synechdoche and 1 elipsis.

2. Lyrics of the song “Someone Like You”

This song is one of the most popular song from the “Album 21” by Adele. This song told about her ex who has moved on with his life and it is at this point she now realizes that she has lost this person for good and the only thing left to do is wish him well and hope that she finds someone who encompasses what she loved about him. it is also clear that she has lingering

hope that he will one day come back to her but she has resigned her self to the fact that if he doesn't come back, she hope to find someone like him.

Datum 1: “*Hide from the light*”

Analysis:

This sentence is an elipsis. It causes the subject of this sentence is deleted or the sentence with no subject and object. A good sentence must be followed with the S+P+O. The sentence with the form must be *you hide it from the light*. In this form the subject and predicate as the main part is disappeared. Although it is omitted but it is still with the same meaning.

Datum 2: “*I had hoped you’d see my face*”

Analysis:

The Kind of figurative language for this sentence includes to synecdoche. Synecdoche refers to expressions which refer to a thing by naming part of it. This sentence includes to Synecdoche because of the word **face** at the last sentence. The word is represented to the part of human body.

Datum 3: “*I’ll find someone like you*”

Analysis:

This sentence is simile. The used of “like” sign a simile that someone different argue to be the same at the same time. As we know, everybody has characters it self and also different in

physical. This lyric try to say that the girl can find someone that pretty same with the man who she known.

Datum 4: “*I wish nothing but the best for you too*”

Analysis:

This sentence is include to irony. It caused irony is the situation in which someone says or does something, but means another thing or intends for something else to happen that would be contrary to thought. The sentence deescribed that the writer wishing nothing at all but the real she still wanted the best for him.

Datum 5: “*Sometime it lasts in love but sometimes it hurts instead*”

Analysis:

This sentence is an oxymoron. Oxymoron is a figurative language that consist of inforcement or establishment of a syntactic relationship (coordination and determination) between two antonims. In this sentence, there is an antonim between” love and hurt”.

Datum 6: “*You know how the time flies*”

Analysis:

This sentence includes to hyperbole. It is an exaggrated statement that states a time flies. It is appropriate to say the time is past. The purpose for saying time flies is for saying the time past to

fast. Hyperbole is a kind of figurative language which contains exaggerated statement.

Datum 7: “*Yesterday was the time of our lives*”

Analysis:

The Kind of figurative language for this sentence includes to metaphor. It causes of the writer states that yesterday as their lives. Based on the form, She state that yesterday is their last but the fact they still alive. It is comparing the opposite thing as a metaphors allow us to understand one domain of experience in terms of another.

Datum 8: “*We were born and raise*”

Analysis:

Born and raise include to the zeugma. This type is about the apostle in which one uses two denser constructions by connections a word to other words by contradiction. This sentence is containing a contradictory but still in one sentence by follwing connecting word.

TABLE II
Lyrics song of “Someone Like You”

No	Lyrics	Comparison	Contradiction	Association	Repetition
----	--------	------------	---------------	-------------	------------

		ps	Sm	mt	Alg	At	Hy	lt	ir	ox	pa	ze	me	sy	eu	El	In	gr	alt	ch	re
1.	Hide from the light.															✓					
2	I had hoped you'd see my face													✓							
3	I'll find someone like you		✓																		
4.	I wish nothing but the best for you too							✓													
5.	Sometime s it lasts in love but sometimes it hurts instead									✓											
6.	Sometime s it lasts in love but sometimes it hurts instead									✓											
7.	You know how the time flies						✓														
8.	yesterday was the time of our lives			✓																	
9.	We were born and raised											✓									
10.	I had hoped you'd see my face													✓							

11.	I'll find someone like you		✓																	
12.	I wish nothing but the best for you too						✓													
13.	Sometime s it lasts in love but sometimes it hurts instead							✓												
14.	I'll find someone like you		✓																	
15.	I wish nothing but the best for you too						✓													
16.	Sometimes it lasts in love but sometimes it hurts instead							✓												

Based on the table of data description above there were 16 times of figurative language found in lyrics of **Someone Like You**. They were: 3 simile, 1 metaphore, 1 hyperbole, 3 litotes, 4 oxymoron, 1 zeugma, 2 synechdoche and 1 elipsis.

3. Lyrics of the song “Set Fire to the Rain”

Setting fire to the rain, it is about doing the impossible things. This songs tell us about she was leaving this a manipulative person, she was still in love with him and therefore breaking it off was as powerful and as hard as setting fire to the rain. The fire continued to burn and destroy the relationship while she cried and mourned the loss. The main theme of this song is about the powerful conflict of leaving a person that is producting the bad effect to ourselves while we still love someone else. In the end of the song, she admits that it is over but she is still longing for the man she left.

Datum 1: “*I let it fall my heart*”

Analysis:

This sentence is a hyperbole. This is overstatement because of the heart of the writer is falling. It is impossible that someone heart is falling down to the soil. Based on the statement, it is still literal meaning. To beautify the lyric, the writer makes this sentence as the figurative one with the meaning that the girl likes the man.

Datum 2: “*It fell you rose to claim it*”

Analysis:

This sentence is hyperbole. It is because the word “fell” that coverized a heart. The word used to overstatement the fact from the

reality. The purpose of this sentence is a man persuade the woman when the girl was in a broken hearted by the man act.

Datum 3: “*My hands their strong*”

Analysis:

This sentence is synecdoche. The word *hands* is represent a part of human body. Synecdoche is a figure of speech mentions the section as a substitute for the whole name, or otherwise. She mentions hand as a part of human bodies.

Datum 4: “*But my knees were far to weak*”

Analysis:

knees were referring to synecdoche. This word represented a part of human bodies. Synecdoche is a figure of speech which naming something by naming the material of which it is composed. It is described through the part, or the whole to represent the things.

Datum 5: “*To stand in your arms*”

Analysis:

This sentence is hyperbole. The reason is the word “stand in someone arms” exactly it is impossible happened. As we knew, in literal meaning will be a girl try to stand in someone arm and its like walk on it. The purpose of this lyric actually to show that the girl can not be the man victim in love. She might be strong

eventhough in fact the man would be leaving her she can confidently move on.

Datum 6: “*without falling to your feet*”

Analysis:

This sentence includes to synecdoche. This sentence uses the word feet which is the name of the part of human bodies. It is because synecdoche is a figure of speech which naming something by naming the material of which it is composed.

Datum 7: “*I never knew, never knew*”

Analysis:

This sentence includes to figurative language type of repetition. This is repetition because the word “never knew” is repeated more than one time. This is repeated in the same meaning and also the same word.`

Datum 8: “*They were never true, never true*”

Analysis:

This sentence is a repetition. The word “never true” is repeated as many as two times. The words is repeated in the same meaning and words. The repetation here tried to give a push of pointed that he is never true. She uses the repetition which the man words are always noneless without any provements.

Datum 9: “*You would always win, always win*”**Analysis:**

This sentence includes to repetition. From the lyric above, we can see the repetition of the word “always win, always win”. The word always win has two times repeat. As in the defenition of the repetition is the word with the repetition which the word or phrase repeating in more than once more.

Datum 10: “*I set fire to the rain*”**Analysis:**

This sentence is a hyperbole. “I set fire to the rain” the sentence shows like someone put a set of fire to make the rain burning. It is impossible happened. Logically, the rain is uncountable, does rain fall to the earth and it will be burn by a set of fire? it is only a figurative language which is conveyed the meaning that things that cannot happen try to become a real situation. This sentence represents her feeling that always ghost her in around about what moment their pass that she won’t remember. The rain always try to get her time for remembering the last. Because of it she want to burn the rain.

Datum 11: “*watched it pour as I touch your face*”**Analysis:**

This sentence include to synecdoche. It is because synecdoche is a figure of speech which naming something by naming the material of which it is composed. Based on that, the word *face* exactly a part of human bodies. She mention a part of human bodies into the lyric.

Datum 12: “*It (rain) burned while I cried*”**Analysis:**

This sentence include to hyperbole. It is because of the word burn and cried. This is not logic if her cried can burn rain. Cause of that, the sentence is overstatement. The rain cannot be burn even though a big fire. It surely will turn off the fire first before burning the rain. This sentence is used to show that the writer feeling seems like her hating for the man and also the memories they had. She won't to memorize that's again. But the fact always shadowing her in every single day.

Datum 13: “*I heard it (rain)screaming out your name*”**Analysis:**

This sentence is include to personification. This sentence is humanize the rain. It is impossible to the rain screaming someone name. It is just a vice of sentence to present the writer feeling. It

tells that the rain fall is bringing an experience with someone. Because of it(rain), she always allow to remember the moment with him. The rain like put a part for those moments. The falls sounds like screaming the man name.

Datum 14: “*It screaming out your name, your name*”

Analysis:

This sentence types is a repetition. definition of the repetition is the word with the repetition which the word or phrase repeating in more than one time. The repeated words is “*your name*”. This word is repeated as many as two times. This repetition happens to make sure that she is really hear the rain is screaming out that name.

Datum 15: “*I could stay there close my eyes*”

Analysis:

This sentence is A typical kind of synecdoche. synecdoche is the naming of something by naming the material of which it is composed. In this sentence that represent the synecdoche is in word “eyes”. This is the part of human body.

Datum 16: “*Feel you here forever*”

Analysis:

This is a hyperbole. The reason is the word “forever”. Never in this world someone will live forever. This statement so exaggerated with the using of the word “forever”. It is god roles to

know how long someone be alive. It means absolutely every body will be leaving the world.

Datum 17: “*Sometimes I wake up by the door*”

Analysis:

This sentence is personification. this sentence describes that sometimes the door is awaken her.as we know, the door function is just for the way we entering the house not for awakening us in the morning. Truly, that doesn't the meaning. This is the sentence that represent the writer feeling that she knows someone by come closer or make relation. It is the way we know someone who really they are in fact by time”.

Datum 18: “*That heart you caught must be waiting for you*”

Analysis:

This sencece is personification. It is showed with the used of heart waiting someone that catcher. This is not logic in fact if someone heart waiting someone. The word ”waiting” usually for human activities.

TABLE III
Lyrics song of “Set Fire to the Rain”

[illegible]

Based on the table of data description above, there were 28 times of figurative language found in lyrics of **Set Fire to the Rain**. They were: 3 personification, 11 hyperbole, 6 synecdoche and 8 repetition.

4. Lyrics of the song ” Rumour Has It”

This song tells us about a girl's agony caused by her best friend who she secretly loves. It's not clearly stated in the lyric whether or not the boy loves her in return. What's clear is that he falls in love with another girl who is much younger than him. That's why she was in agony. She thinks that it's only her who deserves to love him since she has known him and he has known her. They have been together (as best friends) for a long time.

Datum 1: “*you've got your head in the clouds*”

Analysis:

This sentence is a hyperbole. It is because a head in the clouds. So impossible! This is overstatement, the purpose of this sentence is to tell that the man is so imaginatively. The girl wants to say to the man that today he is in imagination world. The girl wants to suggest the man to awake from his nice dream”.

Datum 2: “*She made your heart melt*”

Analysis:

This is a hyperbole type. The sentence is telling someone heart for the man. This statement is an overstatement. It is not logic

if the human hurt is melting. The way the writer states this, it is for straightening her feeling to someone else that she like the man and wants to follow the girl wishes.

Datum 3: “*You're cold to the core*”

Analysis:

This sentence is hyperbole. It is showed with the word cold to the core. In literal meaning will be sound she is in frozen. The core of his body or his heart is freeze. The real meaning is how the man feel alone in that situation.

Datum 4: “*All of these words whispered in my ear*”

Analysis:

The sentence is personification. It is clearly showed by the word “word whispered”. It is impossible things happened. The words describe like a things can do like a humans do. It is hardly to believe the word whispered to the human ear lively. This sentence means for the memories that they have always come to her. She always got the things which bringing to the moments that theirs past that she thing it is sweet but hurtly to remember.

TABLE IV
Lyrics song of “Rumors Has It”

[illegible]

	in my ear																			
--	-----------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Based on the table of data description above there were 11 times of figurative language found in lyrics of **Rumors Has It**. They were: 2 personification, and 9 hyperbole.

5. Lyric of the song “Turning Tables”

This song told us about emotionally abused . This is about a relation of a couple which The guy "seduces" a woman by the way he looks and acts. Once he has her, he treats her poorly. They were relation in time is over, when the woman wants to leave the guy then goes back to what he did to have her. The woman becomes more conserved and cautious. she is going be strong and leave him. She will do what makes her happy.

Datum 1: “*All that I have is on the floor*”

Analysis:

This includes to hyperbole. This sentence didn’t mean that all she have is on the floor. She just want to show that she lets the man take all that he want to take from the girl. This sentence involves an exaggeration of ideas for the sake of emphasis. It has a humorous effect created by an overstatement”.

Datum 2: “*Under your thumb I can't breath*”**Analysis:**

This is hyperbole, every human could breath anywhere they are as long as god let the time for us. This is not the same for that meaning in this sentence. This sentence purpose to the situation that she can live if his position is in the man round. The girl wants free without any relation with the man anymore.

Datum 3: “*Under haunted skies I see you*”**Analysis:**

This sentence is include to the personification. This is with the word “haunted skies”. It is impossible the skies are haunted her with the man. The skies described the human like. In fact, the skie were never haunted anyone. It just a word to say that she is in imagining the man by looking the skies.

Datum 4: “*I braved a hundred storms to leave you*”**Analysis:**

This is include to hyperbole. It is because of the overstatement that put in the sentence. It is impossible she can pass the storm by herself. In the sentence also states a hundred storm. Logically, the storm cannot counted by the human because of that is a dangerous thing. It is exaggrated statement. its also funny to hear

that just for leaving someone she must be brave for a hundred storm.

Datum 5: “*When the thunder calls for me*”

Analysis:

This sentence include a personification. It shows with the word “thunder calls me” this word include to personification because of the thunder is stated like a human. As we know the word “call” is coverize human activities. It’s unbelievable that the thunder calling for her and how does she know that a thunder calling for her?

Datum 6: “*Standing on my own two feet*”

Analysis:

This sentence is synechdoche. It is showed with the used of the word feet which is represent of the part of the body. synechdoche is the naming of something by naming the material of which it is composed. It is same with the defenition of this kind of figurative language.

TABLE V
Lyrics song of “Turning Tables”

No	Lyrics	Comparison					Contradiction						Association						Repetition		
		Ps	Sm	mt	alg	at	hy	lt	Ir	ox	Pa	ze	me	sy	Eu	el	in	gr	alt	ch	re
1.	All that I have is on the floor						✓														
2	Under your thumb, I can't breathe						✓														
3	I braved a hundred storms to leave you						✓														
4.	Under your thumb, I can't breathe						✓														
5.	When the thunder calls for me	✓																			
6.	Standing on my own two feet													✓							

Based on the table of data description above there were 6 times of figurative language found in lyrics of **Turning Table**. They were: 1 personification, 4 hyperbole and 1 synecdoche.

THE TOTAL OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

No	The Types of Figurative Language	Amount of Figurative Language	Percentage
1	Personification	12	15%
2	Simile	3	3,75%

3	Metaphore	2	2,5%
4.	Hyperbole	35	43,75%
5.	Litotes	3	3,75%
6.	Oxymoron	4	5%
7.	Zeugma	1	1,25%
8.	Synechdoche	10	12,5%
9.	Elipsis	2	2,5%
10.	Repetition	8	10%
Total		80	100%

B. The Dominant Figurative Language Used in Lyrics of “Album 21” by Adele

The used of figurative language in lyrics of “album 21” by Adele the researcher found some figurative language hyperbole as many as 35 seeds(43,75%). Hyperbole dominate the song lyrics in “Album 21” by Adele. The researcher found personification as many as 12 seeds(15%). personification less than hyperbole. From the analysis above the researcher found some figurative language, synechdoche as many as 10 seeds(12,5%), repetition as many as 8 seeds (10%), oxymoron as many as 4 seeds(5%), litotes as many as 3 seeds(3,75%) and also simile (3,75%), metaphor as many as 2 seeds(2,5%), elipsis as many as 1 seed(2,5%) and zeugma (1,25%).

C. The Reason of Using Figurative Language in Lyrics of “Album” 21 by Adele

From the analysis above the used of figurative language in lyrics of "album 21" by Adele the researcher found some figurative language. The song lyrics in "Album 21" by Adele. The researcher found some figurative language hyperbole as many as 35 seeds(43,75%). personification as many as 12 seeds(15%). Personification less than hyperbole. From the analysis above the researcher found some figurative language, synecdoche as many as 10 seeds(12,5%), repetition as many as 8 seeds (10%), oxymoron as many as 4 seeds(5,06%), litotes as many as 3 seeds(3,75%) and also simile (3,75%), metaphor as many as 2 seeds(2,5%), elipsis as many as 1 seed(2,5%) and zeugma (1,25%).

The lyrics of the songs there is domination hyperbola as the type of figurative used. It seems that the writer refers to an overstatement to build a sentence by the strong pointed. Tarigan states hyperbole is a kind of figurative language which contains exaggerated statement: amount, size, or characteristics in order to emphasize a statement or situation to intensify, enhance the impression and the influence.¹ It means that, the writer wants to describe her heart in to the deepest motion by using the exagrated statement. the first lyrics as in **I LET IT FALL MY HEART** the word fall referring to the heart in touch by someone or it doesnt mean his heart is falling down from her body to the soil. The first lyrics are included hyperbole and the previous sentence is a title of the song **SET FIRE TO THE RAIN**. It is seen that the meaning of the song

¹Henry Guntur Tarigan, *Pengajaran Semantic....* p. 129

by using the dominant figurative language hyperbole is that she wanted to burn the rain because of the rain is remembering her to the past.

D. Discussion

1. The figurative language is applied of song lyrics of “Album 21” by Adele.

The songs has some figurative language. Hyperbole dominate the whole songs and get the highest number of among others. hyperbole as many as 35 seeds(**43,75%**). personification as many as 12 seeds(**15%**). personification less than hyperbole. From the analysis above the researcher found some figurative language, synecdoche as many as 10 seeds(**12,5%**), repetition as many as 8 seeds (**10%**), oxymoron as many as 4 seeds(**5%**), litotes as many as 3 seeds(**3,75%**) and also simile (**3,75%**), metaphor as many as 2 seeds(**2,5%**), elipsis as many as 1 seed(**2,5%**) and zeugma (**1,25%**). It has total 80 data.

2. The kinds of figurative language

a. Hyperbole

From the analysis above hyperbole were: You had my heart inside your hand, Making a home down there as mind sure won't be share, You had my heart inside your hand, I'm gonna make your head burn, You had my heart inside your hand ,Throw your soul threw every open door, I'm gonna make your head burn, You know how the time flies, It fell you rose to claim it, I let it fall my heart, To stand in your arms, I set fire to the rain, It (rain) burned while I cried,

I set fire to the rain ,Feel you here forever, I set fire to the rain , It
 (rain) burned while I cried, She made your heart melt, You're cold to
 the core, You've got your head in the clouds, All that I have is on the
 floor, She made your heart melt, You're cold to the core You've got
 your head in the clouds, Under your thumb I can't breath, I braved a
 hundred storms to leave you, Under your thumb I can't breath, All
 that I have is on the floor, Under your thumb I can't breath, I braved a
 hundred storms to leave you.

b. Personification

From the analysis above the personification were: The scars of
 your love remind me of us, It's bringing me out the dark, The scars
 of your love they leave me breathless, The scars of your love remind
 me of us, It's bringing me out the dark, The scars of your love they
 leave me breathless, I heard it (rain)screaming out your name,
 Sometimes I wake up by the door, That heart you caught must be
 waiting for you, All of these words whispered in my ear, When the
 thunder calls for me, Under haunted skies I see you

c. Synecdoche

From the analysis above synecdoch were: See how I'll leave
 with "every piece of you, I had hoped you'd see my face, My hands
 their strong, But my knees were far to weak, I had hoped you'd see

my face, I had hoped you'd see my face, I could stay there close my eyes, Standing on my own two feet.

d. Repetition

From the analysis above repetition were: I never knew, never knew, They were never true, never true, You would always win, always win, It screaming out your name, your name, I never knew, never knew, They were never true, never true, You would always win, always win, It screaming out your name, your name"

e. Oxymoron

From the analysis above oxymoron were: Sometime it lasts in love but sometimes it hurts instead, Sometime it lasts in love but sometimes it hurts instead, Sometime it lasts in love but sometimes it hurts instead, Sometime it lasts in love but sometimes it hurts instead.

f. Simile

From the analysis above simile were: I'll find someone like you, I'll find someone like you, I'll find someone like you.

g. Litotes

From the analysis above litotes were: I wish nothing but the best for you too, I wish nothing but the best for you too, I wish nothing but the best for you too

h. Metaphore

From the analysis above metaphore were: Finally I can see you crystal clear and Yesterday was the time of our lives.

i. Elipsis

From the analysis above the elipsis were: Hide from the light

j. Zeugma

From the analysis above the zeugma were: We were born and raised

3. Based on the data analysis above, this research is in accordance with the theory of Henry's book.

The second is Khadijah Arifah had been stated that she often found the personification, hyperbole, metaphor and paradox. Besides that, the researcher also found another figurative language as oxymoron, litotes, simile, allusion, repetition, symbolic and enumeration. Hyperbole the most dominant type of figures in John Legend's selected songs. Agustin Evin Wulandari stated The dominant figurative language that Robert Frost uses in poems is symbol. Qurrotul 'Ain stated The total of hyperbole from 5 songs is 31 figurative language or same with 36%. So, the frequently used in the 5th song that the researched the kind figurative language which is Maher Zain used is hyperbole. The last is Aldi Sarjani shows that he found three types of reference: anaphora reference, cataphora reference and anaphora reference. Anaphora reference as many as 35 seeds and this is the dominant reference.

Cataphora reference as many as 16 seeds and exphora reference as many as 9 seeds. Anaphora reference dominate the song lyrics in maher zain guide me all the way. Cataphora reference less than reference anaphora and exphora reference is reference at least in the lyric of the song.

From the data analysis above, the used of figurative language conveyed the meaning through the human feel. It means that human revealed figurative language to express their motion or expressing their feeling through the language used.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Based on analysis data of figurative language in lyrics of "Album 21" by Adele some conclusion the researcher can be found as follows:

1. The result of the research on points in the description of the figurative language in lyric of "Album 21" by Adele divided into ten part there are personification, simile, metaphore, hyperbole, litotes, oxymoron, zeugma, synecdoche, elipsis and repetition.
2. From analysis above, the researchern found some figurative language which is applied in song lyrics of "Album 21" by Adele. Hyperbole as a types of contradiction dominate the whole songs and get the highest number of among others. hyperbole has a total of 35 seeds (43,75%) figurative number. personifiction less than hyperbole. Personification has a number of number two of all figurative language in lyrics of "Album 21" by Adele as many as 12 seeds (15%). Synecdoche as many as 10 seeds (12,5%), repetition as many as 8 seeds (10%), oxymoron as many as 4 seeds (5%), simile and litotes as many as 3 seeds (3,75%), metaphor and elipsis as many as 2 seeds (2,5%), zeugma as many as 1 seed (1,25%).
3. The figurative language applied of the song lyrics of "Album 21" by Adele. The lyrics of the song there is domination hyperbola as the type of figurative language used. It seems that the writer refers to an overstatement the lyrics to build strong pointedand also beautify the lyrics. The writer of the song wants to describe her heart in to the deepest motion by using the exagrated statements.

B. Suggestions

1. Suggestion For English Students

The English students should be opened mind that English is not just a standard one that is taught in formal school and as it is written in academic books. The English students must know more about literature as figurative language. It is used in literary book in order to make their knowledge about English getting better, consequently it can facilitate them in improving their knowledge.

2. Suggestion For Future Researchers

The researcher hopes that future researchers should have more complete research about figurative language and they can develop this research by including all related aspects of figurative language. In addition, the researcher hopes for future researcher to find the other factors of literature as a title of research, because still many aspect of sliterature that was interesting to be a research.

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APPENDIX 1

"Rolling In The Deep"

There's a fire starting in my heart

Reaching a fever pitch, it's bringing me out the dark

Finally I can see you crystal clear

Go 'head and sell me out and I'll lay your ship bare

See how I leave with every piece of you

Don't underestimate the things that I will do

There's a fire starting in my heart

Reaching a fever pitch

And it's bringing me out the dark

The scars of your love remind me of us

They keep me thinking that we almost had it all

The scars of your love, they leave me breathless

I can't help feeling

We could have had it all

Rolling in the deep

You had my heart inside of your hand

And you played it, to the beat

Baby, I have no story to be told

But I've heard one on you

And I'm gonna make your head burn

Think of me in the depths of your despair
Make a home down there
As mine sure won't be shared
The scars of your love remind me of us
They keep me thinking that we almost had it all
The scars of your love, they leave me breathless
I can't help feeling
We could have had it all
Rolling in the deep
You had my heart inside of your hand
And you played it, to the beat
We could have had it all
Rolling in the deep
You had my heart inside of your hand
But you played it, with a beating
Throw your soul through every open door
Count your blessings to find what you look for
Turn my sorrow into treasured gold
You'll pay me back in kind and reap just what you sow
We could have had it all
We could have had it all
Rolling in the deep
You had my heart inside of your hand

And you played it to the beat
We could have had it all
Rolling in the deep
You had my heart inside of your hand
But you played it, You played it to the beat.

"Someone Like You"

I heard that you're settled down
That you found a girl and you're married now.
I heard that your dreams came true.
Guess she gave you things I didn't give to you.
Old friend, why are you so shy?
Ain't like you to hold back or hide from the light.
I hate to turn up out of the blue uninvited
But I couldn't stay away, I couldn't fight it.
I had hoped you'd see my face and that you'd be reminded
That for me it isn't over.
Never mind, I'll find someone like you
I wish nothing but the best for you too
Don't forget me, I beg
I'll remember you said,
"Sometimes it lasts in love but sometimes it hurts instead,

Sometimes it lasts in love but sometimes it hurts instead"

You know how the time flies

Only yesterday was the time of our lives

We were born and raised

In a summer haze

Bound by the surprise of our glory days

I hate to turn up out of the blue uninvited

But I couldn't stay away, I couldn't fight it.

I'd hoped you'd see my face and that you'd be reminded

That for me it isn't over.

Never mind, I'll find someone like you

I wish nothing but the best for you too

Don't forget me, I beg

I'll remember you said,

"Sometimes it lasts in love but sometimes it hurts instead."

Nothing compares

No worries or cares

Regrets and mistakes

They are memories made.

Who would have known how bittersweet this would taste?

Never mind, I'll find someone like you

I wish nothing but the best for you

Don't forget me, I beg

I'll remember you said,
"Sometimes it lasts in love but sometimes it hurts instead".
Never mind, I'll find someone like you
I wish nothing but the best for you too
Don't forget me, I beg
I'll remember you said,
"Sometimes it lasts in love but sometimes it hurts instead,
Sometimes it lasts in love but sometimes it hurts instead."

"Set Fire To The Rain"

I let it fall, my heart
And as it fell you rose to claim it
It was dark and I was over
Until you kissed my lips and you saved me
My hands, they're strong
But my knees were far too weak
To stand in your arms
Without falling to your feet
But there's a side to you
That I never knew, never knew
All the things you'd say
They were never true, never true

And the games you play
You would always win, always win
But I set fire to the rain
Watched it pour as I touched your face
Well, it burned while I cried
'Cause I heard it screaming out your name, your name!
When I lay with you I could stay there
Close my eyes, feel you here forever
You and me together, nothing is better
'Cause there's a side to you
That I never knew, never knew
All the things you'd say, They were never true, never true
And the games you'd play
You would always win, always win
But I set fire to the rain
Watched it pour as I touched your face
Well, it burned while I cried
'Cause I heard it screaming out your name, your name!
I set fire to the rain
And I threw us into the flames
When it fell, something died
'Cause I knew that that was the last time, the last time!
Sometimes I wake up by the door

That heart you caught must be waiting for you
Even now when we're already over
I can't help myself from looking for you
I set fire to the rain
Watched it pour as I touched your face
Well, it burned while I cried
'Cause I heard it screaming out your name, your name
I set fire to the rain
And I threw us into the flames
When it fell, something died
'Cause I knew that that was the last time, the last time, oh!
Oh, no let it burn, oh

"Rumour Has It"

She, she ain't real,
She ain't gonna be able to love you like I will,
She is a stranger, you and I have history,
Or don't you remember?
Sure, she's got it all,
But, baby, is that really what you want?
Bless your soul, you've got your head in the clouds,
You made a fool out of you,

And, boy, she's bringing you down,
She made your heart melt,
But you're cold to the core,
Now rumour has it she ain't got your love anymore,
Rumour has it (rumour) [x8]
She is half your age,
But I'm guessing that's the reason that you stayed,
I heard you've been missing me,
You've been telling people things you shouldn't be,
Like when we creep out and she ain't around,
Haven't you heard the rumours?
Bless your soul, you've got your head in the clouds,
You made a fool out of me,
And, boy, you're bringing me down,
You made my heart melt, yet I'm cold to the core,
But rumour has it I'm the one you're leaving her for,
Rumour has it (rumour) [x8]
All of these words whispered in my ear,
Tell a story that I cannot bear to hear,
Just 'cause I said it, it don't mean that I meant it,
People say crazy things,
Just 'cause I said it, don't mean that I meant it,
Just 'cause you heard it,

Rumour has it (rumour) [x14]

But rumour has it he's the one I'm leaving you for.

"Turning Tables"

Close enough to start a war

All that I have is on the floor

God only knows what we're fighting for

All that I say, you always say more

I can't keep up with your turning tables
Under your thumb I can't breathe
So, I won't let you close enough to hurt me
No, I won't rescue you to just desert me
I can't give you the heart you think you gave me
It's time to say goodbye to turning tables
To turning tables
Under haunted skies I see you (ooh)
Where love is lost your ghost is found
I braved a hundred storms to leave you
As hard as you try, no, I will never be knocked down, whoa
I can't keep up with your turning tables
Under your thumb I can't breathe
So, I won't let you close enough to hurt me,
No, I won't rescue you to just desert me
I can't give you the heart you think you gave me
It's time to say goodbye to turning tables
Turning tables
Next time I'll be braver
I'll be my own savior
When the thunder calls for me
Next time I'll be braver
I'll be my own savior

Standing on my own two feet

I won't let you close enough to hurt me,

No, I won't rescue you to just desert me

I can't give you the heart you think you gave me

It's time to say goodbye to turning tables

To turning tables

Turning tables, yeah

Turning, oh

APPENDIX 2

Lyrics song of “Rolling in the Deep”

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

TABLE IV
Lyrics song of “Rumors Has It”

[illegible]

TABLE V
Lyrics song of “Turning tables”

No	Lyrics	Comparison					Contradiction						Association						Repetition		
		ps	sm	mt	alg	at	hy	lt	ir	ox	pa	ze	me	sy	eu	el	in	gr	alt	ch	re
1.	All that I have is on the floor						✓														
2	Under your thumb, I can't breathe						✓														
3	I braved a hundred storms to leave you						✓														
4.	Under your thumb, I can't breathe						✓														
5.	When the thunder calls for me	✓																			
6.	Standing on my own two feet													✓							