

CAKRAWALA PENDIDIKAN

FORUM KOMUNIKASI ILMIAH DAN EKSPRESI KREATIF ILMU PENDIDIKAN

The Effectiveness of Picture Series Technique by Using Google Slides in Teaching Writing

Penerapan *Explore Applying Talk* (EAT) Berbantu Lembar Kerja Siswa

An Analysis of Figurative Language in the Lyric of Michael Learns to Rock' Album
"Paint My Love"

Problematika Penilaian Afektif dalam Pembelajaran
(Studi Implementasi Penilaian Afektif di MTs Negeri 6 Kediri)

The Effectiveness of Paired Reading Method with Texttoward
in the Teaching of Reading Fluency

The Effectiveness of PORPE Method with Comic Strips in the Teaching Reading
of Narrative Text

Peran Wisata dalam Meningkatkan Kesejahteraan Keluarga Pedagang Kaki Lima (PKL)

Compound Words in Song Lyrics of Westlife Unbreakable V1 Greatest Hits Album
Beginning 1999-2002

Pengaruh Model Pembelajaran Cooperative Integrated Reading and Composition
Berbantu Media Puzzle terhadap Peningkatan Hasil Belajar
pada Materi Statistika Kelas VII MTs Ma'arif NU Blitar

Mengantisipasi Penyalahgunaan Narkoba di Kalangan Remaja dengan
Meningkatkan Rasa Percaya Diri

Analisis Kesalahan Mahasiswa dalam Mengerjakan Soal Matematika

The Effectiveness of KWL Strategy With Edmodo Media in Teaching Reading
for Vocational High School

Kesulitan Belajar Siswa pada Materi Fungsi Invers Ditinjau dari *Problem Solving* Solso

Fungsi Sosial dan Edukasi Bank Sampah bagi Masyarakat
di Kelurahan Kauman Kecamatan Kepanjenkidul Kota Blitar

An Analysis of Figurative Language in the Lyric of Maroon 5's Album It Won't Be Soon
Before Long and Singles

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Forum Komunikasi Ilmiah dan Ekspresi Kreatif Ilmu Pendidikan

Terbit dua kali setahun pada bulan April dan Oktober
Terbit pertama kali April 1999

Ketua Penyunting

Feri Huda

Wakil Ketua Penyunting

Saiful Rifa'i

Penyunting Pelaksana

Udin Erawanto

Suryanti

Annisa Rahmasari

Penyunting Ahli

Miranu Triantoro

Riki Suliana

Khafid Irsyadi

Pelaksana Tata Usaha

Kristiani

Suminto

Sunardi

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AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN THE LYRIC OF MICHAEL LEARNS TO ROCK' ALBUM "PAINT MY LOVE"

Dessy Ayu Ardini

dessyardini@gmail.com

Universitas PGRI Adi Buana Kampus Blitar

Abstrak: Bahasa adalah hal penting yang perlu dipelajari karena bahasa memiliki fungsi dan peran yang berarti dalam kehidupan manusia. Bahasa dalam sastra memiliki keistimewaan tersendiri dibandingkan dengan situasi komunikasi lainnya. Pada dasarnya, bahasa kiasan adalah bagian dari semantik. Bahasa kiasan dalam lagu itu bisa membuat para pembaca mengerti bahwa lirik dari Paint my love album dapat menggambarkan makna yang harus diketahui dengan belajar kemudian secara mendalam dalam hal kategori. Jenis data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah data kualitatif. Data yang dianalisis dalam penelitian ini adalah beberapa teks tertulis. Teks yang dibahas adalah lagu yang diambil dari lagu Michael Learns to Rock'.

Kata Kunci: Analisis, Bahasa kiasan, lagu, Michael Learn to Rock '

Abstract: Language is an important thing that needs to be learned because language has meaningful function and role in human life. Language in literature has its own privileges compared to other communication situations. Basically, figurative language is part of the semantic. Figurative language in the song could make the readers understand that lyrics of the Paint my love album can describe meaning that must be known by learning then deeply in terms of categories. The type of data that is used in this study is a qualitative data The data analyzed in the study are some written texts The tests discuss is song taken from Michael learns to rock' song lyric.

Key Words: Analysis, Figurative language, song, Michael Learn to Rock'

INTRODUCTION

Language is an important thing that needs to be learned because language has a meaningful function and role in human life. The main function of language is as a communication tool used by every human being in his life starting from waking up, doing activities, gone to sleep again. There are many varieties of languages in the world. But, there are some languages becoming global

language and the most commonly used language is English. In general, all human activities always involve language as a means to interact with each other. Someone can express ideas, thoughts, desires, and convey information through language so that language is the main means of communication.

Language in literature has its own privileges compared to other communication situations. The

specialty of language in literary works is that there is a mixture of expressions of the real world and the figurative language world, between the real meaning and the figurative language meaning. One of the literary genres that formed from the real world and the figurative world is the lyrics of song.

Song is short piece of music with words that you sing. Song in general is music for singing (Oxford Dictionary, 2008). Many people want to improve their English skills by listening to music, watching a movie or reading a book. But the most fun activity is listening music. By listening to music we can know some figurative language from a song. Figurative language has also been a focus in the field of cognitive linguistics, which has made great strides in relating the language faculty to general cognitive processes (Talmy 1988, Langacker 1990, Lakoff & Johnson 1998, Fauconnier & Turner 2003).

Songs usually consist of figurative language since the figurative language is used in the lyric is written well. The descriptive words convey precise meaning. Based on the reason, it brings the writer of the research to analyze. In this research the writer analyzed figurative language in song lyric of Michael Learns to Rock' song. Song lyric is a short poem in a number of verses set music to be sung. In its writing, the songs writes and composers usually beautify the language they use by any figurative

language, so that the listeners will be more attracted in listened the song.

Basically, figurative language is part of the semantic. The term figurative language covers a wide range of literary devices and techniques, among them simile, metaphor, personification, alliteration, hyperbole, paradox, synecdoche, cliché, idioms, euphemism, oxymoron. A simile uses the words "like" or "as" to compare one object or idea with another to suggest they are alike, for example: busy as a bee. Then the metaphor states a fact or draws a verbal picture by the use of comparison. A simile would say you are like something; a metaphor is more positive - it says you are something, for example: You are what you eat. Next Personification is a figure of speech in which human characteristics are given to an animal or an object, for example: My teddy bear gave me a hug. Alliteration includes tongue twisters, for example: She sells seashells by the seashore. Hyperbole is bold overstatement, or the extravagant exaggeration of fact or of possibility. Paradox is defined as a self-contradictory statement that represents the actual way things are. . Synecdoche is a figure of speech by which a part is used to express a whole to express a part. Cliché is expression so often used that its freshness and clarity have worn off is called a cliché, a stereotyped form. Idioms are meanings that are not reflected in sentences. Euphemism is

a pronoun for an unpleasant topic to be fun. Oxymoron is a figurative by which two contradictory terms are united in an expression so as to give it point.

As we know that with semantic we can know the true meaning in song. When listening to a song a person may not focus on the lyrics used in the song, especially if the song contains a figurative element. Usually they just liked because the music is good, or even because they like the singer. Knowing the meaning of lyric is important because we will know the meaning and purpose in the song. One of the world famous band is Michael Learns to Rock' (MLTR). The Band was formed in the spring of 1988 by singer and keyboard player Jascha Richter (born 1963), drummer Kare Wanscher (born 1969), guitarist Mikkel Lentz (born 1968). Then because there was no position on the bass then Soren Madsen (born 1967) entered. Soren Madsen was an original member of the group since its formation but left in 2000. The Band has a genre sweet pop/soft rock. The band has sold over 11 million records over the course of their career, with the majority sold in Europe and Asia. Despite being Danish, the band performs songs in English. The band has attributed its success in Asia to their drugs-free, clean-living image and to singing in English as a second language.

The writer is interested in doing this research because in general the reader including the

writer herself sometimes finds difficulties in understanding the meaning and lyrics of the song. The song by Michael Learns to Rock is meaningful and translation of song lyrics generally takes the form of poetry and rhythm. This is because songwriters use figurative language to make it more interesting to remember, and the aesthetics of all the songs sung by Michael Learns to Rock have a very deep meaning.

Based on statement above, the writer on this thesis is interested in analyzing the figurative language in English song. In this case, the writer aims to find the figurative language of "Paint My Love" album by Michael Learns to Rock'. Therefore, in this thesis the writer chooses the title of thesis "An Analysis of Figurative Language in The Lyric of Michael Learns to Rock' Album "Paint My Love".

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Song

Song is short piece of music with words that you sing. Song in general is music for singing (Oxford Dictionary, 2008). Everyone known what is "song". In a song there are beautiful words that have their own specialties to convey a message. Like the example of poetry, the song starts with a chanted poem. Speaking of poetry, cannot be separated from the figurative language. Used of style language in poetry, especially song lyric poetry is much loved by poets in this case the creator of song lyrics,

because it can create a beautiful impression as well as many meanings such as the works of Michael Learns to Rock, there are many the of language styles and different ways of expression with another poet. From here many problems that need to be investigated.

Lyric

Holman (1914: 298) has stated that lyric is a brief subjective poem strongly marked by imagination, melody and emotion, and creating for the reader a single, unified impression.

In the most common use of the term, a 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. Many lyric speakers are represented as musing in solitude (Abrams: 146).

Considering the definition of lyric, the writer concludes that lyrics are a set of words describe feelings, and imagination of the composer

Figurative Language

Figurative language is a form of rhetoric, namely the use of words in speech and writing to convince or influence listeners and readers. The word comes from the Greek rhetorical *rhetor* which means orator or orator. In ancient Greek times, the rhetoric is indeed an important part of an education and by a variety of figure of speech because it is very important and must be controlled completely by the Greek and Roman

who gave the name to the various art of persuasion.

Figurative language, figurative or "figure of speech" is figurative language, beautiful language that is used to elevate and enhance the effect by way of introducing and comparing an object or a particular thing with objects or other things that are more common. In short, the use of a certain figure of speech may change and cause the value of a particular flavor or connotations.

Holman (1914: 224) has stated that Figures of speech is a term sometimes used as synonymous with tropes, the various uses of language which depart form customary construction, order, or significance in order to achieve special effects or meaning.

According to Abrams (1957: 96), Figurative Language is a conspicuous departure from what users of a language apprehend as the standard meaning of words, or else the standard order of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect.

Some common types of figurative language are: personification, simile, metaphor, hyperbole, Euphemism, paradox, oxymoron, synecdoche, cliché, alliteration, idioms. Below are some definitions and examples of these special meaning or effect.

Personification

Personification is a kind of figurative language in which a thing, an animal, or an abstract term (truth, nature) is made human (Kennedy &

Giola, 2005, p. 540). In addition, Arvius (2003, p. 129) has defined personification as a figurative construction contains personification when it describes something that is not human as though it could feel, think, act, live or die in the same way as humans.

Simile

Simile is a comparison of two things, indicated by some connectives, usually like, as, than, or verb such as resembles (Kennedy & Giola, 2005, p. 535). Thornborrow and Wareing (1998, p. 78) define simile as a way of comparing with another thing, and it explicitly signals itself in a text with words as or like.

Metaphor

Metaphor is statement used to compare things with something else which are very different from literal sense (Kennedy & Giola, 2005, p. 535). Thornborrow and Wareing (1998, p. 78) add that metaphor is a linguistic process that is used to make analogy between the attributes of one thing or person and something else.

Hyperbole

According to Abrams (1957: 120) the figure of speech called hyperbole (Greek for "overshooting") is bold overstatement, or the extravagant exaggeration of fact or of possibility. It may be used either for serious or ironic or comic effect.

Hyperbole is a figure of speech in which conscious exaggeration is used without the intent of literal persuasion. It may be used to

heighten effect or it may be used to produce comic effect (Holman 1914: 261).

Euphemism

According to Holman (1914: 210) a figure of speech in which an indirect statement is substituted for a direct one in an effort to avoid bluntness. since such expressions are taken by discriminating readers as evidence of a tendency to be insincere or even sentimental Small-town journalist style, however, still abounds with such locutions as "passed on" for "died" Euphemistic terms have been much used by many writers in an effort to mention a disagreeable idea in an agreeable manner.

Paradox

Paradox is defined by Tyson (2006, p. 138) as a self-contradictory statement that represents the actual way things are. In addition Kennedy and Giola (2005, p. 541) adds that paradox occurs in a statement that at first strikes the readers or other speakers as self-contradictory but that on reflection makes some sense. Paradox can be seen through the statement of verbal paradox and situation that is called as situational paradox. Situational paradox is involved condition and circumstances in a paradox.

Oxymoron

Oxymoron is a figurative by which two contradictory terms are united in an expression so as to give it point. For example: Faith unfaithful kept him falsely true. (Drabble, 1998:724)

According to Holman (1914: 373) Oxymoron is a rhetorical thesis bringing together two contradictory terms, such a contrast makes for sharp emphasis. Examples are: "cheerful pessimist," "wise fool," "sad joy," "eloquent silence."

Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a figure of speech by which a part is used to express a whole to express a part. For example: Twenty summers for twenty years. (Wynne, 1989:522)

Cliché

According to Holman (1914: 102) Cliché is expression so often used that its freshness and clarity have worn off is called a cliché, a stereotyped form. Some examples are: "bigger and better," "loomed on the horizon," "the light fantastic," "stood like a sentinel," "sadder but wiser."

Alliteration

Alliteration is the commencement of two or more words in close connection with the same sound. For example: Find me fifteen friendly friars. (Drabble, 1985:18)

Holman stated (1914: 373) that Alliteration is the repetition of initial identical consonant sounds or any vowel sounds in successive or closely associated words or syllables.

Idioms

An expression whose meaning is not predictable from the usual meanings of its constituent elements, as kick the bucket or hang one's head, or from the general grammatical rules of a language, as the table round for the round table,

and that is not a constituent of a larger expression of like characteristics (Dictionary.com)

BIOGRAPHY OF MICHAEL LEARNS TO ROCK

Michael Learns To Rock was formed in the spring of 1988 by singer and keyboard player Jascha Richter (born 1963), drummer Kåre Wanscher (born 1969), guitarist Mikkel Lentz (born 1968) and bassist Søren Madsen (born 1967). In that summer the band won a local talent competition and started out on a nearly-two-years-long tour around Denmark. Playing wherever possible, winning an ever-growing audience and having both talent and musical skills, the songs sharpened along the way. After months of hard work in the studio, the band released their self-titled debut album in September 1991.

Among the fine songs on the album is the smash hit "The Actor" that got wall-to-wall airplay from Danish radio stations and helped the album reach the top of the Danish sales chart in January 1992. Later that year "The Actor" went #1 on the charts in Norway, Sweden, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and the Philippines. The next year, the band toured intensively in Denmark and visited new friends in Asia. Along the way, Jascha Richter wrote songs for their second album "Colours", released in October 1993. Great ballads like "Sleeping Child" and "25 Minutes" are the main singles that secured combined

albums sales passing the 1 million mark.

Michael Learns To Rock toured Europe and Asia in the next couple of years and in 1995, their third album "Played On Pepper", is released all over Scandinavia and in Germany, Switzerland, Portugal, France, Italy, Brazil, South Africa, Japan, the United Arab Emirates and 11 countries in Southeast Asia. October of that same year saw the band on a huge Asian tour, with 25 concerts in 10 countries. "That's Why (You Go Away)" and "Someday" were new hits and "Played On Pepper" ended up selling more than 1,2 million albums. In 1996, "Paint My Love" was released. It was a greatest hits album exclusive for South East Asia. The album ended up selling more than 3,4 million copies – and made the band one of the biggest international acts ever in countries like South Korea, Thailand, Indonesia, Singapore, The Philippines and Malaysia.

Same year Søren Madsen left MLTR. Kåre, Jascha and Mikkel decided to continue as a trio, releasing their fifth studio album "Blue Night" in 2000. Early 2001, MLTR embarked on a five week tour covering Dubai, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia and China. The tour was for promotion of the compilation "19 Love Songs", which was only released in Asia and included then-new single "The Ghost Of You". 2002 is a year-off for the three remaining members of the band, who are all working on

individual projects, including the first solo album from Jascha, "Planet Blue"

With a global record sales of 11 million physical albums since the debut album in 1991, more than 6 million paid downloads, estimated 50 million video views on YouTube and more than 50 million streams on Spotify, the Michael Learns To Rock story is not only one of the most successful to ever come out of Denmark, but also a story of an exception: their way to success has never been about scandals, divorce, drugs or any extreme way of living. It has always been about the music! The secret about Michael Learns To Rock is simply their incredible gift to write, record and play great pop songs and get them through to people all over the world.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

According to Raco (2010) defined research as an organized, systematic, data-based activity, done critically, objectively, scientifically to get answers or a deeper understanding of a problem. Research as a gradual cyclical process that begins with identified the problem or issue to be studied. After the problem is identified then followed by reviewing reading material or literature. After that determine and clarify the purpose of research John Creswell (2008)

Qualitative research is an approach or search to explore and understand a central phenomenon.

Data in the form of words or text are analyzed. The results of the analysis can be in the form of descriptions or descriptions or it can be in the form of themes. The final results of the qualitative research are outlined in the form of a written report Creswell (2008). Qualitative writer begins from a conceptual framework—a “system of concepts, assumptions, expectations, beliefs, and theories” (Maxwell, 2005) that informs the design. Research design help the writer to conduct the study in reference to the objective, the method of data gathering and analysis the strategy to present the findings and conclusion. This study uses a descriptive qualitative research, because the data are form the text and lyric of the Michael Learns to Rock' songs which contain many types of figurative language in addition the data in this research are not statistically analyzed.

Source Data

The writer focuses on analyzing the song lyric of Michael Learns to Rock'. The writer took these lyric as the data source that was taken from songlyrics.com. In this website, we can find any lyric that we want look for especially song lyrics by Michael Learns to Rock'.

Instrument

In qualitative research, the human investigator is the primary instrument for gathering and analyzing data. The research instrument is writer herself because the writer does not need a questionnaire. The writer directly

observed the data from the song lyrics of Michael Learns to Rock' in the paint my love album.

Data Collection Procedure

Raco (2010: 108) Qualitative research data are usually in the form of texts, photos, stories, drawings, artifacts and not numerical calculations. Data is collected when the direction and purpose of the research are clear and also if the source of the data, namely the informant or participant, has been identified, contacted and has received approval of their desire to provide the information needed.

The data are collected by the ten selected Michael Learns to Rock' Lyrics in this step:

1. Getting the Lyrics.
2. Writing and reading the Michael Learns to Rock' Lyrics.
3. Finding the Figurative Language in Michael Learns to Rock' Lyrics.

Data Analysis

Ary (2010:481) states that, the data analysis in qualitative research involves attempts to comprehend the phenomenon under study, synthesize information and explain relationships, theorize about how and why the relationships appear as they do, and reconnect the new knowledge with what is already known.

After seeing the definition above, the writer started to study the collected data step by step to be analyzed based on that procedure. The data collected by the writer are

further analyzed by the following procedures:

1. The writer briefly determined the notions for the research object. Therefore, he tried to find out Michael Learns to Rock' song lyrics.
2. The writer established the Chrome as the network service for internet access and then visited the Google site to write down the key word "Michael Learns to Rock' paint my love album " and "Michael Learns to Rock' song lyric"
3. Reanalyzed statements and figure of speech that has been classified to avoid mistakes by using the theories of experts. This part is very important, because when in the process of classification, it may be an error in classifying lyrics with figure of speech, and therefore need to be reviewed to strengthen the argument.
4. Coding. After all the process is completed the writer give the code in order to make easy in rechecking.

5.

A	C	E	H	I	M	O	P	S	PX	SY
A	c	e	H	i	m	O	p	s	p	s
l	l	u	y	d	e	x	e	i	a	y
l	i	p	p	i	t	y	r	m	r	n
i	c	h	e	o	a	m	s	i	a	e
t	h	e	r	m	o	o	o	l	d	c
e	e	m	b	s	h	r	n	e	o	d
r		i	o		o	o	i		x	o
a		s	l		r	n	f			c
t		m	e		e		i			h
i							c			e
o							a			
n							t			
							i			
							o			
							n			

Table 1. Coding

Percentage = $(fx : x) \times 100$

Note :

fx = Total frequency

X = Total of all percentage

6. Make a table in order to classify every each figurative language in the song lyrics and the writer will be able to know the most

dominant figurative language
which is often used in the songs.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**Findings**

1. Analysis of Take Me to Your Heart

The description of song "Take Me to Your Heart" is about a man who is loving a woman, he also wants her to

quickly love him and put him in her heart, he also wanted this woman to show him what love was like and he wanted to know if a miracle exist when they were together.

The table below shows the analysis of the song.

No.	Figurative Language	The Amount
1.	Hyperbole	11
2.	Paradox	1
3.	Simile	1
4.	Personification	1
5.	Synecdoche	1

Table 2. Analysis of Take Me to Your Heart

2. Analysis of That's Why (You Go Away)

The description of song "That's why you (you go away)" is about someone who is

suffering from sadness because their love story must ended.

The table below shows the analysis of the song.

No.	Figurative Language	The Amount
1.	Hyperbole	2
2.	Cliché	2
3.	Metaphor	1

Table 3. Analysis of That's Why (You Go Away)

3. Analysis of Paint My Love

The description of song "Paint my Love" is talked about love, someone fell in Love with

the girl that he has been dreaming.

The table below shows the analysis of the song.

No.	Figurative Language	The Amount
1.	Hyperbole	14
2.	Simile	1

Table 4. Analysis of Paint My Love

4. Analysis of 25 Minutes

Description of song "25 Minutes" is talking about a man who has regrets and want to apologized to his lover for his mistakes, the man is look for his

lover, but he's 25 minutes late, because the lover is married with someone else.

The table below shows the analysis of the song.

No.	Figurative Language	The Amount
1.	Hyperbole	4
2.	Cliché	3
3.	Metaphor	1

Table 5. Analysis of 25 Minutes

5. Analysis of Nothing to Lose
 Description of song "Nothing to Lose" is talked about a man who is always there for a girl, he has feeling for that girl, he want to always accompany and keep her.
 The table below shows the analysis of the song.

No.	Figurative Language	The Amount
1.	Hyperbole	4
2.	Cliché	3
3.	Metaphor	1

Table 6. Analysis of Nothing to Lose

6. Analysis of You Took My Heart Away
 Description of song "You took my heart away" is talked about someone who was in a slump, but suddenly someone came to made him rise and made him fell in Love.
 The table below shows the analysis of the song.

No.	Figurative Language	The Amount
1.	Hyperbole	8

Table 7. Analysis of You Took My Heart Away

7. Analysis of The Actor
 Description of song "The Actor" is talked about a woman prefers a rich man and can give her everything but not with Love, but on the other side there is a man who truly loves her but is poor and she does not choose him.
 The table below shows the analysis of the song.

No.	Figurative Language	The Amount
1.	Hyperbole	3
2.	Idioms	3
3.	Euphemism	1

Table 8. Analysis of The Actor

8. Analysis of If You Leave My World
 Description of song "If you leave my world" is talked about someone who really loves his lover and does not want to be left.
 The table below shows the analysis of the song.

No.	Figurative Language	The Amount
1.	Personification	1
2.	Hyperbole	7

No.	Figurative Language	The Amount
3.	Idioms	1
4.	Simile	1

Table 9. Analysis of If You Leave My World

9. Analysis of Breaking My Heart
 Description of song “Breaking my heart” is talked about a friendship where one of them breaks the relationship and heart of his owned friend.
 The table below shows the analysis of the song.

No.	Figurative Language	The Amount
1.	Hyperbole	6

Table 10. Analysis of Breaking My Heart

10. Analysis of Out of the Blue
 Description of song “Out of the blue” is talking about someone who is desperate and has a dark life, but suddenly comes someone who raises his life and enlightens his heart.
 The table below shows the analysis of the song.

No.	Figurative Language	The Amount
1.	Hyperbole	8
2.	Personification	1

Table 11. Analysis of Out of the Blue

11. Analysis of Ghost Of You
 Description of song “Ghost of you” is talked about someone who can’t forget the past with his lover.
 The table below shows the analysis of the song.

No.	Figurative Language	The Amount
1.	Euphemism	3
2.	Simile	2
3.	Hyperbole	3

Table 12. Analysis of Ghost Of You

12. Analysis of Home to You
 Description of song “Home to you” is talked about someone who realized what love means and finally finds a home for his heart.
 The table below shows the analysis of the song.

No.	Figurative Language	The Amount
1.	Oxymoron	2
2.	Idioms	2

Table 13. Analysis of Home to You

DISCUSSION

Here are the amounts of the figurative language that are found in the songs.

No	Song Title	Kind of personification, simile, metaphor, hyperbole, euphemism, paradox, oxymoron, synecdoche, cliché, alliteration, idioms										
		A	C	E	H	I	M	O	P	S	PX	SY
1	Take me to your heart	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
2	That's Why (You Go Away)	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
3	Paint My Love	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
4	25 Minutes	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
5	Nothing to Lose	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	You Took My Heart Away	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	The Actor	-	-	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	If You Leave My World	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
9	Breaking My Heart	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Out of the Blue	-	-	1	7	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
11	Ghost of You	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
12	Home to You	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total		2	2	4	45	5	2	2	4	4	1	1

Table 14. The Amounts of Figurative Language in All Songs

From the analysis above, the writer has found that there are 2 alliterations in the songs nothing to lose. Futhermore, the writer has found 2 cliché in the songs that's why (you go away), and 25 minutes.

She also has found 4 euphemisms in the songs the actor, out of the blue and ghost of you. For hyperbole, the writer has found 45 hyperbole in the songs take me to your heart, that's why (you go away), paint my love,

25 minutes, you took my heart away, the actor, if you leave my world, breaking my heart, out of the blue and ghost of you. In addition, there are 5 idioms in the songs the actor, if you leave my world and home to you. There are also 2 metaphors in the song that's why (you go away) and 25 minutes. For oxymoron, there are 2 oxymorons in the songs out of the blue and home to you. Moreover, the writer has found 4

personifications in the songs take me to your heart, if you leave my world and out of the blue. There are 4 simile in the songs take me to your heart, paint my love, if you leave my world and ghost of you. Then there is only 1 paradox in the song take me to your heart and 1 synecdoche I the song take me to your heart.

The percentage of each figurative language found can be seen in the table below.

No	Kind of personification, simile, metaphor, hyperbole, euphemism, paradox, oxymoron, synecdoche, cliché, alliteration, idioms	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Personification	4	5.33
2	Simile	4	5.33
3	Metaphor	2	2.67
4	Hyperbole	45	60
5	Euphemism	4	5.33
6	Paradox	4	5.33
7	Oxymoron	2	2.67
8	Synecdoche	1	1.33
9	Cliché	2	2.67
10	Alliteration	2	2.67
11	Idioms	5	6.67
Total		75	100

Table 15. Percentage of Each Figurative Language Found

The result of table 15 are 5.33% for personification, 5.33% for simile, 2.67% for metaphor, 60% for hyperbole, 5.33% for euphemism, 5.33% for paradox, 2.67% for oxymoron, 1.33% for synecdoche, 2.67% for cliché, 2.67% for alliteration and 6.67% for idioms.

Percentage = $(fx : x) \times 100$

Note :

fx = Total frequency of personification,

simile, metaphor, hyperbole, euphemism, paradox, oxymoron, synecdoche, cliché, alliteration, idioms
= Total of all personification, simile, metaphor, hyperbole, euphemism, paradox, oxymoron,

X

synecdoche, cliché,
alliteration, idioms

CONCLUSION

Based on research findings and discussion, the writer conclude that from all Michael Learns to Rock songs of "Paint My Love" album, hyperbole is the highest kinds of figurative language used by them (60%). It is followed by Idioms (6.67%), Personification (5.33%), Simile (5.33%), Euphemism (5.33%), Paradox (5.33%), Methaphor (2.67%), Oxymoron (2.67%), Cliché (2.67%), Alliteration (2.67%), and Synecdoce (1.33%).

By knowing the kinds of Figurative Language use, the reseacher hope that the listener will be easier in understanding the meaning of the songs in this album.

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