

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 Texttowan
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

CAKRAWALA PENDIDIKAN
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

Alamat Penerbit/Redaksi : Universitas PGRI Adi Buana Kampus Blitar: Jl. Kalimantan No. 111 Blitar, Telp. (0342) 801493. Langganan 2 Nomor setahun Rp. 200.000,00 ditambah ongkos kirim Rp. 50.000,00.

CAKRAWALA PENDIDIKAN diterbitkan oleh Universitas PGRI Adi Buana Kampus Blitar. **Direktur Operasional** : Dra. Riki Suliana RS., M.Pd.

Penyunting menerima artikel yang belum pernah diterbitkan di media cetak yang lainnya. Syarat-syarat, format dan aturan tata tulis artikel dapat diperiksa pada *Petunjuk bagi Penulis* di sampul belakang dalam jurnal ini. Artikel yang masuk akan ditelaah oleh Tim Penyunting dan Mitra Bestari untuk dinilai kelayakannya. Tim akan melakukan perubahan tata letak dan tata bahasa yang diperlukan tanpa mengubah maksud dan isinya.

Petunjuk Penulisan Cakrawala Pendidikan

1. Artikel belum pernah diterbitkan di media cetak yang lainnya.
2. Artikel diketik dengan memperhatikan aturan tentang penggunaan tanda baca dan ejaan yang baik dan benar sesuai *Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia yang Disempurnakan (Depdikbud, 1987)*
3. Pengetikan Artikel dalam format Microsoft Word, ukuran kertas A4, spasi 1.5, jenis huruf *Times New Roman*; ukuran huruf 12. Dengan jumlah halaman; 10 – 20 halaman.
4. Artikel yang dimuat dalam Jurnal ini meliputi tulisan tentang hasil penelitian, gagasan konseptual, kajian dan aplikasi teori, tinjauan kepustakaan, dan tinjauan buku baru.
5. Artikel ditulis dalam bentuk esai, disertai judul sub bab (heading) masing-masing bagian, kecuali bagian pendahuluan yang disajikan tanpa judul sub bab. Peringkat judul sub bab dinyatakan dengan jenis huruf yang berbeda, letaknya rata tepi kiri halaman, dan tidak menggunakan nomor angka, sebagai berikut:

PERINGKAT 1 (HURUF BESAR SEMUA TEBAL, RATA TEPI KIRI)

Peringkat 2 (Huruf Besar-kecil Tebal, Rata Tepi Kiri)

Peringkat 3 (*Huruf Besar-kecil Tebal, Miring, Rata Tepi Kiri*)

6. Artikel konseptual meliputi; (a) judul, (b) nama penulis, (c) abstrak dalam bahasa Indonesia dan Inggris (maksimal 200 kata), (d) kata kunci, (e) identitas penulis (tanpa gelar akademik), (f) pendahuluan yang berisi latar belakang dan tujuan atau ruang lingkup tulisan, (g) isi/pembahasan (terbagi atas sub-sub judul), (h) penutup, dan (i) daftar rujukan. Artikel hasil penelitian disajikan dengan sistematika: (a) judul, (b) nama-nama peneliti, (c) abstrak dalam bahasa Indonesia dan Inggris (maksimal 200 kata), (d) kata kunci, (e) identitas penulis (tanpa gelar akademik), (f) pendahuluan yang berisi pembahasan kepustakaan dan tujuan penelitian, (g) metode, (h) hasil, (i) pembahasan (j) kesimpulan dan saran, dan (k) daftar rujukan.
7. Daftar rujukan disajikan mengikuti tata cara seperti contoh berikut dan diurutkan secara alfabetis dan kronologis.

Anderson, D.W., Vault, V.D., dan Dickson, C.E. 1993. *Problem and Prospects for the Decades*

Ahead: Competency Based Teacher Education. Barkeley: McCutchan Publishing Co.

Huda, N. 1991. *Penulisan Laporan Penelitian untuk Jurnal*. Makalah disajikan dalam Loka

Karya Penelitian Tingkat Dasar bagi Dosen PTN dan PTS di Malang Angkatan XIV, Pusat Penelitian IKIP MALANG, Malang, 12 Juli.

Prawoto, 1998. *Pengaruh Pengirformasian Tujuan Pembelajaran dalam Modul terhadap Hasil*

Belajar Siswa SD PAMONG Kelas Jauh. Tesis tidak diterbitkan. Malang: FPS IKIP MALANG.

Russel, T. 1993. An Alternative Conception: Representing Representation. Dalam P.J. Nlack & A. Lucas (Eds.) *Children's Informal Ideas in Science* (hlm. 62-84). London:Routledge.

Sihombing, U. 2003. *Pendataan Pendidikan Berbasis Masyarakat*.
<http://www.puskur.or.id>.Diakses pada 21 April 2006.

Zainuddin, M.H. 1999. Meningkatkan Mutu Profesi Keguruan Indonesia. *Cakrawala Pendidikan*. 1 (1):45-52.

8. Pengiriman Artikel via email ke hudaferi@gmail.com paling lambat 3 bulan sebelum bulan penerbitan.

CAKRAWALA PENDIDIKAN

Forum Komunikasi Ilmiah dan Ekspresi Kreatif Ilmu Pendidikan

Volume 24, Nomor 1, April 2020

Daftar Isi

The Effectiveness of Picture Series Technique by Using Google Slides in Teaching Writing	1
<i>Annisa Rahmasari</i>	
Penerapan <i>Explore Applying Talk</i> (EAT) Berbantu Lembar Kerja Siswa	10
<i>Cicik Pramesti</i>	
An Analysis of Figurative Language in the Lyric of Michael Learns to Rock' Album "Paint My Love"	23
<i>Dessy Ayu Ardini</i>	
Problematika Penilaian Afektif dalam Pembelajaran (Studi Implementasi Penilaian Afektif di MTs Negeri 6 Kediri)	39
<i>Ekbal Santoso</i>	
The Effectiveness of Paired Reading Method with Texttowav in the Teaching of Reading Fluency	47
<i>Feri Huda</i>	
The Effectiveness of PORPE Method with Comic Strips in the Teaching Reading of Narrative Text	61
<i>Herlina Rahmawati</i>	
Peran Wisata dalam Meningkatkan Kesejahteraan Keluarga Pedagang Kaki Lima (PKL)	74
<i>Kadeni</i>	
Compound Words in Song Lyrics of Westlife Unbreakable V1 Greatest Hits Album Beginning 1999-2002	87
<i>M Ali Mulhuda</i>	
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	98
<i>Mohamad Khafid Irsyadi, Kardina Arum Pusparini</i>	

Mengantisipasi Penyalahgunaan Narkoba di Kalangan Remaja dengan Meningkatkan Rasa Percaya Diri	109
<i>Miranu Triantoro</i>	
Analisis Kesalahan Mahasiswa dalam Mengerjakan Soal Matematika	120
<i>Riki Suliana</i>	
The Effectiveness of KWL Strategy With Edmodo Media in Teaching Reading for Vocational High School	137
<i>Saiful Rifa'i</i>	
Kesulitan Belajar Siswa pada Materi Fungsi Invers Ditinjau dari <i>Problem Solving</i> Solso	153
<i>Suryanti, M. Khafid Irsyadi, Nike Tunggal Dewi</i>	
Fungsi Sosial dan Edukasi Bank Sampah bagi Masyarakat di Kelurahan Kauman Kecamatan Kepanjenkidul Kota Blitar	162
<i>Udin Erawanto</i>	
An Analysis of Figurative Language in the Lyric of Maroon 5's Album It Won't Be Soon Before Long and Singles	174
<i>Varia Virdania Virdaus</i>	

AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN THE LYRIC OF MAROON 5'S ALBUM IT WON'T BE SOON BEFORE LONG AND SINGLES

Varia Virdania Virdaus
varia.virdania@gmail.com
Universitas Narotama Surabaya

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. Istilah bahasa kiasan mencakup berbagai perangkat dan teknik sastra, di antaranya hiperbola, personifikasi, simile, metapor, simbol, apostrof, synecdoche, metonimi, alegori, paradoks, litotes, ironi. Jenis data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah data kualitatif. Data yang dianalisis dalam penelitian ini adalah beberapa teks tertulis. Tes yang dibahas adalah lagu yang diambil dari lirik lagu Maroon 5, kita dapat mengenali dengan baik mana yang termasuk setiap makna kiasan. Hasil penelitian ini akan dapat memberikan kontribusi kepada pembaca yang tertarik untuk belajar dan memahami atau menafsirkan lirik tersebut.

Kata Kunci: Analisis, Makna kiasan, lagu, Maroon 5

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. The term figurative language covers a wide range of literary devices and techniques, among them hyperbole, personification, simile, methapor, symbol, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, allegory, paradox, litotes, irony. 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 Maroon 5's song lyric by these classifications, we can recognize well which one includes each figurative speech. The result of this study will be able to give contribution to the readers who are interested in learning and understanding or interpreting those lyrics.

Key Words: Analysis, Figurative language, song, Maroon 5

INTRODUCTION

In daily activities, humans will never be separated from talking activities that show interaction with each other between humans. There are a number of ways you can interact with other people. One of

them is through language. Language is the capacity of humans to acquire and use complex communication systems and has an important role for humans.

There are many varieties of language spoken in the world. But

there are some languages that become the global language and the most commonly used language is English. Many people want to improve their English skills by listening to music, watching a movie or reading a book. But the funniest activity is listening music. Because it can stimulate the brain to understand what are said by the singer. Listeners can enjoy the rhythm of the music instrument which heard while understanding the song. A song may be for a solo singer, a duet, trio, or band. Songs can be broadly divided into many different forms, depending on the criteria used. One division is between art songs, pop songs, and folk songs.

Song is one example of literature. Song is the act or art of singing. Song is a piece of music with words that is sung (Hornby 1990). Song as piece of music with words that are sung has a function to express the thoughts and feeling. Song has two elements, such as lyrics and music. Listening song is fun activity, but the listeners cannot get pleasure if they dont understand the figurative language that commonly found in song. There are some similarities between a song and a poem. A song has to be rhythmic and so does a poem. Rhythm is one of the important elements in both song and poetry. In fact, there is even a form of poetry which is made into music called a lyric poem. They can be used in

songs to express the thoughts and feelings of the author.

Song usually consists of figurative language since the figurative language is used in the lyric that is written well. The descriptive words of figurative language has a meaning in sense other than literal, even the words convey precise meaning. Song lyric is a short poem in a number of verses set to music to be sung. In its writing, the songwriters or composers usually beautify the language they use by any figurative language, so that the listeners will be more attracted in listening the song.

Basically, figurative language is part of semantic. As we know that with semantic we are able to know the true meaning in a 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 a lyric is important because we will know the meaning and purpose in the song. One of the famous band is Maroon5. Maroon5 is an American pop rock band from Los Angeles, California. It currently consists of lead vocalist Adam Levine, keyboardist and rhythm guitarist Jesse Carmichael, bassist Mickey Madden, lead guitarist James Valentine, drummer Matt Flynn, keyboardist PJ Morton, and multi-instrumentalist Sam

Farrar. Original members Levine, Carmichael, Madden, and drummer Ryan Dusick first came together as Kara's Flowers in 1994, while they were still in high school. After self-releasing their independent album "We Like Digging?", the band signed to Reprise Records and released the album "The Fourth World" in 1997. The album garnered a tepid response, after which the record label dropped the band and the members focused on college. In 2001, the band re-emerged as Maroon5, pursuing a different direction and adding guitarist Valentine. The writer was interested to conduct this research because generally the readers including the writer her self sometimes found some difficulties in understanding the meaning from the song lyrics. The writer chooses songs by Maroon5 because Maroon5's song are meaningful and enjoyable to be heard. The lyrics of songs are typically of a poetic, rhyming nature. It is because the song writer merely use figure of speech in order to be more interesting memorable, and aesthetic.

All the songs are sung by Maroon5 has a very deep meaning. Maroon5 was also famous with his song which contain the beauty of the word and using his sensivity to express his imagination feellings. The most famous song is "One more night and Move like jagger" consist of beautiful diction, sense and figurative language. Therefore the writer becomes interested in

analyzing the figurative language in Maroon5's song. There are some reasons why the researcher choose figurative language for analysis the semantic meaning in song lyric. First, because this song consist of figures of speech. So, it makes the song interesting to be sung and accepted in society. Second, Maroon5's song became popular around the world society. As a singer he must know the meaning of any lyrics sung. So that when he would bring the listener to sing the song he sings. Expression and appreciation is an important element when someone sings a song. A music lover should understand the concepts in figurative language. The author himself had to really master the theory in figurative language.

The researcher uses M. H. Abrams (1999) theory of figurative language because the theory support the problem of the research. M. H. Abrams (1999:96) has stated that 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. Figurative language is a kind of language that departs from the language employed the traditional literal ways of describing persons of object.

This theory helps the researcher to answer the research question of this study. There are many kinds of figurative language in this theory. It makes the researcher

be easier to analyze the figurative language in each song. Simile, metaphor, idiom, personification, hyperbole, symbol, synecdoche, and repetition among others were found to be the common figurative language used by the performing artist when composing his or her songs. Figurative language does not mean exactly what it says, but instead forces the reader to make an imaginative leap in order to comprehend an author's point.

Based on the phenomenon above, then it is interesting to identify the figurative language English songs. The focus of this study is on the Maroon5's songs "It won't be soon before long and Singles" albums. The aims of this study are finding out the figurative language the meaning in the songs, furthermore finding out the most dominantly figurative language which used. The researcher conducted a research entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language in the Lyric of Maroon 5's Album It won't be soon before long and singles."

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Literature

Literature is an expression of ideas, thoughts, and imagination in beautiful language. According to Long (1919: 4), literature shows more about emotions and imagination than intelligence. Like other works of art, literature is used with imagination, such as love,

friendship, and freedom. Literature is not only what writers do but also what they think and feel in their daily lives. Literature tends to require the reader to learn on his own by drawing the reader's attention in the form of uncertainty to be explored.

Literature is highly appreciated art of language as a communication between the initiator and audience in form of either written or verbal language. Literature not only raises fictional and imaginative stories but also utters real facts occurring in society culture, history and even tradition. The literature also add the knowledge of the readers, they can know more about anything through the literature. The reader also can feel sense of life when they are enjoying literary work. In this research, the researcher will discuss about literature itself, including the kinds of literature. This classification of literature can be divided into three different classifications: narrative text, drama, and poetry.

1. Narrative text

The first classification of literature is narrative text. Narrative text is a text which has story in the literature work. According to Haris (2010), narrative texts are written to entertain. It is a type of text that is proposed to amuse and to deal with actual and vicarious experience in different ways. Narrative texts also deal with problematic events which lead to a crisis or turning points of some kind which in turn find a resolution. The main purpose of narrative texts is to tell a story, it has

a beginning, middle and an end; characters, plot or conflict, and setting. Novel and short story are parts of Narrative text. Novels are a medium used by writers or authors to express all ideas, thoughts, reflections, and expressions of feelings towards life in the form of words and sentences and strung together in a prose essay (Ike, 2012). A *short story* is fictional work of prose that is shorter in length than a novel. Edgar Allan Poe, in his essay "The Philosophy of Composition," said that a short story should be read in one sitting, anywhere from a half hour to two hours.

2. Drama

The second classification of literature is drama. Drama is a performance which played by actors and actress on a stage. According to Worthen (2010: 33) drama is an instrumental which represented fiction for making performance. The elements of drama are plot, character, setting, conflict, dialogue and theme.

3. Poetry

The third classification of literature is poetry. Poetry can express criticism of human social life, the example talking about the government, environment and many more. Moreover poetry read by the literature lover. They can feel their sense of the writing by reading of poetry. Poetry is something we have outgrown, there are nevertheless many who assert that we have outgrown much of the poetry which

preceding generations thought great (Hubbel and Beaty, 1922).

Song

Song is one of the most popular literary works. It is another way to express author's feelings, ideas, illusions and messages to other people. According to Hornby (1990, p.1133), song is a piece of music with words that is sung. Song is also a great language package that bundles culture, vocabulary, listening, grammar and a host of other language skills in just a few rhymes. Songs can also provide a relaxed lesson on a hot boring day. In music, song is a composition for voice or voices, performed by singing. A song may be accompanied by musical instruments, or it may be unaccompanied as in the case of capella song. Song can be broadly divided into many different forms. one division is between art songs, pop song and folk song. For the singer a song may be sung for a solo singer, a duct, trio or larger ensemble involving more voices. According to Hubbell and Beaty (1992: 21) in *An Introduction to Poetry*, the song is a poem which is sung. It belongs equally to poetry and music, two arts which deal with sounds.

Based on definition above, we know that the lyric of song and the lyric of poem are same. The difference is lyric of song written and accompanied by music, but poem is just written. This research will analyzes figurative language in song lyric. Lyric in the song is

important to give meaning in that song. Lyric also gives a life of the song because from the lyric, people can understand the song.

Lyric

Lyric is called as a short story that emphasizes on the expression of the individual's feeling and emotion. Lyric (in singular from lyrics) are set of words that make up a song, usually consisting of verse and choruses. The writer of lyric is a lyricist or lyricist.

Abrams (1957: 146) stated in *A Glossary of Literary Terms* that:

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. In dramatic lyrics, however, the lyric speaker is represented as addressing another person in a specific situation.

According to Hornby (2000: 802), he stated that the lyrics is expressing a person's personal feeling and thoughts, connected with singing and written for a lyric poem is the words of a song. The main point of the song is the song lyric itself. If there is no lyric in the song, that song just called as instrumental. In reality, what has been composed in the literary works, especially song lyrics is the reflection of human's being life. It is a media to express author's imagination, illusion, feeling and ideas.

Figurative Language

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: simile, metaphor, and personification. Below are some definitions and examples of these types of figurative language.

1. Simile

Simile is a means of comparing things that are essentially unlike. In simile, the comparison is expressed by the use of some words or phrases, such as like, as, than, similar to, resembles, or seems (Perrine, 1992: 61). A simile is usually introduced by some words, such as "like", "as", "so", which draw attention to the likeness, but it is not necessary all that is necessary to the simile is that both sides of comparison is stated, for example, as black as, as cool as, etc. Simile is figure of speech in which a more or less fanciful. The examples of simile are "*her eyes are like a star, east star and float like a butterfly, sting like a bee.*"

The conclusion from those examples are both of them using word "like" which show that the type of figurative language is Simile.

2. Metaphor

Metaphor is comparing thing that are essentially unlike (Perrine,

1992: 61). Metaphor is an implied comparison between two unlike things that actually have something important in common. A metaphor is a comparison in which one thing is said to be another. It involves an implied comparison between two basically unlike things. The examples of metaphor are library is “*science of field and he has a heart of stone.*” The first meaning is a library is a place where people can find many kinds of books. It is compared with science field because both library and science field have the same attribute that they can add knowledge. The second one, the meaning of heart of stone is the man who cannot accept opinion from others because his heart is hard like a stone.

3. Personification

Personification is giving the attributes of a human being to an animal, an object, or a concept (Perrine, 1992: 64). Personification is a figurative that gives object, animal, idea or abstraction with human character of sensibility. One of the most familiar kinds of comparison is personification that is speaking something which is not human as human abilities. Personification is representing a thing, quality, or idea as a person. Personification is a kind of figurative language style depicting inanimate objects or items which are not lifeless as though having traits of humanity. The examples of personification are “*the moon smile at us and the sun played hide and*

seek with the clouds.” The first statement is the satellite (moon) shines all the world. The meaning of the second statement is the weather of that day always changes. So, both sentences above describe the moon and the sun smile and played as human does.

4. Apostrophe

Closely related to personification is apostrophe. Perrine (1992: 65) states that apostrophe which consists in addressing someone absent or dead or something nonhuman as if that person or thing were present and alive and could reply to what is being said. The examples of apostrophe are “*sun, today is very cool*” and “*Sukarno, I am on the stage now*”. The first example, the word “Sun” is addressing to the day in the winter day. This expression going to apostrophe expression because it is expressing that this day is cool, and all people need sun to warm up their body. For the second example, the statement “Sukarno, I am on the stage now” addressing someone that had dead. The conclusion from those sentences is transfer of mandate from the something non-human or someone absent which is addressed as if it were alive and present. It is the kind of figurative language in apostrophe.

5. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is the use of the part for the whole (Perrine, 1992: 65). This is substitute some significant details or aspect of an experience for the experience itself.

In synecdoche one name is substituted for another, whose meaning is less or cognate with its own. The Examples of synecdoche are “*his word can be thruster and all eyes on me*”. That first sentence is meaning that he is a person that can be trusted through his speak. The word of “*his word*”, it represents the whole statements or conversation that his word cannot be trusted. The next sentence means that all of people are looking at her. The word “*all eyes*”, it represents the whole of all people that looking at her. The conclusion above, the words “his word and all eyes have already represented from everything.

6. Metonymy

Metonymy is the use of something closely related for the thing actually meant (Perrine, 1992: 615). Metonymy is used when someone wants to substitute a concrete thing with another thing which is closely associated with it. The examples of metonymy are the White House decided new regulation and the pen is mightier than the sword. The meaning from the first word is “White House” in this sentence is associated or closely related to “The House of President”. It is said house of president because in American, the president stays in white house. The meaning of the next sentence describes not only sword, weapon, knife that can hurt of someone else, but also which pen can hurt other as sharply as sword. Both of sentences are closely related to the thing actually meant.

7. Symbol

A symbol may be roughly defined as something that means more than what it is (Perrine, 1992: 80). It means that a symbol uses a word or phrase which is familiar in society and has one meaning. The meaning of any symbol whether an object, an action, or a gesture is controlled by its context. The examples of symbol are the white rose is a dove and music is nature's painkiller. The meaning of the first example is each dove is used to express a pure of flower white rose. White rose imitates as a symbol of dove that have meaning peace love. Dove is reputed as initial loyalty into love. While, the second example show that the music neutralize the sick people naturally. Music also reputed as a complement of life.

8. Allegory

According to Perrine (1992: 88), Allegory is a narrative or description that has a second meaning beneath the surface. Although the surface story or description may have its own interest, the author's major interest is in the ulterior meaning. Allegory has been defined as an extended metaphor and sometimes as a series of related symbols. But it is usually distinguishable from both of these. The example of allegory are mouse deer and Crocodile and the rich man and the poor man. The meaning of the first example is about animal's life, famous story has moral value that can be a lesson for our life. While, the second example is almost

like the first statement that has moral value or moral message, but that story is telling about someone (people) from the real story like a reality show.

9. Paradox

A paradox is an apparent contradiction that is nevertheless somehow true (Perrine, 1992: 100). Paradox is a statement that seem contradiction, unbelievable or absurd but that may be true in fact. It may either be a situation or a statement. It's seeming impossibility startles the reader into attention and, by the fact of it is apparent absurdity, underscores the truth of what is being said. The examples of paradox are "*there is a life after death and he was dead in the middle of his riches*". The first sentence is a contradiction because some people do not believe that there is life after death. The meaning of the second statement is the man was dead when he was in the top in his riches, has much money. Both examples are contradictory statement because it doesn't make sense.

10. Hyperbole

Overstatement or hyperbole is simply exaggeration but exaggeration in the service of truth (Perrine, 1992: 101). Overstatement may be used with a variety of effects. It may be humorous or grave, fanciful or restrained, convincing or unconvincing. The examples of hyperbole are "*I have told you that a million times and I had to walk 15 miles to school in the snow, uphill*". The first sentence contains

exaggeration or overstatement, because the speaker did not really mean to what he/she has said its impossible for human being to speak a million times. The meaning of the second sentence is he walks to school in the snow, it is like walking so far like 15 miles away. Both statements above are expression of over-statement.

11. Litotes

Perrine (1992: 102) said that understatement or litotes is saying less than one means, may exist in what one says or merely in how one says it. It is kind of understatement where the speakers use negative of a word ironically, to mean the opposite. The examples of litotes are "*welcome to my ugly palace and It's nothing, just a scratch*". The meaning of the first example is a luxury place, where the king lives with luxurious. Then, the meaning of second example is actually he or she got a big injury, until brought to the hospital. The author of poems uses negative of a word ironically, to mean the opposite.

12. Irony

(Perrine, 1992: 104) verbal irony is saying the opposite of what one means. In a simple form, verbal irony means the opposite of what is being said. Irony has a meaning that extends beyond its use merely as a figure of speech. Irony, on the other hand, is a literary device or figure that may be used in the service of sarcasm or ridicule or may not. The examples of irony are "*your voice is so good so that makes me hurt and*

you are so discipline because you come the meeting at 08.00 o'clock". The meaning of the first statement "Your voice – makes me hurt" is the contestant actually has bad singing, but we say good for appreciate on the beginning word. The meaning of the second example "You are so discipline - come the meeting at 08.00 o'clock" is the employee come too late at the meeting. The statement above is a contrast between what happens and what has been expected to happen.

METHOD

The research design of the study is descriptive qualitative because the writer collects, analysis, describes, identifies the figurative language in Maroon5's album, and to count the data of figurative language. According to Neville (2007) as cited by Henny (2014), Descriptive research can be used to identify and classify the elements or characteristics of the subject, e.g. number of day lost because of industrial action. Quantitative techniques are most often used to collect, analyze, and summary data. Qualitative research is more subjective in nature than quantitative research and involves examining and reflecting on less tangible aspects of a research subject, e.g. values, attitudes, perception.

Data Source

The source of this analysis is the songs from the album Maroon 5 it won't be soon before long (2007) consisting of 13 songs and Singles

(2015) consisting of 10 songs. The researcher focused on analyzing the lyrics of the Maroon5's songs that used figurative language.

Research Instrument

In analyzing lyrics of the songs, the lyrics functioned as the instrument. In this case, the writer identifies all the figurative language found and analyzed them by referring to the available theories of figurative language.

Data Collection

The research data was collected from song lyrics in the Maroon5 song. The data collection process itself starts from reading the lyrics. Researchers choose songs from those recommended through the website. Researchers are looking for 23 popular songs by Maroon5. Furthermore, researchers tried to find words, phrases, and sentences containing figurative language and also tried understand the meaning of each figurative language. After that the researcher made a note of the figurative languages used. Finally, researchers classified and re-examined the data.

Coding

To make the data effective, the writer abbreviated some technical term to be a code, sign, or mark. The following lists are the codes used in analyzing the song lyric.

1. Sim = simile
2. Meta = metaphora
3. Apos = apostrophe
4. Syn = synecdote
5. Meto = metonymy
6. Sym = symbol

7. Alle = allegory
8. Para= paradox
9. Hyper = hiperbole
10. Lito = litotes
11. Iro = irony

Data Analysis

This research was characterized as qualitative descriptive. Here are the several actions that had already been done by the writer to collect the data:

1. The writer briefly determined ideas for research objects. Because of that, she tried to find out the popular songs of Maroon5.

2. The author uses Google Chrome as a network service for internet access and wrote the keyword "Popular Songs Maroon5"
3. The next step was that the writer read every lyric of Maroon5's popular songs and then she identified the figurative language.
4. Than, the writer put the result in the tables. These were the examples of the table used by the writer to identify the figurative language.

Table 3.1 Analyzing Figurative Language

Album	Song title	Lyric	Figurative language	Explanation

5. Next, the writer counted the number of figurative language in percentage using this formula:

$$P = F \times \frac{100}{n} \%$$

Notes:

P : percent

F : frequency

N : number of samples

6. Finally, the writer made some interpretations of the data in line with the themes.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on research findings and discussion, the researcher found many figurative languages in It won't soon before long and Singles' album of Maroon5. Figurative language is a set of words that

compares, exaggerates, or means something other than what it first appears to mean. It used to create a special effect or feeling and make song more interesting.

The figurative languages which researcher using to analyze in It won't soon before long and Singles' album of Maroon5 are: Hyperbole is figurative language that uses an exaggerating or overstatement to make strong impression. Personification is figurative which attributes human ability to anything such as: abstractions or inanimate objects. Simile is figurative language which is comparison or likeness that directly compares two objects which has different class though connective word such as "like" or "as".

Metaphor is figurative language that similar with simile but must omit "like" or "as". Symbol is a figurative language is a style of language that compares a thing with other symbols, can be in the form of symbols, figures, animals, or objects.

The result from counting the number of figurative language there are: 55% for Hyperbole, 20% for Personification, 13% for Simile, 8% for Metaphor, 4% for Symbol. The researcher concludes that Hyperbole has dominant frequency than Personification, Simile, Metaphor, and Symbol in It won't soon before long and Singles' album of Maroon5.

SUGGESTION

By considering the conclusions there are a few suggestions. To figurative readers to study literary criticism first because this subject directs us to find figures and their uses. Applied Linguistics students apply a similar analysis to other texts, because analyzing songs based on figures of speech can improve students' ability to understand figures of speech. Other researchers find other languages or other aspects that can be a way of doing new research on speech characters, and conducting research on other songs.

REFERENCES

Abrams, M. H. 1999. *A glossary of Literary Terms*. USA: Heinle & Heinle, a division of Thomson Learning.

- Agustina Budiarto. 2017. *Analysis of Figurative Language on Song Lyrics Provided in "Pathway to English" Textbook Published By Erlangga for Eleventh Grades Of Senior High School*. (Online) (eprint.iain-surakarta.ac.id), 2020
- Arifah, Khadijah. 2016. *Figurative Language Analisis in Five John Legend's Song*. Thesis, 2016. (Online) (<http://etheses.uin-malang.ac.id/3618/1/11320117.pdf>), 2020.
- Blackburn, Simon. 1996. *The Oxford Dictionary of Philosophy Oxford Paperback Reference*. UK: Oxford University Press.
- Blackwell. 2010. *Drama between Poetry and Performance*. West Sussex: Blackwell Publishing.
- Bressler, Charles E. 2007. *Literary criticism : an introduction to theory and practice*. USA: Perason Prentice Hall.
- Gushendra, Rizky. 2017. *An Experimental Study: Improving Students' Vocabulary Mastery by Using English Songs*. Indonesian Journal of Integrated English Language Teaching Vol. 3 No. 1, 2017. (Online) (<http://ejournal.uin-suska.ac.id/index.php/IJIELT/article/download/3968/2434>), 2020.
- Hubbel & Beaty. 1922. *An Introduction to Poetry*. Texas: Southern Methodist University.
- Kearns, Goerge. 1987. *English and Western Literature*. USA: Macmillan Publishing Company.
- Keraf, G. 1994. *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

- Listiani, Heny. 2015. *An Analysis of Figurative Language Found On The Song Lyric by Taylor Swift's "Speak Now" Album*. Thesis, 2015. (Online) (<http://e-repository.perpus.iainsalatig.ac.id/135/>), 2020.
- Long, William. J. 1919. *English Literature. Boston : The Atheneum Press Worthen, Wiley*.
- Lubis, Syahrul Efendi. 2019. *An Analysis of Figurative Language in Phil Collins' Selected Song Lyrics*. *Jurnal Ilmiah Simantek* Vol. 3 No. 1, 2019. (Online) (<https://simantek.sciencemakarioz.org/index.php/JIK/article/view/33>), 2020.
- Perrine, Laurence. 1992. *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*. USA: Harcourt Brace & Company.
- Universitas Negeri Malang. 2010. *Pedoman Penulisan Karya Ilmiah Skripsi, Tesis, Disertasi, Artikel, Makalah, Laporan Penelitian* (Edisi Kelima). Malang. Universitas Negeri Malang.
- Wibisono, Radna Tulus & Widodo, Pratomo. 2019. *An Analysis of Figurative Language in Online Short Story Posted on The Jakarta Post*. *Journal of Linguistics* Vol. 4 No. 2, 2019 (Online) (<https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/pjl/article/view/33876>), 2020.
- Worthen, Wiliam B. 2010. *Drama : Between Poetry and Performance*. Singapore: Toppan Best-set Premedia Limited.